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ENGLISH

11-SINF

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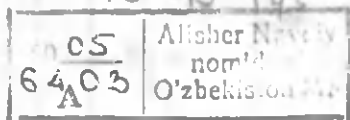
Jahon tillari orasida ingliz tili o'ziga xos mavqega ega. Ushbu xalqaro til dunyo miqyosida muloqot vositasiga aylangan, hozirda yer yuzining barcha mintaqalarida inglizcha nutq yangramoqda. U rivojlangan mamlakatlar — AQSH, Buyuk Britaniya, Kanada, Avstraliya va ko'plab boshqa yurtlarda davlat tili maqomini olgan.

Vatanimizda ingliz tilini o'rganishga alohida e'tibor berilayotgani bejiz emas, chunki umumbashariy jarayon bizning o'lkalarga ham yoyila boshladi.

Ushbu kitobda o'quvchiga ma'qul va manzur bo'larli foydali ma'lumotlar keng o'rin olgan. Ma'lumki, til orqali umuminsoniy qadriyatlar, jumladan, fan va texnika yutuqlari o'zlashtiriladi, pirovardida barkamol inson shakllanadi.

Buyuk bobokalonlarimiz chet tillarni puxta bilganliklari, ilm-fan va madaniyat tarixida olamshumul kashfiyotlar yaratishgani barchaga ma'lum. Ajdodlarimizga munosib voris bo'laylik!

7 49 104
 24 60 122
 27 80 125
 30 81 10
 33 86 127 ✓
 39 90 132
 48 95 142
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Ushbu nashrga doir barcha huquqlar himoya qilinadi va nashriyotga tegishlidir. Undagi matn va rasmlarni nashriyot roziligisiz to'liq yoki qisman ko'chirib bosish taqiqlanadi.

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a. **Word Study.** *Learn the given words and phrases.*

school year = academic year	begin schooling
come—go—walk—ride	feel (felt) — <i>sezmoq</i>
pupils—schoolchildren—students	school leavers
call=name= address smb.	enter=go in
the first day—the last year	enter the institute
leave school =finish school	by the way (<i>aytganday</i>)

b. *Read the given nouns and use them in your own speech.*

-er,	-or	-ion, -tion,	-sion	-ness
worker	actor	invention	expression	happiness
teacher	sailor	production	discussion	politeness
buyer	visitor	invitation	succession	darkness

c. *Read the given adjectives and use them in your own speech.*

-al(-ical)	-ful	-less	-y	
central	historical	beautiful	endless	rainy
natural	practical	fruitful	fruitless	sunny
industrial	typical	peaceful	homeless	healthy

d. *Read the given words and use them in your own speech.*

un-	dis-	im-(in-, ir-)	re-
unhappy	disagree	impossible	rebuild
unknown	disappear	inofficial	re-read
unhealthy	dislike	irregular	retell

e. *Let's have a talk on the topic: **Our Summer Holidays.***

Begin with:

We were on summer holidays in July and August.

f. *Listen to the text and discuss it.*

THE FIRST SCHOOL DAY

Dear boys and girls! Today is the first school day. It is the second of September. On the first day of this month we usually celebrate our great holiday—the Day of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. And we begin schooling just after the state holiday.

Today you came to school by buses, by cars, by trams and most of you walking. By the way, you know that in American

High schools pupils are called students as it maybe at our institutes and universities. And you all came looking happy to be at school again.

This morning we are here, pupils and teachers. Some teachers had taught you and will teach this academic year as well. Some of them had taught your brothers or sisters. So you know most of teachers.

Do you know how American pupils call their teachers? They usually address them as Mr. Riddle, Miss or Mrs. Waters, and so on. In the classroom they may address simply Mr., Mrs. or Miss. How do we address our teachers? In some towns and villages the schoolchildren call their teachers "opa" (sister), or "aka" (brother), in other places "ustoz", "domla" (teacher). Some pupils call their teachers by their names and fathers' names, for example, Nodir Hakimovich, Halima Yunusovna, and so on. This is a Russian way of addressing people.

Dear girls and boys! This is the first day of our new school year. It is the beginning of the last school year for you. You have already studied for ten years. You are seventeen now. You are not little children. You are grown-ups—young men and women.

This year you will leave, i.e. finish school. So you will be school-leavers. Some of you will enter the institutes or universities. Others will go to work.

And now we will all begin our English lesson. Good luck to you all!

g. *Discuss the subject-matter of the text you have listened to.*

Begin with:

Why does the school year begin on the second of September, not on the first of the month?

It begins on ... because

h. *Write all the verbs out of the text you have just listened to.*

is (to be) celebrate begin come walk

i. *Read the jokes and retell them.*

ROUND THE SUN

Teacher. Children, I think you know, that the Earth goes round the Sun.

Mike. Oh, and what does the Earth do at night when there is no Sun.

LOW-CUT DRESS

A girl in a low-cut dress asked the doctor what to do for a bad cold.

"The first thing to do", said the doctor, "is to go home, get dressed and go to bed."

j. Read the following sentences and translate *the Gerund*.

Travelling by air has become very popular.

Seeing is *believing* (English proverb).

What we like most is *swimming* in the lake.

Listen to the teacher and stop *talking*.

We always enjoy *dancing*.

The old people like *getting up* early.

After *finishing* school I shall go to work on a farm.

Reading is very important in *learning* English.

My friend dreams of *becoming* a scientist.

Excuse me for *not bringing* the book earlier.

k. Read the following sentences and translate *the Present Participle*.

The boy *standing* near the window is my friend.

We sat *talking* until late at night.

Opening the window, he looked out into the street.

The pupils *wishing* to go in for sports must come to the sports ground at 5.

When I came into the room I met him *laughing* loudly.

l. Read the sentences and translate *the Nouns*.

Seeing is believing.

Reading is my hobby.

Saying is good but doing is better (proverb).

Teaching means to give somebody knowledge.

m. Learn the differences between the italicized words.

I like *to read*—I like *reading*.

The man *reading* a book is my uncle — *Reading* is my hobby.

n. Listen to the dialogue and make ready to retell it.

THE FIRST AND THE LAST SCHOOL YEAR

Ann. There is one day in the year when every child feels a whole year older. What day is it?

Bob. New Year's day?

A. No, think again.

B. Birthday?

A. No, of course not. Birthday is a day when a man was born, he or she only marks it. But I say every child ...

B. I don't know then. Please, tell me about it.

A. The answer is September the second.

B. Why? I don't understand.

A. Because on the first of September children go to school after the summer holidays and they all go up one year at school.

B. I see, even the children going to school for the first time feel very grown up.

A. Yes, I remember my first day at school. Mother was very busy. She bought me a new dress, a bag, and so on.

B. I think as if I have gone to school first not long ago. And I remember that it was ten years ago.

A. I like meeting my friends again after the long summer holidays. We have a lot to talk about. Almost everybody is very sunburnt and brown.

B. I like all the new schoolbooks, and starting new exercise-books.

A. We are the eleventh-formers now. This is the last school year in our lives. And I promise I won't make rude faces at anybody.

B. Well, we are certainly starting the new school year with good resolutions. Let's hope we can keep them.

A. Let's send a wish to everybody starting school this year or going back to school again: "We wish you all success in your studies!"

o. Retell the dialogue you have just listened to.

Begin with:

September the second is a beginning, the first day of a new school year in our country. In most countries on the first of September children begin going to school ...

p. **Storywriter.** One of the pupils begins writing about "School" and others help him or her.

q. Tell your classmates about: **The Independence Day.**

r. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

PATRIOTISM

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand?

Walter Scott

hath=has; ne'er=never; strand=share

s. **Word Study.** *Learn English by means of English.*

decade=10 years period

within=inside

whose *prn*=of whom, of which

citizen=who has full rights

road= way between places

ideal=idea, example

systematic=methodical

decide=make up one's mind

t. *Listen to the text and discuss it.*

WISE PEOPLE ADVISE

School opens the door to life, giving you the foundations of systematic knowledge. It also helps in choosing a profession. But you must have a good knowledge of yourself to choose the correct road in life.

Very much depends on what road in life people choose when they are still young. It's important to decide what you will do in life and do it well.

Everybody should take an active position in life to be a true citizen of the country. You cannot stand by and watch what is going on in the country and in other parts of the world.

You must be ready to fight the people's ideals, to develop your abilities, to study well.

If you want to achieve your plans, you must work hard. And this is the best way of forming your character. School life and self-training must always go together.

The eleventh-former usually knows what he or she wants to be after leaving school. Some of you decided to become the best teacher in the country, others plan to become doctors or engineers. Somebody wants to be a worker or a farmer.

Any job is good if a man likes it and does his or her best. All the people, be well-educated or not, are equal. But if a man has

much knowledge he may contribute much more than that who has less knowledge.

u. *Discuss the subject-matter of the text you have just listened to. Use the following words and phrases.*

pupil	able—ability	eleventh-former
teacher	know—knowledge	future life
school	choose—choosing	leaving school

v. **Tests.** *Choose the appropriate words and sentences.*

1. American schoolchildren ... their teachers as Mr. White, Mrs. or Miss Williams.

a. call. b. name. c. say. d. shout. e. address.

2. In the ... they may address their teachers simply: Mr., Mrs., Miss.

a. street. b. classroom. c. park. d. afternoon. e. text.

3. When schoolchildren leave their school some of them will go to work others will ... the universities.

a. go to. b. continue. c. study. d. learn. e. enter.

4. Whom do we call a school-leaver?

a. We call a school-leaver any pupil who studies at school.

b. We call a school-leaver who is 16 years old.

c. We call a school-leaver a pupil who left the 10th form.

d. We call a school-leaver a pupil who finishes school.

e. We call a school-leaver who is absent at the lesson.

5. Who is a wise man? The wise man is that who knows much and gives somebody good

a. promise. b. advise. c. advice. d. money. e. knowledge.

6. Mr. Smith speaks English quite well because he is a native-speaker. English is his

a. state language. b. international language. c. second language. d. mother tongue. e. foreign language.

w. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

SCHOOL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

There are two kinds of secondary or high schools in the United States of America: Junior High schools are for children from 12 to 15 years of age; Senior High schools are for students of 15 to 18 years of age. In all secondary schools the schoolchildren are called, as you have read about it, "students"; we call all schoolchildren from the first to the eleventh form *pupils*.

Many American schoolchildren finish only Junior High

schools because they must begin working to help their families. The certificates of the Junior High schools do not allow them to enter college or university.

In American High schools there are two kinds of school subjects: subjects which are compulsory for all students, that is, all students must learn them. These subjects are as follows: English, PE (=physical education), social science. But there are also elective subjects. These are the subjects which some students learn and others do not learn if they think that they will not need them in their future. Among elective subjects are mathematics, physics, chemistry, history and some others. Besides boys and girls in the same class usually learn different subjects.

Higher education is given in colleges, technical institutes and universities.

Students of the universities, to be more exactly their parents, must pay for their education every year.

x. Word Association. *Read and learn the following words.*

open ['oupn] *n, a, v:*

open *n* in the open = in the open air, out of doors; under the open sky.

open *a* = not closed; open window (box, door); leave the back door open; the open sea, open country; an open car; in the open air = outside a building; The book is open; an open competition (=free to all, public); The shops are open; leave a matter open; Let me be quite open with you; an open road; an open rose; an open road; The shop (exhibition) is now open; open from nine to five; open market; open season; open to the public; open letter; an open question.

open *v* open a box (door, window, book, etc.); They opened the road to traffic; open one's eyes; The buds are opening in the sun; open a public meeting; open a new museum (party ...).

open out a map; all the flowers opened up overnight.

open-eyed; open-faced.

open-air *a* open-air life (meeting); an open-air person.

open-handed *a* = generous; open-hearted=kind, generous.

opener *n* a bottle opener.

open-heartedly *a*; open-handedly *adv.*

open-handedness *n*; open-heartedness *n*.

opening *n* = beginning, open space, process of becoming open; an opening in a wall; the opening of a speech (of a book, of a meeting); opening time; opening of the exhibition (conference).

opening *a* the opening lines of a poem; opening day of an exhibition; opening speech.

openness *n*.

openly *adv* speak openly; do something openly.

y. Role play. *Today is the Independence Day. Use the following phrases and words.*

the second of September
the Republic of Uzbekistan
holiday, celebrate, mark
peoples of Uzbekistan
every year from 1991

the fourth of July
the United States
American people
observe, holiday-maker
every year from 1776

z. *Write a composition on the topic: Our School.*

LESSON 2

MY NATIVE LAND

a. Word Study. *Learn the given words and phrases.*

native land=one's country=fatherland=the mother country
=motherland=homeland=one's own country.

home town — native home — at home and **abroad** (= in or to a foreign country or countries; away from one's own country) — one's own home; home for the **blind** (=people without the power to see, unable to see); old people's home; He is not at home=he is out; He is at home = he is in; make yourself at home.

minus; maximum

in this **respect** (*bu sohada*); **province** (*viloyat*); **zero** *n nol*

Central Asian Economic Region

Belgium — Denmark — Switzerland — Austria

b. *Listen to the text and retell it.*

THE REPUBLIC OF SUNSHINE

Uzbekistan, one of the five republics in Central Asia, is an independent state. The Republic of Uzbekistan borders in the north-east with Kazakhstan, in the east and south-east—with Kirghizstan and with Tajikistan, in the west—with Turkmenistan and in the south — with Afghanistan. It is situated in the central part of Central Asian Economic Region between the Amudarya and the Syrdarya Rivers.

The territory of the Republic stretches 1425 kilometres —

from north to south. Its area is larger than such European states as the United Kingdom, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland and Austria taken together.

Uzbekistan is the Republic of sunshine. In the north the sun shines from 2700 to 2980 hours a year, and in the south — 2800—3130 hours. In this respect only the state of California which is in the south of western regions of the United States can complete with the Republic of Uzbekistan. So there is a lot of sunshine in Uzbekistan and California. Daytime in summer lasts about 15 hours and in winter — no less than 9 hours.

The coldest winter month is January when the temperature in the north is -8° below zero and more, while in the south, for example, in Termez it is usually 2.8° above zero.

The hottest summer month is July, and in mountainous areas — July and August. The maximum air temperature in summer is 42 degrees, 49.6 degrees was registered in the city of Termez, Surkhandarya province, in June 21, 1914.

(to be continued)

c. Retell the text you have just listened to.

Begin with:

Uzbekistan is one of the newly independent states. Its capital and chief industrial and cultural centre is Tashkent. My homeland Uzbekistan is a shining star (*yulduz*) in the region

d. Read the following words and use them in your own sentences.

dry <i>a, v</i>	dance—dancer	loud—aloud
answer <i>n, v</i>	your—yours	speak—speech
last <i>n, a, v, adv</i>	blind—the blind	border—abroad

e. Read (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.

Agriculture. Being a large mechanized sector of the RU agriculture is assigned a great importance. Agriculture is leading as to the number and share of people employed in it.

Cotton-growing together with rice-cultivation, grapes, vegetables, melons and with livestock breeding make the leading agrarian sector.

Cotton is the primary crop; Uzbekistan is the fourth largest producer of seed cotton and the largest cotton exporter in the world. The republic is also the largest producer of silk and karakul peltz in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

f. Read the words and find their Uzbek equivalents.

army	agriculture	billion	Capitol	family
ballad	central	hobby	City	major <i>n</i>
zone	declaration	elevator	Roman	patient

g. Read the given verbs and use them in your own speech.

have done	have dinner	have a rest
is doing	is out	is a pupil
had been doing	had holidays	had a plan

h. Read and write appropriate words down.

Cotton is nicknamed as ... in Uzbekistan.

Amir Temur's widely known title is

In the USA people use the word ... instead of *lift*.

The Americans do not use the word ... they usually use *fall*.

... is a national holiday in the USA and the RU.

(autumn, Sohibkiran, white gold, elevator, The Independence Day).

i. **Word Study.** Read and learn the following words.

like—lake—look	fall into (<i>quyilmoq</i>)
like <i>a</i> (<i>o'xshash, singari</i>)	pass away (<i>yo'qolmoq</i>)
a few = a small number	mention <i>v</i> (<i>tilga olmoq</i>)
few = not many	reservoir (<i>'rezavva:)</i> (<i>suv ombori</i>)

j. Listen to the text and retell it.

THE REPUBLIC OF SUNSHINE

(Continued)

Like other states in Central Asia, Uzbekistan belongs to the dry regions. Very important for the Republic is water. The two-thirds of its territory have very few water, while the mountains in the east of Uzbekistan have much river water. The main source feeding the rivers of Uzbekistan with water is snow.

The largest rivers both in Uzbekistan and Central Asia are the Amudarya and the Syrdarya. The length of the Amudarya is 1437 kilometres and that of the Syrdarya— 2137 kilometres. The rivers Norin, Koradarya, Chirchik, Akhangaran, Sokh, Shokhimardan, Kosonsoy and some others fall into the Syrdarya River; and the rivers Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Tupolongdarya and Sherobod—into the Amudarya River. Several canals have been built in the Republic for the development of a new land, to which belong, for example, Narpay, Southern

Fargona, Northern Fargona, Big Fargona, Amu-Bukhara and other canals.

The Republic has few lakes. The largest one of them is the Aral Lake which is called "Sea" because of its large area. For the last years the water of the Aral Sea passed away from its shores many kilometres. Among the other lakes the Arnasay lake and some others can be mentioned.

For the last decades in the Republic there made such water reservoirs as Charvak, Tuyabuguz, Chimkurgan and others. The Republic is also rich in mineral water.

k. Word Association. *Read the following words and learn them.*

father *n, v:*

father n ota; yaratuvchi, bunyodkor, asoschi; oqsoqol, mo'ysafid. Father of the Constitution = the US President James Madison (1751—1836); Father of his Country = the US President George Washington (1732—1799); Father Abraham = the US President Abraham Lincoln (1809—1865); the Father of Waters = the Nile; the Great Father = the Mississippi; Father Christmas; the Father of Lights = god, creator; The wish is father to the thought.

father v hosil qilmoq, keltirib chiqarmoq; yaratuvchi, asoschi bo'lmoq (hisoblanmoq).

fatherhood *n*; fathership *n*; fatherland *n*.

fatherless *a*; fatherlike *a*; fatherly *a, adv.*

father-in-law *n qaynota.*

mother *n, v:*

mother n mother of a family; mother's milk; Mother's Day=the second Sunday in May; mother country; mother love; mother tongue; Necessity is the mother of invention.

mother v ardoqlamoq; parvarishlamoq; onalik qilmoq; to mother six children.

motherhood *n*; mothering *n*; motherland *n*.

motherless *a*; motherlike *a*; motherly *a, adv.*

mother-in-law *n qaynona.*

l. Do you know that ...

The region of **present-day Uzbekistan** was the site (=place) of the ancient Persian provinces of Sogdiana and was conquered (*istilo qilingan*) by Macedonian leader Alexander the Great (in Uzbek: Iskandar Zulkarnain) in the 4th century B.C. and by the Arabs in the 8th century A.D. It was incorporated in the

Mongol empire of Chinghiz Khan in the 13th century and in the tsarist Russia in the 19th century.

In 1991 Uzbekistan became an independent state.

Cleaning the earth is very expensive. For example, in the US 5 billion dollars are spent every year for this purpose.

m. Role play. *Today is your friend's birthday.*

Happy birthday to you, ... !

Thank you,

Good luck. Oh, what a nice present. Here is a present for you. Some flowers for you.

n. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

MINERALS AND MATERIALS

There are many natural resources in the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to their structure and economic use, the natural resources are divided into metal, fuel and power resources, non-metal resources and building raw materials. More than a hundred types of minerals have been discovered in the Republic. By its reserves of copper, silver, gold, lead, zinc, tungsten natural gas and some other minerals, Uzbekistan takes one of the leading positions in the world.

The Republic has big reserves of salts, aluminium, various stones, some rare metals, and so on.

Rich reserves of gold deserve a special attention. By extraction of gold Uzbekistan occupies the second place among the CIS (=Commonwealth of Independence States) after Russia and the first one—according to per capita amount of gold.

A large centre of gold mining in the Republic is Muruntau, due to which in 1972 emerged a centre of gold mining, the city of Zarafshan. There are some deposits of gold in Tashkent, Jizzak and Namangan provinces (Marjonbulak, Zarmitan, Chadak, etc.). The development of tungsten deposits is going on in Inghichka (Samarkand Province) and Koitash (Jizzak Province).

Uzbekistan has plenty of fuel and power resources, such as natural gas, coal and oil. Natural gas is available in big quantities in Bukhara and Kashkadarya provinces.

The Republic has three deposits of coal—Angren (Tashkent Province), Shargun and Boisun (Surkhandarya Province).

Scholars and experts predict rich reserves and high quality of oil of the deposit of Mingbulak (Namangan Province).

We can expect so that in the future the place of oil in the fuel balance and in the social and economic advance of the Republic will sharply gain in importance.

o. Retell the text you have just read.

Begin with:

We are proud of the fact that our homeland is very rich in various natural resources.

p. Read (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.

The social sphere includes education, health protection, social welfare, culture and art, communal services and public utilities to the population, trade and public catering, physical training and sport, etc.

The functioning efficiency of social infrastructure depends on a complex development of its major components.

q. Read and learn the usage (go 'llanish) of the given verbs.

To bring means to carry something or accompany somebody towards (=in the direction) of the place where the speaker is, was or will be, or, if there is no speaker, towards the centre of attention.

To take means to carry something or accompany (=go with, occur or do at the same time as) somebody in any other direction.

One must notice that "this is, of course, only one meaning of *to take*. Another meaning is: to get or hold with the hand(s) or any other part of the body, e.g. the arms, teeth, or with an instrument". (A. Hornby. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. New edition. London, 1974.)

It is wrong to say "I've forgotten to take my book". One should say: "I've forgotten to bring my book, or "I've left my book at home" (but not "I've forgotten my book at home"). If you are not at school, but, for example, at home, you should say: "I've forgotten to take my book to school today."

*r. Now let's have a talk using the verbs **to bring** and **to take**.*

Begin with:

When do we use the verb "to bring"/"to take"?

We usually use the verb

s. Read the text (with a dictionary) and find answers to the following questions:

1. Where do people usually travel?

2. How (By what) do they travel?

3. Where did the tenth-formers travel last year?

TRAVELLING AND TRAVELLERS

We usually travel on land, by water and by air. On land people may travel walking, that is, going on foot, they may travel by bus or car, by train, they may cycle, and so on. We call the people who travel travellers (in *AE*=travelers).

Since the first railway had opened people covered millions of kilometres travelling from one part of the country to another, from one country to another by train. People are able to visit distant lands.

It was so many thousands of years ago that we can only imagine how people began to travel by water. Travelling by water is called *voyage*. Today the water carry people from one place to another.

Ocean-going liners and river boats are used to carry passengers. Pleasure-boats are for tourists and holiday-makers. Many people travel for several weeks along the many big and small rivers.

Travelling by air is a usual thing today. Most people like it very much because it is much quicker than any other means of transport. If the distance is not very great, you will fly on a small plane. It can land on an airfield near a small town or even a village.

During flights on small planes one can see the land below and enjoy the scenery.

Last year the pupils of our form travelled by bus to Bukhara.

We arrived there in the evening. It was already dark. Next morning our group took a guide and our excursion through Bukhara began. First we visited the historical places in the Old city part of Bukhara, then we went to the summer residence of the Emir (amir) of Bukhara.

After the summer residence we went to the Arch of the Emir of Bukhara. It is a kind of building with high strong walls and turrets.

I wondered how our ancestors could build such buildings having nothing in their hands of what we call today technology and technique.

I am sure we, the new generation of independent Uzbekistan not only can, but must get back the past fame of our ancestors.

t. *Let's have a talk on the topic: Travelling:*

Begin with:

Every year we travel

Last year we travelled

After leaving school we are going to travel

My hobby is travelling by

u. *Read the following sentences and translate their italicized parts.*

I want *you to go* with us.

My father told *me not to go* there today.

The teacher asked *us to come* in time.

Where did you *see him run* into?

I saw *him running* into the room.

I like always hear *her sing*.

At night we couldn't see *the planes flying* but we heard *them flying*.

It's funny to see football fans *jumping up and down* at games and watch *them laughing and shouting*.

v. *Tell your classmates what you saw somebody do or heard somebody say.*

Model:

We saw Hakim go to the cinema.

I couldn't hear you come in.

w. *Complete the sentences in writing, using gerunds.*

Have you finished ... ?

He changed his mind after

She stopped

He began his day by

He read the newspaper before

Thank you for

x. *Read and learn the useful information.*

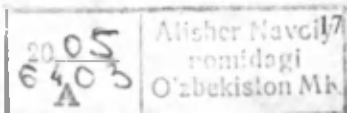
Grade. Each school year is called a grade—the ninth grade, for example, is the last year of junior high school in the USA. Education is compulsory, that is, it is required by law—everywhere in the country.

y. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

UZBEKISTAN IS TWENTY-EIGHTH

The start-up of a new automobile plant, UzDaewooAuto, took place in the town of Asaka in Andijan province July 19, 1996 and was attended by top Uzbek and Korean government officials and business leaders.

The opening ceremony was presided by the Hokim (=gover-



nor) of the province and was followed by the President's speech, published in full by all major newspapers.

Uzbekistan became the twenty-eighth country in the world to manufacture cars. The new plant began to manufacture three types of cars: Daewoo Tico, Daewoo Damas and Daewoo Nexia.

Several satellite enterprises produce parts and components in Andijan province itself for the main plant. In total, these plants are to produce seventy percent of all automobile components. UzDaewooAuto covers 150 thousand square meters of area and may employ there 4,500 people.

Half of the cars produced there will go for export, as they already have attached customer interest in Russia, Ukraine and the Baltic.

After observing the plant, the President and senior Daewoo officers attended a press conference. Festivities continued in Tashkent—a concert was performed at the Palace of Friendship.

(From "Uzbekistan Times", July 27—August 2, 1996)

z. Write a composition on the topic: My Native Land.

LESSON 3

NATURE STUDY

a. Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.

blossom—flower

down (*momiq*)

seed of cotton (*chigit*)

pod (*ko'sak*)

mill—factory, plant

wheat (*bug'doy*)

flour [*'flauə*] (*un*)

spring out (*ko'karib chiqmoq*)

be/get ripe (*yetilmoq*)

ripe (*pishgan, yetilgan*)

cut down (*o'rmoq*)

sugar-cane (*shakarqamish*)

juice [*dʒu:s*] (*sharbat*)

press (*siqmoq*)

cotton—plant; pink blossoms; pick cotton; grow—spring; flower—flour—blossom; land—ground—field; sun—shine—sunshine; **foot**=30,48 centimetres (*pl* feet); **lie** (lay, lain, lying)—be, be kept, be situated.

b. Listen to the text and retell it.

USEFUL PLANTS

Cotton. Some plants give us very useful things. The cotton-plant is one of them. It grows in all warm countries. It has dark green leaves and yellow or pink blossoms. There is white down

around the seeds. We call it cotton. When the seeds are ripe, the pod in which they lie opens and the cotton comes out. It is very soft.

The cotton is picked from the pod and sent to a mill. There people make it into cloth, and many other useful things.

Wheat grows in the field. When wheat springs out of the ground, it looks like grass. It wants rain and warm sunshine to help it grow and get ripe.

When wheat is yellow, it is ripe. Then men come and cut it down. Men carry the seed to a mill, and there they are made of flour.

Sugar comes from sugar-cane. It also grows in warm countries. It is from ten to twelve feet high.

Sugar is made from the juice of the sugar-cane. People cut the sugar-cane, take them to a mill and put them into machines. They press the juice out of the sugar-cane. Sugar is ready.

c. *Retell the text you have just listened to.*

What useful plants do you know?

Do you like to pick cotton, and why?

What do we do with flour?

Why do people grow sugar-cane?

How is sugar made of?

d. *Read the following words and discuss them.*

not—note

flower—flour

you—your—yours

hop—hope

our—hour

we—our—ours

on—one

no—know

I—my—mine

do—done

so—sew

they—their—theirs

f. *Let's have a talk "About Useful Plants".*

plant

cotton

cloth

ripe

pod

eat

animal

wheat

bread

press

cane

drink

tree

sugar

juice

mill

seed

dress

g. **Word Association.** *Read and learn the given words and phrases.*

cotton *n, a:*

cotton n paxta; g'o'za; chigitli paxta; momiq; ip gazlama.

pick cotton; cotton picker; cotton in seed.

cottons n ip gazlamadan tikilgan kiyim.

cotton a cotton oil (paxta yog'i); cotton goods; cotton industry; cotton field.

cotton-cake *n* (chigit) kunjara; cotton-mill; cotton-plant; cotton-seed.

h. Tests. *Read and find correct answers.*

1. What do Uzbek people call "white gold"?
a. silk. b. gold. c. silver. d. cotton. e. wheat.
2. How do we call fruit when it is ready to eat?
a. soft. b. fresh. c. new. d. ripe. e. old.
3. What do people do with sugar?
a. drink. b. eat. c. make. d. cook. e. pick.
4. Which of the given countries grow cotton?
a. USA, RU, UK. b. RU, Russia, Germany. c. USA, China, Japan. d. RU, China, USA. e. Egypt, England, Canada.
5. What do we do with cotton?
a. cook. b. pick. c. drink. d. press. e. dress.

i. *Let's have a talk "About cotton-picking".*

Begin with:

In September it is time to pick cotton. Many people pick cotton in the cotton-fields of our country.

j. *Read the following words and discuss them.*

ever day—everyday

are—area

past—passed

eat—ate

theirs—there's

heard—heart

its—it's

holiday—holidays

k. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.*

EVERGREEN TREES

The cold days are coming, but one little bird could not go with the other birds to the warm south. Its wing was broken. And now it will be alone in the cold world of frost and snow.

"The forest looks warm", thought the little bird. "I shall ask one of the trees if I can live in its branches till spring." So the little bird hopped along till it came to a beautiful birch-tree.

"Beautiful Birch-Tree," said the little bird, "my wing is broken. May I live in your branches?"

"No, no Little Bird, I am sorry for you, but I am not very strong," said the birch-tree.

"Well, the oak-tree is bigger and stronger", thought the little bird. "I shall ask the oak to help me? And the little bird hopped to the oak."

"Big Oak," said the little bird, "you are so strong. My wing is broken. I could not fly away with my freinds. May I live in your branches till spring-time?"

"Till spring-time?", said the oak. "That is a long time, I have to think a little. I am sorry, but I can't help you."

"Maybe the willow will be kinder to me", thought the little bird. "I shall go and ask it."

The little bird hopped along till it came to the willow. "Kind Willow," said the little bird, "my wing is broken. I could not fly away with the other birds. So I am all alone. May I stay with you till spring?" "I am sorry for you, poor Little Bird", said the willow. "But I must rest in the winter. I can't help you. Maybe some other tree can do so."

At that moment the little bird heard a voice, "Come to me, Little Bird. You may stay with me all winter. Here is the branch where my leaves are thickest."

It was the fir-tree. A pine-tree stood nearby. It heard the bird's story too. So the pine-tree said, "I shall help you to keep warm when the North wind comes, poor little bird."

Soon the North wind began to blow and the birch-tree, the oak and the willow stood bare. All their leaves were on the ground. But the North wind did not blow the leaves off the fir-and the pine-trees. They were kind to the little bird. And since that time all the pine- and fir-trees are evergreen. They keep their green leaves all winter.

l. *Read the following sayings and learn them.*

When children are doing nothing, they are doing mischief (*zarar keltirish*).

Henry Fielding (1707—1754)

No nation was ever ruined (*xarob bo'lmagan*) by trade (=work).

Benjamin Franklin (1706—1790)

m. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and learn the useful information.*

Green is an important color in nature. It is the color of grass and leaves on trees, the color of most growing plants.

Sometimes the word green means "young, fresh and growing." Sometimes it describes something that is not yet ripe or finished.

A *greenhorn* is a person who has no experience, who is new to a situation. A person who is new in a job is called "greenhorn".

Green is also the color used to describe the powerful emotion, jealousy.

In most places in the world, a green light is a signal to go ahead. A green light from a traffic signal means you may continue on.

In everyday speech a "green light" means approval to continue with a program or action.

(From "*Words and Their Stories*", pp. 73—74)

n. Read the text and retell it.

FREEZING

Scientists are freezing (*muzlatmoq*) small parts of the body for use in transplant operations. For example, scientists can remove the clear outer covering of the eye, the cornea, from persons who had died. The cornea is frozen.

Freezing temperatures are both good and bad. We can freeze some parts of human body for future use. But we can also freeze to death.

Scientists may freeze cells (*hujayra*). Cells are about 80 percent water. Cell activity, when it is frozen, stops. And the cell remains unchanged. Cell biologists say that the frozen cell can be saved for centuries.

Scientists are trying to develop a method to freeze the cells that produce insulin. It is known that insulin is the hormone that controls the level of sugar in the blood. Scientists hope to use the technique to transplant healthy insulin—producing cells into diabetic patients.

We know that frozen human blood already has saved millions of lives. The blood is usually given to a person with the same type.

Some insects (*hasharot*) and plants have systems protect (*saqlash*) themselves from freezing temperatures. For example, a beetle (*qo'ng'iz*) that lives in the mountains of Japan does not die in temperatures of—25C. The beetle can do this because it has the ability to produce glycerol.

Another example. A woman in Irkutsk bought a frozen catfish for New Year supper. When she brought it home, it was as hard as stone, and she put it into water to thaw out (*eritish*). After some time, she saw that the fish was moving. And it swam for several days in the bath-tub.

There are several kinds of fish in northern rivers that spend the winter frozen in the ice.

o. Use the following words while retelling the text.

freeze	die	human	man	swim
froze	live	animal	horse	walk
frozen	death	person	fish	bathe
freezing	life	plant	elephant	ride

p. Learn English by means of English. You will need them while listening to the text in exercise y.

tourist — person making a tour for pleasure.

guide — person who shows others the way, e.g. on a journey or visit.

ancient — belonging to times long past; very old.

lady — woman who has good manners; any woman.

wind — air in motion (moving) as the result of natural forces.

fact — something that has happened or being done; something known to be true; reality.

q. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.

WONDERS OF NATURE

The scientists are studying many important and very useful things. One of such fields of scientific research works is zoology.

Zoologists study the organs of animals, birds, insects and fish. Let's see how bats live. Bats make sounds and orient themselves by the echoes of those sounds. This sound-radar system works very well, even if there are other bats near, making their own sounds, or if a loud-speaker fills the room with sounds. A bat can fly through a dark room, with wires stretched across the room in all directions and never touch any of the wires.

Dolphins and whales have a sound-radar navigation system. Other fish have an electrical navigation system. They send out a low-voltage current, creating an electric field around themselves. If another fish approaches, the change in the electric field is immediately detected.

Insects have organs for detecting smells, vibrations and, some scientists think, radio waves. Physicists believe that science can make good progress by studying insects, birds, animals and fish, and by imitating their natural abilities with mechanical means.

r. Do you know that ...

The **crab** lives in the sea, near the shore. It has a hard shell (*qobiq*). The crab is grey or brown when it is alive, but when it

is boiled it becomes bright red in colour. The crab has no bones inside its body. It has five pairs of legs. If one of the legs is broken that does not trouble the crab. By and by a new leg will grow in its place.

s. *Learn the new words in the text while reading it.*

Trees. The body of a tree is called its trunk. Many branches grow from the trunk. Some of them go up into the air, some go down into the ground. The latter are called roots. A tree eats and drinks with its roots, and breathes through the leaves.

t. *Speak about yourself using the following words.*

live—leaf—alive

boil—cook—make

eat—drink—have

grey—brown—red

inside—outside—up

branch—breathe—trunk

u. *Read the poem and learn it by heart.*

YOURS AND MINE

By *N. L. Utevs kaya*

The sun, the trees, the grass, the sky,
The silver moon that's sailing by,
The rain and dew and snowflakes white,
The flowers sweet and stars of night.

The songs of birds, wind whispering,
The autumn leaves, the buds of spring—
Such lovely things to hear and see
Belong to you, belong to me.

v. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

THE NATURE OF SOUND

All the time we hear sounds from all sides. We hear sounds through our ears which are special receivers for sound just as our eyes are special receivers for light.

Where there is sound there is movement, i.e. all sounds are produced by something that vibrates.

Hearing is very complicated process in which the ears and the brain co-operate. The ears act as detectors, amplifiers and converters. They detect sounds by picking up vibrations in the air. They amplify the sound by changing small pressures into larger

ones. Then they convert it into electrical signals being carried to the brain. The brain performs the job of interpreting the signal.

Being made at a distance from us the sound has to travel across that distance to our ears. It is the ear that is actually the carrier that brings the sound to our ears. Air is not the only medium that carry sound. Any gas, liquid or solid can serve as the material medium through which sound can pass.

But sounds being heard by our ears not the only ones that there exist. There are also sounds that we cannot hear. They are called ultrasonic sounds. Although we do not hear them we have learned how to make them and detect them. The study of sound has grown into two new areas—ultrasonics and supersonics. The prefix *ultra* means *beyond*. In ultrasonics it refers to the fact that we study and use sounds that have frequencies beyond those we can detect with our ears.

The prefix *super* means *above*. In supersonics it points to the fact which deals with speeds above the speed of sound.

w. *Read the text and learn to translate.*

Chewing gum. History tells us that the man most responsible for chewing gum was Mexican dictator, General Antonio Lopez Santa Ana. Chewing gum is made of a strange material called chicle.

One of the early chewing gum makers was William White, a popcorn salesman. Chewing gum made him a rich man.

Some Americans use "chewing gum" in a funny expression to joke about someone's lack of intelligence.

(From "Words and Their Stories", pp. 25—26)

x. *Read the following abbreviations which are often used in the texts.*

A.D.=anna Domini *eramizning*

B.C.=before Christ *eradan avval*

a.m.=ante meridiem *yarim kechadan peshingacha*

p.m.=post meridiem *pehindan keyin*

e.g.=example given *masalan*

etc.=et cetera *va hokazo*

i.e.=id est (that is) *ya 'ni*

We know that such abbreviations are also used:

AE, BE, OE, RP

UK, UNO (UN), USA(US), RU

Mr., Mrs., dr.

math, gym, exam, bike, coke, ...

OK, TV

y. *Listen to the funny story and retell it.*

A CLEVER ANSWER

A guide was once showing a group of rich American tourists some places of interest in a little ancient town. After a while a guide could not think of anything that might be of interest to the Americans. And they wanted to see and hear something unusual.

"Tell us something very interesting, something unusual about the weather or the climate of this place," said an American lady to the guide.

"What can I tell her about our climate?" thought the guide.

"Well" said the guide, "there is one unusual thing about our climate. One can easily notice that the wind here always blows from the West."

"Really?" said the lady who seemed to be interested in this fact. But suddenly she said, "You must be wrong. Look! The wind is blowing from the East now!"

"Is that so?" said the guide. "Well, then it must be the West wind coming back."

z. Write a composition on the topic: Nature.

LESSON 4

WAY OF THINKING

a. Word Study. *Learn the given words and word combinations.*

O. Henry	bigger and stronger	quiet—quite
Sue	eyes and hair	become—decide
Johnsy	art and music	room— corridor
Maine	paint and draw	doctor—medicine
New York	hot and cold	leaf—leaves
California	drink and eat	full—fall(fell)

lie (lay, lain) *yotmoq*; **count** (*sanamoq*); a stone wall; full of hope; fall ill; great artist; speak less; some soup; warm milk; look out of; a few leaves.

b. Listen to the story (first part) and find answers to the following questions:

1. Who is the author of the story?
2. What happened to the young girl?
3. How did Johnsy, the girl who fell ill, think of her future life?

THE LAST LEAF

After *O. Henry*

Two girls, Sue and Johnsy, lived in a big house in New York. Sue was from Maine and Johnsy, from California. Sue was bigger and stronger than Johnsy. Johnsy was small and quiet, with big, blue eyes and light hair; Sue was dark. They liked the same things in art and music, and the same poems, they became friends—very good friends—and they decided to live together and paint pictures and try to become great artists. They didn't have much money, but they were young and full of hope, and life seemed good to them.

One autumn day Johnsy fell ill. She was all hot and cold, her mouth was dry. She was ill for a week.

One day the doctor said: "Sue, I want to talk to you. Come out into the corridor". There the doctor said: "Sue, your friend is worse. My medicine will not help her if she does not want to live. And she says that she wants do die." The doctor went away.

Really, Johnsy lay and looked out of the window at the grey wall of the next house. She was not interested in anything; she spoke less every day, and every day there was less hope in her eyes.

"The doctor says you must have some soup, and you must drink warm milk and eat fruit," Sue began telling her friend.

But Johnsy wasn't listening. She was counting. Sue could hear the numbers: "Twelve", then, after a minute, "Eleven", and after another minute, "Ten, nine," together.

Sue looked out of the window, but she could see nothing to count there. There were a yard and a stone wall. There were only a few yellow and brown leaves on the wall.

(to be continued)

c. Read the following words and use them in your own speech. Write six sentences down.

lie (to tell a lie)—lie (lay, lain)

count (to count numbers)—ill (to fall ill)

look (look out of the window)—corridor.

d. Read the given words and use them in your own sentences.

come/go in (to)=enter

come/go up=mount

come/go out(of)=leave

come/go down=descend

come/go back=return come/go towards=approach

come/go to school=attend school

come/go to a concert=attend a concert

come/go to a lesson/class=attend a class, etc.

e. *Now let's have a talk using the verbs to come and to go.*

Begin with:

When do you usually come to school?

I usually come here at ... o'clock in the morning.

When do you go home?

I always go there when the lessons are over.

f. *Read the following words and discuss them.*

college	calm	true	picnic	wore
cottage	half	blue	clock	war
village	hour	blew	quick	so
marriage	listen	view	cake	sew

g. **Word Study.** *Learn the given words and phrases.*

nonsense (meaningless words, talk, idea); **masterpiece** (something made or done with very great skill; the best example); the last leaf; to care of.

h. *Listen to the story (second part) and find answers to the given questions.*

1. What did Sue do for Johnsy when the latter fell ill?

2. Whom did Sue see in the corridor when she was crying?

3. Who is Berman?

THE LAST LEAF

(Continued)

"What are you counting, Johnsy, dear?" Sue asked.

"Eight," Johnsy said. "Three days ago, there were almost a hundred; I couldn't count them at all. But now it's easy. There are only eight".

"Eight what, dear? Tell me!"

"Leaves. On that vine (it means in Uzbek *pechakgul*). When the last leaf falls, I must go too".

"Nonsense!" Sue said angrily. "Those old leaves are only old

leaves; the vine loses all of its leaves every autumn. But you—the doctor is sure you will soon be well. Try to rest, Johnsy and don't think about those old leaves! I must finish my picture. If I can sell it, I'll buy you some nice fruit."

"Don't buy any fruit, I don't want anything at all," Johnsy said. "I don't want to think, and I don't want to wait, and only want to go down, down, down".

"Johnsy, please, don't say so."

"Yes, Sue, I know. I know that when the last leaf falls down, I shall die."

Sue did not answer anything. She could not answer. She was crying.

She went into the corridor and cried there. She was crying when she saw old Berman. The girl told Berman about Johnsy. Berman was poor too. He decided to become a great artist. For forty years he did not even become a good artist. Now he was more than sixty. Sometimes he sold his paintings, but he never had any money, because he drank. He loved Johnsy and Sue, and he thought he had to care of them. "I'll paint a masterpiece," he often told them and we'll go away from these little rooms.

(to be continued)

i. Answer the questions (given before the text) in written form.

j. Read the following saying and translate it.

Love and business and family and religion and art and patriotism are nothing but shadows (=something difficult to see, unreal) of the words when a man's starving (=dying from hunger).

O. Henry (1862—1910)

k. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.

SWAN SONG

The mute swan, with its long, graceful neck, is among the most beautiful of birds. The swan is mostly silent through its life. It floats quietly on the water, unable to sing sweet songs like most other birds.

In ancient times, however, people believed that the swan was given a special gift of song at the end of its life. They believed that a swan sings a most beautiful song just before it dies.

The ancient Greek philosopher, Socrates, talked of this 2300 years ago. Socrates explained that the swan was singing because it was happy. The bird was happy because it was going to serve the Greek god Apollo. Swans were holy to Apollo, the god of poetry and song.

The story of the swan's last song found a place in the works of other writers, including the early English writers Chaucer and Shakespeare.

And, the expression "swan song" has long been part of the English language. At first "swan song" meant the last work of a poet, musician or writer. Now it means the final effort of any person. Someone's "swan song" usually is also considered that person's finest work.

A political expression with a similar meaning is "the last hurrah." The expression may be used to describe a politician's last campaign, his final attempt to win the cheers and votes of the people.

Writer Edwin O'Connor made the expression popular in 1956. He wrote a book about the final years in the political life of a long time mayor of Boston, Massachusetts. He called his book, "The Last Hurrah."

(From "*Words and Their Stories*", p.155)

i. Read the following words and phrases then use them in your own speech.

hear	deaf	to be able to	illness
see	blind	to enter one's life	happiness
listen	listener	could not hear	kindness
speak	speech	in every way	deafness
think	thinker	best known woman	blindness

m. Read and learn the important information.

Helen Keller (1880—1968) was one of America's best known woman. She was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama. She was not able to see or hear. For the first 19 months of her life, she was a pretty, happy baby, normal in every way. Then a sudden illness destroyed her sight and hearing. Because she could not hear sounds to imitate, she could not speak.

Anne Sullivan entered her life. Miss Sullivan was from Perkins Institute for the blind in Boston, Massachusetts. Anne Sullivan

was not an ordinary teacher. She herself had been blind as a child. She had learned to read Braille, the alphabet of raised dots developed by the Frenchman, Louis Braille. She taught Helen Keller everything.

Miss Keller wrote her first book, *The Story of My Life*, that translated into 50 languages. Later, she wrote many articles and ten more books.

And in every way Helen Keller proved that the darkness and the silence did not exist for her.

(From "American Sketchbook", Washington, 1987, pp.69—71)

- n. Read the text (third part) and get ready to discuss the whole story.

THE LAST LEAF

(Continued)

When Sue told Berman about Johnsy, he was very angry.

"She is so ill," Sue said. "And her head is full of some bad ideas. She counts the leaves on that old vine, and she thinks that when the last leaf falls, she will go too."

Johnsy was sleeping when Sue came into the room with Berman. They went to the window and looked out. For five minutes Berman looked at the vine, then he went to the door and went away without a word.

During the night, a cold rain began to fall, and the wind became stronger and louder. Sue sat near Johnsy's bed; she did not sleep all night. Very early in the morning, she saw that Johnsy's eyes were open, and she was looking out of the window. When Sue looked, she saw that there was only one leaf on the vine.

"It is the last," Johnsy said. "I heard the wind all night, and I can't understand why it didn't fall. I'm sure it will fall today, and I'll die at the same time."

"Oh, Johnsy," Sue said, "think of me! What will I do without you?" But Johnsy did not answer.

Slowly the day passed. Every minute seemed an hour. At the end of the day, the north wind came again, and brought the cold autumn rain. It rained all night, and in the morning, the two girls looked out of the window together.

The leaf was there.

For a long time, Johnsy lay quiet. Then she said, "I heard the wind during the whole night, but that brave little leaf fought it. I've been a bad girl, Sue, and now I am sorry. That last leaf has taught me how to fight for my life.

The doctor came in the afternoon and said, "Sue, if you take good care of her you'll win. And now, I must go to another patient. His name is Berman, an artist, I think. He is old and his heart isn't strong".

A few days later, Sue came to Johnsy's bed and sat down. "I have something to tell you, dear," she said. "Mr. Berman died in the hospital today. They found some green and yellow paint in his room. Do you see that leaf? It isn't on the vine. Berman painted it on the wall behind the vine. He painted it that terrible night, when the last leaf fell. It is his masterpiece."

o. Answer the following questions.

Why did Berman look out of the window?

That last leaf has taught Johnsy how to fight for a life, hasn't it?

What do you think of Berman's death?

Why did Johnsy not die?

p. Discuss the story by O. Henry "The Last Leaf".

Begin with:

Berman did his best to save Johnsy's life.

He painted his masterpiece.

q. Read the following verbs and use them in your own speech.

think of	wait for	look at	see in	stand up
speak of	look for	look out	see off	sit down

r. Read the text and retell it.

VARIOUS KINDS OF LOVE

The various kinds of love may be classified as follows:

Romantic love — love of a person not one's relative (*romantik—qarindoshmas shaxsni sevish*).

Spiritual love — love of one's God (*ilohiy—xudoni sevish*).

Patriotic love — love of one's country (*patriotik—vatanni sevish*).

Fraternal love — love of one's brothers (*birodarlik—tug'ishganlarni sevish*).

Filial love — love of one's parents (*farzandlik—ota-onani sevish*).

Love of nature (*tabiatni sevish*).

These six kinds of love maybe reclassified into two groups of three each:

Love of humans (romantic, filial, fraternal).

Love of non-humans (God, country, nature).

In talking about the love of women, you might classify women into three groups: never-married, married, and previously married.

You might find it useful to break romantic love down into three parts: physical attraction, mental attraction, and emotional attraction. You might notice that people fall in love: first, recognizing beauty or handsomeness; second, discovering similar interests; third, ... and so on.

s. *Read the poem and learn it by heart.*

THE ROAD TO SCHOOL

By *A.H. Palmer*

In winter when it freezes,
In winter when it snows,
The road to school seems long and dreary,
Over which the schoolboy goes.

But when the pleasant summer comes,
With birds and fruit and flowers,
The road to school, how short it is!
And short the sunny hours!

But to the boy who loves to learn,
And wisdom strives to gain,
The road to school is always short
In sunshine, snow or rain.

t. Let's have a talk about "A Sense of Duty".

Begin with:

What do we mean when we say that a person has a sense of duty?

When we say so we usually mean

u. Read the text and learn the useful information.

METAPHORS

When we say something as simply and directly as possible we make a literal statement:

The train moved slowly through the fog.

The stormy sea destroyed the boat.

But when we want to draw special attention to what we have to say, and to express our meaning in a more interesting manner, we make a figurative statement:

The train *crawled* through the fog.

The stormy sea *swallowed up* the boat.

Can a train really crawl, or the sea swallow anything? To say that the train *crawled* and the sea *swallowed up* is what is called a *figure* of speech. There are many different figures of speech. In the above two sentences we have examples of metaphor.

The main use of metaphors is to make our reader or listener realize more fully the meaning of what we say, and to help him make a clearer picture of the idea in his mind. When we read or hear that the sea *swallowed*, we imagine the sea as some angry wild animal that swallows the boat hungrily.

English, like Uzbek, is full of metaphorical expressions, many of which are very old, going back to the earliest days of our civilization.

v. Read the text, guess the meaning of the italicized words and discuss the subject-matter using the given below notes.

WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU TRY TO SATISFY SOME PEOPLE

By *William Saroyan*

There was a blind man in a *household* to whom the others gave the best of all things: food, clothing, bed, *covers* and all. Yet

he was *filled with discontent* and *wailed* all day and all night because of *ill-treatment*. The family drank water and gave the blind man milk; they had one cup of *rice* and gave him three; they had half a *loaf* of bread and gave him three *loaves*; but still he *complained*. In *fury and despair* the family killed a *lamb*, *roasted* it, placed it on a *platter*, and put it before the blind man. He *smelled* it, began touching it to find out how large it was and then began to eat, but before he had *swallowed* the first *bite* he said: "If this much comes to me, how much goes to you?"

Notes:

satisfy — give a person what he wants and needs.

household — all the people who live together in a house (a family, servants, etc.). Remember the following word combinations: *household duties*, *household affairs*.

covers — thing that covers; shelter.

filled with discontent — very much dissatisfied.

wail — cry, say that one is not satisfied in a loud voice, e.g. She wailed over the unhappy life.

ill-treatment — cruelty.

rice — (plant with) white grain (=food plant) used as food.

complain — say that one is not satisfied, that something is wrong.

loaf (*pl.* loaves)—block of bread.

in fury and despair — angry and having lost all hope

lamb — young of the sheep.

roast *v* — cook over an open fire, e.g. roast meat.

platter — large dish for serving food (meat and fish).

smell, *n, v* — one of the five senses special to the nose; notice by means of the nose.

swallow — eat up, use up, let go down.

bite — piece cut off; cut into with the teeth.

w. Discuss the subject-matter of the text you have just read.

What did the family give the blind man?

Was the blind man glad to be given everything he wanted, if not, why?

What did the blind man say when he was given roasted meat?

What do you think of the whole story?

x. *Read the following words and phrases and learn the use of article.*

No article:

Great Britain
Usmon Nosir Street
South America
Tom Smith
Tashkent University
play music

With article:

The United Kingdom
The English Channel
The Crimea
The Caucasus
The Fargona Valley
play the piano

y. *Read the joke and retell it.*

A NEW PUPIL

A new boy came to the class. When the teacher saw him she asked him, "What's your name?" The boy didn't answer. The teacher asked him again, the boy didn't answer again. At last the teacher said, "Boy, what does your mother call you?" Again the new pupil gave no answer.

"What does your mother call you when the cakes are on the table?" the teacher told. "She doesn't call me" said the boy. "I'm always there when the cakes are on the table" was the answer.

z. *Write a composition on the topic: **The Way of Thinking.***

REVISION 1

a. **Word Study.** *Read and learn the given words and phrases.*

young — old

stay — live

floor — flour

hotel — hospital

lift — left

return = come back, go back

enter = come in (into)

reach = get to, stretch out

turn = occasion for doing smth

downstairs = to, on a lower floor

make the time fly fast; a funny story; sing a song; long walking; pleasure—pleasant—**unpleasant**; have left the keys downstairs.

b. *Read the pairs of the given words and tell your classmates the difference between them.*

floor — flow

rich — reach

story — storey

start — stop

return — turn

alive — live

fly — flight

last — past

went — want

lift — left

cry — dry

their — there

c. *Listen to the text and retell it.*

BOB'S STORY

Three young men had a holiday and were staying at a forty-five-floor hotel. They went to the theatre and returned to the hotel at a late hour. When they entered the hotel they were said that the lifts did not work.

One of the young men said: "To make the time fly fast, I shall tell you funny stories for the first fifteen floors. On the next fifteen floors you, Bill, will sing songs. Then for the last fifteen floors you, Bob, will tell us some stories you like".

So they started their long walking up. Tom, the first of the young men, told very funny stories. Bill sang his favourite songs. And soon they reached the thirtieth floor.

"Now, Bob, it is your turn to tell us some stories", said Tom.

And Bob cried: "Oh, my friends, I have a very unpleasant story to tell you. We have left our keys downstairs."

d. *Retell the story you have just listened to.*

Begin with:

This story is about three young men called Bill, Bob, and Tom. They went on a holiday to a big city. They lived (stayed) there at a hotel ...

e. Pronounce the following words in English and in your native tongue. Use them in your own writing.

address	minus	guide	corridor
decade	maximum	lady	cottage
systematic	reservoir	fact	machine

f. **Word Association.** Read the given words, phrases and sentences, learn them, then use them in your own speech.

water *n, a, v:*

water *n* = liquid (H₂O) as in rivers, lakes, seas and oceans; cold, hot, boiled, salt water; fresh (sweet) water; territorial water; by water = by ship, by boat; spend money, etc. like water; Home waters = the seas near the country to which a ship belongs; mineral water (in the bottles); to make (to pass) water (*yozilmoq, taborat ushatmoq*); like a fish out of water

water *a* water sports; water area; water box; water plants; water engineer; water horse-power.

water *v* = put water on, give water to; have much liquid; to water the garden (plants, streets); to water horses; the horse watered in the lake; the country is watered by numerous rivers.

water-bag; water-bath; water-bird; water bottle; water-bus (boat carrying passengers on a river, lake); water-closet (=WC *vater klozet=unitazli hojatxona*); water-colour (*akvarel*); water cycle; water-fall; water-glass; water-ice (=frozen water); water-melon; waterproof (=which does not let water through).

g. Let's have a talk on the topic: ***The Importance of Water.***

Begin with:

We water plants, animals and anything that grows ...

h. Read the text and discuss the italicized words.

Misunderstanding. The ladies at the club were talking about a conversation they had overheard in the afternoon between a man and his wife, who were their neighbours.

"They must have been at the Zoo, said Mrs. A., "because I heard her say *a trained deer* (*o'rgatilgan kiyik*).

Mrs. B. laughed and said, "They can't have been at the Zoo. It was raining all morning. They may have been talking about going to the country, because I heard her say: Find out about the *train, dear*".

"That's funny," said Mrs. C. "They must have been talking about musicians, because I know they were at some concert the day before yesterday. She said *a trained ear*."

"Let's wait a little," said Mrs. A., "it's not too late, she may come to the club yet."

Still they went on talking about it and the discussion was beginning to warm up, when the lady herself appeared. They went up to her and asked her about it.

"Well, well!" she said after hearing each one. "I had been out to the country overnight and I was asking my husband if *it rained here* last night.

i. *Discuss the meaning of the following word combinations.*

a trained deer	a trained ear	were talking
the train, dear	it rained here	where talking

j. *Read the poem and learn it by heart.*

A RED, RED ROSE

By *Robert Burns*

O my luv'e's like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June:
O my luv'e's like the melodie,
That's sweetly played in tune.

As fair art thou, my honnie lass,
So deep in luv'e am I:
And I will luv'e thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
And I will luv'e thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare thee weel, my only luve!
And fare thee weel a while!
And I will come again, my luve,
Though it were ten thousand mile.

luve's = love's

a' = all

art thou = are you

wi' = with

sands of life = life

o' = of

well = well

gang = go

k. Read the jokes and retell them.

ARE YOU SLEEPING

Tom. What question can we never answer "Yes"?

Ann. "Are you sleeping?"

SEEN YOUR FACE

— I have seen your face before.

— Very likely, I have been keeper of the State prison (*qamoqxona*) for twenty-five years.

l. Read the following words which you will meet while reading the text in exercise **m**.

Washington

the White House

D.C.

Columbia

Mount Vernon

the USA

the Pentagon

the Library of Congress

the US

capital—Capitol; the District of Columbia (=D.C.); President George Washington; belongs neither to the North nor to the South; the US Congress = the Hill; the Washington Monument; the White House = the Executive Mansion; the Lincoln Memorial; the Jefferson Memorial; the Smithsonian Institution; the Arlington National Cemetery; Pennsylvania Avenue; A Street, B Street, Eye Street, 1st Street, 2nd Street; Constitution Avenue (north), Independence Avenue (south).

m. Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.

WASHINGTON D.C.—CAPITAL OF THE USA

Washington was created to be seat of government of the USA. We know that the flag of the USA, the "Stars and Stripes",

has fifty stars on a blue background. Each of these stars represents one of the fifty states. But the city of Washington is not in any of these states. It occupies the district of Columbia, abbreviated into D.C., and the name of the capital always goes with D.C. not to be mixed up with another Washington, which is a state on the Pacific coast. The District of Columbia is between the states of Virginia and Maryland, on the Potomac River not far from the Atlantic Ocean.

Washington's only industry is government. The White House, where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress, and the Supreme Court, are all in Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C. is one of the few capitals in the world that was simply ordered to exist to house the nation's government. President George Washington, in whose honour the city was named, picked out the spot not far from his own home of Mount Vernon. The Congress approved the choice. The city belongs neither to the North nor to the South.

The Capitol building is the city's central point. The streets are numbered and lettered: 1st Street, 2nd Street or A Street, D Street and so on. Broad avenues are named after the original thirteen American states:

We must note that one must keep in mind several peculiarities of the city plan: 1) there is no B Street. Its place was taken by Constitution Avenue (north) and Independence Avenue (south), 2) there are no streets for the letters J, X, Y or Z; 3) Washingtonians sometimes write I Street as "Eye Street" to avoid confusion with 1st Street or L Street; beyond the last lettered streets, names are used in alphabetical sequence.

The Capitol. Seat of the US Congress. Washington is generally rather flat, but the Capitol building sits on a modest hill (Hence the nickname of the Congress—the "Hill"), looking down over the Mall, a long expanse of green stretching to the Washington Monument and beyond, bordered by a number of museums and art galleries.

The White House. Official residence of the presidents of the USA located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue (another word for the White House is the Executive Mansion). The public is admitted during special hours to a portion of the first floor.

The Library of Congress contains more than 13 million manuscripts.

The Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Jefferson Memorial, the Smithsonian Institution, the Pentagon, the Arlington National Cemetery and many others are the places of interest in the city.

n. *Let's have a talk on the topic: The capital cities of the USA, the UK and the RU.*

LESSON 5

SCIENCE

a. **Word Study.** *Read and learn the given words and phrases.*

science — scientific

scientist — scholar

man of science

feel — *sezmoq, his qilmoq*

study *v* — **study** *n*

obtain = get, buy, have

applied = practical

whole — **wholly**

yearly = **annual**

pay — **payment**

thinking—feeling—seeing; **breathe**=take air into and send it out; **effort**=trying hard, use of strength and **energy**; engineer—engineering; scientific study; **expert**; **era**=period in history.

b. *Listen to the text and retell it.*

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

The world of science is all around us. It is a part of the air we breathe, the food we eat, the work we do.

Experts say it is important for people to learn about science. Our future depends on it.

We may learn anything by thinking, feeling and seeing.

Science is the knowledge obtained by observation and the testing of facts or effort to find such knowledge. Science may be also called any branch of such knowledge, for example, physics, history, linguistics, and so on. We know natural, political, physical and social science. There is applied science as well. Applied means put to practical use. Applied science is the scientific study put in practical use, for example, engineering.

We often use the word combinations such as: exact sciences, the methods of science, the progress of science, the men of science.

The man of science is, in other words, a scientist or a scholar. These words express the meaning "person with much knowledge: professors Alibek Rustamov and Abduqodir Haitmetov are famous Uzbek scholars. They devoted themselves wholly to science, they are true men of science.

It is very important to know the following words connected with science and scholar: scientist—student of or expert in one of the natural or physical science; scholarship—learning or knowledge obtained by study, another meaning of the word is payment of money, for example, a yearly grant (money from a government) so that he or she may continue his or her studies. At present many young people win scholarships to the universities of the United States and some European countries.

We live in the era of scientific and technical progress when each of us may hope to be a scientist or a scholar so that to contribute greatly to the development of our country.

c. *Retell the text you have just listened to:*

Begin with:

People, both young and old, learn sciences so that they can live better ...

d. *Read the following sayings and learn them.*

Science is organized knowledge.

Herbert Spencer (1820—1903)

It is only the ignorant who despise (mensimaydi) education.

Publilius Syrus (42 B.C.)

Hope is a good breakfast, but it is a bad supper.

Francis Bacon (1561—1626)

e. *Read the verb forms and use them in your speech.*

learn (learned)	feel (felt)	eat (ate, eaten)
organize (organized)	say (said)	swim (swam, swum)
breathe (breathed)	find (found)	drive (drove, driven)
obtain (obtained)	win (won)	fly (flow, flown)
study (studied)	can (could)	take (took, taken)

f. Read the following words and tell the class how you may say in your native tongue.

change *n, v*

lift *n, v*

hard *a, adv*

early *a, adv*

engineer—engine—engineering

explorer—explore—exploration

producer—produce—production

receiver—receive—reception

g. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.

CHANGES IN SCIENCE

Great changes take place in science and engineering. New branches of science appear: atomic physics, cybernetics, radio-astronomy.

Nowadays people move on land much faster than the speediest horses. Powerful motors drive cars, diesel engines run trains from one country to another.

Under water sportsmen swim swifter than the speediest fish.

Underwater robots explore the sea bed at a depth of more than 4,000 metres. By means of remote control devices they change tools and lift weights.

In air people fly hundred times faster than birds. Supersonic planes fly at twice the speed of sound.

We live in the age of machinery, i.e. in the time when highly productive machines and up-to-date devices take the place of men for doing work. In industry and agriculture machines play a most important role. They do all the hard work in mills, factories, mines and farms.

Machines help not only factory workers and farmers in their productive labour. They do part of scientists' and explorers' research work as well. Satellites circle the earth, spaceships explore the outer space. Mooncars carry out research programmes on the Moon.

Electronic instruments—radars, lasers and masers represent the latest development of research equipment.

They are of great help in all forms of scientific work.

People enjoy these achievements thanks to the development of science and engineering. With the development of science and engineering a new man will appear—a man who will use his hands less and less, but employ his brains more and more.

h. *Questions for discussion of the text "Changes in Science".*

What is science?

Who is a scientist (scholar)?

What do you know about supersonic planes?

Can you tell us about the famous scientists (scholars) of the US, UK, and RU? If yes, please tell us about them what you know?

i. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.*

Computer. We may consider as a computer a man, for example, who receives information, writes some of it on paper, operates a slide rule and by means of it solves some problem. Any device which can accept information, record and process it and then come out with a definite answer is a computer. So a computer may be a person or a machine that takes in information (problems and data), performs reasonable operations on the information and puts out answers. But as a rule by a computer we mean a complex electronic device which has the ability to accept, store and handle information at electronic speeds and in a manner which is fully automatic, i.e. without any human intervention.

j. *Listen to the funny story and retell it.*

A Blind Man

One dark night a blind man went to get some water. He had a jug (*ko'za*) in one hand and a lamp in the other.

A boy saw the blind man with the lamp. He came up to him and said:

"What is the good of your lamp if you are blind?"

The lamp is not for me. It is for boys like you who may run against me in the dark and break my jug," said the blind man.

k. *Tests. Put appropriate words in the sentences.*

1. Who is not able to see is called

a. deaf. b. speechless. c. speaker. d. blind. e. blindness.

2. By law the blind can not ... a car.

a. ride. b. operate. c. buy. d. drive. e. drove.

3. Another ... cause (*sabab*) of blindness is glaucoma.

a. mayor. b. mine. c. maybe. d. major. e. minus.

4. People live in the ... of scientific and technical progress.

a. area. b. are. c. ear. d. era. e. air.

5. Machines do part of scientists' and explorers' work

a. hard. b. as well. c. at all. d. as soon as. e. already.

1. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.*

BLINDNESS

Being able to see is one of the most valued of all human senses. Some people say they cannot imagine living without the use of their eyes. Yet millions of people in the world have limited sight or no sight at all. In the United States, about 500-thousand persons are legally blind. They may have some sight. But by law, they cannot drive a car or operate some machines.

The eyesight of more than 11 million other Americans is seriously limited. More than 6 million others develop some form of eye disease each year. Two of the most common diseases are cataracts and glaucoma.

Cataract is a clouding in the lens of the eye. It may become cloudy as one grows older or as a result of disease. The patient receives a plastic lens as a replacement.

Much research is being done. Doctor Peter Cador at America's National Eye Institute said his research showed that cataracts are caused by an enzyme.

Another major cause of blindness is glaucoma. The cause of glaucoma is not yet fully understood. Normally, the fluids move in and out of the eye all the time.

Researcher Harry Quigly at the Johns Hopkins Medical School said glaucoma seems to be caused by a genetic disorder. He also said there is a link between glaucoma and high blood pressure.

Many cases of glaucoma can be treated now.

Researchers have learned that diabetics are more likely than other persons to develop cataracts and glaucoma.

Cataracts, glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy are the most common causes of blindness in industrial countries.

One of the infectious diseases is trachoma. Another is onchocerciasis. It is caused by a virus. It damages the other parts of the eye called the cornea and conjunctiva. Trachoma is most common in developing countries in East Asia, the Middle East

and along the Mediterranean Sea. It is rare in industrial countries. Trachoma can be prevented. This can be done by keeping drinking water and living area clean. Trachoma can be cured if discovered early.

The disease onchocerciasis is usually called "river blindness". River blindness is passed to humans by the bite of an insect, the black fly. The disease is most common in parts of Africa and Central America.

In addition to trachoma and river blindness, poor nutrition is the most common cause of blindness in developing countries. A lack of just one vitamin—vitamin A—can mean the difference between blindness and normal sight. A lack of vitamin A leads to the disease called xerophthalmia. Without vitamin A, the eye becomes very dry. Sometimes the eye looks cloudy.

The first sign of a vitamin A disorder is night blindness. Persons suffering from this disease cannot see in low light levels.

Scientists around the world are continuing to study the many causes of blindness, as well as to save our sight. Other scientists are developing technologies to help people who already have lost part or all of their sight.

(From "Science in the News", 1989)

m. Discuss the subject-matter of the text "Blindness".

What is blindness?

What eye diseases do you know?

What do scientists do to prevent the eye diseases?

n. Rewrite the sentences from the text where the following medical terms are used.

eyesight

genetic disorder

river blindness

diabetic

blood pressure

night blindness

o. Do you know that ...

Two Methods. Thousands of children in the world go blind each year because of so-called "night blindness". Two methods seem to work best. Children should eat some green leafy vegetables every day. Or they should get a special vitamin A pill (*yumaloq dori*) four times a year. Tests in Indonesia have shown the effectiveness of the methods.

John Milton (1608—1674)—English poet, who had lost his eyesight but continued to write poetry. During his last years he wrote the famous epics "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained" (*qaytarilgan jannat*).

Deafness. Studies have shown that old men in quiet African villages have much better hearing than young people in America.

Deafness is the most common disability in America. Often nothing can be done to stop it. Telephone bells, loud music, machine, etc. in industrial countries make the environment very noisy.

The most famous school for the deaf in the United States is Gallaudet in Washington, D.C. Gallaudet teaches children, teenagers and college-age students. Its university is the world's only university for the deaf. Gallaudet accepts students from every country.

p. *Let's speak about scientists using the given facts.*

Charles Darwin (February 12, 1809—April 19, 1882).

Father—Erasmus Darwin, physician, poet, scientist.

He was nicknamed *Gas* by his family and friends.

At sixteen Charles was sent to Edinburgh University.

He visited New Zealand, Australia and the Coral Islands, and so on. the greatest interest to new plants and animals.

1859—book *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*.

1871—book *The Descent of Man*.

1882—sudden death, buried in Westminster Abbey, near Isaac Newton's grave.

Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (February 8, 1834—February 2, 1907).

Father—school principal (Tobolsk).

Schoolboy—an interest in science.

1860—important discovery in physical chemistry.

1865—professor of St. Petersburg University.

1869—*Periodic Table of the Elements*.

author of more than 400 published works.

q. **Food for Thought.** *Learn and use in your own sentences.*

sunshine, temperature, wind, snow, rain = weather.

food, shelter, clothing = *basic needs*.

food — that which can be eaten by people or animals or used by plants to keep them living and for growth.

sunshine — light of sun.

sun — the body from which the earth gets warmth and light.

r. *Read and learn the important information.*

Planets. *Neptune* is about four times bigger than Earth. It is more than 4,000-million kilometers from Earth. The amount of sunlight reaching *Neptune* is about 1,000 times less than the amount reaching Earth. So we know it is cold, about 212 degrees below zero Celcius.

Venus is the planet most similar in size to Earth. The distance to *Venus* is 40-million kilometers. One day of *Venus* is equal to 243 Earth days.

The two planets, *Mars* and *Venus*, are the closest to Earth.

(From "*Science in the News*", 1989, pp. 29, 31)

Rolls-Royce — a motor company founded by the pioneer motorist Charles Stewart Rolls (1877—1910) and the engineer Frederick Henry Royce (1863—1933). *Rolls-Royce* cars are famous for their excellence (*mukammallik*); the company also makes aeroplane engines.

General Motors is the world's biggest company. It has plants in the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Austria and Latin American countries.

s. *Read the poem and learn it by heart.*

FROM PONY TO ROCKETS

By James S. Tippett

In far-off days when roads were stony,
Man travelled round on a small pony.

This was too slow and so, of course,
One day he learned to use a horse.

And then man's creative brains
Invented steam and so the trains.

Motor cars were next on view,
Electric trains and tube trains, too.

And then to everyone's surprise,
Airplanes went up to the skies.

Such things outdated soon,
When rockets went to the Moon.

t. Write six sentences using the given phrases.

a man of science	the Day of Knowledge
a man of action	the Day of Independence
a man of thirty	the capital of Great Britain

u. Read the following sayings and learn them.

In the country of the blind the one-eyed man is king.
Desiderius Erasmus Rotterdamus (1469—1536)

Great talkers are never great doers.
Thomas Middleton (1580—1627)

v. Ask and answer. Use the given phrases.

Model: —I am an eleventh-former.—So am I.
—You haven't changed at all.—Neither have you.

So was I.	Neither was I.
So were we.	Neither were we.
So have I.	Neither have I.
So had I.	Neither had I.
So did I.	Neither did I.

w. Read the words and use them in your own speech.

shoes — does — goes	radio — piano — photo — Eskimo
say — said — aid	at — ate — eat — eaten
door — poor — floor	how — show — down — grow

x. Read the verbs and use them in your own speech.

see in — see off	must = to have to
get on — get off	can = to be able to
turn on — turn off	will = to wish
put on — put off	answer = reply

y. Read the text and learn the useful information.

When Isaac Newton became President of the Royal Scientific Society which was founded in 1662, its reputation rose

rapidly. Among the most active members at that time was Christopher Wren, who was widely known for his work in geometry. But his main interest soon turned from geometry to architecture. Wren rebuilt St. Pauls Cathedral and many other buildings after the Great Fire of London in 1666.

z. Write a composition on the topic: Science.

LESSON 6

NATIONAL TRADITIONS

a. Word Study. *Read and learn the given words and phrases.*

in the country	love — lovely	fresh
at a little village	thirsty = need to drink	thermos
which way	Indian summer	lemonade
walk across	a cup of tea	tomato
table-cloth	full up (<i>to 'q</i>)	biscuit
it's hot today	in such cases	picnics
on the grass	across the field	minute

at picnics; sit under the tree; in the tree; bread and butter; thermos with hot tea; a bottle of lemonade or coke; here they are—here it is—there you are; would you mind passing the salt; No more, thank you; (feel) thirsty; thirsty and hungry (need for food).

b. Read the following words and phrases.

Mummy	got off	Crossvane
let's	put out	Here it is
I'll	start with	That's nice
I've	sit down	I do like
here's	walk across	isn't it

c. Learn English by means of English.

tradition = handing down (=passing) from generation to generation of opinions, beliefs, customs, etc. (in other words, opinion, belief, custom, etc. handed down).

picnic = pleasure trip on which food is carried to be eaten outdoors; hold a picnic in the forest; take part in a picnic; picnicking in the woods.

weekend = Saturday and Sunday as a period of rest or holiday; spend a weekend; He is weekendening in Brighton, so he is a weekender.

d. Listen to the text and make ready to retell it.

AT PICNICS

Jane and her Mummy have just got off the bus in the country, at a little village called Crossvane.

Jane. Mummy, isn't it lovely here? The air is so fresh.

Mummy. Yes, it's much better the town, isn't it?

Jane. Yes. Which way shall we go?

Mummy. We must walk across the field.

Jane. There's a tree and we can sit under the tree.

Mummy. Yes. Let's go there. Now take the table-cloth and put out the food.

Jane. Here are the eggs, and here is the bread and butter. Oh, here are the apples.

Mummy. And here is thermos with my tea.

Jane. And here's my bottle of lemonade. Did you bring any cups, Mummy?

Mummy. Yes, here they are. Do you want to drink, are you thirsty now?

Jane. Yes, I am. I don't know why, but I am very thirsty.

Mummy. It's because it's hot today. In such cases, when it is hot in autumn we usually say that there is an Indian summer.

Jane. I've found the salt—and the tomatoes.

Mummy. We'll start in a minute. Now we can sit down in the grass.

Jane. I think, I'll start with an egg. Will you have an egg, Mummy?

Mummy. Yes, please. Would you mind passing the salt too?

Jane. Here it is. Would you pass me a tomato, please? Thank you.

Mummy. Now I'll open your bottle of lemonade for you. There you are. I'll have a cup of tea. Would you like a cake?

Jane. Yes, please. That's nice. I do like lemonade.

Mummy. Will you have an apple or biscuit?

Jane. No more, thank you, Mummy. I'm full up.

Mummy. We'll have a rest now.

e. *Retell the text you have just listened to.*

Begin with:

The English are fond of picnics. In this dialogue a girl by name Jane and her mother went to the country to hold a picnic. They took a bus and

f. **Word Association.** *Read and learn the words and phrases.*

tradition *n*

to keep up traditions; by tradition

family traditions; national traditions: American/English/Uzbek, etc. traditions; new/old traditions.

traditional *a*; traditionally *adv*; traditionalism (*an'anaga sodiqlik*) *n*.

g. *Read the following words and write them down in alphabetical order.*

pilgrim, fasting, turban, madrasah, Moslem, scone, wedding, mosque, hashar, Muslim, palov, pilgrimage, Islam, Ramadan, Navruz, Buddha, Easter, Chorsu, house-warming, guide, citizen, ideal, zero, tuman, province, reservoir, blind.

h. *Do you know that ...*

In an American family, when there are two children, an elder daughter is called *Sis* and a younger brother is called *Buddy* or *Junior*.

Mother's Day — a day in late spring (on the second Sunday in May) on which children give presents to their mothers. Mother's Day originated in the USA and is now celebrated in many English-speaking countries.

V-E-Day — "Victory in Europe Day" is the American name for the day of victory over fascist Germany in May 1945. The day of victory over Japan is abbreviated (=shortened) into *V-J Day*.

i. *Read and use the words in your own sentences.*

respect	growth	aloud	academician
expect	warmth	alone	politician
neglect	depth	alive	musician
contact	strength	aside	Russian

j. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.*

- I'm very worried about: alcoholism, homelessness, inflation, pollution, poverty, unemployment, war.
- Do you think things will get better?
- I hope they will get better.

k. *Read the dialogue and retell it.*

I CAN COOK

- What can you do, Ann?
- Well, I can play the guitar, but I can't play chess.
- Oh, I can play chess. And I can play the piano too.
- Can you paint?
- No, I can't.
- Oh, I can paint, and I can cook!
- Wonderful! When is dinner?
- ...

l. *Read and use the phrases and words in your own sentences.*

in addition	on the occasion	at least	finally
in general	on the whole	at most	namely
in case	on duty	at last	widely
in fact	on business	at all	usually

m. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and make ready to discuss it.*

THE PICNIC

Picnics are popular with women and children and some men. Children are fond of picnics because, as a rule, there are no tables at picnics and no table manners.

Much depends, of course, upon the day. Typical picnic weather is of three kinds. Either it is dark with sudden rain in the morning, clearing in the afternoon; or it is hot and clear in the morning with rain in the afternoon or there is a fine rain, regular, without change all day long. But as most of lunch is prepared at home, nothing can be done about it.

Picnic grounds are usually situated in some high places with water. One can fish there.

Quite the most important component of a picnic is the lunch.

Fried chicken is always popular. Then there should be hard-boiled eggs. Almost anything else is good for a picnic lunch.

One must know bottle-opener should not be left at home and know how to open a bottle.

As soon as the food and other equipment have been unpacked it is in order to start fire, that is the next thing to do is to light a fire. You can't make a fire unless you collect wood. People have the universal belief that smoke keeps off mosquitos. The fire also will be needed for drying the clothes of the children. Vegetables roasted in a picnic fire are said to taste like a different thing because ordinary home cooking is free from sand and cinders.

When lunch is ready the picnickers suddenly become aware of the inconvenience of having legs. You don't have to eat things that don't agree with you.

After the lunch has been eaten a picnic is mostly anticlimax (it means here a sudden change in the mood of the picnickers, anticlimax is a sudden change from something high to something low).

Picnics, whatever may be said against them, have their advantages. At least they reawaken in the hearts of many the truth of the old saying that there is no place like home. Because we know that no picnic can be a success unless there is some accident.

n. Tests. *Use the appropriate words while answering the questions.*

1. What tradition of Englishmen do you know?

... is an Englishmen's widely known tradition.

a.table-cloth. b.thermos. c.picnic. d.thirsty. e.tomato.

2. What Uzbek traditions do you like best?

I like ...—an Uzbek national tradition.

a.wedding. b.madrasah. c.hashar. d.biscuit. e.palov

3. What Christian religious tradition do you know?

a.Easter. b.Navruz. c. Ramadan. d. picnic. e.New Year.

4. Where do people go to hold a picnic?

a.to the bus-stop. b.to the capital city. c.to the forest. d.to the museum. e.to the stadium.

5. Do Uzbek people go picnicking, if yes, how do we call it?

a. hashar. b. pilgrimage. c. sayil. d. palov. e. Navruz.

o. Read and use the words in your own speech.

dasturxon — table-cloth

non (yopilgan) — scone

[skɔn, skoun]

to'y (nikoh) — wedding, ceremony
of marriage

uy to'yi — house-warming

salla — turban

masjid — mosque

ro'za — fast(ing)

haj — pilgrimage

p. *Let's have a talk on the topic: Uzbek, English, American Traditions. Use the following words:*

the great beliefs of the world (Islam, Christianity, Buddhism).

holiday (state, federal, regional, national, religious, secular)

q. *Write six sentences about holiday (in the USA, UK and RU).*

New Year's Day

Easter

Independence Day

Navruz

Thanksgiving Day

Ramadan

r. *Read the following words and discuss them.*

thirty — thirsty

tomato

cross — across

hungry — Hungary

potato

loud — aloud

thermos — terms

mosquito

live — alive

picnic — picnicking

motto

side — aside

s. *Read the text and learn to translate.*

Although it could be said that England has more than enough traditions, a new one has been gaining in popularity each year since 1979—the annual **Dickens Festival** (held in Rochester at the beginning of June). Many make their way to Rochester on a special train—the "Mr. Pickwick Special," which departs once a year from London's Victoria Station. At Rochester Station these Dickensian characters line up for a procession through the town. Later some act out scenes from Dickens's novels.

t. *Read the poem and learn it by heart.*

FAITHFUL FRIENDS ...

He that is thy friend indeed,
He will help thee in the need:

If thou sorrow, he will weep;
 If thou wake, he cannot sleep:
 Thus of every grief in heart
 He with thee does bear a part
 These are certain signs to know
 Faithful friends from flattering foe.

William Shakespeare

thy = your
 thee = you
 thou = you
 indeed = really

sorrow — *g'am*
 (*qayg'u*) *chekmoq*

weep = cry (*yig'lamoq*)

wake = stop sleeping (*uyg'oq*)

thus = so, in this way

grief = deep sorrow

bear = carry, have

certain — *muntazam, aniq*

faithful = true

flattering foe = *tilyog'lama g'anim*

u. *Let's have a talk about Mother.*

Begin with:

To each of us the mother is the dearest person. She was near us when we were small and she is always ready to help us when ...

We remember Rasul Hamzatov's poem about women's hands ...

v. *Read the texts and learn the useful information.*

English Measures are not metric system and it is difficult not only for foreigners who travel in England, but also for those who read in English.

Here are some English measures of *length*. The chief unit is the yard which is equal to 0,914 mtr. The yard consists of three feet. One foot equals 30,4 cm. and consists of 12 inches. One mile consists of 1760 yards and equals 1609 metres.

Women's football is one of the fastest-growing sports in the world. Women footballers from all over the world go to Italy every two years and play in the "Mundialito". This means the "Little World Cup." (cup—*sovrin*).

w. *Let's have a talk on the topic: **Our Traditions**. Use the following words while speaking.*

Tradition consists of social and cultural legacy (*meros*) handed down from generation to generation such as: opinions, views, ideas, thoughts, beliefs, religions, customs, habits, rituals, ceremonies, values, etc.

opinion — views, beliefs; professional advice.

view — state of seeing or being seen; personal opinion.

idea — picture in mind; thought; opinion.

religion — belief in a supernatural ruling power.

thought — thinking; idea, opinion.

belief — smth accepted as true or real; part of a religion.

habit — person's usual or normal practice.

custom — accepted behaviour (*axloq*); way of behaving (*xulq*);

ritual — forms connected with a ceremony.

ceremony — special act(s), religious service, e.g. wedding, opening of a new public building, etc.

value — smth useful or desirable; values (*qadriyatlar*)= standards.

x. *Read the text and retell it.*

MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day or Decoration Day, comes on May 30. It is a national holiday. Schools, offices, and banks close for the day. On May 30, Americans honour the servicemen, who gave their lives in past wars. Schools, clubs and churches decorate the cemeteries on this day. They put up flags on the graves of army, navy and airmen. They hold memorial services in churches, halls, parks, and cemeteries. They hang up American flags on the main streets of the towns.

If you listen to the radio or TV on Memorial Day, you may hear patriotic songs, especially songs of the Civil War. You may also hear a famous speech made during that war, the Gettysburg Address. President Abraham Lincoln made the address at one of the great battlefields of the Civil War. Thousands of men were killed in the Battle of Gettysburg. They were buried in a soldiers' cemetery there. Abraham Lincoln made the address at the opening ceremony of this cemetery. The speech is only ten sentences long. But the last sentence of it—"the government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—is known to all Americans.

Memorial Day is a day dedicated to the memory of those who died for their country. All progressive Americans grieve for those who fell in the Revolutionary War, Civil War, World War II, Mexican War, World War I, the Korean War, the war in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos.

The founder of Memorial Day was General John Alexander Logan. And the Memorial Day was held on May, 1868. Americans marched to the graves of Civil War soldiers, bringing flowers and singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic", "John Brown's Body" and other Civil War songs.

y. Read the following sayings and learn them.

... it is better to be alone than in bad company.

George Washington (1732—1799)

As a well-spent day brings happy sleep, so life well used brings happy death.

Leonardo Da Vinci (1452—1519)

To have great poets, there must be great audience (=gathering of persons for hearing a speaker), too.

Walt Whitman (1819—1892)

z. Write a composition on the topic: **National Traditions.**

LESSON 7

MARKET ECONOMY

a. **Word Study.** Read and learn the given words and phrases.

company — corporation	saving — commercial
bank — business	lend (<i>qarz, ssuda bermoq</i>)
management — manager	consumer (<i>iste'molchi, xaridor</i>)
computer operator	typist (<i>mashinistka</i>)
sale = act of selling	price (<i>narx-navo, baho</i>)

saving bank—commercial bank; banking institutions; lend money; buying a car; starting business; home buyer; home builder; middle management and top management; consumer and producer; secretaries and typists; **white-collar** worker (*xizmatchi*); buyer's (seller's) market (*bozor konyukturasi, ahvoli*).

b. Word Association. Read the given words and phrases, then use them in your own sentences.

market n, v bozor; bozor kuni; savdo-sotiq; ehtiyoj (talab).

market n = public place (an open space or building) where people meet to buy and sell goods: She went to the market to buy food for the family; = occasion during which such a meeting takes place; The next market is on Sunday; = trade in a class of goods: the coffee market; = demand: The products of this industry always find a market; = buying and selling; = area, country in which goods may be sold.

market v = buy or sell in a market; = take or send to market; prepare and offer for sale.

home market (home trade); foreign trade (foreign markets); world market; common market; free market (*erkin savdo bozori*); open market; an active/lively market (*bozori chaqqon*); the coffee/wheat/food market; "black" market.

market price (*bozor bahosi*); market-day; market-place (square); market research; market-value (*bozor narxi*).

marketing n = theory (*nazariya*) and practice of selling.
market economy.

c. Listen to the text and retell it.

BUSINESS

President Calvin Coolidge (1872—1933) once said: "The business of America is business". When you visit one of the country's large cities, you can see what he meant. In the centre of the city, there are many large office buildings, banks, corporation and government agencies. Every weekday morning thousands of office workers enter these buildings and leave for their homes every evening. Many of those people seem to be travelling all the time between one building and another, or between one city and another.

The men and women who do all the office work are called white-collar workers. Secretaries and typists, computer operators, and so on, work for many different kinds of companies. There are big banks that do business all over the world and little banks that serve a small town.

Many US universities have courses in business administra-

tion. They teach middle management and top management. So they train managers for different companies.

There are two kinds of banking institutions in the United States. One is called a savings bank and the other is called a commercial bank. Savings bank serve the consumer, the commercial bank serve business. Savings bank can lend money to home buyers and home builders. Commercial banks can lend money for buying a new car or starting business.

Generally there are three kinds of businesses: single-owner operated business, partnerships and corporation. The first two are important, but in the latter many people take part.

d. Do you know that ...

With less than 5 percent of the world's population, the United States in the early 1990s produced about 25 percent of the world's output (=goods produced).

In fact, in the United States, about three-fourth of all payments (=paying or being paid) are made by check.

The principals of the market are: for every buyer there has to be a seller; when more people wish to buy than to sell, the price tends (=has a characteristic or direction) to rise; when fewer people wish to buy and many wish to sell, the price tends to fall.

(From "An Outline of the American Economy",
USIA, 1991, pp. 6, 93, 126)

e. Retell the text you have just listened to (in exercise c.). Use the following words while retelling.

business	banks	white-collar
businessman	company	manager
administration	office	producer

f. Write six sentences using the given words.

lend money	consumer	buyer
earn money	producer	seller

g. Read the following words and discuss them.

colour — collar	sector — faktor	heat — hot
flour — flower	actor — governor	length — long
price — prize	doctor — instructor	strength — strong

h. Read the given sentences and complete them.

From now on, factories that work without getting paid will go ... (broke, success)

A black market price is, after all a market ... (place, practice, price)

Daniel Ward, director of consumer affairs for Nissan Europe said, "It is a difficult ... for everyone. We do not see any great signs of growth in the last part of the year." (marketing, market-place, market)

The newspaper made much of the fact that the Asterix Park did not ... hamburgers. Mr. de Schonen said market research showed that consumer preferred not sit down for meals. (lend, save, sell).

i. Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.

SOME FACTS OF AMERICAN ECONOMY

Most Americans consider themselves members of the middle economic class, and relatively few are extremely wealthy or extremely poor.

9.6 percent of all American families make more than \$50,000 a year, and 7.7 percent of all American families have incomes less than \$10,000; the median annual income for all American families is about \$28,906.

Three-fourth of all married couples own their own homes. About 3.6 percent of all Americans live in public (government-supplied or subsidized) housing.

The government plays an important role in the economy, as is the case in all countries. From the founding of the Republic, the federal government has strongly supported the development of transportation. It financed the first major canal system and later subsidized the railroads and the airlines. It has developed river valleys and built dams and power stations. It has extended electricity and scientific advice to farmers, and assures them a minimum price for their basic crops. It checks the purity of food and drugs, insures bank deposits and guarantees loans.

American's individual 50 states have been most active in building roads and in the field of education. Each year the states spend some \$33.31 million on schools and provide a free public education for 29.1 million primary-school pupils and 11.4 mil-

lion youth in secondary schools. (In addition 8.3 million youths attend private primary and secondary schools.) Approximately 60 percent of the students who graduate from secondary schools attend colleges and universities. 77.2 percent of which are supported by public funds. The country leads the world in the percentage of the population that receives a higher education. Total enrollment in schools of higher learning is 13.4 million.

Economists estimate that the public sector accounts for only one-fifth of American economic activity, with the remainder in private hands. More than 86.7 percent of America's 208.8 million farms are owned by the people who operate them; the rest are owned by business corporations. More food is produced each year, although the number of farmers decrease annually. America exports some 440.9 thousand million worth of farm products each year.

America sells \$96,371 million worth of cars and trucks each year.

In 1990, 119.55 million Americans were in the labor force. The entry of the "baby boom" generation into the job market has also increased the work force. The average American work week was 41 hours in 1989.

Approximately 27 million Americans are employed in selling. Another 19.2 million manufacturing and 17.5 million work for federal state and local governments.

j. Read the English words and find their equivalents in your mother tongue.

manager	bank	"black" market
marketing	cheque	small business
corporation	square	savings bank
company	economy	foreign investor

k. Read (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.

When the money supply increases, people have more money to spend, and demand for goods and services increases. As demand increases, businesses hire additional workers to increase output. This is an economic growth scenario. But if output does not keep pace with demand, prices increase. When prices rise continuously, inflation results.

(From "An Outline of the American Economy",
USIA, 1991, p.127)

l. Read the advertisement (e 'lon) and retell it.

On Sale

Selected stories
by Ernest Hemingway
You'll enjoy this book
Buy it at your local shop
18 dollars

m. Read and use the given words in your own sentences.

sum—[sʌm]—some

son—[sʌn]—sun

so—[sou]—sew

road—[roud]—rode

two—[tu:]—too

no—[nou]—know

our—[ˈaʊə]—hour

right—[rait]—write

n. Read and learn the given information.

Monetary Units

Different monetary (*pul*) units are used in the world.

Dollar (=100 cents) in: Australia, Bahams, Barbados, Belize, Bermudas, Brunei, Canada, Liberia, New Zealand, Singapore, the USA, Zimbabwe.

Other Dollars (=100 cents) in Fiji (Fiji Dollar); Guyana (Guyana Dollar); Hongkong (Honkong Dollar); Jamaica (Jamaica Dollar); Nauru (Australia Dollar); Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (East Caribbean Dollar); Solomon Islands (Solomon Islands Dollar); Trinidad and Tobago (Trinidad and Tobago Dollar).

Pound (*funt* =100 pence) in: Cyprus (Pound); Falkland Islands (Falkland Islands Pound); Gibraltar (Gibraltar Pound); Great Britain (Pound Sterling); Ireland (Irish Pound).

Sum or Soum (=100 tiyins) is used in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

o. Do you know that ...

All US currency (=money in use) carries the nation's official motto: "**In God We Trust.**" (trust=believe).

Market research is the gathering of information on markets, products and consumers: on what people need, want and

buy; how and when they buy; and why they buy one thing more than another.

Vasily Leontief (1906—1999) is a famous Russian-born American economist. He won the Nobel prize for economics.

p. Related Words. *Learn the given words and phrases.*

market economy

market *n, v* — market-basket—market-custom (*soliq*)—market-day—marketer (*bozorchi*)—market-place—market-price—market-value—marketing—marketable (*bozorgir*).

economy *n* = control and management of the money, goods and other resources:—private sector of economy—state sector of economy—home economy—national economy—planned economy—capitalist system of economy—"mixed" (*aralash*) economy.

economics *n* = science of the production, distribution (*taqsimot*) and using up of goods.

economic *a* = of economics, connected with commerce, system of production, etc: economic activity; economic aid; economic geography; the government's economic policy (*siyosat*); economic questions; economic forces (*omillar*); economic freedom.

economical *a* = careful in the spending of money, time, etc and in the use of goods; an economical system for heating (=making or becoming hot) water.

economically *adv*; economist *n*; economize *v*; economizer *n*.

q. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and find answers to the questions.*

1. What are the characteristics of the American economy?
2. Who is a manager?
3. What do Americans call "free enterprise"?

INGREDIENTS OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

The marriage between the United States economy and the free enterprise system has been hugely successful one, but not one without problems. From the time of early American statesman Alexander Hamilton, there has been conflict over what should be the proper role of government in the economy; at various times government has intervened to stimulate the growth

of certain industries, to regulate business when abuses (=wrong use) began to appear, to provide protection in the form of tariffs for industries hurt by imports, and sometimes, to redistribute wealth.

The United States has what is usually described as a capitalist economy. But capitalism is a term coined (=invented) by Karl Marx that referred to the concentration of control of the most important parts of the economy by a small group of capitalists. By contrast, most Americans think of capitalism as meaning free enterprise, a system that benefits (=helps) millions, not just a few. Free enterprise as an idea can be simply described, but it is how this idea is applied (=put into operation) to real life that is important. Let's see how free enterprise works in the United States.

Every economic system tries to anticipate and then meet human needs through the production and distribution of goods and services. The economic system is the mechanism that brings together natural resources, the labor supply, technology, and the necessary entrepreneurial and material talents. Although the type of economic system used by a nation is the result of political decision, it is also in even larger part the result of a historical experience that, over time, becomes a national culture.

The first ingredient (=part) of an economic system is the natural resources from which goods are produced. The United States is a land rich in mineral resources and fertile farm soil, together with a moderate climate.

Second, the amount of available labor helps determine the health of an economy. Generally the USA has been fortunate (=lucky) in having enough people to provide the labor necessary for a constantly expanding economy. Large numbers of immigrants from all over the world came to the USA.

Another factor in any economic system is the quality of available labor—how hard people are willing to work and how skilled they are. The strong emphasis placed on education, including technical and vocational education, also contributed to America's economic success.

But the natural resources and labor force is only part of the structure of an economic system. The resources must be directed as efficiently as possible into the areas where they will be most

productive. In the American economy, managers of enterprises, responding to signals from markets perform this function.

In America, entrepreneurs accumulate money and then invest in projects—buy supplies, hire workers and sell products—that seem likely to give a high return on the original investment. This is determined on the customer demand.

Voluntary association of owners, known as stockholder, forms a business enterprise.

Modern America has developed a chain of managerial command, whose job is to see that the business runs smoothly and efficiently. Good management often can make the difference between a successful or unsuccessful operation.

(From "*An Outline of the American Economy*",
pp.12—14)

r. Read the words and use them in your own sentences.

[z] — [s]	[g] — [k]	[v] — [f]
prize — price	bag — back	leave — leaf
rise — rice	pig — pick	believe — belief
buzz — bus	dog — dock	save — safe
house — house	dig — Dick	wives — wife's

s. Read the text (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.

A Mixed Economy. The economic system of the United States is principally one of private ownership. This system, often referred to as a "free enterprise system", can be contrasted with a socialist economic system, which depends heavily on government planning and public ownership of the means of production.

In the US economic system, consumers, producers and the government make decisions on a daily basis, mainly through the price system.

As a rule, consumers look for the best values for what they spend, while producers seek the best price and profit for what they have to sell. Government, at the federal, state and local levels, seeks to promote the public safety, assure reasonable competition, and provide a range of services believed to be better enterprise.

(From "*An Outline of the American Economy*",
pp.15—16)

t. *Learn to find different parts of sentences.*

I *have written* the sentence *down*.

What are you *speaking about*?

Did you often go to the theatre?

When *have* you *come back*?

u. *Read and learn to translate using a dictionary.*

Many newspaper reporters, radio broadcasters, hospital workers, police, fire fighters and workers who provide other essential services must work on holidays. So not all Americans are free to celebrate holidays at all times.

(From "*About the United States*")

It is sometimes argued that corruption oils the wheels of a hugely over-regulated economy such as India's, which would otherwise grind to a halt. There is something in this.

v. **Food for Thought.** *Read and learn the words.*

economical—from the words *economy* and *economics* and means "careful in spending of money, time, etc and in the use of goods".

social—from the word *society*, that is, social way of living, system in which people live together in organized communities, in other words, social community, company, companionship, club, association; social means "living in groups, not separately, in short, of or in society", e.g. social science (=psychology, politics), social unit (=family, group), social justice, social institutions, etc.

political—from the words *policy* and *politics* and means "of the State, of government, of public affairs in general", e.g. political parties, political life, political crisis, political rights, and so on.

w. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.*

Taxation. In the United States, federal, state and local governments cover their expenses mainly through taxation. In general, local governments have received most of their tax revenues from property taxes, while state governments traditionally have depended on sales and excise taxes. The federal government's

chief source of revenue has been the income tax. Other federal taxes include the corporate profit tax and social insurance (Social Security) taxes.

(From "*An Outline of the American Economy*",
p.131)

x. *Read the jokes and retell them.*

An Economical Wife

— Is your wife economical?

— Sometimes. She had only twenty-six candles (*sham*) on her fortieth birthday cake last night.

The Secret of Economy

The secret of economy is to live as cheaply (*arzon*) the first few days after payday as you lived the last few days before.

y. *Read the following sayings and learn them.*

What is a cynic (*beadab, hayosiz*)? A man who knows the price of everything and the value (*qiyamat*) of nothing.

Oscar Wilde (1854—1900)

Example is the best precept (*qoida*).

Aesop [ˈi:sɒp] (550 B.C.)

If I were not Alexander I [wʌn] I [aɪ] would wish to be Diogenes [daɪˈɒdʒɪniːz].

Alexander of Macedon (356—323 B.C.)

z. *Write a composition on the topic: Market Economy.*

REVISION 2

a. **Word Study.** Read the words and use them orally.

management — manage v

gentleman — lady

enterprise — enter

within — with

downtown — downstairs

nobody — nonsense

idea — ideal

era — area

Englishman—Frenchman—American—Uzbek—Turk—Arab
(Arabian)—Japanese—Chinese—Canadian—Australian—Asian—
European—African—Korean—Chechen—Hawaiian—Indian.

the Africans—an American European—the native Americans—non-European—Caucasian—Polynesian—New Jerseyite—
Muscovite (=inhabitant of Moscow)—Londoner.

b. **Food for Thought.** Read and learn the given words.

No continuous is used with the verbs: see, hear, forget, remember, agree, belong, contain, want, wish, know, like, love, understand, recognize, etc.

Instead of Future Present is used with: if, when, till, until, before, after, as soon as, unless.

Perfect is used with: already, never, ever, yet, just.

c. *Learn the words and word combinations, then write them down.*

place-name (*geografik nom*)

sheep-dog (*ovcharka*)

table-cloth (*dasturxon*)

teenager (*o'smir: 13—19 yoshli*)

native-speaker (*ona tilida so'zlovchi*)

Cotton Carnival (*paxta bayrami*)

Uzbekness (*o'zbekchilik*)

Kokand (Quqon) wind

Platonic love (*ma'naviy ishq—sof muhabbat*)

house-warming (*uy to'yi*)

d. *Read the following opinions and tell your classmates what you think of them.*

Supernatural Force

Many years ago it was thought that human is like a machine: he wore, became tired and grew old. Can a human remain young and live as long as he wants?

The scholars have found out the reasons of aging and death, but they are not able to prevent (*oldini olmoq*) them yet. Does it seem to you that we had been programmed by a Supernatural Force?

e. Read and use the words in your own sentences.

cry — die	hing — light	five — hi	live
try — lie	eye — night	tribe — quite	give
my — why	mine — might	twice — nine	city
by — buy	pie — king	kite — side	pity

f. Learn English by means of English.

manager = person who controls a business, a hotel, etc.

gentleman = man who is honourable and well-bred (=well-brought up); any man of any social position.

consumer = person who uses, buys goods.

price = sum of money for which something is (to be) sold or bought: What price are you asking?

bank = establishment for keeping money, valuables safely, the money being paid out (by means of cheques).

money = coins stamped from metal or printed on paper and accepted when buying and selling.

g. Read and use the verbs in writing.

feel (felt)	fall (fell, fallen)	accompany
lose (lost)	lie (lay, lain)	count
make (made)	drive (drove, driven)	breathe
hold (held)	fly (flew, flown)	obtain

h. Read the words, divide them into parts and discuss them.

blackness	hopelessness	businessmen's
darkness	lifelessness	well-knownness
Uzbekness	restlessness	place-names
business	numberlessness	teenagers'

i. Read the text and discuss it.

Train. A Frenchman, an Englishman and an American were once travelling by train in Europe. The conversation was about how fast the trains were in their countries. The Frenchman said, "In my country trains go so fast that the telegraph posts by the

railway line look like a garden fence (*panjara*)". The Englishman said, "At home the trains run so fast that we have to pour (*q uyib turmoq*) water on the wheels (*g'ildirak*) to prevent (*saqlamoq*) them from getting hot." The American said, "That's nothing! I was once taking a trip and my daughter came to the station to see me off. While I was getting into the compartment (*kupe*) the train started. I leaned out of the window (*derazadan boshni chiqarmoq*) to give her kiss and kissed instead a cow in a field six miles down the railway line.

j. *Let's have a talk on the topic: Travelling.*

Use the following key words and phrases:

by air (plane)	trip	tour
by sea (ship)	voyage	tourist
by land (train, bus, car)	journey	tourism

travel = make long journeys; go from place to place.

tour = journey out and home again during which several or many places are visited.

trip = journey for pleasure: a day trip to the seaside.

journey = going to a distant place: go on a journey round the world.

voyage = journey by water, usually, along one in a ship.

k. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

OSCAR WILDE

Oscar Wilde (1854—1900) is one of the most outstanding writers of English literature of the second half of the 19th century. He was a prose writer, a playwright and a poet. His full name was Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Wills Wilde. And he told his friends: "My name has two O's, two F's and two Ws."

Wilde's mother wrote poetry. She had desired a daughter and kept the young Oscar in girl's clothes as long as was possible.

At Trinity College, Dublin, where he went in 1871, Oscar Wilde discovered the beauty of ancient art, classical languages and literature, won the Berkeley Gold Medal for Greek and went to Oxford.

In 1881 his first book of poems appeared. His name was on every lip. Oscar worked hard.

Wilde's lectures in America drew so many people that he had to give additional ones in all the larger cities. People told him that there had been "nothing like it since Dickens". On his return from New York Oscar Wilde went to Paris, where he spent three months. In France Wilde met many notable Frenchmen of his time—Zola, Verlain, Degas, Hugo, the actor Coquelin. A conversation with Coquelin was recorded by Oscar Wilde himself.

"What is civilization, Mr. Wilde?"

"Love of beauty."

"And what's beauty?"

"That which the bourgeois call ugly."

"And what do the bourgeois call beautiful?"

"It does not exist."

The American tour was over. Wilde was back in England, and the golden period in his creative activity began. In 1888 Oscar Wilde published his first collection of fairytales—"The Happy Prince and Other Tales." In 1891 another collection, "A Home of Pomegranates," appeared.

In his tales Wilde makes us love true kindness, generosity, unselfishness and disapprove callousness, indifference to the sufferings of the poor.

In "The Nightingale and the Rose", a girl, whom a young student fell in love with, said that she would dance with him if he brought her a red rose. But there was no red rose in his garden. Then a little nightingale made up her mind to get that rose at any cost. She gave up her life for love. Love is higher than life—that's the idea of this tale. But the girl preferred to dance at the ball with a rich man, not with the poor student. She laughed at the student and he threw the red rose away. "What a silly thing Love is," says the student. He, like other common people, doesn't value the beauty of love. The tales of Oscar Wilde belong to the most beautiful tales in world literature.

Oscar Wilde's dramatic achievement consists of the four comedies, which he wrote from 1891 to 1895. Oscar Wilde's works are appreciated by our people too.

1. Let's have a talk on: *New Year's Day and Christmas.*

Use the following key words and phrases:

New Year's Day

Xmas ['krisməs] = Christmas

holiday	religious
celebrate	secular
observe	Christians
mark	Father Christmas
gift-giving	church
holiday season	Christmas trees
arrival of the new year	A Merry Christmas!
Happy New Year!	Christmas services
The same to you!	the birthday of Christ

m. *Read the following sayings and learn them.*

Socrates said, "Bad men live that they may eat and drink, whereas good men eat and drink that they may live." (whereas=while).

Plutarch (45—127)

We have two ears and only one tongue in order that we may hear more and speak less. (in order that=so that).

Diogenes (412—323 B.C.)

n. Role play. One of you is a tourist from a foreign country where English is spoken, another one is a guide (who translates from English into Uzbek and from Uzbek into English) and the other are guests, hosts and hostesses.

Begin with:

Guide. Mr. (or Mrs, Miss) X. came to our country as a tourist (or businessman). Welcome to the Republic of Uzbekistan. We are glad to meet you in our homeland.

Mr. X. Thank you, I'm glad to visit your country. I'm glad to see you too. My name is

LESSON 8

ENGLISH IN AMERICA: THE USA, CANADA, etc.

a. Word Study. *Read and learn the given words.*

official name	nationality	migrant	tongue
capital city	language	minority	along

continental	population	origin	border
Commonwealth	federative	descent	headed
race — racial	territory	dialect	mixed

the USA; Washington, D.C.; Puerto Rico; Florida; Ottawa; Eskimo; Scandinavian; Polish; San Juan [sɑ:ŋˈhwɑ:n]; per cent (=AE percent);

b. Let's have a talk on the topic: *The English-speaking Countries.*

Begin with:

Where is English spoken?

English is spoken in Europe, America, Asia, Australia and Africa.

c. *Listen to the text and discuss it.*

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN AMERICA

Each of us knows that English is a widely spoken language in the world. It is a language of the Englishmen. But now a large number of Americans, Europeans, Australians, Asians and Africans speak English. There are many English native speakers throughout the world.

Besides, English is a second and foreign language for millions of people on the Earth.

At the following lessons we shall speak, read and listen to the texts where information about speaking English will be given.

The United States. Official name is the United States of America—the USA. It is a federal republic, a union of 50 states. The capital is Washington, D.C.

Nationality—American or United States. Language—English is the official language. Spanish is also spoken in New York (chiefly Puerto Rican migrants), Florida, and along the Mexican border. Other minority languages include Italian, German, American Indian tongues, etc. Most of the population are whites, then black, and other races.

Canada is an independent federative state consisting of ten provinces and two territories, a member of the Commonwealth, headed by the Queen of Great Britain.

Ottawa, Canadian, English and French are both official languages. Eskimo, Indian, German and some other languages are also spoken.

Most of the population is of British descent, then French origin, and Irish, German, Ukrainian, Scandinavian, Italian, Dutch, and Polish. Two per cent Indian and Eskimo, and less than one per cent Asian.

Puerto Rico. The territory of the island belongs to the USA. Most of Puerto Ricans live in the continental USA. The capital is San Juan, English and Spanish are the official languages, but Spanish is commonly spoken. The island is 885 miles south-east of Florida. Many of the people are of mixed Negro-Spanish descent.

(to be continued)

d. Answer the questions on the text you have just listened to.

What English-speaking countries do you know?

What is the official language in the USA and Canada?

Do you know the capital cities of the USA and Canada, if yes, call them?

What nationalities live in the USA and Canada?

What about Puerto Rico (language, nationality)?

e. Read and use the words in your own sentences.

there — [ðeə] — their

here — [hɪə] — hear

flour — [ˈflaʊə] — flower

buy — [baɪ] — by

week — [wi:k] — weak

see — [si:] — sea

red — [red] — read

where — [weə] — wear

f. Read the words and write them down in the alphabetical order.

[d] — [t]

food — foot

had — hat

aid — eight

add — at

build — built

send — sent

god — got

said — set

stayed — state

rode — wrote

ride — write

bud — but

g. Read the following sayings and learn them.

Language is the dress of thought.

Samuel Johnson (1709—1784)

Music is the universal language of mankind.

(mankind=human race; universal=general)

Henry Wardsworth Longfellow (1807—1882)

h. Read the text and retell it.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN AMERICA

(Continued)

We have listened to the beginning of the text in exercise c. So in that part we learned the short information on the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico, where English is spoken.

Now we are beginning reading the part of the text that gives information on the other countries and territories of the American continent population of which speak English.

Jamaica — a member of the Commonwealth. Its capital is Kingston, nationality—Jamaican. English is spoken, and a local dialect is also used.

Most of the population is of African and mixed descent; other racial and nationality groups are Chinese, East Indian, Syrian, and European.

Barbados—a member of Commonwealth. The capital city is Bridgetown, nationality—Barbadian. English is widely spoken. Population is black, white and mixed origin.

Grenada — a member of Commonwealth. Saint George's, Grenadian, English is the formal language and understood everywhere, but French-Afro is widely spoken.

Bahama Islands — The Commonwealth of the Bahamas. Nassau [ˈnæsəʊ:], Bahamian, English is spoken as the only language. Black, British, Canadian and US descent.

Bermudas — British colony. Administrative centre—Hamilton, Bermudan or Bermudian, English is the official language. Black, or of mixed descent, the rest mostly British in origin.

Dominica — a member of Commonwealth. Administrative centre—Roseau [ˈrəʊzəʊ:], Dominican, English is the formal language and everywhere understood, but French-Afro is widely spoken.

Antigua — a member of Commonwealth. Administrative centre—Saint Johns, Antiguan, English, black-white descent.

Saint Lucia — a member of Commonwealth. Administrative centre—Castries, Saint Lucian, English and French-Afro, mixed descent.

Saint Vincent — Kingstown, Saint Vincentan, English and French-Afro, mixed descent, black and Carib Indians.

Montserrat — Commonwealth, Administrative centre— Plymouth, Montserratian, English, black-white descent.

Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla — Commonwealth. Administrative centre—Basseterre [ˈbɑːstə], Anguillian, English.

Virgin Islands — USA, Administrative centre—Charlotte Amalie Virgin Islander, English, black and from the US.

British Virgin Islands — Commonwealth, Road Town, Virgin Islander, English, African descent.

Cayman Islands — Commonwealth, administrative centre—Georgetown, English, black-white.

Belize — Commonwealth, administrative centre—Belmopan, English, African.

Panama Canal Zone — US, administrative centre—Balboa Heights, English, US citizens.

Guyana — Commonwealth, Georgetown, Guyanese, English, East Indian descent, native Indian.

Trinidad and Tobago — Republic of ..., Port-of-Spain, Trinidadian, English, Hindi, Trinidad's population—black, East Indian, European, Tobago's population—black.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas) — Commonwealth, administrative centre—Port Stanley, English, British origin.

Panama — Republic of Panama. Panama, Spanish is the official language and English is widely used.

i. *Read the words, divide them into parts and discuss them.*

girl-friend	stage-name	day-book
pen-friend	pen-name	notebook
lady-friend	nickname	textbook
close friend	place-name	record book

j. *Read the given words and use them in your own sentences.*

sing—sang—sung—song	tell—told—tale
speak—spoke—spoken—speech	sell—sold—sale
see—saw—seen—sight	die—died—death
give—gave—given—gift	feed—fed—food

k. *Read the words and write them down in alphabetical order.*

America, Europe, Australia, Asia, Africa, Ottawa, Washington, Puerto Rico, Barbados, Jamaica, Grenada, Bahama Is-

lands, Bermudas, Dominica, Antigua, Saint Vincent, Montserrat, Virgin Islands, Belize, Panama Canal Zone, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Falkland Islands, Panama, England.

1. Read and learn the new information.

Educational terms in the following English-speaking countries are mostly different: BE=British English, AE=American English, CE=Canadian English, AuE=Australian English and NZE=New Zealand English. Here are some examples to be learned.

1. davlat (o'quv yurti); 2. direktor (maktabda); 3. sinflar

BE	AE	CE	AuE	NZE
1. state/main-tained	public	(AE)	government	(BE)
2. headmaster, headmistress	principal	(AE)	(BE)	(BE)
3. classes/years	grades	(AE)	classes/ years/ forms/ grades	Primers/ Standards/ Forms

m. Related Words. Read and use in your own speech.

nation — large community of people associated with a particular (=special) territory usually speaking a single (=one) language and having a society under one government;

the United Nations Organizations (=the *UNO*).

people — persons in general; all the persons forming a State; race, tribe, nation.

nationality — being a member of a nation.

popular — of or for the people; people's; folk.

public — not private; people in general.

folk — people in general: folk music.

race — group of people having a common culture, history or language: the human race=mankind.

human — man (not animal); humanity=human race.

tribe — racial group, united by language and customs, living as community under one or more chiefs.

national; nationalize, nationalization; nationhood, nationwide.

n. Do you know that ...

Alexander Mackenzie (1764—1820) was a man who did much to explore Canada from sea to sea during the early part of the 19th century. One of that country's greatest rivers, the Mackenzie, was named after him. The length of the river is about 1770 kilometres.

Alex, as he was called by his friends, was born in a small stone-built house near the sea on the island of Lewis, in the Scottish Hebrides.

o. Read the given words and phrases and speak about Canada.

The western coast of Canada is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast—by the Atlantic Ocean.

Mountains: the Rocky Mountains.

Lakes: Lake Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario. Other lakes: Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Lake Winnipeg.

Rivers: the Mackenzie flows into the Arctic Ocean, the Yukon—into the Pacific, the St. Lawrence River—into the Atlantic Ocean.

Important *towns:* Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Quebec.

Ten provinces and two territories.

p. Read the text (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.

When people buy stock, they become part owner of the company. If the company makes a profit, they receive a share of it. Likewise, if the company loses money, the stockholders will not make a profit or the value of their share will drop. If that happens, they lose money. For that reason, buying stock is a risk. Knowing about business is important if one wishes to make a profit in the stock market.

(From "About the United States")

q. Read the text and learn the useful information.

Henry Wardsworth Longfellow (1807—1882), an American poet, learned to speak French, Spanish, German and Italian. He learned to read Finnish, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Dutch, and so on. He wrote French and Spanish as freely as he did in his native tongue. He told "by every language you learn, a new world is opened before you. It is like being born again." In 1836 he became a professor at Harvard. So he was a scholar-poet.

r. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

THE RAINY DAY

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
But every gust the dead leaves fall,
And the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold, and dark and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering Past,
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,
And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.

Henry W. Longfellow

s. Learn English by means of English.

chess—game played by two people with 16 pieces to move on a checkerboard or board game for two players with sixteen pieces each.

pioneer—person who goes first and prepares the way for others or first person to begin a new branch of study, method, etc.

Hey—sound made to attract attention.

t. Let's speak on the topic: **Sport and Games**. Use the following key words and phrases while speaking.

play, go in for, attend, shout, win, lose, hobby, football, volleyball, basket(-)ball, chess, rugby, baseball, hockey, tennis, goall(-)keeper, player, sports club, sport society, boxing, running, cycling, hunting, fishing, hiking.

play chess (football, tennis...)

shout for „Pakhtakor“

win the game

lose the competition

be a football fan
score a goal

take part in competition
break the rules

u. *Read, translate (with a dictionary) and learn the useful information.*

softball: a kind of baseball played on a smaller diamond and with a larger and softer ball than a baseball. Baseball and softball are both played by two teams of nine players each. The field, called a diamond because of its shape, has four bases forming its circuit.

The runner uses a wooden bat to hit the ball and then must complete the circuit of bases without being put "out" in order to score a "run". The game may derive from the English games of cricket or rounders, but it has evolved since its invention in 1839 by Abner Doubleday into a typically American game, and is sometimes called "the great national pastime".

(From "American Patchwork,"
Betty Keene Taska, 1993)

v. *Read the given words and write them down.*

Allah	village	hot—heat	moon—month
mullah	manage	live—life	true—truth
madrasah	cottage	feed—food	dead—death
verandah	marriage	young—youth	nine—ninth

w. *Read the joke and retell it.*

Why do you feed ...?

—"Why do you feed every tramp (=homeless person who does not work) who comes along? They never work for you."

—"No", said the wife, "but it is quite a satisfaction (=state of pleased) to me to see a man eat a meal without finding fault (=defect) with the cooking."

x. *Read the text and learn the useful information.*

A WORLD-CLASS UNIVERSITY

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign founded in 1867 has earned a reputation (*shuhrat qozongan*) of international stature (*miqyos*).

More than seventy faculty (*professor-o'qituvchilar*) members belong to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, or the National Academy of Engineering. Ten scientists have received the National Medal of Science, and more than sixty—other awards.

The University Library is the third largest academic collection in the nation. Only Harvard and Yale have larger collections.

The list of scientists of the University who won the Nobel Prize is given here.

Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology:

Edward Doisy (1893—1986)—1943.

Robert Holly (1922—1993)—1968.

Edwin Krebs (1918—)—1992 (with Edmond Fischer).

Philip A. Sharp (1944—)—1993 (with).

Hamilton Smith (1931—)—1978 (with).

Resalyn Sussman Yalow (1921—)—1977 (with).

Salvador Luria (1912—)—1969 (with Max Delbrook and Alfred Hershey).

Nobel Prize in chemistry:

Vincent Du Vigneaut (1901—1978)—1955.

Wendel Stanley (1904—1971)—1946 (with).

Ellas Corey (1928—)—1990.

Rudolph Marcus (1923—)—1992.

Nobel Prize in physics:

Polykarp Kusch (1911—1993)—1955 (with).

John Robert Schrieffer (1931—)—1972 (with).

John Bardeen (1908—1991) won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1956 (with W.H. Battain and W. Shockley) and in 1972 (with L.N. Cooper and J.R., Schrieffer). He is the only person in the world to win the physics prize twice. He served at the University from 1951 until his death in 1991.

Philip Anderson (1923—)—1977 (with John Van Vleck and Nevil Mott).

Nobel Prize in economics:

Franco Modigliani (1918—)—1985

James Tobin (1918—)—1981.

(Information given here was collected in 1993)

y. Let's have a talk about prizes.

Prizes: international and national (American, RU).
Medals, orders (*ordenlar*), titles of the RU.
to be decorated with an order.
Nobel Prize.

z. Write a composition on the topic: America.

LESSON 9

AMERICAN REGIONS

a. Word Study. Read and learn the given words and phrases.

coin	region—regional— regionalism
motto	continent—continental
area	environment= surroundings
earth	center(<i>AE</i>)—central—control
along	folkways =customs, manners
ancestor	north—northern— northernmost
fully	west—western— westward

coin=a piece of metal money; *E pluribus unum (Latin)*=out of many, one; **make up**=form, **compose**; extend=make longer (in space or time),=reach, stretch; almost=nearly; round—around—surround—surrounding; desert=land without water and trees; **beach**=coastline with sand; **single**=one only; several=some but not many; create=make, produce; in common=by all; **seaboard**=coastal region; coast—**coastal**; portion=part.

b. Read the words, learn and discuss them.

midnight	Midwest	subregion—region
midday	mid-Pacific	subcontinent—continent
midland	mid-Atlantic	subway—way
midsummer	the Midlands	subdivide—divide

c. Listen to the text and get ready to discuss it.

AMERICAN REGIONALISM

On every coin of the United States government are found three words in Latin: *E pluribus unum*. Into English this can be translated: "out of many, one." The phrase is an American motto which means that United States is one country made up of many parts.

The parts are the 50 states in the North American continent which extend to Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the mid-Pacific. "Parts" are also the nation's many different peoples, whose ancestors came from almost every area of the Earth. The third meaning of the word "parts" is "the environments or the geographical surroundings of the United States". These environments are the area from the Penobscot River Valley in central Maine to the Cascade Mountains in western Washington state and from the beaches of southern Florida to the many-colored deserts of Arizona.

The United States is one single country, of course. Its center is the national government in Washington, D.C. Its national language is English, that is, American English.

How do Americans think of the United States? They often speak of it as a country of several large regions. These regions have been formed out of the history, geography, economics, literature and folkways that all parts share in common.

One common grouping creates six regions. They are:

New England is made up of the northernmost five states along the Atlantic seaboard plus Vermont and parts of New York.

The *Middle Atlantic Region* is composed of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland plus Virginia and West Virginia.

The *South* runs from Virginia south to Florida and then west as far as central Texas in all ten states.

The *Midwest* states are westward from Ohio to Nebraska and southward from North Dakota to Kansas, including eastern Colorado (the last is given in the West region).

The *Southwest* is made up of western Texas, portions of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and the southern interior area of California (the last two states are given in the West states).

The *West* includes Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska and Hawaii. These eleven states are also called the Pacific West (six states) and the Rocky Mountain regions.

Within the above-mentioned six main regions are several kinds of subregions.

To explain the nature of regionalism more fully, it is necessary to take a closer look at each of these areas and the people who live there.

d. *Discuss the subject-matter of the text you have just listened to.*

Begin with:

There are 50 states in the USA. These states form 6 regions. Every region includes from 5 to 12 states. We may find some other groupings as well.

e. *Read and use the given words in your own sentences.*

seaship	seanimal	seaside	seasalt
seaman	seabed	seaboard	seavoyage
seaport	seabird	seamile	seawater
seashore	seafish	sealine	seawind

f. *Read the text and learn the useful information.*

James Buchanan (1791—1868) was the 15th President of the United States (1857—1861). He was born in Pennsylvania, the second of eleven children. He manages to go to college and graduate (=finish) with high honors. Then he studied law and went into politics. He also spent some years in diplomatic service as Minister to Russia and Great Britain and was Secretary of State under President Polk. James Buchanan never married. He was the only bachelor President

(From "American Patchwork",
Betty Keene Taska, 1993)

g. *Do you know that ...*

The highway around Washington circles the city like a belt. So everyone call it "The Beltway." (In Uzbek we often call such ways *Halqa (aylanma) yo'l*).

When young Nixon graduated from (=finished) high school, his family bought him a watch. When young Kennedy graduated from high school, his father gave him a million dollars because he already had a watch.

h. *Read the words and use them in your own sentences.*

belt	heard	leave	your	habit
felt	heart	leaves	yours	inhabit

i. *Role play. You meet a girl and want to get acquainted with her.*

I'm...
May I

I'm glad to meet you.
What place are you from?

j. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.

NEW ENGLAND

New England includes six states of the USA. It's the smallest in area of all regions listed above.

Massachusetts, one of the New England states, derived its name from the Massachusetts Indians who peopled its shores before the colonists arrived. The term supposedly derived from two Indian words: *massa* meaning "great", and *wachusett*—"a mountain place."

Modern Massachusetts is often referred to as the "Old Colony State" or the "Puritan State." The people of Massachusetts and New Englanders in general are often called "Bluenoses." Massachusetts' other nickname is "Beaneaters," etc.

The official nickname of Massachusetts is the "Bay State" (the people are "Bay Staters"), because it was originally the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

The capital of the state is Boston, New England's largest city.

Maine is the second of the six New England states. Sailors coasting downwind from Boston gave the shore its nickname, "Down East", and it is used now to denote the State of Maine and "down easters" are the people living in Maine. Four-fifth of Maine is covered by forests that feed its wood-processing industry. Hence its nicknames are the "Lumber State" and the "Pine-Tree State." Lumbering's being one of the chief occupations of the people. Maine is widely known in the USA as the "Switzerland of America" or "Vacationland." Its mountainous scenery and abundant (=much) snowfalls gave rise to these nicknames.

New Hampshire, the name of the state, was given to the territory by captain Mason in 1629. Prior (before) to his coming to America, Mason was governor of Portsmouth in Hampshire, England.

New Hampshire is a relatively small but well-wooded state of many mountains, lakes and rapid rivers.

New Hampshire has 222 towns (nicknamed "little republics").

New Hampshireites are very proud of the motto of their State: "Live Free or Die".

Vermont, the only New England state lacking an ocean coastline, is noted for independence of thought and action. There is a saying: "Vermonters will do nothing that you tell them to."

Called a "state in a very natural state" by poet Robert Frost, the state is known for its small quiet towns and villages, winding roads, covered bridges, and largely unspoiled scenery.

Maple sugar and syrup are among Vermont's better-known products. Vermont is, generally, by simple translation of the original French name, called the "Green Mountain State" and Vermonters—"Green Mountain Boys."

Rhode Island, the name of the state, is derived from the Dutch and means "the red island". Rhode Island, the nation's smallest state, is not an island. Little Rhody, the Southern Gateway of New England, and the Land of Roger Williams are the nicknames applied to Rhode Island (Roger Williams founded Providence Plantation).

Connecticut the sixth state of New England, got its name from the river which had previously (=before) named by the natives and means "the long river." The state is divided by the Connecticut River into two almost equal regions. The southern section is home for many who work in New York City.

Connecticut's capital Hartford is home for nearly 40 firms in that field. There are many attractions, including Mark Twain's home, in Hartford. Here the humorist spent his most productive years writing "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "The Prince and the Pauper," "Life on the Mississippi," "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," and "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

k. Read (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.

Megalopolis (or megapolis) means in American English "an urban region", especially one consisting of several large cities and suburbs that adjoin each other.

The derivative of "megapolis" is "megalopolitan" which has two meanings: 1.*a.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a megapolopolis; 2.*n* an inhabitant of a megapolopolis.

l. Read the text and discuss its subject-matter.

I'm There. A woman from Boston was once asked why she rarely (=not often) travelled. "Why should I travel," she replied, "when I'm there."

(From "About the United States")

m. Read the following words.

really—rarely	source—course
hear—hair	busiest—buses
heard—heart	young—youth
show—shore	sign—sing

n. Read the phrases and find their Uzbek equivalents.

to take another example	people of few words
local ways of speaking	it is necessary to say
Love is blind	In Shaw's words

o. Write the given words down in alphabetical order.

coin	surround	area	many
custom	several	earth	make up
coast	continent	land	Midwest
create	compose	soil	portion
coastal	continental	ground	beach

p. Read (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.

Metropolitan area, the American town which has more meaning than the word "city", means the entire cluster of urban population about one centre. It may include only one city and its suburbs, or it may include several cities and towns close together which make up one population and economic unit. Boston is one of the largest metropolitan areas on the Atlantic seaboard. Boston was named after a town in England, home of some of the colonists.

Because of the cultivated tastes of wealthy Bostonians, the city became known as "the Athens of America."

q. Read and learn the useful information.

Hubbites. The centre of Boston is the Hub, which is the name of the State House and the city itself, thought of as being the centre of culture and progress. The word Hubbites means Bostonians in colloquial (=spoken) usage.

r. *Do you know that ...*

Yankeeland, as New England was called, includes six "Yankee States"—Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Some scholars think that "Yankee" may be the Dutch word "Jan", the name for "John". The word did not originate in America, for "Yankee Dutch", and other examples of the term, have been found in British use as early as 1683.

s. *Read the poem and try to learn it by heart.*

I HEAR AMERICA SINGING

By *Walt Whitman*

I hear America singing, the varied carols
I hear,
Those of mechanics, each one singing his
as it should be blithe and strong,
The carpenter singing his as he measures
his plank or beam.
The mason singing his as he makes ready
for work, or leaves off work,
The boatman singing what belongs to him
in his boat, the deck-hand singing on the
steamboat deck,
The shoemaker singing as he sits on his
bench, the hatter, singing as he stands,
The wood-cutter's song, the plough-boys
on his way in the morning, or at noon
intermission, or at sundown.
The delicious singing of the mother, or
of the young wife at work, or of the girl
sewing or washing,
Each singing what belongs to him or her
and none else,
The day what belongs to the day—at
night the party of young fellows, robust,
friendly,
Singing with open mouths their melodious
songs

t. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.

THE MID-ATLANTIC STATES

The North-east of the United States includes New England and the Middle Atlantic States stretching from the New England southward to Washington, D.C., the nation's capital. The North-east contains the nation's largest and most urban concentration—the 400-mile-long strip of megapolis called "Boswash" (=Boston-Washington).

New York is, in many respects, the nerve centre of the nation. New York is the region that George Washington foresaw as a "seat of empire". New York is the nation's largest city. Other of the state's cities include Albany (the state's capital), Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Yonkers, and Buffalo.

New Jersey is the nation's most densely populated state, it has a nickname the "Garden State." This name is applied to various states, as Illinois, Kansas, but mostly to New Jersey. The largest city in New Jersey is Newark, an important industrial and commercial centre.

Attractions include such resort areas as Atlantic City where Miss America contests are held, as well as the Thomas A. Edison National Historic Site in West Orange, and the Walt Whitman House in Camden.

Pennsylvania was named in honor of William Penn, the founder of the colony. The term means "Penn's woods", or "Penn's forest." Five nicknames are given to the state of Pennsylvania: the "Coal State," the "Keystone State," the "Oil State," the "Quaker State," and the "Steel State." It was the last, thirteenth state, when the USA was formed, and called the "Keystone State."

The nickname, the "Quaker State" was given because the fact that William Penn, a member of the Society of Quakers, so it refers to the religion of Penn and the early settlers of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania produces nearly all the countries hard coal, a fourth of its steel. Oil is also important, although not as much as in the 1890s.

This is the biggest industrial region, with more city dwellers and a larger foreign-born population than anywhere else in the

USA. In Pennsylvania, going west from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, you cross the Appalachian Mountains.

Philadelphia is the largest city in the state. This name means "City of Brotherly Love." It is also called the "City of Benjamin Franklin (1706—1790), by the name of the famous American statesman, diplomat, author, scientist and inventor.

Gettysburgh is another notable city in Philadelphia. The "Gettysburgh Address," the short speech made by President Lincoln in 1863 there, contains the definition of democracy as Lincoln saw it: "a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Delaware is a state at the Atlantic Coast. Its capital is Wilmington. The colony of Delaware was named in honour of Thomas West, Lord De La Warr, or Delaware, the first governor of Virginia. Delaware is often called "Uncle Sam's Pocket Handkerchief," probably from the fact that it is so small. Delaware is small but it is great in importance and Delawareans call their state the "Diamond State." It has other nicknames too.

Maryland state belongs both to the industrial Northeast and agricultural South. It has been called "America in miniature" because, although small in area (10,577 square miles), it is very rich in history. It is nicknamed the "Oyster State," because fishing is a significant industry of the state. And the people of Maryland are called "Oysters."

Baltimore, the largest city in Maryland, named for Lord Baltimore, first proprietor of Maryland.

The Maryland state was named for Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, who granted it to Baron Baltimore.

West Virginia is a "Mountain State". More than one-third of the area of the state is a high plateau of the Allegheny Mountains. It is also known as the "Panhandle State" (its shape is like a pan with a handle on it).

West Virginia is the nation's leading coal producer. So it is often called "The Land of "King Coal." We may read about it in the novel "King Coal" written by Upton Sinclair and published in 1917.

Virginia. Driving south from Washington, D.C., to Richmond, Virginia's capital, you pass through Fredericksburg, an important Civil War town, and finally to Richmond. From Richmond you may go to Charlottesville where Thomas Jefferson's

home, "Monticello", is kept to reveal the personality of this well-known statesman. The second trip goes south-east to Williamsburg. George Washington house at Mount Vernon is a typical plantation home.

Eight US Presidents were Virginians, including four of the first five: Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

Virginia is also the place where black people set foot on the American continent. Black men were brought to America as slaves in 1619 from Africa. The Negro people have contributed much to the wealth of the American nation.

u. *Discuss the subject-matter of the text you have just read.*

Begin with:

The Mid-Atlantic region includes such states as

The nicknames of ...

v. *Do you know that ...*

The state of **Virginia** is named after the Queen of England Elizabeth I ("the Virgin Queen"). Virginia was the oldest British colony in America. Her nickname is the "Mother of Presidents," because many of early presidents of the US were native Virginians and Virginia has produced such a great number of statesmen, she is also called the "Mother of Statesmen".

w. *Read and learn the useful information.*

If you are starting your tour from New York City you may want to go straight to **Niagara Falls** (380 miles or 612 km, a one-day trip in terms of automobile travel). You go along the Hudson River up to Albany, N.Y. Not far from the New York you get to **Tarrytown**, a small village on the Hudson River. Here you can see the restored (=rebut) home of **Washington Irving**, a well-known American writer, creater of "Rip Van Winkle", and the "Legend of the Sleepy Hollow". Many People remember the Dutchman **Rip Van Winkle** by name who sleeps 20 years and upon waking is startled (=afraid) to find how much the world has changed... .

We are approaching Lake Erie and this is where we get to **Fenimore Cooper's Country** who wrote "The Last of the Mohicans".

x. Read the text (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.

Blue Hen State. The official nickname given the State of Delaware, originated during the War for Independence. The explanation often given is this: Captain Caldwell had a company from Delaware called by soldiers "Captain's Game Cocks", the "Regiment's Chickens," and the "Blue Chickens". But after they had distinguished themselves in the South the name of "Blue Hen" was applied to the state, and Delawareans are called "Blue Hen's Chickens."

Musk-rats. In the early days in Delaware there were very numerous musk-rats. From this facts and from the smallness of the state, Delawareans humorously became known as "Musk-rats."

y. Read the following sayings and learn them.

The man who reads nothing at all is better educated than the man who reads nothing but newspapers.

Thomas Jefferson (1743—1826)

You can fool (*aldash*) all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.

Abraham Lincoln (1809—1865)

z. Write a composition on the topic: **The Mid-Atlantic Region.**

LESSON 10 **AMERICAN REGIONS** (*Continued*)

a. **Word Study.** Read and learn the given words and phrases.

well-known—little (less) known

on a farm

middle-class family

in an office

chemist—chemical(s)—chemistry

get a job

unexpected—unpleasant

get some money

humour—**irony**—satire

receive a present

traditional—professional

full of **optimism**

b. Read the words, and learn and discuss them.

New Hampshireites

Delawareans

Chicagoans

New Jerseyites

Virginians

Nebraskans

New Yorkers	Bostonians	Oklahomans
San Fransiscans	Pennsylvanians	Alaskans
Los Angeleans	Missisippians	Idahoans

c. Read the words and use them in your own sentences.

chemical	settle	cotton	migrant
metal	little	driven	ancient
racial	bottle	lesson	important
medal	single	written	inhabitant
coastal	circle	given	sunburnt

d. Related Words. Read and learn them.

region *n* area or division (=separation) with or without definite boundaries (=dividing lines) or characteristics.

regional *a*; regionally *adv*; regionalism *n*; regionalize *v*.

region = province (=viloyat); e.g. Fargona Region; = territory, country; = area of land, land or district; = part of a country or a town; =tuman; Dangara tuman (district); = zone

county = division of Great Britain, the largest unit of local government (*graflik*); =(in US and other countries) subdivision of a State.

borough = (in England) town or part of a town, that sends one or more members to Parliament; New York includes five boroughs.

e. Listen to the text and retell it.

O. HENRY

A well-known American writer O. Henry (his real name William Sydney Porter) was born in 1862 in Greenboro, North Carolina, USA, in a middle-class family. His father was a doctor. The boy was brought up by his aunt because his mother died when he was small. After finishing school at the age of fifteen he worked for five years in his uncle's chemist shop. Then he went to Texas. His life was hard there as it was not easy for him to find work.

Porter worked on a farm for two years, then in an office, and at last got a job in a small bank. During this period he studied languages and became interested in literature.

Soon he married and when a daughter was born, Porter was

a very happy husband and father, but his happiness did not last long. His wife died. His little daughter was living with relatives and was told that her father had gone very far away and would not return soon. He was sorry that the daughter would not receive any Christmas present from him. To get some money for a present he decided to write a short story. He published it in 1899. So Porter's daughter received a Christmas present. Porter signed the story "O. Henry"—the first pen-name that came into his head. Then he published many other stories.

In 1901, he settled in New York and became a professional writer. His stories, with their unexpected endings, are built around interesting situations and are full of optimism, humour and irony.

So O. Henry preferred the traditional American "happy end".

f. Let's have a talk on the topic: *Writers and Poets.*

Begin with:

Who is your favourite writer (poet)?

My favourite American writer is O. Henry (E. Hemingway, ...).

My favourite Uzbek poetess is Saida Zunnunova (...).

g. Tests. Answer the following questions.

1. How many regions are there in the USA?

There are ... regions in the USA.

a. one. b. seven. c. six. d. many. e. no.

2. How do we call the regions of the RU?

We call them

a. regions. b. counties. e. countries. d. viloyats. e. provinces.

3. How many boroughs does New York consist of?

The New York City consists of ... boroughs.

a. five. b. ten. c. two. d. one. e. twenty.

4. How many tumans does Tashkent include?

a. eleven. b. ten. c. five. d. eight. e. nine.

5. Where is the region of New England?

It is in

a. the USA. b. Canada. c. Europe. d. the UK. e. the RU.

6. What states are there in New England?

a. Vermont, New Hampshire. b. Vermont, Hampshire. c. Maine, Hampshire. d. Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

Connecticut, New Hampshire. e. Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts.

h. Read the text and retell it in your own words.

THE MIDWEST

North Dakota is the most rural of the states. The state's coal and oil reserves are among the nation's largest.

The states of North or South Dakotas were named after the *Dakota Indians*. These Indians called themselves "Lakotas" or "Dakotas", that in their language meant "friends" or "allies".

South Dakota has contained (near Castle Rock) the geographical centre of the United States, as well as the leading gold-mining centre, the town of Lead. The state is home for Indians, mostly Sioux.

Nebraska is rich in grass and grain. It is third in cattle (behind Texas and Iowa). Today Omaha is the largest live-stock and meatpacking centre.

Kansas entered the Union as a free state in 1861. Farms produce the biggest winter wheat crop in the nation. Kansas City has the second largest number of stockyards and packing plants in the USA.

Minnesota, one of the Central Northwest states, has been the largest source of iron-ore in the USA. About a third of the population of the state is centred in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Minnesota has a French motto: "*L'Etoile du Nord*", signifying the "Star of the North". Some other nicknames of Minnesota are: the "Lake State", "10.000 Lakes", the "Bread and Butter State," the "Wheat State."

Iowa produces a tenth of the nation's food supply, ranks first in pop-corn and oats, and is second in soya-beans. It is second only to Texas in cattle.

The "Hawkeye State" came to be applied to Iowa from the Indian chief Hawkeye. Another nickname of Iowa is the "Land of Rolling Prairie."

Missouri is rich in lead, and also in zinc and coal. Agriculture is Missouri's leading industry. Corn is the chief crop, but wheat, tobacco, soya-beans, and cotton are also grown extensively. The largest cities in the state are St. Louis and Kansas City.

Wisconsin is best known as the leading US dairy state (its

nickname is "America's Dairyland"). Historians generally agree that the Indian word from which the present name, "Wisconsin", is derived is not known. Popular writers declare that it signifies "gathering of the waters", or "meeting of the waters".

Illinois is a name both of the river and the state, a native name, given by the French to a confederate tribe of Indians and to the country which they inhabited along the Mississippi Valley.

Chicago, Illinois, has been the nation's railroad centre for many years, and now is one of the leading air travel centre.

Michigan is the world's largest producer of automobiles. The "Motor City" has been Detroit's nickname. The proper names Ford, Chrysler and Chevrolet are given to the types and models of American cars.

The "Auto State" is a nickname given to Michigan because of her numerous plants manufacturing automobiles.

Indiana is the state where lived such American writers as Theodore Dreiser (1871—1945) and Booth Tarkington (1869—1946, the author of the novel "The Gentleman from Indiana", 1899). The largest city of Indiana is Indianapolis.

Ohio is nicknamed as the "Buckeye State" because of buckeye trees which grow there. Cleveland, the largest city in Ohio, is an important iron-and-steel producer. The Cleveland Symphony is among the country's finest. Cincinnati (named in honour of Cincinnati, a Roman general) is the most beautiful inland city in the USA.

i. *Do you know that ...*

The names associated with **St. Louis** are Mark Twain, Joseph Pulitzer (US journalist and publisher, born in Hungary), Charles Lindbergh (US aviator made the first non-stop transatlantic flight in 1927).

Michigan is surrounded by four of five Great Lakes on the northern border: Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie (excluding the Lake Ontario).

Illinois is often called the "Land of Lincoln." The Lincoln home of Springfield, the state's capital, was the only home this prominent politician ever owned. After his assassination (when he was killed) his body was brought home, and lies in an Oak Ridge Cemetery tomb with the bodies of his wife and three of his sons.

j. Read the following sayings and learn them.

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent (*rozilik*).

Abraham Lincoln (1809—1865)

When peace has been broken anywhere, the peace of all countries everywhere is in danger.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882—1945)

k. Read, translate and learn the important information.

Abraham Lincoln was from a poor family. He was not good-looking. Hard work had made Lincoln very strong. By the time he was 19 years old, he had reached the height of 1.9 meters.

Why did Abraham Lincoln become known, respected, and liked by others? He was very gifted in speech. He was famous and respected for his fairness and honesty. He became nationally famous and popular because of his position against slavery. He was a man of goodwill. By the end of his Presidency slavery had been ended for ever in the nation. Peace returned.

Success did not come quickly or easily.

One of his friends, Edwin M. Stanton, said about Abraham Lincoln "Now he belongs to the ages".

(From "*American Sketchbook*",
pp.79—82)

l. Read the words and use them in your own sentences.

marry — marriage

industry — industrial

situate — situation

history — historical

produce — production

nation — national

populate — population

nature — natural

m. **Word Association.** Read and use them in your own speech.

love *n, v*:

love n = warm, kind feeling; deep fondness: love of one's parents (= *Filial* love), love of one's brothers (= *Fraternal* love), love of one's country (= *Patriotic* love), love of one's God (= *Spiritual* love), love of a person not one's relative (= *Romantic* love); love of *nature*; a mother's love for her children; a labour of love;

be/fall in love (with smb.); Come here, my love; love for one's profession; to have a love of learning; to show love towards smb.; love at first sight; to marry for love; his first love; Love is neither bought nor sold (*proverb*); Love should not be all on one side (*proverb*); Love is blind.

love v = have kind feelings towards: love your neighbours; be very fond of; like very much; find pleasure in: love ice-cream.

to love one's children/parents/ friends; he doesn't love to be told the truth.

love-apple (=tomato); love-letter = letter between persons in love and about their love; love-song=song about love; love—story=novel or story of which the main theme is love.

loveable = lovable *a*; *loving a* = feeling or showing love: loving parents; *loveless* = unloved, without love: a loveless marriage; *lovely a* = beautiful, attractive, pleasant: a lovely view, a lovely woman, a lovely weather; We had a lovely (=pleasant) holiday; she is such a lovely (=lovable) person.

lover n: a lover of music/pictures; lovers of peace; Beauty lies in lover's eyes.

n. Read the sentences and translate their italicized parts.

About three-fifth of the land in Arkansas *is wooded*.

Louisiana's history *belongs to the French ...*

Birmingham, Alabama's principal city, *was founded* in 1781.

In Atlanta the Olympic Games *took place* in 1996.

Most public signs *are written* in English and Spanish.

Lousiana *is called* the "American Ruhr."

o. Let's have a talk on the topic: *Love*.

p. Read the given words and discuss them.

riverboat

woodland

Metrobus

seaship

shopwindow

chalkboard

airplane

crossroads

the Guinness Book

railroad

crosswords

cotton belt

q. Put questions to the following sentences.

1. The capital of Arkansas is Little Rock.

2. Sugar is grown in the state of Louisiana.

3. Beauty lies in lover's eyes.

4. Iowa produces a tenth of the nation's food.

r. Write the words down in alphabetical order.

midwest	west	middle	rich	behind
numerous	state	centre	home	inhabit
thirteen	plant	third	Iowa	center

s. Read the texts and learn the useful information.

Discovery of oil at the end of World War II and the renewed commercial importance of sugar and cotton helped New Orleans make big economic progress. The city is the main center of the "Deep South".

Alabama's state motto, "Here we rest", is closely connected with the meaning of the name of the state. The word *Alabama* came from an Indian tribe, who once coming to the banks of the river, said, "Alabama", which meant in English "Here we rest".

During World War II secret work on the atom bomb under the code name of "Manhattan Project" was conducted at Oak Ridge, now the location of the American *Museum of Atomic Energy*.

t. Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.

THE SOUTH

By the word "South" in the USA they mean the general area south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi.

Arkansas is a state where about three-fifth of the land is wooded. Arkansas ranks among the national leaders in cotton, rice, soy-bean and live-stock production.

The production of oil, the state's major mineral, has now become an important element in the economy. Arkansas also produces most of the nation's supply of bauxite ore, from which aluminium is extracted.

The capital of Arkansas is Little Rock.

Louisiana, a state richly historic, preserves French and Spanish customs. Louisiana's history belongs to the French who founded the colony, to the Germans and British who followed on their heels, to the Spanish who governed it.

Louisiana today is becoming increasingly industrialized. Louisiana is among the national leaders in mineral output; commercial fishing; rice, and sweet-potato production. Sugar is still grown and refined.

Louisiana is called the "American Ruhr".

Mississippi, has many natural resources and can be proud of one of the richest cultures in the country, created by such esteemed Mississippians as William Faulkner, American novelist, winner of the 1949 Nobel Prize for literature.

Tennessee has recently passed through a period of transition from a basically rural region to one in which industry prevails. Chemicals, textiles and food and metal products are among the major manufactures. The production of cotton and tobacco is also vital elements of the state's economy.

Memphis is the largest city in Tennessee and a port of entry, named after the ancient Egyptian city. The city's products include rubber goods, cotton-seed oil, textiles, farm machinery, and so on. The city is the site of the annual "Cotton Carnival".

Kentucky is in the centre of the "Bluegrass Country" and called the "Bluegrass State." There is much growth of blue-grass on its rich soil. The name Kentucky has passed through various forms including the words "Cantucky", "Kain-tuck-ee", and "Kentuckee". It means "dark and bloody ground."

Kentucky has the nation's gold reserves (at Fort Knox) and many farms and estates.

Alabama is traditionally agricultural, one of the states of the "Cotton Belt". Birmingham, Alabama's principal industrial city, named after Birmingham, England, was founded in 1871. The city has become the South's largest iron and steel producing centre.

Alabama has three nicknames: the "Cotton (Plantation) State"; the "Lizard State" and the "Yellowhammer State". The state bird is the yellowhammer.

Georgia is the nation's largest supplier of peanuts, and also ranks high in textiles, lumber, cotton, peaches and tobacco production.

Atlanta, the capital and largest city of Georgia, is the leading commercial, industrial, and distribution centre of the south-eastern United States. It is also a cultural centre. We know that in Atlanta the Olympic Games took place in 1996.

North Carolina is a leader in both small-farm agriculture, and business-applied research, and the nation's major producer of tobacco.

North Carolina's tobacco area is dominated by two cities,

Durham, the older "tobacco capital", and Winston-Salem, the new one.

North Carolina's nicknames are: the Land of the Sky (because of its many mountain peaks) and the "Turpentine State" (much turpentine is produced from its pine forests).

South Carolina has given the nickname "Palmetto State." The palmetto, a small palm-tree with fan-shaped leaves, grows much in South Carolina.

Many tourists come to Charleston, which was the most important city and port south of Philadelphia.

South Carolina is also called the "Rice State" because it produces and handles much rice. There are many swampy lands and the state has a nickname the "Swamp State" as well.

Florida was named by Juan Ponce de Leon (1460 — 1521) — Spanish explorer, noted for his discovery (1512) of Florida. He discovered it on Easter Sunday (the Pascua Florida). Besides the whole region which he saw was covered with flowers. Florida's nicknames are the "Flower State," or the "Land of Flowers", the "Orange State," etc.

In 1964 Disney Productions (a company founded by Walt Disney (1901 — 1966), US motion picture and television producer of animated cartoons, who opened "Disneyland" in California, then started the construction of "Disney World" in Florida) bought a piece of central Florida woodland. In October 1971 "Disney World" was opened.

Miami, a world-famous resort in Florida, is a Spanish city. It is nearly a quarter Hispanic. Most public signs are written in English and Spanish.

u. *Discuss the subject-matter of the text you have just read.*

What do Americans mean while saying "the South?"

How many states are there in the South?

What characteristics of the states have you learned?

v. *Write down six sentences beginning with:*

Arkansas Tennessee

Louisiana Kentucky

Mississippi Georgia

w. *Read and learn the useful information.*

Mississippi, the name of America's great river, is made of two Indian words: *misi* (great) and *sipi* (water).

The Indian name Uneaukara was simplified (*soddalashirilgan*) to **Niagara**, Potowanmeac was simplified to **Potomac**.

x. *Read and learn to translate.*

America is strong enough to let them to say what they wish. When men can think and speak freely, there is no danger to the nation. For those who do not agree with them also have the right to think and speak freely.

Thomas Jefferson

y. *Let's have a talk about any state of the USA.*

Begin with:

There are 50 states in the USA. One of the states is

z. *Write a compositions on the topic: One of the States.*

LESSON 11 **AMERICAN REGIONS** (*Continued*)

a. *Word Study. Read and learn the given words and phrases.*

through — throughout

honored — honorable

success — successful

free *a, v* — **freeing**

finish — unfinished

revision — **revise**

part — **party**

at Shadwell — in Virginia

Mr. Jefferson — the Jeffersons

Monticello — Charlottesville

Albermarle County

Randolphs family

William and Mary College

Martha (Wayles) Skelton

ahead *adv* = in front; go ahead = make progress; look ahead = think of and prepare for future needs; graduate from = finish: graduate from the university/college; finish school; easy — ease; care — careful; party=group of persons united in policy and opinion; declaration — constitution — freedom.

b. *Listen to the text and retell it in your own words.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON

What kind of a man was Thomas Jefferson? He was the author of the American Declaration of Independence, founder

of one of the two major political parties, and third President of the United State.

He was born at Shadwell, in what is now Albermarle County, Virginia, on April 13, 1743. His father, Peter Jefferson, was an honored man in the community, and his mother belonged to the aristocratic Randolphs, one of the oldest families in Virginia.

Jefferson was so far ahead of his time in his social thinking that many of his ideas now accepted everywhere in the United States. For example, he thought of the freeing of slaves a century before Abraham Lincoln.

Jefferson graduated from William and Mary College in Virginia in 1762, chose law as his profession.

In 1772, when he was 29, Jefferson married a beautiful widow (*widow* means "woman who has not married again after her husband's death"), whose name was Martha (Wayles) Skelton. The Jeffersons began their married life at the then unfinished Monticello, a large house near Charlottesville, Virginia, about 160 kilometers south of Washington, D.C. Today the beautiful home is a national monument.

For 17 days Jefferson sat in a room on the second floor of a new house at the corner of Market and Seventh Streets in Philadelphia, writing, revising, polishing, and copying the declaration. Jefferson, who usually wrote with ease, now chose each word with great care.

The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776 — a date now observed annually as the birthday of the United States.

(From "*American Sketchbook*", pp. 63 — 66)

c. *Do you know that ...*

There are twenty-two towns in the United States that are called *London*, or New London, eighteen towns named *Bristol*, many named Chester, Windsor or New Windsor.

There are towns named *Philadelphia* in four states, besides the Philadelphia that is the capital of the state of Pennsylvania. This explains the American custom of writing the name of the state on letters besides the name of the city. If the sender does not write the name of the state, he can never be sure that the letter will go to the right address.

d. *Read the text and learn to translate.*

At the end of 1789, **Jefferson** returned home and almost immediately received an offer from President George Washington to take the job of Secretary of State. Jefferson finally agreed to become the first Secretary of State.

In 1796 he took the job of Vice-President under President John Adams. Four years later, in 1800, Jefferson was elected as President. In 1809, at the end of his second term, he felt that at last he could retire (=give up one's work) to private life, leaving his friend and neighbour, James Madison, to succeed him as President.

The aging ex-President returned with joy to his family, his books, and his lands at Monticello where he spent the last 17 years of his life.

Thousands of people traveled to Monticello to see and talk to him. Death came for this architect of freedom on July 4, 1826, at the age of 83 — the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

(From "American Sketchbook", p. 67)

e. *Read the following words and use them in your own speech.*

party — part — portion — share	find — founder
policy — politics — political — politician	honest — honour
custom — habit — tradition — manner	head — ahead

f. *Learn English by means of English.*

Christmas — yearly celebration of the birth of Christ.

economics — science of the production, distribution (distribute=give or send out), and consumption of goods and services.

anti-freeze — liquid (like water) with a low freezing point added to car radiators to prevent (=stop) the cooling system from freezing.

g. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

THE SOUTHWEST

The four states make up the American Southwest. Much of the Southwest is a land of wide open expansion. The Southwest was annexed by the USA from Mexico.

Arizona, the name of the state, is of Spanish origin (arid zone). Its official nickname is the "Grand Canyon State" because of its principal tourist attraction, the Grand Canyon, one of the world's natural wonders. For unusual views of the canyon there are air tours — in a small airplane or in a helicopter.

Today the state is the residence of two Indian tribes, the Hopi and Navajo. Most of Arizona is high and dry.

New Mexico was named after Old Mexico because it was similar in many things to the other Mexico already discovered. New Mexico is known as the "Cactus State" or the "Land of Cactus".

The state is the nation's leading producer of uranium; it has more than two-thirds of the country's known uranium ore reserves. The first A-bomb (=atomic bomb) was produced at Los-Alamos, New Mexico, and exploded (1945) at Trinity Site near Alamogordo.

Albuquerque is the largest city in New Mexico.

Oklahoma is today second only to Arizona in the number of Indian inhabitants. Historians agree that the name "Oklahoma" is derived from the two Indian words ("okla" — people and "humma" or "hamma" — red) meaning "red people." The word has other meanings too.

Most of the industry is located in and around Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

The Oklahomans are often named "Sooners" because of the nickname of the state — the "Sooner State". They say that many of its inhabitants got into the territory illegally before Oklahoma was officially opened for settlement, they got there too soon.

Texas is the second largest of the US states. It leads the nation in the production of oil, natural gas, and cotton, and ranks high in commercial fishing and electric power.

The capital of the state is Austin. The second largest city in Texas, after Houston, is Dallas (named after George Mifflin Dallas, who became Vice-President under James K. Polk). The city is the financial and commercial centre of the Southwest. Dallas sprang into the world news in 1963 when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated (=killed) there.

The name "Texas" is derived from the Indian name "Texia" or from the Spanish form "Tejas" signifying "allies, friends or

confederates", a name commonly applied to Indian tribes. Texas is called "Lone Star State" because it was once a province of Mexico, then an independent republic, bore a single star in its coat of arms. It has also the nickname the "Jumbo State.". The elephant's name brought from London to America by circus owners in 1880s, was Jumbo.

h. Retell the subject-matter of the text you have just read.

The American Southwest includes

Arizona is of Spanish

New Mexico was named

Oklahoma is the second

Texas leads the nation

The Indian name "Texia" means

i. Answer the questions using the given word combinations.

What natural wonders do you know?

What is your opinion on them?

well-known statesmen

coastal regions

natural wonders

famous writers

great lakes

English sayings

American traditions

Uzbek customs

school subjects

official nicknames

historical events

Uzbek meals

j. Do you know that ...

In addition to the Grand Canyon, state attractions include the **Pertified Forest**, the Painted Desert, Hoover Dam and various Indian villages and reservations. The Petrified Forest — a national monument in eastern Arizona; forests turned to stone by the action of mineral-laden water.

Phoenix, the Arizona's city was named after the mythological bird that rose from its own ashes.

At the heart of Chicago, Illinois, stands the world's tallest (highest) building, **Sears Towers**, 1.454 feet (447 meters) high.

k. Write the words down in alphabetical order.

Shadwell, Monticello, Jefferson, Skelton, Randolphins, President, Declaration, Independence, Philadelphia, Market Street, United States, British, Ohlahoma, Arizona, Texas, Spanish, Southwest, Tulsa, Cactus State, A-bomb, Indian, Jumbo State.

1. Let's have a talk about well-known statesmen of the USA and the RU.

Thomas Jefferson
George Washington
Abraham Lincoln
Franklin D. Roosevelt
John Kennedy

Yuldosh Ohunboboyev
Habib Abdullaev
Nuriddin Muhiddinov
Usmon Yusupov
Sharof Rashidov

m. Read and discuss the given words.

graduate=finish
marketing — business
management — producer
folkways — railways

westward
towards
northernmost
unpleasant

n. Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.

THE WEST: THE PACIFIC WEST

The states included in this region are also called the "Pacific States", the "Coast States" or just by one word — the "Coast".

Washington is a traditional gateway to Alaska and the Far East. Washington is a leading producer of apples, wheat and hogs. The largest city is Seattle, which was named for a chief of the local Indian tribe.

The Boeing airplane became a symbol of Seattle. Tashkent and Seattle are sister-cities.

Oregon is the nation's leading lumber state. Oregon produces about a fourth of the nation's lumber and about 70 per cent of the plywood.

Portland, the largest city of Oregon, is a trading, transportation, and manufacturing centre, an important deep-water port with ship-yards, and a port of entry.

Authorities think that the word "Oregon" is a corruption of the name "Ouragon" or "Ourigan" used by French Canadian voyageurs and traders and being the source of the present English word "hurricane."

Nevada is a state which borders with Oregon (and Idaho) in the north and with California in the south-west. It also borders with Utah and Arizona in the east. So the State of Nevada is located among the five other states and it is not a coast state of the Pacific West Region.

Nevada is America's least populated state.

The word "Nevada" has become associated with pollution of the environment.

California is known as the most populous of the states. Everybody throughout the world knew the name of such cities as Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco. Los Angeles is called the "motion picture capital of the world". San Diego is a naval port and a centre of aerospace industry and a leader in the electronics industry.

California is the Spanish name which means "heat of the ovens." California is called the "Golden State" (Land of Gold) being the most important gold producing region in the world.

Alaska is the largest state, the "giant state of the USA". Alaska was sold by the Russian tsarist government to the USA in the 19th century. In 1867, US Secretary of State William H. Seward bought it for \$7.2 million. Many Americans call it "Seward's Ice-Box". But gold was discovered (1896) at Klondike. The oil monopolies rushed to Alaska and started buying the oil-rich lands there (1969).

Native Alaskans are the Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians.

The principal sources of income of Alaska are fisheries, minerals, timber and furs. Two-third of the wood cut in Alaska is shipped to Japan. Thirty per cent of wood is shipped to the US market.

While Alaskan towns are small, they are centres for business, social activity and government agencies.

Hawaii, the 50th state to join (1959) the Union, is a chain of 132 islands which extends 1,610 miles. The most important cities are Honolulu and Pearl Harbor.

The economy of the Hawaii is dominated by the big sugar and pineapple companies. The present Hawaiian population includes Polynesians, Chinese, Filipinos and Japanese.

o. Read the text and learn to translate.

San Francisco's main busy place is Market Street. A few blocks north of Union Square lies Chinatown ... Downtown to most San Franciscans is the area around Union Square, two blocks north of Market Street. Chinatown is even busier by night than it is by day.

Hollywood remains the movie mecca of the world.

Disneyland, the most favourite of children's attractions, is in Anaheim, 25 miles (40 km) south-east of downtown Los Angeles.

Los Angeles is the name of Spanish origin (the City of Angels). Los Angeleans call their state by its initials L.A. ("Ellay").

p. Do you know that ...

The word "**nevada**" is a Spanish adjective meaning "covered with snow" or "white as snow". The official nickname of Nevada, the "Silver State," refers to the chief product of the state's mining industry.

Great Britain sent Captain **James Cook** in 1788 to explore the Oregon coast. Cook's colleague, Captain **George Vancouver**, also explored and mapped this region.

In the 1890s gold was discovered in Alaska. Thousands of people went through Seattle to Alaska.

California is the "**Science State**". It's enough to remind that California recently (=not long ago) had more than one-third of the Nobel Prize winners in science.

Hawaii's nickname is the "**Aloha State**". The Hawaiian word *aloha* is used by the local people both as a greeting and a farewell (=parting).

q. Word Association. *Learn the given words.*

red n, a:

red n: deep red; she was dressed in red; the red wins; the Reds (AE)=Indians.

red a (redder, reddest)=of the colour of fresh blood (=that flowing throughout the body), of human lips, the tongue: red eyes; red pencil/apple; red flower/rose; to turn/to become/to go red; red flag; red hair; red pony; red meat; Red Army; redhead (=person having red hair).

red-blind; red blindness; Red Cross; red book.

reddish a = a little red.

redde n v = make or become red.

r. Read and learn to translate.

Colorado is the Spanish name for the river ("Colored Red"). The official nickname is the "Centennial State," because it was admitted into the Union in 1876, one hundred years after

the Declaration of Independence was signed. Colorado is often spoken of as the "Switzerland of America" because of its natural beauty.

s. **Role play.** *One of the pupils is an English teacher.*

Begin with:

We study English at the English lessons. English is a national language of many countries. In the USA English is spoken. It is called an American English ...

t. *Read the following words and phrases.*

the Rocky Mountains	Montana	producer
the Salt Lake City	Idaho	director
Grand Teton National Park	Wyoming	westerns
W. Averall Harriman	Utah	rocketry
the Union Pacific Railroad	Colorado	championship

u. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

THE WEST: THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

The Rocky Mountains or the Mountain States is an area of high mountain peaks, broad desert table-lands and deep canyons. Here are many of America's national forests and parks.

Montana is a mountainous region. The state produces about three million Christmas-trees a year. Montana is part of the "Cattle Country" and has about four times as many cattle and twice as many sheep as it has people. Montana's major occupation is ranching.

Montana's leading industry: oil, copper, and sand, and gravel are among the most important products.

Idaho ranks first internationally in the production of silver, lead, zinc, copper, cobalt and other metals. The largest producer of silver in the US, Sunshine Mine, is there. It is the tenth largest producer of wheat in the nation and the leader in potatoes.

The most famous of winter resorts Sun Valley, is also there. Sun Valley was the creation of W. Averell Harriman, who at the time was chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Wyoming is second only to Texas in wool production. The

growth of agriculture, however, is limited by the state's water-supply. More important to the state than agriculture is mining. Oil and oil products constitute Wyoming's leading industry.

Tourism is increasingly vital to Wyoming's economy, too. Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Park are prime attractions.

Utah is called the "Land of the Mormons" because occupation of the territory was begun in 1847 by the Mormons, a religious sect practising polygamy. Since 1948 significant quantities of oil, natural gas, and uranium have been found.

Salt Lake City has been the capital of Utah. Now it is a large city.

The official nickname of Utah is the "Beehive State." because the coat of arms of Utah depicts "a conical beehive, with a swarm of bees round it, emblematical of the industry of the people". It is also known as the "Mormon State."

Colorado is part of the real "Old West", not the West of romantized westerns. Many metals are mined in the mountains. Of these, molybdenum, which is used in rocketry. Colorado is its chief supplier.

Food and weapons are the state's two main industries. Colorado Springs is a resort city where the world championship in figure-skating was held in 1974. Denver, the main Colorado city, sits on a mile-high plateau near the approaches to the Rocky Mountains (hence its nickname the "Mile-High City"). There are more federal government offices in Denver than in any other American city except Washington, and it is known as the "Capital of the West".

v. *Retell the text: each pupil speaks of one state.*

Begin with:

Montana is a mountainous state. ...

Idaho is the largest producer of silver. ...

Wyoming is second only to Texas ...

Utah is called the "Land of the Mormons". ...

Colorado is part of real "Old West" ...

w. *Do you know that ...*

The name "**Wyoming**" is supposed to be a corruption of the Indian word "*Maughwauwame* meaning the "large plains" or the

"large meadows". The Indian had given this name, to a valley in Pennsylvania. Wyoming has been recently nicknamed the "Wonderland of America" because of its magnificent scenic beauty.

Idaho is derived from the Indian *Ee-da-how*, in English "It is sun up". Idahoans feel proud of the name.

The Indian name **Utah** (*Eutaw*) means "in the top of the mountains" or, as the Indian themselves expressed it, "high-up." This was the self name of two Indian tribes — Utes and Pautes.

x. **Food for thought.** *Discuss the following information.*

BY MISTAKE

What will you do if, by mistake, you are given the wrong change (=money in small(er) units), if you are given more(less) than the correct amount (*miqdor*).

Begin with:

If I am given ... I shall

y. *Read the following sayings and learn them.*

It is the old practice of despots to use a part of the people to keep the rest in order.

Thomas Jefferson (1743 — 1826)

Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Abraham Lincoln (1809 — 1865)

z. *Write a composition on the topic: The Southwest or West.*

LESSON 12

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

a. **Word Study.** *Read and learn the given words and phrases.*

population — **populate**
little — less — the least
rural (*qishloq*) area
actually=really
mythology — myth

Australia — New Zealand
divide — **subdivide**
aborigines=natives
migrant — **migrate**
Aussie [ˈɔsɪ]=Australian

rural area — sown area under crops — wheat growing area.
actually — really — practically — in fact — **indeed**.
native=aborigines=first inhabitants=aboriginals.
migrate — migrant — immigrate — immigrant.
mythology — myth — mythological — mythical.
Australian English=AuE, American English=AE.
bushland, outback AuE=forest; afternoon=**arvo** (AuE).

b. *Read the following words and use them in your own sentences.*

rural — real	mythology	indeed
actually — usually	aborigenes	need
bush — bushland	migrate	arvo
back — outback	subdivide	Aussie

c. *Read and use the words in your own speech.*

Australia — Australian — Australian English — Aussie.
aborigines — natives — native tongue — native speaker.
population — people — inhabitant — migrant.
ancestor — newcomer — descendant — citizen.

d. *Listen to the text and retell it.*

AUSTRALIA: ITS POPULATION

Australia is the least populated of the world's continents. More than 80 per cent of the people live in the six capitals on the coastal land (Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart) and less than 15 per cent actually live in the rural areas.

The Australian population is subdivided into "original Australians" (known as the Aborigines), in other words, "old Australians" and "new Australians". The word *aborigines* (aboriginals) means "first inhabitants". The Aborigines' ancestors are believed to have migrated to the Australian continent from South-East Asia at least 40,000 years ago. They had a rich culture of ceremonies and mythology.

During the colonization period the white man killed a great many of the Aborigines. Now the aboriginal population is less than one per cent of the population of the country. "New Australians" are people of Anglo-Saxon or Irish descent, born in Australia and speaking English as their native tongue. Then, there

are "new Australians" — post-war immigrants from various countries, from more than 60 countries.

Now there are many nations in Australia speaking different languages, English being the official language. In Australia there is an Uzbek community too. They speak their native tongue and English, more exactly, Australian English. There is some difference between British or American English, on one hand, and Australian English, on the other hand. For example, the word *forest* is not used in Australian English. Instead of it they use *bushland*, *outback*, etc. To take another example: afternoon is *arvo* in Australian English.

e. *Read the given words and use them in your own sentences.*

a round — around	sea — see	so — sew
a head — ahead	hour — our	by — buy
a way — away	know — no	too — two

f. *Read the text and learn the useful information.*

The New Zealand **flag** is very much like the Australian one, but where the Australians show the stars of the Southern Cross in white on a blue field, the New Zealanders show the stars in red on a blue field.

g. *Read and find Uzbek equivalents to the given phrases.*

Kill two birds with one stone.

acquired immune deficiency syndrome=AIDS.

market town — town market.

Parents help educate their children.

Sit facing each other and begin the role play.

h. *Do you know that ...*

It is New Zealand, called the **Land of the Long White Clouds** by the Maoris, the native people of New Zealand. It is an island country. Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington are the biggest cities.

The capital of New Zealand since 1865, and one of its busiest ports, Wellington is at the southern end of North Island. The Maori name for Wellington Harbour means the **great bay of Tara**. Maori legend says that Tara was the first Polynesian settler in the place.

New Zealand ranks second only to Australia as an exporter of wool.

i. Read the text and retell it.

THE FIFTH CONTINENT

It was not discovered until 1642. For almost two hundred years after it was discovered the country had no name.

Ptolemy [ˈtɒləmɪ], a geographer who lived in the second century, had made a map of the world, and had shown a country on this map that he called *Terra Australis Incognita* — the Southern Unknown Land. Of course, Ptolemy had never visited Australia and had never spoken to anybody who had seen the country, but he thought that there was such a country somewhere in the south. Later, geographers gave the name *Terra Australis* — Southern Land — to the fifth continent. This name was given to different countries in the south when they were discovered.

At last in 1814, an English sea-traveller gave the name *Australia* to the country and continent.

The highest part of Australia and almost all of mountains are near the coast. The whole central part of the country is dry; it never rains, there are no large rivers and there is almost no water there.

Scientists think that there was a time when Australia was part of Asia. That was millions of years ago, of course, and the trees and plants and animals that we see round us today did not exist then. When trees and large animals appeared in other parts of the world, Australia had already become an island far from the coast of Asia.

Today its plants, birds and animals are not like those we know. For example, very many Australian animals do not walk or run; they jump. Such animals as kangaroo exist only in Australia. There are animals with tails that they use to climb trees, and fish that a half animal and can live for some time out of water. Some Australian birds cannot fly, they can only walk, and some of them laugh, but do not sing. Song birds in other parts of the world are small birds. But though the lyre-bird is a large bird, its song is really wonderful. The lyre-bird has that name because its tail looks like the musical instrument that we call a lyre. Like

almost all the other birds and animals of Australia, lyre-birds do not live in any other part of the world.

This country is far from all the other continents but there now live people of many nationalities including Uzbeks. All the people in the country speak English. Australia is one of the English-speaking countries of the world.

j. *Retell the text you have just read.*

When was Australia discovered?

Who showed Australia on the map first?

A part of what continent was Australia?

What do you know about plants, birds and animals of Australia?

What language do Australians speak?

Is Australia near or far from Uzbekistan?

k. *Let's have a talk about Australia.*

Begin with:

Australia is a continent and a country.

l. Read the following place-names.

Adelaide [ˈædleɪd]

Macdonnell [mækˈdɒnəl]

Brisbane [ˈbrɪzbən]

Melbourne [ˈmelbən]

Canberra [ˈkænbərə]

Murray [ˈmə:ri]

Hamersley [ˈhæməsli]

Murrumbidgee [ˌmʌrəmˈbɪdʒi:]

Kimberley [ˈkɪmbəli]

Musgrave [ˈmʌzɡreɪv]

Kosciusko [ˌkɔʒɪˈʌskou]

Sydney [ˈsɪdnɪ]

Lachlan [ˈlæklən]

Tasmania [tæzˈmeɪnjə]

m. *Read the text and retell it.*

AUSTRALIA: ITS GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

In fact, Australia is the only country in the world which occupies the territory of an entire continent. It covers an area of 7.7 million square kilometres, the same as the USA (excluding Hawaii and Alaska) and is more than 30 times larger than Great Britain. Australia is the smallest continent and the largest island in the world.

Australia's mountains include the Great Dividing Range (the eastern part of which is known as the Australian Alps), the

Kimberley and Hamersley Ranges in Western Australia, the Macdonnell and Musgrave Ranges in Central Australia, and the Flinders Range in South Australia. Mount Kosciusko (2,230 metres), in the Australian Alps, is Australia's highest point.

There are few rivers and lakes in Australia. Its best-known river is Murray (2,600 kilometres). The longest is the Darling (2,740 km). These, with the Murrumbidgee, the Lachlan and a number of smaller rivers form the continent's river system.

Its largest region is in the tropical belt which includes the tropical desert climate (in the western and in the central parts of the country) and tropical wet climate (in the eastern part). In the subtropical belt there are three types of climate: subtropical wet (in the south-eastern part), subtropical with dry summers (in the south-western part) and continental climate with low rainfall all the year round and sharp changes of temperatures (in the central southern part). Thus great parts of the interior (outback=AuE) of the country are very dry. Most of these areas are desert country. The Great Sandy and Great Victoria are among the largest deserts in the world.

The continent is south of the Equator. In December, January and February, when people are ice-skating in North America and the European countries, Australians are enjoying summer-time. The winter season is from June to August.

The Commonwealth of Australia is composed of six states and two territories: the State of New South Wales with its capital in Sidney, the State of Victoria with its capital in Melbourne, the State of South Australia with its capital in Adelaide, the State of Queensland with its capital in Brisbane, the State of Western Australia with its capital in Perth, the State of Tasmania with its capital in Hobart; Australian Capital Territory with its Federal Capital in Canberra, and Northern Territory with its capital in Darwin. The Commonwealth of Australia also includes some islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

n. Tests. *Use the appropriate words in the sentences.*

1. Australia occupies the territory of a ...
a. state. b. country. c. county. d. continent. e. viloyat.
2. Australia is the largest ... in the world.
a. country. b. continent. c. island. d. tuman. e. city.
3. There are ... rivers and lakes in Australia.

a. many. b. much. c. few. d. a lot of. e. numerous.

4. Australia is ... of six states and two territories.

a. contained. b. composed. c. included. d. divided. e. contacted.

o. *Do you know that ...*

Sydney, Australia's largest city, is about 23,000 km from London by sea, and it takes two days to cover the distance between Sydney and London by air.

An Australian singer Dame *Nellie Melba* took her stage-name from the city of Melbourne.

Australia Day, January 26, is celebrated in connection with the first landing of the British on that day, in 1788.

In Australian English (=AuE) the inland part of the country is expressed by the following words: outback, bushland, the bush, Never Never land. The word forest is not used in AuE.

"An Australian" may be called in Spoken AuE as *Aussie*.

In AuE *sanno* means a sanitary inspector, *arvo* =afternoon, usually in the form "this arvo" or "s'arvo" — this afternoon, also "afto" ...

p. *Read (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.*

The most arid continent of the globe, **Australia**, has become a major producer of wool, dairy products, meat, sugar, canned fruit, grain. The last three decades have been marked by a steady increase in industrial output, notable achievements in science, technology, transportation and modern communication.

q. *Write the words down in alphabetical order.*

AE	forest	bushland	landing	sanno
BE	afternoon	the bush	inland	Aussie
CE	afto	outback	homeland	Sydney
AuE	arvo	Primer	landowner	kiwi

r. *Read the text and learn useful information.*

Street-crossing Bells. There is a special kind of pedestrian (*piyoda*) crossing in some Australian towns. Leading up to such crossings is a white rail (*panjara*). If a blind man wishes to cross the street, he presses the button (*tugmacha*) of a special device (*moslama*) put near the end of the rail and, as soon as the crossing light changes to show the words *Walk Now*, a bell rings.

The bell continues to ring until the lights change back again. In this way blind people can cross the busy street when it is not dangerous for them.

s. Read the following place-names and learn them.

Oceania	Canberra	Papua — New Guinea
Nauru	Honiara	New Hebrides
Niue [ˈni:uə]	Norfolk	Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Solomon, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Cook, Tuvalu, Gilbert, Saipan, Bairiki, Guam, Agana, Wake, Pitcairn, Adamstown, Kingstone, Honolulu, Vila, Suva, Apia, Nukualofa, Avarua, Port Moresby.

t. Read the text and learn the information in it.

TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Where English is the Official Language

Australia — Official Name is Commonwealth of Australia. Capital — Canberra — *Kanberra*; Nationality — Australian; Language — English.

New Zealand: Capital — Wellington — *Vellington*; Nationality — New Zealander; Language — English.

Papua—New Guinea: Port Moresby — *Port-Morsbi*; Papuan; English and the native languages are Melanesian and Papuan.

Solomon Islands: Honiara — *Honiara*; Solomon Islander; mostly Melanesians, some Polynesians and Micronesians, and a small number of Europeans and Chinese; Pidgin—English — *pijin-english (ingliz va xitoy tili chatishmasi)*.

New Hebrides: Vila — *Vila*; The people are Melanesian and Polynesian, with British, French and Chinese settlers; English and French.

Fiji: Suva — *Suva*; Pijian; Fijian, Hindustani, English.

Nauru: Meneng — *Meneng*; Nauran; Nauran and English.

Tonga: Nukualofa — *Nukualofa*; Tongan; Tongan and English.

Western Samoa: Apia — *Apia*; Western Samoan; Samoan and English.

Eastern Samoa: Administrative centre is Pago-Pago — *Pago-*

Pago; Eastern Samoan; English is the official language and Samoan is spoken too.

Cook Islands: Administrative centre is Avarua — *Avarua*; Polynesians; English is the official language.

Niue: Administrative centre is Alofi — *Alofi*; Polynesians speaking Samoan plus a few New Zealanders; English.

Tuvalu: Funafuti — *Funafuti*; Tuluvuan; English.

Gilbert Island: Administrative centre is Bairiki Island; English.

Micronesia: Administrative centre is Saipan — *Saipan*; Micronesians; English.

Guam: Agana — *Aganya*; the Chamorros; English.

Wake Island lies in the Pacific some 2,300 miles west of Honolulu and 1,500 miles north-east of Guam. The island is an important commercial aviation base of the USA. English is the official language.

Christmas Island is an Australian external territory. About two-thirds of the people are Chinese, with some Malaysians and fewer Europeans. English is the official language.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands: Administrative centre is West Island; Australian external territory; English.

Norfolk Island: Administrative centre is Kingstone; Australian external territory; English.

Pitcairn Island: Administrative centre is Adamstown — Adamstaun; English.

u. *Let's have a talk about New Zealand. Use the key words:*

islands: North Island, South Island and Stewart Island;

animals: few; kiwi; national emblem; fly; found;

Maori: skilled; wood-work; folk-songs; music; dances.

The Governor-General; self-governing state; Commonwealth. Parliament; Prime Minister; head; cabinet.

v. *Do you know that ...*

Among the islands that discovered by a Dutchman named **Abel Tasman** (1603 — 1659) was New Zealand. One of the islands was called Tasmania. He explored Oceania and Australia.

Captain James Cook (1728—1779) — English navigator and explorer in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and along the coasts of Australia and New Zealand. He was killed by Hawaiians.

w. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.*

A Typical Australian. What is a typical Australian? There is an old opinion on the subject. An Australian, as they say, is an open-hearted fellow. But he is firm. He can stand up for himself and he is not afraid of wild nature. Among other qualities the sense of humour is also mentioned.

x. *Read the sentences and learn the useful information.*

What is "white gold?"

Sheep is the white gold of Australia.

Cotton is the white gold of Uzbekistan.

y. *Read the following sayings and learn them.*

We drink one another's healths and spoil our own.

Jerome Klapka Jerome (1859 — 1927)

One man's word is no man's word; we should quietly hear both sides.

Johann Wolfgang Goethe (1749 — 1832)

z. *Write a composition on the topic: Australia.*

REVISION 3

a. Word Study. *Learn the given words and phrases.*

the largest	— the most important	manufacture
the first	— an important centre	machinery
the busiest	— the metropolitan centre	electronics
the greatest	— figuratively (<i>majozan</i>)	institution
the windiest	— organized crime (<i>jinoyat</i>)	collection

O'Hare Airport; inland port; the Conrad Hilton hotel; Theodore Dreiser; Upton Sinclair; Carl Sandburg; **gang**=group of persons working together for criminal purpose — **gangland** (*o'g'rixona*); **depict**=describe, show; manufacture *v*=make, produce by machinery, *n* making or production of goods and materials.

b. *Read the given words, translate and discuss them.*

snow — snowy	red — reddish	toward(s)
rain — rainy	black — blacky	northward
wind — windy	blue — bluey	northernmost
ice — icy	yellow — yellowish	southernmost

c. *Read the words and divide them into parts.*

Model: folkways=folk, way, -s.

northernmost	mythology	subdivision
bushland	gangland	outback
systematically	table-cloth	management

d. *Read the words and give their Uzbek equivalents.*

sit — seat	part — party	machine — machinery
home-house	earth — world	centre — central
soon — quickly	inland — island	institute — institution
crime — criminal	weather — climate	airport — seaport

e. *Listen to the text and retell it.*

CHICAGO

Chicago is the second largest city in the United States. (New York is the first). It is a centre of industry for the middle part of the country, the most important Great Lakes port, the largest city of Illinois and the seat of Cook County.

The city is first in the nation in manufacturing of machinery and electronic parts.

Chicago is called the "Great Central Market of the USA" and the "Cross-roads of the Continent". Chicago is also an important centre of culture and science. It is the seat of the University of Chicago and of several other institutions and has important libraries and art collections.

Chicago's O'Hare Airport is "the biggest in the world". Chicago is indeed the world's busiest inland port. Chicago is the one place in America where the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River system come together.

Chicagoans like to say that their city has the biggest and greatest of just about everything. Other places in America have the biggest something, but Chicago has the biggest everything. There is the world's largest hotel — the Conrad Hilton with 2600 rooms.

A number of American authors — including Theodore Dreiser (1871 — 1945), Frank Norris (1870 — 1902), Upton Sinclair (1878 — 1968) and Carl Sandburg (1878 — 1967) who have called Chicago home.

Chicago is the metropolitan centre of the American Midwest. Chicago weather changes quickly. The city is the nation's windiest and has a nickname the "Windy City".

The one thing for which Chicago is known around the world is crime. Chicago, figuratively, is called the gangland capital of the USA. Organized crime is still a part of Chicago's life — as it is in most regions of the world. Numerous film and television shows depict (that is describe, show) that era.

f. Storyteller. *A pupil begins telling about any state or region of the USA, the rest will continue.*

Model: We have read and listened to the texts about fifty states of the USA. The six regions include all these states

g. Food for thought. *Read, learn and discuss.*

American people speaking southern dialect commonly use *you-all* as the second person singular.

Many Americans pronounce the word *idea* as *idear*, Boston as *Bahstun*.

To millions of people, the city of Los Angeles means *Hollywood*, the center of film industry.

Lousiana, the state, was so called in honor of Louis XIV, King of France, when the territory was explored by the French.

h. Read the text (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.

Chicago similar to other cities of the USA, has a dual city and county government. Chicago and its suburbs comprise Cook County which exercises certain governmental functions over the entire area. Other functions are retained individually by the City of Chicago and the suburbs in municipal form.

Chicago survived the political machinations of mayors like "Big Bill" Thompson (1869 — 1944), the speculations of Samuel Insull (1859 — 1938), a public-utilities financier and the gang wars of Al Capone's days. All of them remind today's mafia.

i. Do you know that ...

In 1942, at the University of Chicago, **Enrico Fermi** and other scientists set off the world's first controlled atomic reaction.

Al Capone (1899 — 1947), American gang leader in Chicago in the 1920's, received tribute (*soliq, ulush*) from businessmen and politicians.

j. Learn the information of the texts with the help of dictionary.

Naturalization. Process of becoming a citizen of a country not one's own.

Zip code. A series of numbers (either five or nine) in mailing addresses that designate postal delivery districts in the United States.

k. Read the words, translate and use them in your own sentences.

loud — aloud	turn — return	disappear
company — accompany	member — remember	disagree
round — around	mind — remind	misadvice
head — ahead	new — renew	misuse

l. Read and use the words in your own speech.

build — building	say — saying	tell — tale
feel — feeling	buy — buying	sell — sale

write — writing
teach — teaching

live — living
walk — walking

give — gift
live — life

m. *Read the following sayings and learn them.*

Do you know that conversation is one of the greatest pleasure in life? But it wants leisure (=time free from work).

William Somerset Maugham (1874 — 1964)

The love of liberty is the love of others; the love of power is the love of ourselves.

William Hazlitt (1778 — 1830)

n. *Read the text and retell it in your own words.*

WILLA CATHER

Willa Sibert Cather, like most authors, did not write books for the money that they brought her but for the pleasure that came in their writing. She grew from childhood to young womanhood in Nebraska.

Born near Winchester, Virginia, on December 7, 1873, Willa Cather moved with her family to Webster County, Nebraska, in 1883. There her father farmed for 17 months before moving the family into neighboring Red Cloud. Young Willa, with reddish-brown hair and blue eyes, lived in that small town of 2,500 people from 1883 to 1886. Willa's childhood was spent in this land, visiting and playing with other children, almost all of whom were of Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, German, French, Russian, or Czechoslovakian descent.

Later these same people would appear as characters in her books. She also developed a deep love for the treeless land of the Great Plains with its wild flowers, wheat fields and rivers.

After her graduation from high school in 1890, Willa enrolled (=became a member of) the University of Nebraska. She graduated in 1895 and decided to work in a city where she could attend music concerts and find intellectual companionship. In 1896, she moved to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where she worked as a newspaper reporter and as a high school teacher of English and Latin.

After publishing some poetry and short stories, Miss Cather wrote "April Twilights" (1903), a book of poetry, and "The Troll Garden" (1905), a collection of short stories. In 1912, her first novel, "Alexander's Bridge" was published. She wrote "O Pioneers!" (1913) in which she developed her own style. She became as one of the most gifted novelists of the period. It was a story of a group of immigrants struggling to make a life for themselves in Nebraska. Sinclair Lewis, the American Nobel Prize winner in literature, called her America's greatest novelist.

Miss Cather's next novel was "The Song of the Lark" (1915), the story of an opera singer.

In "My Antonya" (1918) she described in rich detail the merchants and farmers, the commercial travelers, and many other people.

"A Lost Lady" (1923) was Willa Cather's final book in her Western pioneer series. Earlier, in 1920, she had published "Youth and the Bright Medusa", a brilliant short stories book. Another novel, "One of Ours" (1922), won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1923. This was followed by "The Professor's House" which appeared in 1925.

Her finest book "Death Comes to the Archbishop" (1927) is a historical novel of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Spanish and French missionaries.

"In Shadows on the Rock" (1931) became the most popular novel of the year. It also brought its author the "Prix Femina American", awarded by the Prix Femina of France in 1933.

Three years later, Miss Cather published "Lucy Gayheart", the story of a musician who grows up in a small town in the Midwest. It was while working on this book that she began to suffer from (=feel) an ailment (=illness) in her right hand that often she could not write.

In fact, in the next 17 years, Miss Cather wrote only one more novel, "Sapphira and the Slave Girl" (1940).

Willa Cather never married, probably because she loved her independence. She spent the last years of her life quietly in New York City. She died in New York on April 24, 1947.

(From "*American Sketchbook*", pp. 39-43)

a. Word Study. *Learn the given words and phrases.*

recognize — memorize

states and territories

a sovereign nation

an official language

add — **addition**, additionally

India — Hindi

Arian — Dravidian

Malay — Malaysian

Punjabi — Bengali

Asia — Africa

in addition to; Republic of India; ethnic composition; government — governor; Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Pathans, Punjabis, Sindhis, Baluchis; Bangladesh, Dacca, Bengali; Sri Lanka, Ceylon, Colombo, Sinhalese, Tamil; Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.

b. *Listen to the text and retell it.*

ENGLISH IN ASIA

India — Republic of India. Capital — New Delhi. Hindi is the official language. English is an associate, in other words, second, language. In addition to Hindi, the constitution recognizes 14 national languages, although as many as 1,652 languages and dialects are spoken in the country. Ethnic composition: the Aryan in the north and the Dravidian in the south.

There are 17 states and 10 territories in India, each with a governor appointed by the president.

One of the biggest countries in the world, India belongs to what is called the "developing countries".

Pakistan — Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Capital — Islamabad. Urdu is the official language, but English is also widely used in government and commerce. The population is made up chiefly of Pathans, Punjabis, Sindhis, and Baluchis. Several small tribes are isolated, that is, separated, in the mountainous areas.

Pakistan became a sovereign nation on August 14, 1947. Pakistan declared itself a republic in 1956. East Pakistan became a separate, independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971.

Bangladesh — People's Republic of Bangladesh. Capital — Dacca. The official language is Bengali, English is also used. About 98 per cent of the population are Bengalis.

Sri Lanka, the former (=earlier) name *Ceylon*. It is a member of Commonwealth headed by Great Britain. Capital — Colombo. Sinhalese is the official language; Tamil is used too; English is the second language. Nationality — Sri Lanka (Ceylonese or Sinhalese).

Malaysia — Federation of Malaysia. Capital — Kuala Lumpur. Malay is the official language in West Malaysia. Malay and English are the official languages in East Malaysia. Chinese and Indian dialects are also spoken. Nationality — Malaysian.

(to be continued)

c. Let's have a talk on the topic: *English in Asia*.

Use the following words and word combinations.

an official language	dialect — national language
a native language	governor — president
Asia — Asian	state — capital
states — territories	separate — isolate
Islamic Republic	tribe — population
People's Republic	federation — sovereign

d. Read the given word combinations and find Uzbek equivalents to them.

vocabulary memorization	study visits
respect for elders	school leaver
in the eyes of the rest	sixth sense
keep the promise	words of welcome
break the law	pick potatoes

e. Write the given words down in alphabetical order.

easily, ease, heard, heart, world, word, meat, meet, hair, have, lost, lose, scientist, science, scientific, truth, true, ignore, ignorance, white, while, write, tram, tree, street, three, birth, bath, both, born, need, name, month, moon.

f. Learn the phrases used in spoken English.

to get into trouble = to come to have difficulty.

trouble on the horizon = difficulty in sight.

back on the job = returned to work.

to get back onto = to return to.

g. Read the text and retell it.

ENGLISH IN ASIA

(Continued)

Singapore — Republic of Singapore. Capital — Singapore. Malay, the national language, and English, Chinese and Tamil are all official languages. Nationality — Singaporean. Most of population are the Chinese, then Malays, Indians and Pakistanis. The rest are Europeans. Singapore is an island republic.

Siangan (Hong-Kong). Administrative centre — Victoria. English is the official language, but Chinese is generally spoken. The people are Chinese. Hong-Kong is surrounded by the Chinese province of Kwantung. In 1997 Hong-Kong became the part of China.

Philippines — Republic of Philippines. Capital — Manila. Filipino is the official language, more than 70 Philippine languages and dialects are spoken with English. Nationality — Filipino. The Philippines is a country of some 7,000 islands.

Brunei. Capital — Brunei. Malay and English are spoken. Nationality — Bruneian. More than half of the population are Malaysians. The Chinese are the second largest element.

Other countries. In speaking of other countries of Asia where English is used these four can be mentioned:

Lebanon — Republic of Lebanon. Capital — Beirut. Nationality — Lebanese. Arabic is the official language; French and English are also widely used.

Kuwait. Capital — Kuwait. Nationality — Kuwaiti, Arabic is the official language; English is the second language.

Southern Yemen. Capital — Aden. Nationality — Southern Yemenite. Arabic is the official and spoken language; English is also widely understood.

Indonesia. Capital — Djakarta. Nationality — Indonesian. Bahasa Indonesia, a form of Malay, is the official language, English is the second language and is compulsory in secondary schools.

h. Read the following place-names.

India [ˈɪndjə]

Delhi [ˈdɛli]

Sri Lanka [ˈsriˈlæŋkə]

Colombo [kəˈlʌmbu]

Pakistan [ˈpækɪsˌtæn]

Islamabad [ˈɪslɑːməˈbɑːd]

Malaysia [məˈleɪzjə]

Kuala Lumpur [ˈkwɑːləˈlʌmpuə]

Bangladesh [ˈbæŋɡləˈdeʃ]
Dacca [ˈdækə]

Singapore [ˌsɪŋəˈpɔː]
Victoria [vɪkˈtɔːrɪə]

i. *Let's have a talk on the topic: English in Asia.*

Begin with:

In some countries of Asia English is widely spoken. The population of such countries as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, speak the English language. Why? Because during a long period these countries were the colonies of Great Britain, on one hand, and English as an international language, is learned by people, on the other hand.

j. *Read and answer the following questions.*

What do we mean by the word combination *official language*?

In what Asian countries is English widely spoken?

Why do people learn English or other foreign languages?

What languages besides English are spoken in Asia?

What oriental languages do people of the RU learn to speak, and why?

k. *Read the poem and try to learn it by heart.*

THE INDIAN SERENADE

By *Persey Bysshe Shelley*

I

I arise from dreams of thee
In the first sweet sleep of night,
When the winds are breathing low,
And the stars are shining bright:
I arise from dreams of thee,
And a spirit in my feet
Hath led me — who knows how!
To thy chamber window, Sweet!

II

The wandering airs they faint
On the dark, the silent stream —

And the Champak odours fail
 Like sweet thought in a dream;
 The nightingale's complaint,
 It dies upon her heart; —
 As I must on thine,
 Oh, beloved as thou art!

III

Oh lift me from the grass!
 I die! I faint! I fail!
 Let me love in kisses rain
 On my lips and eyelids pale.
 My cheek is cold and white, alas!
 My heart beats loud and fast;
 Oh! press it to thine own again,
 Where it will break at last.

thee [ði:] = you (in sg)

hath [hæθ] = has

thy [taɪ] = your (in sg)

Champak = a tree in India

thine = yours (in sg)

thou art = you are

I. Read the words, translate and discuss them.

	<i>n-v</i>	<i>a-adv</i>	<i>a-v</i>	<i>prn-cj</i>
dream	answer	little	open	that
sleep	train	best	correct	what
air	break	better	warm	those
love	water	less	cool	which
plant	rain	early	dry	whose

m. Storywriter. Write about English in the world.

A pupil begins to write a story about the English language in different countries. The other pupils will help him writing the whole story. At the end of the writing first pupil will read the story to the classmates.

Begin with:

We know that English is used not only in Great Britain or in the United States but also in a number of countries of all the five continents of the earth.

n. Word Study. *Learn the words and word combinations.*

spoken language	Gambia — Bathurst
official language	Sierra Leone — Freetown
commercial language	Liberia — Monrovia
business language	Ghana — Accra
local language	Nigeria — Lagos
native language	Cameroun — Yaounde
foreign language	Kenya — Nairobi
international language	Uganda — Kampala
majority = greater part	Tanzania — Dar es Salaam

o. *Listen to the text and retell it in your words.*

ENGLISH IN AFRICA

West Africa

Gambia. Capital — Bathurst. Nationality — Gambian. English is the official language. Malinke and Wolof are the main spoken languages.

Sierra Leone: Freetown, Sierra Leonean. English is the official language. The Mende and Temne languages are widely spoken. The mostly widely spoken language is Creole, or Krio, a form of Pidgin English.

Liberia: Monrovia, Liberian. English, the official and commercial language, is spoken by about 20 per cent of the population; some 30 African dialects are also spoken.

Ghana: Accra, Ghanaian. English is the official and commercial language and is compulsory in the schools. Of some 50 tribal languages and dialects spoken, the chief ones are Twi, Fanti, Ga, Ewe, Hausa, Dagbany and Mizima.

Nigeria: Lagos, Nigerian. English is the official and business language. Among the 250 African languages and dialects of the country the most widely spoken are Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, and Fdo.

Cameroun: Yaounde, Camerounian. Cameroun is the only African country in which both French and English are official languages, with French the official language of East Cameroun and English of West Cameroun; 24 major African languages are spoken.

East Africa

Kenya: Nairobi, Kenyan. English and Swahili are the official languages. There are four linguistic groups; the Bantu, who constitute the majority, Nilo-Hamitics, Hilotics, and Hamitics. There are some Arabs, Hindus and Moslem Indians in Kenya.

Uganda: Kampala, Ugandan. English is the official language, of the many local languages the most important is Ganda (Luganda).

Tanzania: Dar es Salaam (Daressalam), Tanzanian. Swahili is the official language; English is widely understood. Some 120 dialects, mostly Bantu, are also spoken.

(to be continued)

p. *Let's have a talk on the topic: English in Africa.*

Use the following words and word-combinations.

countries	the official language	population
capital	widely spoken	dialects
nationality	linguistic groups	important

q. **Food for thought.** *Read, learn and discuss.*

Eau-de-Cologne. [oudəkə'loun] = perfumed (*xushbo'y*) toilet water (*atr*).

crêpe de Chine [krepdeʃi:n] (*krepdeshin*) = the name of silk cloth.

no food more "American" than a hamburger made from beef.
(Beef is the meat from a cow.)

r. *Read, translate (with a dictionary) and discuss.*

The **Zulu** are the largest of South Africa's ethnic groups. Cattle are used as *lobola* (the bride price) traditionally paid by the groom's family to the bride's father. However, times are changing, and *lobola* is being paid in the form of money and presents such as cars and household appliances.

Languages, especially among the old generation, include Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Gujarati and Urdu. Today Indian languages (in South Africa) are heard less often than before. Younger people tend to speak English as a first language.

(From "*South Africa, a world in one country*", p.87)

s. *Read the text and retell it in your words.*

ENGLISH IN AFRICA

(Continued)

Central and South Africa

Zambia: Lusaka, Zambian. The official language is English. Some 40 different Bantu languages are spoken, but five main languages are recognized for educational and administrative affairs. Afrikaans was used by the white colonists.

Malawi: Lilongwe, Malawian. English is the official language. Various Bantu languages are also spoken.

Southern Rhodesia — the African name is Zimbabwe: (Administrative centre) Salisbury, Rhodesian. English, the official language, is spoken by the white people and a number of Africans, the majority of whom are Bantu-speaking.

Southern Africa

Botswana: Gaborone, Botswana. English is the official language: Tswana is the main tribal language.

Namibia: Windhoek (administrative centre), Namibian. Official languages are Afrikaans and English, but German is widely used, as are tribal languages.

South Africa: Pretoria, South African. English and Afrikaans are the official languages. Most of white population speak Afrikaans too. The African population speak several Bantu dialects.

Swaziland: Mbabane, Swazi. The official languages are English and Swazi which is spoken by most of population.

Lesotho: Maseru, Sesotho. Sotho (Sesotho), the language of the Sesotho people, and English are the official languages.

Seychelles: Victoria. English is the official language; most of the people use a Creole dialect.

Mauritius: Port Louis, Mauritan. English is the official language; but French is the common spoken language.

Saint Helena: Jamestown, people of mixed origin. The language is English.

Sudan: Khartoum, Sudanese. Arabic is the official language; English and French are used in commerce.

Somalia: Mogadishu. Arabic, Italian and English were the official written languages; only recently Somali, the national language, got its written form.

Libya: Tripoli. Arabic is the official language; English and Italian are also used.

Ethiopia: Addis Ababa. Amhar is the official language. English is frequently used. Arabic is spoken by about one-third of the population. Other spoken languages are Galla, Tigrinya, Ge'ez, and Italian.

t. *Read the following place-names.*

Zambia — Lusaka

Malawi — Lilongwe

Southern Rhodesia

Zimbabwe — Salisbury

Botswana — Gaborones

Namibia — Windhoek

South Africa — Pretoria

Swaziland — Mbabane

Lesotho — Maseru

Seychelles — Victoria

Mauritius — Port Louis

Saint Helena — Jamestown

Sudan — Khartum

Somalia — Mogadishu

Libya — Tripoli

Ethiopia — Addis Ababa

u. **Storyteller.** *Let's speak about "English is spoken in African countries".*

In a number of African countries English is spoken... .

v. *Read and learn the given information.*

Johannesburg. International Airport, 20 km east of the city centre, is the gateway to South Africa.

Johannesburg Art Gallery contains a valuable collection of international and South African art, including works by Picasso, Van Gogh, El Greco and Henry Moore.

There are several large shopping centres in and around the city. Among them Sandton City, Eastgate and the Rosebank Shopping.

There are 15 theatres and over 2.000 restaurants in Johannesburg.

The Zulu name for **Durban** is *eThekwini*, meaning "The Place Where the Earth and the Ocean Meet".

(From "*South Africa, a world in one country*",
pp. 20 — 23, 88)

w. Read the text (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.

Pretoria is situated some 50 km north of Johannesburg.

Pretoria is renowned (=famous) for its colourful gardens, shrubs (=bushes) and trees, particularly beautiful in spring. Pretoria has more 100 parks, including bird sanctuaries and nature reserves.

Church Square was the site of the first church, the first open-air markets and the first shops. There is a statue of Paul Kruger, President of the South African Republic from 1883 to 1900, in the square. Kruger House Museum contains the personal belongings of President Paul Kruger, also known as "The Father of the Afrikaner Nation."

Progress has brought to Pretoria high-tech shopping centres, museums, art galleries and multiculinary restaurants. The city has four universities and a number of scientific institutes.

Juma Mosque (in Durban) is the largest mosque in the southern hemisphere that provides insight into the Islamic faith.

Mohandas Gandhi (the Mahatma — 1869 — 1948) arrived in Durban in 1893 to assist in a legal case. He stayed in South Africa for 20 years. The statue of Gandhi, opposite the Colonial Building, was unveiled in 1993.

(From "South Africa ...",
pp. 24 — 28, 92, 110)

x. Read and learn the useful information.

Jamai Mosque. Cape Town's oldest mosque, built in 1850, is also known as Queen Victoria Mosque, as it stands on land donated (=contributed) by the British monarch.

South Africa has **11 official languages**. English is spoken throughout the country. French, Italian and German are spoken in many of the larger hotels and shops.

Rules of the Road. South Africa drives on the left. Wearing seat belts is compulsory. Always lock (*qulflang*) your car doors and keep the windows closed.

Soweto (South Western Township) is inhabited by over two million people (1995). Soweto residents belong to nine ethnic groups, Zulus and Xhosas, etc.

y. Read the following sayings and learn them.

Justice is truth in action.

Benjamin Disraeli (1804 — 1881)

Wisdom is only found in truth.

Johann Wolfgang Goethe (1749 — 1832)

The half-truth is the worst of lies (*proverb*).

z. Write down a composition on the topic: **English in Asia and Africa.**

LESSON 14

ENGLISH IN EUROPE

a. Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.

Straits of Dover
county — **borough**

Comino
Ulster

Malta
Gibraltar

divide — subdivide; revive — revival; last — latter; urban = of or in a town; rural and urban; **burgh** (*Scotch*=small town); Ireland — Irish, **Eire** [ˈeɪrɪ, ˈeəɹə]; Irish — **Gaelic** [ˈgeɪlɪk]; except — **exception**; majority — minority; **remain** = be still present after a part has gone or has been away; = continue to be; **comprise** = be composed of, have as parts or members; instruction — construction; mix — **mixture**; form — **formal** — informal; **valid** = acceptable, **validity** = state of being valid.

b. Listen to the text and retell it.

ENGLISH IN EUROPE

Great Britain. The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The capital of Great Britain is London. Nationality — British. Languages: English is the official language; Gaelic is spoken in parts of Scotland and Northern Ireland, while Welsh is the first language in most of western counties of Wales and at least formally enjoys equal validity with English as the official language of the area.

The island of Great Britain contains England, Scotland and Wales and is separated from the European continent by the North Sea, the Straits of Dover, and the English Channel.

The head of the state is Queen. The head of the government is Prime minister.

England, Wales, and Northern Ireland are divided into county boroughs and administrative counties with the latter subdivided into non-county boroughs, and urban and rural districts. Scotland is divided into counties, burghs and districts.

Ireland. The official name of it is the Irish Republic, in Irish, Eire. The capital of Ireland is Dublin. Nationality — Irish. Languages: Irish (Gaelic) and English are the official languages, English, however, is the language in common use.

The Republic of Ireland is situated on the second largest of the British Isles, occupying all of the island with the exception of the six counties of Northern Ireland, which still remains under British rule. This part of the country is called Ulster.

The population is mainly Irish, with Anglo-Irish minority.

The head of the state is President. The head of the government is Prime minister.

The country is divided into 27 administrative counties and four county boroughs.

Malta. The official name is the Republic of Malta. It is an independent state, a member of the Commonwealth, headed by Great Britain. The Capital is Valetta. Nationality — Maltese. Languages: Maltese, a Semitic dialect, and English are the official languages. Maltese is the principal spoken language and Italian is also widely spoken.

Malta is comprised of two main islands, Malta and Gozo, and the small island of Comino.

Gibraltar. The administrative centre is Gibraltar. The language of home is generally Spanish, with English the language of instruction in school. The local people speak so-called *Rock* English, a mixture of English, Spanish and Arabic Elements.

The people are mostly of Italian, Portuguese, and Maltese descent.

Gibraltar is administered by a governor appointed by the British Queen.

c. Answer the questions while retelling the text you have just read.

In what European countries is English used?

What parts does Great Britain contain?

Into what administrative units is Great Britain divided?

d. Let's have a talk on the topic: **English in Europe.**

e. **Food for thought.** Read, learn and discuss.

Caledonia — a Roman name for the northern part of Britain, comprising present-day Scotland. The name Caledonia is often used in literature to mean Scotland.

Tam-o'shanter, the Scottish beret, got its name after Tam o'Shanter, the hero of Burn's poem of that name.

Gaelic words are used in Ireland as parts of place-names, for example: *lough* = lake, *slieve* = mountain, *glen* = valley, etc.

The Gaelic words are also found in the names of people: Sean [ˈʃɔ:n] (same as John), Seamus [ˈʃeɪməs] (same as James), Liam (=William), etc. Many Irish surnames begin with O' (meaning "from the family of") or Fitz, Mac, Kil, Gil (all of them meaning "son of").

f. Read and write the following place-names of England.

Kent,	Somerset=Somersetshire
Surrey,	Northants=Northamptonshire
Essex,	Devon=Devonshire
Wight,	Herts=Hertfordshire
Cumbria,	Hants=Hampshire
Norfolk,	Oxon=Oxfordshire
Suffolk,	Salop=Shropshire
Avon,	Bucks=Buckinghamshire
Cornwall,	Beds=Bedfordshire

g. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss its subject-matter.

ENGLAND: ITS COUNTIES

England is divided into 39 nonmetropolitan and 7 metropolitan counties. About the cities we read in the texts in the 9th form. Here is the list of the most important and famous English counties:

Southern England (also called the South): Kent, its nickname is "The Garden of England"; the County of Surrey; Essex; Hertfordshire (Herts); *East Sussex*; *West Sussex*; *Berkshire*; *Buckinghamshire* (also called Bucks); *Bedfordshire* (Beds); *Hampshire* (Hants); *Dorsetshire* (Dorset); *Wiltshire*.

The South-West is one of England's largest agricultural regions. There are the counties of *Cornwall*, *Devonshire* (Devon); *Somersetshire* (Somerset), *Avon*, *Oxfordshire* (Oxon).

East Anglia is a large region of the South which includes the counties: *Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire.*

From the counties of East Anglia we shall move to the *Isle of Wight*, both an island and a county of England.

The Midlands contains the following counties: *Northamptonshire* (Northants, for short), *Warwickshire*, *West Midlands*, *Hereford and Worcester*, *Salop* (Shropshire), *Staffordshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Derbyshire*, *Cheshire*, *Gloucestershire.*

The Industrial Centre: *Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Humberside, North Yorkshire, Cleveland, Durham, Northumberland, Lancashire, Cumbria, the Isle of Man.*

h. *Read the texts (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.*

Watt, James (1736 — 1819) — Scottish engineer, inventor of the first practical steam engine, walking on Glasgow Green, solved the problem of steam propulsion.

Bruce, Robert — king of Scotland (Robert I) from 1306 to 1329, fought Edward I and Edward II of England, and defeated the English at Bannockburn in 1314. Bruce is a famous Scottish hero. His name is associated with courage and perseverance. He won a victory over the English.

i. Word Association. *Learn the given words and phrases.*

name *n, v*

name n = word(s) by which a person, animal, place, thing, etc. is known and spoken to or of; in the name of = with the authority of; make/win a name of oneself = become well-known; the great names of history; first (Christian, given) name (*ism*); middle name; family (last) name; by name Tom; under the name; without a name; to use smb's name; in one's own name; in name only (*nomigagina*); bad name; in God's name.

place-name; trade-name; pen-name; stage-name; namesake = person or thing with the same name as another.

name v = give a name to; =appoint to a position; to name a child Jasur; to name all the flowers in the garden; to name one's price; to name the day (*to'y kunini belgilamoq*).

nameless a = not having a name, having an unknown name;

namely adv = that is to say

j. *Do you know that ...*

The Welsh call their country *Cymru*, and themselves they call Cymry, a word which has the same root (*o'zak*) as the Welsh word meaning *comrade* or *friend*.

Among the many villages of *Anglesey* is one famous as having the largest name of any place in Britain: Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllandysillliogogoch (meaning "St. Mary's church in the hollow of the white hazel near the fast whirlpool of St. Tysillio's church, by the red cave"). However, everyone refers to it simply as Llanfair P.G.

k. *Read the texts and learn the useful information.*

Churchil, Sir Winston Leonard Spencer (1874 — 1965) — British statesman, one of the descendants of the 1st Duke (*gersog*) of Marlborough. He was British Prime Minister in 1940 — 45 and in 1951 — 55. From 1908 he held different ministry posts (1910 — 11, 1911 — 15, 1919 — 21, 1921 — 22, 1924 — 29, 1939 — 40). He wrote many books on history and biography, including memoirs of Second World War, and "A History of the English-speaking Peoples".

Burns Supper. For Scotsmen Robert Burns is an institution as well as poet. Every year on January 25 (on his birthday) a celebration called Burns Night is held not only in Scotland and in many places of England, but also amongst British people living in other countries. The celebration usually takes the form of a supper, called Burns Supper, at which traditional Scottish dishes are eaten (e.g. haggis, scone, etc.). During the Supper a Scottish piper plays, wearing the national costume.

l. *Read the given words and discuss them.*

poet — poetry

wind — windy

ancestor — ancestry

snow — snowy

m. *Read the text and retell it in your words.*

WALES

Wales is a country in the west of Great Britain. The Welsh name of Wales is *Cymru*. Originally the Latin name of Wales was *Cambria*, now it is a poetic name of Wales.

The country is mountainous. Snowdon is the mountain in

north-west of Wales. The territory of Snowdonia is a famous national park. 6 per cent of Wales is covered by forest.

Wales is almost a separate nation, with its own language, music, and Celtic culture. The Welsh language, spoken in Wales, belongs to the Celtic languages.

Today many official documents are in English and Welsh; there are special TV and radio programmes in Welsh.

Wales has always been as a country of music and song. Every year the best poets, writers and musicians take part in the competition (or Eisteddfod [ais'teðvɔd] in Welsh). During the Eisteddfod all the events are in Welsh. Nowadays, the International Eisteddfod takes place in the second week of July at Llangollen [læn'gɔθlən], the town in North Wales.

Wales consists of 8 counties. The county of *South Glamorgan* is one of the important industrial areas of Britain. It includes *Cardiff*, the capital city of Wales.

It is interesting to note that Cardiff, situated in the County of South Glamorgan, is the main city of the neighbouring County of *Mid Glamorgan*, mountainous area.

Swansea [ˈswɔnzi] is the main city of the County of West *Glamorgan*. Swansea, the second largest city, is a port and industrial centre, and the regional capital of West Wales.

The main city of the County of *Dyfed* is Carmarthen. The south-western tip of Dyfed is known as "Little England Beyond Wales": here you see English names all around.

Caernarvon [ˈkɑːnɑːvən] is the administrative centre of the County of *Gwynedd*.

If we move from the north to the south we shall go to the County of *Clwyd* [kluːid]. Ruthin is Clwyd's main city.

The County of *Powys* [ˈpouis] is a land of hill farmers, of sheep and sheep-dogs. Brecon is the administrative centre. In Powys there is a national park famous for Welsh mountain ponies.

Gwent is the eighth county of Wales with its main city Newfort which is a deepwater port.

So Wales, as we see, includes flat areas along the Atlantic coast and Mount Snowdon in the North, and so on.

n. Read the answers and use your own sentences.

... Neither can I.

... Yes,, I am.

... So do I.

... So can I.

... No,, I am not.

... Neither has he.

o. Read the words and explain their meaning and reading.

sail—said—say	own—town	bread—break—read
hear—heard—heart	sum—sum	read—great—meal
bus—busy—put	use—use	come—month—close

p. Read the text and learn the given information.

Ballad and Scottish Balladry. The word *ballad* is of Romanic origin: it comes from the Italian *ballare* and the Provençal [prɔva:ŋ'sɑ:l] *ballar* meaning to *dance*. So it was a dance song, created by musician poets.

The ballad was a realistic type of poetry and it could not be neglected by such a history-loving poet and fact-finding historian as Sir Walter Scott (1771 — 1832) was, who wrote poems "The Lay of the Last Minstrel (*So 'nggi minestrel (sayyoh san 'atkor) go 'shig'i*) "The Lady of the Lake", historical novels "Ivanhoe", "Rob Roy", and so on.

So it was quite natural that among the first to collect Scottish ballads and to develop them was Walter Scott, whose creative work was first of all connected with the history of Scotland.

q. Food for thought. Read and learn the words.

okay (OK) = all right; correct; agree to, agreement.

mister (Mr.) = (used in front of the name of a man who has no other title): Mr. White.

Madonna, the Madonna (picture of) Mary, Mother of Jesus Christ.

r. Read and learn the prefixes and translate the given examples.

anti- (*against* — antiwar) **re-** (*to do again* — reorganize)
pro- (*for* — profascist) **un-** (*not* — unhappy)

s. Read the text and retell it in your words.

SCOTLAND

Besides the mainland, Scotland includes several islands: the Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands.

The inhabitants of Scotland call themselves Scots (a Scot, a Scotsman, A Scotswoman). Scotland, the name originated in the 11th century, when the name Scotia was given to a south-west-

ern tract settled by the tribe of Scots. England recognized Scottish independence in 1328.

Scotland historically is divided into the *Border* country (which is close to England), the *Lowlands* and the *Highlands*.

Since 1975, the mainland of Scotland has been divided into nine regions.

Borders region lies between Edinburgh (the capital of Scotland), and the English counties. The Borders region is a component part of the so-called Border country.

Travelling through the Borders, you'll arrive in Edinburgh, situated in the small *Lothian* region. Edinburgh University (1583) has a famous medical school; Heriot-Watt University (1966) teaches technology. There are several art galleries and museums in Edinburgh. The Old Town is the historic part of the city. The New Town is to the north of Princes Street.

The *Strathclyde* region contains more inhabitants than the other eight regions of Scottish mainland put together. Glasgow, the biggest city of Scotland, lies on the River Clyde. Glasgow University was founded in 1450. The University of Strathclyde (1963) is also in Glasgow.

South-west of Glasgow lies the pleasant town of Ayr [æə], notable as the homeland of Robert Burns.

The town of Dumfries where the poet lived the last years of his life and wrote some of his finest songs, belongs to the region called *Dumfries* and *Galloway*.

Moving north-east we shall come to the historical town of *Fife*. The region is nearest to Edinburgh. In the abbey of the town of Dumfermline seven kings of Scotland, including Robert Bruce (1274 — 1329), buried. The native son of the town Andrew Carnegie (1835 — 1919) became a multi-millionaire in the USA.

One more historical town of Scotland, Stirling, is situated in the *Central* region, the western neighbour of Fife.

North of Stirling, in the *Tayside* region, lies the town of Perth, once the capital of Scotland (12th — 15th centuries), now a market town in rich, gentle farmland.

One of the eastern regions is *Grampian*, where the Britain's North Sea oil industry is situated.

The *Highland* region is also important agricultural area. It is well-known among the tourists. Here Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Isles, and Loch Ness, the most inte-

resting British lake are situated. Inverness is the "capital of the Highlands".

The Shetland Islands form a Scottish region called *Shetland*, while the Orkneys do not form a separate region. The Outer Hebrides — off the north-west coast of Scotland — also represent a region called *Western Isles*, and the Inner Hebrides belong, according to the administrative division, to the mainland.

t. *Read the texts and learn to translate.*

John Constable — one of the greatest realist landscape painters of Great Britain, was born at East Bergholt, in Suffolk, June 11, 1776.

He never went abroad, he always lived and worked in his native country. He was elected academician in 1829, a man of fifty-three. He died on March 31, 1837.

Joseph Turner — the greatest English romantic landscape painter, was born in Covent Garden, London, April 23, 1775. He started drawing and painting as a small boy.

As he never married, he devoted his time entirely to his art.

In 1802, at the age of twenty-seven, he was elected a Royal Academician. Joseph Turner died on December 19, 1851, in a little Chelsea cottage.

u. *Discuss the subject-matter of the texts you have just read and translated.*

v. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland is the smallest component of the United Kingdom. It is often called Ulster. It occupies the north-east corner of Ireland.

The largest industry is agriculture, conducted for the most part on small family farms.

Shipbuilding, including large tankers, has always been an important industry, centred in Belfast, the largest port.

Ulster is inhabited by the native Irish people and are mostly immigrants from Scotland, originally English, concentrated mostly in Londonderry.

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 5—15.

Queen's University of Belfast, the University of Ulster, the University College in Londonderry and several other colleges provide higher education.

The chief administrative unit in Northern Ireland is a district (not a county). But the division of Ulster into 6 counties is traditional, and we shall follow this tradition while describing the places of interest in Northern Ireland. They are as follows: Antrim, Londonderry, Armagh [ˈɑ:mɑ:], Down, Tyrone [tɪˈroun] and Fermanagh [fəˈmænə].

Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland, is in Antrim. Antrim includes the town of Antrim, situated 20 km north-west of Belfast. It is a market town, and it is famous for its castle and an ancient round tower, a fine example of medieval Irish architecture.

Between Antrim and *Londonderry* there is the Bann River. Londonderry lies to the west of the river and extends from Lough Foyle to Lough Neagh [nei]. The chief occupations in the county are food production and linen manufacture. Londonderry is the main city of the county of that name and is known from the 6th century.

In the south there are the counties of *Armagh* and *Down*. Armagh is noted for its apples and soft fruit and bears the name the "Garden of Ireland", or the "Orchard of Ireland." The county of Down faces the Irish Sea and is famous for its seaside resorts. Of the two county towns — Armagh and Downpatrick.

Tyrone and Fermanagh, the two western counties of Ulster, or to be more exact, south-western, are famous for the numerous castles, monasteries, and the like. Omagh [ˈoumə] is the county town of Tyrone. The county town of Fermanagh, Enniskillen, is strategically located on the crossing between the lakes Upper and Lower Lough Erne.

w. *Do you know that ...*

The Irish Republican Army (IRA) is the military wing (*harbiy qanot*) of the party called **Sinn Fein** [ˈʃɪnˈfeɪn]. The IRA is trying to reunite Ireland through terrorism and armed struggle against the British army and paramilitary formations of the Protestants.

x. *Read, translate and discuss the texts.*

Folk songs are the songs composed and sung by country

people. The songs may be hundreds of years old, so nobody knows who originally composed them.

Folk music is often music for dancing. In Britain it was traditionally played on instruments like fiddle (another name for the violin), flute, accordeon, concertina, etc.

y. *Read the following sayings and learn them.*

Riches are for spending.

Francis Bacon (1561 — 1626)

Healthy man likes songs.

Yuldosh Ohunboboyev (1885 — 1943)

z. *Write a composition on the topic: English in Europe.*

LESSON 15

MY FUTURE

a. **Word Study.** *Learn the given words and phrases.*

yesterday — today — tomorrow	past — present — future
afterwards =then=later on	new — modern — fresh
whether =if	young — youth — teenager
baby — child — grown-up	further — far — distant

future — coming after the present, time, event coming after the present; then=at that time (past or future); now = at the present time, at once; **intend** = have a plan.

b. *Read the words and phrases, then use them in your own sentences.*

leave school — school leaver	study=learn
intend — plan — hope — reach	make resolution

c. *Listen to the text and retell it.*

WE ARE SCHOOL LEAVERS

When I was six I began to go to school. It was eleven years ago. For this period I have learned much useful knowledge together with my schoolmates.

At the present time we are going to leave school. Each of the eleventh-formers dreams of happiness, success and bright future. Some of us hope to enter an institute or a university. Most

classmates intend to get job after school to earn money and help their families.

Several boy-friends are planning on joining the national army of our independent state. They are going to contribute to the homeland armed forces. We know that making contribution to our society is very important to young people.

One of the outstanding statesmen of Great Britain, Benjamin Disraeli (1804 — 1881), wrote at his time "Almost everything that is great has been done by youth".

When we are leaving school we begin to think of our future.

At the time of our babyhood and childhood our parents cared for us: fed, made clothes for us, educated, and so on. We love our parents, our homeland, our people.

d. *Let's have a talk on the topic: **Plans for Future.***

e. *Read the word-combinations and use them in your own sentences.*

sense of duty

sense of safety

sense of honour

sense of pity

sense of beauty

sense of cold

f. *Read the given words and discuss them.*

leaf — life — lives

cotton — lesson — melon

press — prize — price

season — mention — citizen

g. *Read the jokes and retell them.*

The Sun is Up

Mother. Get up, you lazy boy. See, the sun is up and you are still in bed.

Dan. Yes, but the sun goes to bed at six o'clock, and I go to bed at nine.

On the Moon

Freddy. I think there are hares (*quyonlar*) on the moon.

Steve. Oh, really? Why do you think so?

Freddy. My dog would not bark (*hurmoq*) at the moon for nothing.

h. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.

THE FUTURE

One young television actress said: "Teenagers are an important resource in improving the quality of life for all people".

Most American youths look forward to their future with hope and optimism. According to the survey "The Mood of American Youth," teenagers "place a high priority on education and careers. While filled with high hopes about the years before them, today's students are not laboring under any misconceptions about what they must do to realize their aspirations. They admit that hard work lies ahead and claim they are willing to make the sacrifices needed to reach their goals."

Many young people are headed four-year colleges and universities. More than half of all students in the United States plan to earn a college-degree. Many others look forward to getting a job after high school or attending a two-year junior college. Others plan on getting married. The median age for males getting married for the first time is 26.2 years old, for females, 23.8 years old.

Other young people intend to join the armed forces or volunteer organizations.

During the early 1980s, career success was the prime goal of most young people. But, by the end of decade, attitudes were changing and young people were becoming more idealistic. A 1989 survey of high school leaders showed that "making a contribution to society" was more than twice as important to young people as "making a lot of money".

In a 1990 poll, American young people said that the most important issues they had to face were: drug abuse, AIDS, and environmental problems.

Young people in the United States are also concerned with global issues such as nuclear war and world hunger. They care for other people around the world, as is evident by such efforts as "The Children for Children Project", in the course of which a group of New York City children worked to raise \$ 250,000 to help the starving children of Ethiopia in 1985. Then they challenged other students in the United States to join in the fund-raising activities.

(From "About the United States")

i. Tests. Choose the appropriate words and sentences.

1. After ... school the young people may go to the university.
a. primary. b. institute. c. nursery. d. high. e. compulsory.
2. Ethiopian people are hungry because of
a. peace. b. hot. c. war. d. cold. e. work.
3. I am a school ... and I shall go to ... now.
a. girl, marry. b. boy, army. c. teacher, study. d. teacher, school. e. leaver, work.

j. Let's have a talk on the topic: **My Future**.

k. Read the text (with a dictionary) and translate it.

The rural population of Britain can be divided into four groups: 1) landlords (landed aristocracy), owning large estates and deriving income from rents; 2) owner-farmers, owning farms and land, making their living by the sale of agricultural produce; 3) tenant-farmers, renting farms from landlords and making their living in the same way as the owner-farmers; 4) labourers, neither owning nor renting any land, but working for wages for the farmer.

l. Read the following words and speak about your girl (boy) friend.

flower	girl	music	honour	work
love	woman	art	nature	study
lady	mother	culture	politeness	marry
gentleman	father	literature	future	join

m. Read the given phrases and find equivalents in the mother tongue.

easily-understood word	the White House
study the lessons of the past	knowledge of English

n. Read the words, translate and write them.

slave — slavery	discover — discovery	hungry
poet — poetry	ancestor — ancestry	angry

o. Do you know that ...

The Bodleian Library — the library of Oxford University, one of the largest in Britain. It receives a copy of every book printed (=published) in the country. The library is named after Thomas Bodley, who founded it in 1602.

In the name of **Shakespeare's birthplace**, Stratford-on-Avon, we see four words from three different languages. At this place, a Roman road (in Latin *strata*) crossed the Avon (in the Welsh language, the word *afon* means "a river"). The English word *ford* means a place where we can cross a river. So the name *Stratford-on-Avon* means "the place where the road crossed the river", and we know that at different times, Roman, Welsh and English people lived there.

Caedmon — English poet of the 7th century, often referred to (=is considered) as the "father of English poetry" because he is the first known poet to use English. He composed his verses (=poems) in Northumbrian, an Old English dialect.

The Sheldonian Theatre — a fine assembly hall in Oxford University, built by **Christopher Wren** in 1699. It was named after Gilbert Sheldon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave money for the construction.

p. Read the dialogue and learn it.

WEATHER

(Wind noises)

Jane. Brrr! I'm cold. I thought it was supposed to get warmer today.

Ed. Yeah, I thought so, too. That's what the weatherman said.

Jane. It must be the wind that makes it so cold. I'm freezing!

Ed. Me, too. Let's go inside.

Jane. O.K. It's no fun standing out here, even if the sun is shining.

Language Notes:

Brrr! is a sound made to indicate (=to show) that the speaker feels very cold. It is sometimes pronounced with a trilled (=vibrating). *r*

Yeah is a very informal form of yes.

q. Read the words and tell the class how many and what letters and sounds they include.

Gloucestershire [ˈglɒstəʃɪə]

enough [ɪˈnʌf]

Leicestershire [ˈlestəʃɪə]

Leominster [ˈlemstə]

guide [ɡaɪd]

gym [dʒɪm]

Model:

guide — g [dʒɪ:], u [ju:], i [ai], d [di:], e [i:] = 5 letters.

— [g], [ai], [d] = 3 sounds.

r. Read and learn some peculiarities of American pronunciation.

	[t → d]	[d → dʒ]	[t → tʃ]
native	eighty	Did you ...	Meet you
cotton	writer	Could you ...	What your
eating	later	education	particular

s. Read the text and translate the italicized parts of the sentences.

Lev Tolstoy. Scientists study the works of Tolstoy. Famous artists *have painted* his portraits, other writers *have published* their conversations with him. Theatres *have made plays* of his books, and thousands *have seen them*. Cinema workers *have made films* out of his novels "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina", and millions of people *have seen the films*.

t. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.

PERSY BYSSHE SHELLEY

Shelley, one of the greatest of the English Romantic poets, was born in the county of Sussex, on August 4, 1792. His father, Timothy Shelley, was Whig member of Parliament. His mother, Elizabeth Pilford Shelley, was a poetic and artistic inclination.

At the age of six the child began his classical education. He invented strange tales and composed his early verses.

In 1802 Shelley was sent to a preparatory school, Sion House Academy. Then he entered the famous Eton College in 1804. He had friends enough at Eton. In October 1810, he entered University College, Oxford. In 1811 published (together with his friend Thomas Hogg) a pamphlet "The Necessity of Atheism." But the pamphlet was burned by the church officials. The authors were expelled from Oxford.

In 1813, Shelley brought out the poem "Queen Mab". In 1816, Shelley left England for Switzerland and met George

Gordon Byron there. Later they moved to Italy and settled in Milan.

In 1818, Shelley published his second major poem, "The Revolt of Islam". Next year, 1819, saw the culmination of Shelley's work: the great tragedy of "The Cenci [ˈtʃɛnsɪ]" and (in 1819 — 1820) the verse drama "Prometheus Unbound." He wrote a great number of poems.

Byron proposed to found a new magazine owned by himself and Shelley, with Leigh Hunt as its experienced editor.

On July 8, 1822, during the homeward voyage from Leghorn to Lerici, Shelley's boat went down in a storm and the poet and his friend perished (in other words, died). Their bodies were found after some time and were cremated in the presence of Byron and other friends. Shelley's ashes were buried in the Protestant cemetery in Rome.

u. *Read the following texts and learn the useful information.*

Darwin, Charles (1809 — 1882) — English scientist who discovered the theory of evolution by natural selection. In 1859 he published his famous work "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life." He wrote about the origin of the human race.

In the county of Cheshire Elizabeth **Gaskell**, the 19th century novelist, lived and wrote "Cranford." She was a friend of Charlotte Brontë and wrote her biography.

v. *Read and speak on the topic: English Writers.*

What do you know about the famous English writers and poets? If you know about them, please, tell your classmates, if not, then tell them the years of birth and death of these authors. Here is the list of some of them given in the alphabetical order.

Brontë, Charlotte (1816 — 1855);

Burns, Robert (1759 — 1796);

Byron, George Gordon (1788 — 1824);

Christie, Agatha (1891 — 1976);

Dickens, Charles (1812 — 1870);

Hood, Thomas (1799 — 1845);

Kipling, Rudyard (1865 — 1936);

Shakespeare, William (1564 — 1616);

Wilde, Oscar (1854 — 1900), etc.

w. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

The Republic of Ireland takes up the largest part of the island of Ireland which lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the west of Britain, separated from Great Britain by the Irish Sea. One-sixth of the territory of the island of Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom called Northern Ireland.

Snow is rare in most winters, except in the mountains. Temperature in January and February, the coldest months, is between 4°C and 7°C; July and August, the two warmest months, have average temperature between 14°C and 16°C.

About 98 percent of the population of the country are the Irish, other nationalities include the English and the Scots.

Irish, as the national language, and English are the official languages. The English of Ireland differs from the standard literary English in pronunciation, some words and phrases.

Ireland's greatest contribution to world culture is in the field of literature. And it is important to note that Ireland has 2 literatures, one in the native language (Gaelic literature) and another in the English language (commonly called Anglo-Irish literature).

Among the earliest of Anglo-Irish writers was Jonatan Swift (1667 — 1745), famous for his satire "Gulliver's Travels." The 19th century patriotic writers Thomas Davis (1814 — 1845) and Samuel Ferguson (1810 — 1886) influenced the great Irish poet William Butler Yeats [jeits] (1865 — 1939) who sang the struggle for national independence ("Easter", "The Rose Tree", etc.). Thomas More [muə] (1779 — 1852) was one of the well-known Romantic poets who sang his native land in the same way as Robert Burns sang Scotland.

Irish literature has a considerable dramatic tradition. Oliver Goldsmith (1728 — 1774), Richard Brinsley Sheridan (1751 — 1816) and Oscar Wilde (1854 — 1900) all achieved distinction with their plays. George Bernard Shaw (1856 — 1950) is one of the great dramatists in the English language.

x. *Read the poem and learn it by heart.*

MY LAND

By *Thomas O. Davis*

She is rich and rare land;
Oh, she's a fresh and fare land,
She is a dear and rare land —
 This native land of mine.

She's not a dull or cold land;
No! She's a warm and bold land;
Oh! She's a true and old land —
 This native land of mine.

y. *Read the following sayings and learn them.*

The childhood shows the man, As morning shows the day.

John Milton (1608 — 1674)

Knowledge is a city, to the building of which every human
being brought a stone.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803 — 1882)

z. *Write a composition on the topic: My Future.*

REVISION 4

a. *Let's have a talk on the topic: My School.*

pupil — student — teacher	dream — intend
learn — study — knowledge	plan — hope
favourite — beloved — unforgettable	hobby — work

b. *Storyteller. One of the classmates begins telling about the years spent at school and other will go on.*

c. *Read the dialogue and complete it with your classmate.*

1 — What kind of a car do you have?

2 — An old one.

1 — I know it's old, but what make (*model*) is it?

2 — It's Chevrolet. Why do you ask?

1 — Well, my father has been thinking about getting a newer car. Is your car a four-door or a two-door?

2 — ...

d. *Do you know that ...*

Louisiana has five nicknames: the "Child of the Mississippi River"; the "Creole State" (because of a part of people are Creoles), the "Holland of America" (it has numerous canals...); the "Pelican State" (many pelicans) and the "Sugar State" (sugar plantations).

Nebraska is derived from the American Indian word "Nebrathka", meaning *flat water*.

Kansas, the word derived from *Kansa*, is an old word of the Siouan (=Indian) language meaning "People of the South Wind".

Michigan is the word derived from an Indian word meaning *a great lake*.

e. *Read and translate the text.*

The Midwest. The Middle West (Midwest) is the heartland of the nation. It includes the Great Lakes industrial belt and the central north-western states of the "Farm Belt". For many years the Great Lakes have drawn people like magnets.

The Midwest is the bread-basket of the nation. The land here is well watered.

f. *Let's have a talk on the topic: American Regions.*

g. Read and learn the useful information.

The Lake District. *The County of Cumbria* contains one of the most beautiful and famous districts in England, the Lake District. It consists of a number of mountains (the highest of which is Scafell Pike), many valleys and sixteen main lakes. The largest lake is Windermere.

The Lake District has been made into a national park. You cannot even cut down a tree without special permission.

h. Read the given words and learn English by means of English.

station — a stopping place (usually for trains, buses, etc.)

dinner — the time of the day when the people eat; the food eaten

dollar — United States money (\$), 100 cents

farm — land worked to grow food or animals

food — things we eat to live

i. Tell your classmates why we learn English.

j. Read the following text and learn it.

BRITISH CLIMATE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

George Gordon Byron wrote in "Don Juan": The English winter — ending in July, to recommence in August (recommence=renew, begin again, revive).

William Shakespeare: Fear no more the heat o' the sun, nor the furious winter's rages. (heat=hotness; o' = of; furious rage — *qahraton*).

Samuel Johnson: when two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather.

British people say: Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather.

k. Read the following words and discuss the reading rules:

low — law

clear — clever

toward(s) — to

way — away

neither — either

wetsward — west

l. Read and translate the given sentences.

"All good things must come to an end." Is there a similar saying in your native language?

Examination is procedure measuring the academic progress of a student.

m. *Read, translate and use the words in your own sentences.*

remember	baseball	slave	contain
remind	basketball	servant	compose
memorize	soccer	labourer	include
forget	volleyball	worker	consist

n. *Do you know that ...*

Samuel **Beckett**, George Bernard **Shaw** and William Butler **Yeats** have each been awarded the Nobel Prize for literature among the writers of Ireland.

o. *Read the given word and learn its different meanings.*

front *n, a, v:*

front (in war) part where the fighting is taking place;

front: the front of the building; sitting in the front of the class;

front door — main door of a building to the street or road;

front desk — a person who receives the guests in the hotel;

front tooth (*kurak tish*).

The house *fronts* the square (= *qaragan*).

Front! *AE*=Come here (when the front desk is called).

p. *Read the given words and find their Uzbek equivalents.*

test	college	business	bank	lecture
rating	lyceum	sponsor	dollar	institute
hobby	museum	marketing	commerce	student
coke	cottage	manager	clearing	university

q. *Learn the American way of measuring.*

Measures and Weights

1 inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters;

1 foot (12 inches) is equal to 0.3048 meter;

1 yard (3 feet) is equal to 0.9144 meter;

1 mile is equal to 1.6 kilometers;

1 ounce is equal to 28.35 grams;

1 pound (16 ounces) is equal to 0.4536 kilogram;

1 liquid quart is equal to 0.9463 liter;
1 gallon (4 quarts) is equal to 3.7853 liters;
1 acre is equal to 0.4047 hectares.

(From "*Special English Word Book*", p. 112)

r. *Read the poem and learn it by heart.*

SPRING

By *Thomas Nash* (1567—1601)

Spring, the sweet spring,
is the year's pleasant king;
Then blooms each thing,
then maids dance in a ring,
Cold doth not sting,
the pretty birds do sing:
cuckoo, jug-jug, pu-we, to-witta-woo.
doth = does

s. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

AUSTRALIA

Australia's national anthem *Advance Australia Fair* is a revised version of a late 19th century patriotic song. When it was declared the national anthem in April 1984 it replaced *God Save the Queen*, which was then designated the Royal anthem. In the same year, *Australia* officially adopted green and gold as its national colours.

Australia's official language is English, by common usage rather than law. Australian English (AuE) does not differ significantly from other forms of English, although some colloquial and slang expressions are unique to Australia.

The flag of Australia is the only one to fly over a whole continent. A small Union flag within the Australian design represents the historical link with Britain. The large seven-pointed star represents the six States and the Territories; and the small stars form the Southern Cross; a prominent feature of the southern hemisphere's night sky. Australia's Coat of Arms, the official emblem of the Australian Government, was granted by King

George V in 1912. The Arms comprises a shield containing the badges of the six States. A kangaroo and an emu support the shield on either side and yellow flowers of Australia's native wattle appear in the foreground.

Australians celebrate their national day, Australia Day, on 26 January. It marks the date in 1788 when Captain Arthur Phillip, commanding a fleet of 11 ships of the British Royal Navy, sailed into Port Jackson (Sydney Cove) and founded the settlement which was to become Sydney, the first in the then colony of New South Wales.

The great variety of Australia's attractions, air travel and easier access combine to bring an increasing number of international tourists to Australia every year. Overseas tourists are attracted to Australia's sunshine, its sandy beaches, Queensland's Gold Coast and the Great Barrier Reef; its unique flora and fauna, the rainforests and the vast outback, as well as the attractions of the cities and Australia's friendly, multicultural society, its safe and welcoming environment. Tourism is one of Australia's largest and fastest growing industries. Over 3.5 million international tourists visited Australia in 1994 — 95, almost half of them from Japan and East Asian countries.

Australia has a mature industrialized economy. Its information industries are among the fastest growing sectors of the economy.

t. Read the following sayings and learn them.

The things taught in schools and colleges are not education, but the means of education.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Knowledge must replace ignorance.
Success attend you!

KEYS TO THE TESTS

Lesson 1, Exercise v

1 e (American schoolchildren address their teachers as Mr. White, Mrs. or Miss Williams); 2 b (In the classroom they may address their teachers simply: Mr., Mrs., Miss.); 3 e (... will enter the universities); 4 d (We call a school-leaver a pupil who finishes school); 5 c (The wise man is that who knows much and gives somebody good advice); 6 d (English is his mother tongue.)

Lesson 3, Exercise h

1 d (cotton — Uzbek people call cotton “white gold”); 2 d (ripe — When fruit is ready to eat it is called “ripe”); 3 b (eat — People eat sugar — Sugar is eaten by people); 4 d (RU, China, USA — RU, China, USA grow cotton — Cotton is grown in the RU, China and the USA); 5 b — pick (We pick cotton — Cotton is picked by us).

Lesson 5, Exercise k

1 d (Who is not able to see is called blind); 2 d (By law the blind cannot drive a car); 3 d (Another major cause (*sabab*) of blindness is glaucoma); 4 d (People live in the era of scientific and technical progress); 5 b (Machines do part of scientists' and explorers' work as well).

Lesson 6, Exercise n

1 c (Picnic is an Englishmen's widely known tradition); 2 c (I like *hashar* — an Uzbek national tradition); 3 a (Easter — We know Easter as a Christian religious tradition); 4 c (to the forest — People go to hold a picnic to the forest); 5 c (*sayil* — When Uzbek people go picnicking we call it *sayil*).

Lesson 10, Exercise g

1 c (There are six regions in the USA); 2 d (We call them *viloyats*); 3 a (The New York City consists of five boroughs); 4 a (Tashkent includes eleven *tumans*); 5 a (It is in the USA); 6 d (Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire).

Lesson 12, Exercise n

1 d (Australia occupies the territory of a continent); 2 c (Australia is the largest island in the world); 3 c (There are few rivers and lakes in Australia); 4 b (Australia is composed of six states and two territories).

GRAMMAR INSTRUCTIONS

(i n U z b e k)

Lesson 1, Exercise j; Lesson 2, Exercise w

Gerundiy

Ingliz tilida fe'ning gerundiy shakli o'zbek tiliga ot so'z turkumi orqali o'giriladi:

travelling — sayohat qilish

believing — ishonish

swimming — cho'milish

talking — gaplashish

dancing — raqs tushish

getting up — (uyqudan) turish

finishing — tomomlash

reading — o'qish

becoming — bo'lish

bringing — olib kelish

Izoh: Gerundiy bilan hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shaklan o'xshash, lekin ma'no jihatdan farqlanuvchi grammatik hodisadir (Qarang: *Lesson 1, Exercise k*).

Lesson 1, Exercise k

Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi

Fe'ning ushbu shakli o'zbek tilida ham sifatdosh ma'nosida keladi: *talking* — gaplashayotgan, *opening* — ochayotgan, *standing* — tur(ayot)gan, *wishing* — xohlayotgan, *laughing* — kulayotgan.

Izoh: Fe'ning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi *to be* ko'makchi fe'lining zamon va shaxs shakli bilan birga davomli zamon yasaydi: *I am (I'm) talking; He is opening the window; She was reading an English book at 9 o'clock yesterday; We shall be reading ..., etc.*

Lesson 1, Exercise m

Fe'ning *to* ko'makchisi va *-ing* shaklining qo'llanishi

Ushbu mashqda ingliz tilidagi harakat nomi (infinitiv) va fe'l o'zagiga *-ing* qo'shilgan shakllar ma'nosi va funksiyasi o'rganiladi. Infinitivning ko'rsatkichi *to* ko'makchisi orqali ifodalanadi: *I like to read; I want to go home.*

Izohlar: 1. Inglizcha infinitiv o'zbek tilida *-ish* shakli orqali ifodalanmoqda. Ushbu grammatik hodisa o'zbekchada *-moq* bilan ham keladi: ketmoq, o'qimoq.

2. Mashqda berilgan uch gapdagi inglizcha *-ing* shakli uch ma'noda kelmoqda: *I like reading* (gerundiy) — O'qishni yaxshi ko'raman;

The man reading a book is my uncle (hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi) — Kitob o'qiyotgan odam mening amakim/tog'amdir;
Reading is my hobby (ot) — O'qish (mutolaa) mening hobbim (yoqtirgan yumushim).

Izoh: Gerundiy gapda to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan, hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi esa aniqlovchi va, nihoyat, ot so'z turkumi ega vazifasida ishlatilgan.

Lesson 1, Exercise x; Lesson 2, Exercise d

Konversiya

Ingliz tilida bir so'z ikki, uch va to'rt so'z turkumi ma'nosini ifodalashi mumkin:

<i>open</i> (n) — ochiqlik (ot)	<i>last</i> (n, a) — oxirgi (ot, sifat)
<i>open</i> (a) — ochiq (sifat)	<i>last</i> (v) — cho'zilmq (fe'l)
<i>open</i> (v) — ochmoq (fe'l)	<i>last</i> (adv) — (hammadan) keyin (ravish)
<i>dry</i> (a) — quruq (sifat)	
<i>dry</i> (v) — qurimoq (fe'l)	

Lesson 2, Exercise g

to be, to have fe'llarining qo'llanishi (funksiyasi)

1. Grammatik ma'no bildiradi (ko'makchi fe'l vazifasini o'taydi):
have done (Present Perfect) — *had been doing* (Past Perfect Continuous) — *is doing* (Present Continuous)

2. Leksik ma'no bildiradi (mustaqil fe'l vazifasini bajaradi):
have dinner — tushlik qilmoq/ yemoq *had holidays* — ta'tilda bo'lgan (bo'lganman, bo'lganmiz)
is out — uyda yo'q *is in* — uyda (bor)
have a rest — dam olmoq *have a plan* — reja(si) bo'lgan

Lesson 2, Exercises u, v

To'ldiruvchili ibora

Mashqda keltirilgan jumalalarda ajratib ko'rsatilgan "olmosh/ot + fe'l (infinitiv, hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi)" birga to'ldiruvchili ibora yasaydi: I want you to go (I want Bobur to go); ... we couldn't see the planes flying ...

Lesson 4, Exercise d

Ingliz tilida fe'l antonimiyasi va sinonimiyasi

Mashqda chiziqcha bilan zid ma'noli so'zlar ajratib berilgan.

Tenglik belgisidan keyingi soʻz umumlashtiruvchi (sinonimik) maʼnoga ega: *come/go to school - attend school*.

Lesson 4, Exercise q

Predlogning feʼl maʼnosiga taʼsiri

Ingliz tilida «feʼl + predlog» grammatik hodisasi oʻziga xos xususiyatga ega. Feʼl bilan turli predloglar qoʻllaniladi va har bir birikma alohida maʼno ifodalaydi.

Birinchi ustundagi *of* predlogi oʻzbek tiliga *haqida, toʻgʻrisida* maʼnosini ifodalaydi: *think/speak of*.

Ikkinchi ustundagi *for* predlogi *wait* feʼli bilan qoʻllanadi, *look* feʼli maʼnosini *for* predlogi oʻzgartirib yuboradi: *look for — qidirmoq*.

Uchinchi guruhda *look* feʼli *at* predlogi bilan *qaramoq* maʼnosini bildirsa, *out* bilan qoʻllanganda *look out — (qayerdandir) kuzatib turmoq* maʼnosini bildiradi.

Toʻrtinchi ustunda *in* va *off* predloglari *see* feʼlining maʼnosini oʻzgartiradi: *see in — kutib olmoq* (masalan, yangi yilni), *see off — kuzatmoq* (ketuvchini).

Oxirgi ustun soʻzlarida *up* va *down* oʻz maʼnosini saqlab qolgan (*sit down, sit up*).

Lesson 4, Exercise x

Aniq artiklning qoʻllanishi

Berilgan misollardan koʻrinadiki, qoʻshma geografik nomlar oldida asosan aniq artikl qoʻllanadi.

Izohlar: 1. Ushbu qoidadan *Great Britain, South America, Tashkent University* kabilar mustasnodir.

2. Ayrim yolgʻiz soʻzdan iborat geografik nomlar ham aniq artikl bilan qoʻllanadi: *the Crimea, the Caucasus*.

3. *play (-) music* artiklsiz, *play the piano* (musiqa asboblari) aniq artikl bilan keladi.

Revision 1, Exercise f

Soʻz turkumining maʼnosini kontekst orqali oʻrganilishi

Mashq *water* soʻzining uch soʻz turkumiga mansubligini tushuntirishga bagʻishlanadi: *water (n) — suv* (ot); *water (a) — suv*(ga oid) (sifat); *water (v) — sugʻormoq* (feʼl).

Izoh: *water* soʻzining bir qator desemantizatsiya (maʼnosini

yo'qotish) hodisasiga duch kelishini ko'ramiz: *water-melon* (tarvuz), *water-closet (WC)* (hojatxona), *water-colour* (akvarel) va h.k.

Lesson 5, Exercise e; Revision 2, Exercise g

Fe'llarning o'tgan zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakllari

Ingliz tilida fe'llar to'g'ri va noto'g'ri guruhlariga bo'linadi.

Birinchi ustundagi to'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakli *-(e)d* qo'shimchasi yordamida yasaladi: *learn - learned, study - studied, love - loved* va h.k.

Ikkinchi va uchinchi ustundagi noto'g'ri fe'llar uchun yagona qoida mavjud emas. Ularning shakllari individual (yakka) tarzda o'rganiladi. Noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'zaro farqini aniqlash uchun ular ikki ustunga ajratib berilgan: ikkinchi ustundagi o'tgan zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi bir shaklga ega (*feel-felt, felt; say-said, said*), uchinchi ustunda esa ular ikki shakldan iborat (*eat-ate, eaten, swim-swam, swum*).

Lesson 5, Exercise v

Darak gapga beriladigan bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz qisqa javoblar

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 I go to school every day. | They haven't had dinner yet. |
| So do I; So does she. | Neither have we; Neither has she. |
| 2 I am a pupil. | He didn't come yesterday. |
| So am I; So is she. | Neither did she/they/you. |
| 3 She has already had dinner. | I shan't go to the Zoo. |
| So have I; So has she. | Neither will you/they; Neither shall we. |
| 4 My brother is a doctor. | My father is not a doctor. |
| So is my sister. | Neither is my father. |
| So are my brothers. | Neither are my sisters. |

Misollardan ko'rinadiki, bo'lishli gapda *So*, bo'lishsiz shaklda esa *Neither* bilan javob beriladi. Ikkala so'zdan keyin keladigan ko'makchi fe'l va olmosh (yoki ot) tarkibi bir xil.

Lesson 5, Exercise x

Fe'llar antonimiyasi va sinonimiyasi

Birinchi ustundan joy olgan fe'llar zid ma'noli bo'lib, ular bilan qo'llanadigan predloglar tufayli ushbu antonimiya hodisasi yuz beradi: *see in — see off, put on — put off* va h.k.

Ikkinchi ustundagi ro'yxatga sinonim fe'llar kiritilgan: *must — to have to, answer — reply* va h.k.

Izoh: *must* va *can* modal fe'llari faqat hozirgi zamonda ishlatiladi, o'tgan va kelasi zamonlarda esa *to have to (must o'rnida)* va *to be able to (can o'rnida)* qo'llanadi. *May* modal fe'li o'tgan, hozirgi va kelasi zamonlarda *might* shaklida qo'llanishi mumkin.

Lesson 7, Exercise 1

Gap bo'laklaridan kesimning qo'llanishi

Ingliz tilida murakkab (qo'shma) kesimning tarkibiy qismlari tarqoq holda kelishi mumkin: *I have already written the sentence down; Did you often go to the theatre?*

Revision 2, Exercise b

Fe'llar va ravishlarning qo'llanishi

No Continuous: Quyidagi fe'llar inglizcha davomli zamonlarda ishlatilmaydi: *see, hear, forget, remember, agree, belong, contain, want, wish, know, like, love, understand, recognize, etc.*

Instead of Future: Kelgusida sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalovchi qo'shma gaplarning bosh gapida kelasi zamon, payt yoki shart ergash gapida esa hozirgi zamon shakli qo'llanishi qoida tusini olgan (shart yoki payt ravishlari ro'yxati quyidagicha: *if, when, till, until, before, after, as soon as, unless*).

Perfect: Perfekt zamonining qo'llanishi quyidagi ravishlarga bog'liq bo'ladi: *already, never, ever, yet, just*.

Lesson 8, Exercise j

Fe'l shakllari va fe'llardan yasalgan otlar

Birinchi ustunda fe'lning asosiy (infinitiv) shakli, o'tgan zamonda va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi hamda ushbu fe'l bilan ma'no jihatdan bog'liq bo'lgan ot o'rin olgan:

Infinitiv	O'tgan zamon	O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi	Ot
<i>sing</i> ashula aytmoq (kuylamoq)	<i>sang</i> kuyladi(lar) kuyladik kuyladim kuylading	<i>sung</i> kuylangan	<i>song</i> ashula (qo'shiq)

Ikkinchi ustunning ikkinchi ustunchasida o'tgan zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakllari o'xshash fe'llar keltirilgan. Uchinchi ustun-

chada esa ushbu fe'ldan hosil bo'lgan ot o'rganiladi: *tell - told - tale, die - died - death* va h.k.

Izoh: Har ikki ustundagi fe'l shakllari va otlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari individual tarzda o'zlashtiriladi va ularning gapdagi vazifalari (funksiyasi) nutqiy mashqlarda o'rganiladi.

Lesson 10, Exercise 1

Fe'ldan ot va otdan sifat yasalishi

marry (v) - uylanmoq, nikohdan o'tmoq (fe'l)

marriage (n) - uylanish, nikoh (ot)

Qolgan uch misolda fe'l o'zagiga *-(t)ion* qo'shilishi bilan ot yasalishi ko'rsatilgan: *situate - situation, produce - production, populate - population*.

O'ng tomonda ot o'zagiga *-(i)al, -cal* qo'shilganda sifat hosil bo'lishi grammatik hodisasiga misollar berilgan: *history - historical, nation - national* va h.k.

Izohlar: Bir so'z turkumidan yangi so'z yasalishida fonetik (yoki boshqa) o'zgarish yuz berishi mumkin:

1. *industry* ['ɪndəstri], *history* ['hɪst(ə)rɪ], so'zlarida urg'u birinchi bo'g'inga tushadi, ulardan sifat yasalganda — *industrial* [ɪn'dʌstriəl], *historical* [hɪs'tɔrɪk(ə)l], urg'u ikkinchi bo'g'inga ko'chadi.

2. *nation* ['neɪʃ(ə)n], *nature* ['neɪtʃə] so'zlaridan sifat yasalganda — *national* ['næʃənl], *natural* ['nætʃr(ə)l], [eɪ] diftongi [æ] monoftongiga o'zgaradi.

Revision 3, Exercise b

So'z yasash usullari (ot — sifat, sifat — sifat, qo'shma ot)

Birinchi ustunda otlar (*snow, rain, wind, ice*) dan *-y* suffiksi yordamida sifat (*snowy, rainy, windy, icy*) yasalishi ko'rsatilgan. Mazkur suffiks o'zbek tilida *-li* qo'shimchasiga (qorli, yomg'irli, shamolli, muzli) to'g'ri keladi.

Ikkinchi ustunda sifat (*red, black, blue, yellow*) ga *-ish* (*reddish, yellowish*), *-y* (*blacky, bluey*) qo'shilishi munosabati bilan o'zbekchadagi *-ish* (qizg'ish, ko'kish, sarg'ish) yoki *-tir* (qoramtir)ga mos keladigan sifat hosil bo'ladi.

Uchinchi ustun yo'nalishni ifodalovchi predlog *toward(s)* bilan boshlangan va so'ngra dunyo tomonlarini bildiruvchi qo'shma so'z (kompozit) larga misollar berilgan: *northward* — shimol (tomon)ga; *northern* (shimoliy) + *most* = eng shimoliy; *southernmost* — eng janubiy. (*English — Uzbek — Russian Vocabulary*ga qarang.)

Revision 3, Exercise 1

Fe'ldan ot yasalishi

Fe'l o'zagiga *-ing* qo'shilishi (*build/feel/say/buy+ing*) va fe'l tarkibidagi unlining o'zgarishi bilan (*tell — tale; sell — sale, etc.*) ot yasaladi.

Izoh: *-ing* qo'shilgan fe'llardan gerundiy va hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi yasalishini ham eslang:

Building means constructing (gerundiy).

We are building a new house (hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi).

The building of our school is beautiful (ot).

Lesson 13, Exercise 1

So'z yasash usullari (ot — fe'l, sifat — ravish, sifat — fe'l, olmosh — bog'lovchi)

Mashqda ingliz tilidagi turli so'z yasash usullari ko'rsatilgan.

Misollarga qarang: *love* (sevgi — sevmiq), *early* (erta — ertalab), *open* (ochiq — ochmoq), *whose* (kimning — qaysiki).

Izohlar: 1. Inglizabon xalqlar tafakkurida ushbu so'zlarning har biri ma'no ifodalashiga ko'ra turli so'z turkumlariga mansubdir: *answer* (javob — javob qilmoq, bermiq), *dry* (quruq — quri(t)moq), *little* (kichkina — oz), *what* (nima — qanday — qaysi) va h.k.

2. Ayrim so'zlar esa o'zbekchada turlicha ifodalanishi mumkin: *break* (buzmoq — tanaffus), *water* (suv — sug'ormoq), *air* (havo — shamollatmoq), *what* (nima — -ki) va h.k. Bunday hodisalar ingliz tilini o'rganuvchilardan alohida e'tiborni talab qiladi.

Lesson 14, Exercise n

So ..., Neither ... haqida

Lesson 5, Exercise v mashqida berilgan qoidaga qarang.

Izohlar: Ushbu mashq suhbatdoshning fikriga munosabat bildirish paytida ishlatiladigan bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz qisqa javob (replikalar)ni mustahkamlashga mo'ljallangan.

1. Suhbatdosh darak shaklda fikr bayon etganda *So ...* qo'llanadi. (*I go to school 6 days a week — So do I.*) Suhbatdoshlardan biri bo'lishsiz shaklda fikr ifoda qilganda, *Neither* so'zi bilan javob qaytariladi. (*I don't go to school on Sunday — Neither do I.*)

2. *Yes/No* so'zlari orqali javob qaytarilishi o'zgacha hodisadir,

chunonchi: suhbatdoshning fikr-mulohazasi bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz shakldaligidan qat'i nazar unga javob *Yes ...* va *No ...* tarzida bo'lishi mumkin. Chunki bu vaziyatda so'zlovchi o'z munosabatini bildiradi.

Lesson 14, Exercise r

Prefikslar yordamida so'z yasash

Suffikslar yordamida so'z yasalishi hodisasiga ko'plab mashqlar berilgan. Ushbu mashq old qo'shimchasi (prefiks) qo'shilishi oqibatida so'z yasalishiga bag'ishlanadi.

O'rganilgan prefikslardan *anti-* — qarshi, *pro-* — tarafdor, *re-* — qayta, *un-* — (e)mas yordamida yangi so'zlar yasash hodisasi umumlashtirilgan tarzda misollarda qayd etilgan.

Mashqni bajarish jarayonida o'zlashtirilgan barcha prefikslarni takrorlash ham mumkin.

Lesson 15, Exercise n

-ry suffiksining ma'no doirasi

Ingliz tilida ot o'zagiga *-ry* qo'shilishi natijasida yangi ot yasaladi: *slave* (qul) — *slavery* (qullik), *poet* (shoir) — *poetry* (she'riyat), *ancestor* (ajdod) — *ancestry* (shajara).

Fe'l o'zagiga ham *-ry* suffiksi qo'shilganda ot (*discover* (kashf qilmoq) — *discovery* (kashfiyot) yoki sifat (*anger* (jahll chiqmoq) — *angry* (jahldor), *hunger* (och bo'lmoq) — *hungry* (och)) yasaladi.

Lesson 15, Exercise r

Ingliz tilining Amerika varianti haqida

American English (AE) nomini olgan ingliz tilining Amerika varianti *British English*dan grammatik, leksik va fonetik jihatdan farqlanadi. Ushbu mashqda talaffuzdagi tafovutlarga e'tibor qaratilgan:

a) inglizcha [t] jarangsiz undosh tovushi AE da [d] jarangli undosh tovushi; b) [d] jarangli undosh tovushi [d₃]; B) [t] jarangsiz undosh tovushi esa [tʃ] sifatida talaffuz qilinadi:

	BE	AE		BE	AE
native	[ˈneɪtɪv]	[ˈneɪdɪv]	Did you	[ˈdɪdju]	[ˈdɪdʒju]
cotton	[ˈkɒtɒn]	[ˈkɒdn]	Could you	[ˈkʊdju]	[ˈkʊdʒju]
eating	[ˈiːtɪŋ]	[ˈiːdɪŋ]	education	[ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn]	[ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn]
eighty	[ˈeɪti]	[ˈeɪdi]	Meet you	[ˈmiːtju]	[ˈmiːtʃju]
writer	[ˈraɪtə]	[ˈraɪdər]	What your	[ˈwɒtjə]	[ˈwɒtʃjər]
later	[ˈleɪtə]	[ˈleɪdər]	particular	[pəˈtɪkjʊlə]	[pəˈtɪkʃjʊlə]

Izoh: Maktabda *BE* o'rgatiladi, lekin *AE* variantini egallash ham foydadan holi emas.

Lesson 15, Exercise s

Hozirgi tugallangan zamon

Ushbu mashqdagi mikromatnning ajratib ko'rsatilgan qismlarida *Present Perfect* qo'llangan: *have painted, have published, have made plays, have seen them, have made films, have seen the films.*

Matnni o'qish orqali axborot o'zlashtiriladi va grammatik hodisa (*Present Perfect*) takrorlanadi. Tarjima yo'li bilan ingliz va o'zbek tillarida tugallangan hozirgi zamondagi fe'l-kesimga oid puxta ko'nikma hosil qilinadi.

Revision 4, Exercise p

Inglizcha va o'zbekcha bir o'zakli so'zlar

Ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga bir talay so'zlar kirib kelgan. Ayniqsa, mustaqillik yillari o'zbek tiliga inglizchadan ko'plab so'zlar neologizm sifatida kirib keldi. Neologizmlar har ikkala tilda bir o'zakli bo'lib, ularning talaffuzidagina muayyan farqlarni kuzatish mumkin: litsey — *lyceum*, muzey — *museum*. Yana bir oz farq o'zbekchadagi sinonimlar orqali namoyon bo'lishi mumkin: *lecture* — leksiya, ma'ruza, *student* — student, talaba va h.k.

GRAMMAR INSTRUCTIONS

(in Russian)

Lesson 1, Exercise j; Lesson 2, Exercise w

Герундий

Форма герундия английского языка передается на русском языке существительным, т. е. происходит субстантивация глаголов:

travelling — путешествие

getting up — вставание

believing — доверие

finishing — окончание

swimming — плавание

reading — чтение

talking — разговор

becoming — становление

dancing — плясание (танцы)

bringing — приношение

Примечания: 1. Форма герундия и причастия настоящего времени аналогична, но семантически (по значению) они различные грамматические явления (См. *Lesson 1, Exercise k*). 2. Слова *путешествие*, *разговор* в английском языке передаются соответственно существительными *travel*, *talk*. Приведенные в упражнении герундии *travelling*, *talking* носителями английского языка могут быть переведены как “путешествование”, “разговаривание”, которые в русской языковой норме не существуют.

Lesson 1, Exercise k

Причастие настоящего времени

Данная форма семантически эквивалентна в английском и русском языках: *talking* — говорящий (разговаривающий), *opening* — открывающий, *standing* — стоящий, *wishing* — желающий, *laughing* — смеющийся. В обоих языках эта глагольная форма может функционировать и как прилагательное.

Примечание: Причастие настоящего времени и вспомогательный глагол *to be* образуют продолженное время (время длительное — continuous tense): *I am (I'm) talking*; *He is opening the window*; *She was reading an English book at 9 o'clock yesterday*; *We shall be reading ...*, etc.

Lesson 1, Exercise m

Употребление частицы глагола *to* и формы *-ing*

В данном упражнении изучаются функции неопределенной формы глагола (инфинитива) и форм с окончанием

-ing. Показателем инфинитива выступает частица *to*: *I like to read; I want to go home.*

Примечание: В русском языке форма инфинитива выражается окончанием глагола: читать, нести, идти, беречь и т. п.

В представленных трех предложениях данного упражнения форма *-ing* выражает три различных значения: *I like reading* (герундий) — Я люблю читать (*чтение*); *The man reading a book is my uncle* (причастие настоящего времени) — Тот, кто читает (*читающий*) книгу — мой дядя; *Reading is my hobby* (существительное) — Чтение — мое любимое занятие.

Примечание: В приведенных предложениях герундий выполняет функцию дополнения, причастие настоящего времени — определения и, наконец, существительное — подлежащего.

Lesson 1, Exercise x; Lesson 2, Exercise d

Конверсия

В английском языке слово может выражать значения двух, трех, четырех частей речи:

<i>open</i> (n) — открытое место (<i>сущ.</i>)	<i>last</i> (n) — последний (<i>сущ.</i>)
<i>open</i> (a) — открытый (<i>прилаг.</i>)	<i>last</i> (a) — последний (<i>прилаг.</i>)
<i>open</i> (v) — открывать (<i>глагол</i>)	<i>last</i> (v) — длиться (<i>глагол</i>)
<i>dry</i> (a) — сухой (<i>прилаг.</i>)	<i>last</i> (adv) — после всех; в последний раз (<i>наречие</i>)
<i>dry</i> (v) — сушить (<i>глагол</i>)	

Lesson 2, Exercise g

Употребление (функция) глаголов *to be, to have*

1. Выражают грамматическое значение (употребляются как вспомогательные глаголы: *have done* (*Present Perfect*) — *had been doing* (*Past Perfect Continuous*) — *is doing* (*Present Continuous*)

2. Выражают лексическое значение (выполняют функцию самостоятельного (значащего) глагола):

<i>is out</i> — отсутствует (нет дома)	<i>is in</i> — находится (дома)
<i>have a rest</i> — отдыхать	<i>have a plan</i> — иметь план
<i>have dinner</i> — обедать (кушать)	<i>had holidays</i> — был, была, были в отпуске, на каникулах

Lesson 2, Exercise u, v

Объектный оборот

Выделенные в упражнении «местоимение/существительное + глагол (инфинитив/причастие настоящего вре-

мени)» воедино образуют объектный оборот речи: *I want you to go (I want Bobur to go)*; ... we couldn't see *the planes flying*

Lesson 4, Exercise d

Антонимия и синонимия глагола в английском языке

В приведенных примерах представлены глаголы-антонимы, которые разделены дробной черточкой, и после знака равенства дано обобщающее (синонимичное) слово-глагол: *come/go to school=attend school*.

Lesson 4, Exercise q

Влияние предлога на значение глагола

В английском языке грамматическое явление «глагол + предлог» имеет свою специфику. С глаголом употребляются различные предлоги и каждое сочетание выражает своеобразное значение.

В первой колонке предлог *of* передается на русский язык в значениях: *о, об, относительно: think/speak of*.

Во второй колонке предлог *for* употребляется с глаголом *wait* и с глаголом *look*. Во втором случае значение глагола зависимо от этого предлога: *look for* — *искать*

В третьей группе глагол *look* с предлогом *at* означает *смотреть*, с предлогом *out* — *look out* — *выглядывать (откуда-то)*.

Четвертая колонка включает предлоги *in/off* с глаголом *see* и они составляют антонимический ряд: *see in* — *встречать* (например, Новый год) и *провожать (кого-л.)*.

Последняя колонка представлена двумя словами с глаголом *sit*, где *up* и *down* сохранили свою семантическую характеристику (*sit down, sit up*).

Lesson 4, Exercise x

Употребление определенного артикля

Как видно из приведенных примеров в упражнении, сложные географические названия в основном употребляются с определенным артиклем.

Примечания: 1. Исключение из этого правила составляют *Great Britain, South America, Tashkent University*.

2. Некоторые географические названия, состоящие из одного слова, также употребляются с определенным артиклем: *the Crimea, the Caucasus*.

3. *play (-) music* без артикля, *play the piano* употребляется с определенным артиклем.

Revision 1, Exercise f

Раскрытие значений частей речи в контексте

Эта тема раскрывается в упражнении на примере слова *water*, которое в зависимости от контекста, может употребляться в значениях различных частей речи: *water (n)* — вода (*сущ.*); *water (a)* — водный, водяной (*прилаг.*); *water (v)* — поливать, пить, орошать (*глагол*).

Примечание: Наблюдается явление десемантизации (потеря основного значения) слова *water*: *water-melon* (арбуз), *water-closet (WC)* (туалет), *water-colour* (акварель) и т. д.

Lesson 5, Exercise e; Revision 2, Exercise g

Формы глаголов прошедшего времени и причастия прошедшего времени

Глаголы в английском языке делятся на правильные и неправильные.

Форма глаголов прошедшего времени и причастия прошедшего времени первой колонки образуется путем прибавления формообразующего окончания *-(e)d*: *learn — learned, study — studied, love — loved*.

Для неправильных глаголов второй и третьей колонок нет единого правила образования названных форм. Их формы усваиваются индивидуально. Для установления некоторых различительных признаков между неправильными глаголами представленные примеры разделены на две подгруппы: вторая колонка состоит из глаголов, форма прошедшего времени и причастия прошедшего времени которых одина (*feel — felt, felt; say — said, said*), а формы прошедшего времени и причастия прошедшего времени которых различны, даны во второй подгруппе, т. е. в третьей колонке (*eat — ate, eaten, swim — swam, swum*).

Lesson 5, Exercise v

Краткие утвердительные и отрицательные ответы к повествовательным предложениям

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 I go to school every day. | They haven't had dinner yet. |
| So do I; So does she. | Neither have we; Neither has she. |
| 2 I am a pupil. | He didn't come yesterday. |
| So am I; So is she. | Neither did she/they/you. |

- 3 She has already had dinner. I shan't go to the Zoo.
 So have I; So has she. Neither will you/they; Neither shall we.
- 4 My brother is a doctor. My father is not a doctor.
 So is my sister. Neither is my father.
 So are my brothers. Neither are my sisters.

Как видно из приведенных примеров, в утвердительной форме употребляется *So*, в отрицательной же форме *Neither*. Остальная часть обоих ответов состоит из одинаковых компонентов (вспомогательный глагол и местоимение или существительное).

Lesson 5, Exercise x

Антонимия и синонимия глаголов

Глаголы первой колонки составляют антонимичный ряд по своему значению. Семантическая противоположность имеет место из-за предлогов, которые употребляются с данными глаголами: *see in — see off, put on — put off* и т. д.

Вторая колонка состоит из глаголов, которые представляют синонимический ряд: *must = to have to, answer — reply* и т. д.

Примечание: Модальные глаголы *must, can* употребляются только в настоящем времени, в прошедшем и будущем временах их заменяют соответственно глаголами *to have to* (вместо *must*) и *to be able to* (вместо *can*). Модальный глагол *may* имеет форму *might* для выражения настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времен.

Lesson 7, Exercise t

Употребление сказуемого — одного из членов предложения

В английском языке компоненты сложного сказуемого могут быть рассредоточены в предложении: *I have already written the sentence down; Did you often go to the theatre?*

Revision 2, Exercise b

Употребление глаголов и наречий

No Continuous: Следующие глаголы не употребляются в продолженном (длительном) времени: *see, hear, forget, remember, agree, belong, contain, want, wish, know, like, love, understand, recognize, etc.*

Instead of Future: Глаголы в сложноподчиненных предложениях условия и времени, выражающие будущее время, употребляются следующим образом: в главном предложении глагол стоит в будущем времени, а в придаточном — в настоящем времени (в русском языке и в главном и в придаточном предложениях употребляется будущее время). Перечень наречий условия и времени: *if, when, till, until, before, after, as soon as, unless*).

Perfect: Употребление перфектного времени обуславливается следующими наречиями: *already, never, ever, yet, just*.

Lesson 8, Exercise j

Формы глаголов и существительные, образованные от глаголов

В первой колонке представлены неопределенная форма глагола (инфинитив), форма глагола прошедшего времени, причастие прошедшего времени и существительное, образованное от данного глагола.

Во втором ряду второй колонки представлены те глаголы, формы прошедшего времени и причастия прошедшего времени которых сходны, т. е. одна форма для двух грамматических (глагольных) явлений, и в третьем ряду включены существительные, образованные от глагола: *tell — told — tale, die — died — dead*, и т. д.

Инфинитив	Прошедшее время	Причастие прошедшего времени	Существительное
<i>sing</i> петь	<i>sang</i> пел, пела, пели	<i>sung</i> певший, воспетый	<i>song</i> песня
<i>see</i> видеть	<i>saw</i> видел, видела, видели	<i>seen</i> увиденный	<i>sight</i> взгляд, вид

Примечание: Глагольные формы и существительные, приведенные в упражнении, изучаются индивидуально и их функции усваиваются в соответствующих речевых упражнениях.

Lesson 10, Exercise l

Образование существительных от глаголов и прилагательных от существительных

marry (v) — женить(ся), выходить/выдавать замуж (глагол)

marriage (n) — брак, замужество, бракосочетание, свадьба (сущ.)

В остальных трех примерах проиллюстрирована форма образования существительных путем прибавления суффикса *-(t)ion* к корню глагола: *situate — situation, produce — production, populate — population*.

Правый столбик отражает языковое явление образования прилагательных путем прибавления к корню существительных суффиксов *-(i)al, -cal*: *history — historical, nation — national* и т. д.

Примечания: При образовании новых слов от других могут произойти фонетические или другие изменения:

1. В словах *industry* [ˈɪndəstri], *history* [ˈhɪst(ə)rɪ] ударение ставится на первой слог, если от них образуются прилагательные — *industrial* [ɪnˈdɑstriəl], *historical* [hɪsˈtɔrɪk(ə)], ударение переносится на второй слог.

2. Если образуются прилагательные *national* [ˈnæʃənəl], *natural* [ˈnætʃ(ə)l] от слов *nation* [ˈneɪʃ(ə)n], *nature* [ˈneɪtʃə], дифтонг [eɪ] в существительном изменится на монофтонг [æ] в прилагательном, т. е. происходит чередование гласных звуков.

Revision 3, Exercise b

Способы словообразования (существительное — прилагательное, прилагательное — прилагательное, сложное слово, композита)

Путем прибавления суффикса *-y* к корню существительного образуется прилагательное (См. первый столбик слов): *snow — snowy, rain — rainy, wind — windy, ice — icy*. Подобное языковое явление функционирует и в русском языке: снег — снежный (покрытый снегом), дождь — дождливый (дождевой), ветер — ветреный (отдуваемый ветром), лед — ледяной (ледниковый).

Второй столбик отражает языковое явление, в котором наблюдается образование прилагательного от прилагательного путем суффиксации *-ish* (*red — reddish, yellow — yellowish*), *-y* (*black — blacky, blue — bluey*).

Начинающийся со слова *toward(s)* столбик содержит три сложных слова (компози́ты), которые обозначают стороны света: *northward, northernmost, southernmost* (См. English - Uzbek - Russian Vocabulary).

Revision 3, Exercise 1

Образование существительного от глагола

В упражнении приводятся два случая (способа) образования существительных от глагола: 1) глагол + *ing* (*build - building, say - saying*); 2) путем изменения гласных (или согласных) в структуре глагола (чередование фонем): *tell - tale; give - gift* и т. д.

Примечание: Следует запомнить, что *-ing* образует причастие настоящего времени и герундия:

Building means constructing (герундий).

We are building a new house (причастие настоящего времени).

The building of our school is beautiful (существительное).

Lesson 13, Exercise 1

Способы словообразования (существительное — глагол, прилагательное — наречие, прилагательное — глагол, местоимение — союз)

Упражнение отражает различные способы словообразования в английском языке, которые можно проследить на следующих примерах: *love* (любовь — любить), *early* (ранний — рано), *open* (открытый — открытъ), *whose* (чей — который).

Примечания: 1. В мышлении англоязычных народов каждое из этих слов, в зависимости от выражаемого им значения, относится к разным частям речи: *answer* (ответ — отвечать), *dry* (сухой — сушить), *little* (маленький — мало), *what* (что — который) и т. д.

2. Некоторые английские конвертированные слова передаются на русский язык разными словами: *break* (разрушать — перерыв), *water* (вода — поливать), *air* (воздух — проветривать) и т. п. Подобные явления требуют от изучающего английский язык особого внимания.

Lesson 14, Exercise n

Употребление *So ...*, *Neither ...*

См. правило, приведенное в *Lesson 5, Exercise v*.

Примечания: Данное упражнение предназначено для закрепления подачи ответных реплик в ходе выражения своего отношения на высказывание собеседника.

1. *So ...* употребляется, когда собеседник высказался в утвердительной форме (*I go to school 6 days a week — So do I.*) В том случае, когда один из участников высказался в отрицательной форме, другой отвечает со слова *Neither ...* (*I don't go to school on Sunday. — Neither do I.*)

2. Что касается *Yes/No*, то здесь дело обстоит иначе, а именно: независимо от положительного или отрицательного высказывания собеседника, ответная реакция может быть и *Yes ...*, и *No ...* ибо здесь он/она выражает свое собственное мнение.

Lesson 14, Exercise r

Префиксальное словообразование

Много упражнений, посвященных словообразованию с помощью суффиксов, были усвоены. В этом упражнении закрепляется словообразование путем прибавления префиксов. Известные префиксы в составе изученных слов обобщаются в ходе речевого упражнения. Рекомендуется повторить по возможности все ранее изученные слова с префиксами.

Lesson 15, Exercise n

Семантическое поле суффикса -ry

Известно, что путем прибавления суффикса *-ry* к существительному образуется новое слово: *slave* (раб) — *slavery* (рабство), *poet* (поэт) — *poetry* (поэзия), *ancestor* (прародитель) — *ancestry* (родословная).

Суффикс *-ry* образует от глагола существительное (*discover* — делать открытие, *discovery* — открытие) и прилагательное (*anger* — сердить, *angry* — сердитый, *hunger* — голодать, *hungry* — голодный).

Lesson 15, Exercise r

Об американском варианте английского языка

Американский вариант английского языка (*American English — AE*) отличается от британского варианта (*British English — BE*) в лексическом, фонетическом и грамматическом отношениях. В этом упражнении обобщены произносительные отличия двух вариантов английского языка: а) в американском варианте глухой согласный звук [t] озвончивается, т. е. произносится как звонкий согласный звук [d];

б) [d] произносится [dʒ]; в) [t] произносится как [tʃ]:

	BE	AE		BE	AE
native	['neɪtv]	['neɪdɪv]	Did you	['dɪdʒu]	['dɪdʒu]
cotton	['kɒtn]	['kɒdn]	Could you	['kudʒu]	['kudʒu]
eating	['i:tɪŋ]	['i:dɪŋ]	education	[ˌedʒuːkeɪʃn]	[ˌedʒuːkeɪʃn]
eighty	['eɪti]	['eɪdi]	Meet you	['mi:tʃu]	['mi:tʃu]
writer	['raɪtə]	['raɪdər]	What your	['wɒtʃə]	['wɒtʃjər]
later	['leɪtə]	['leɪdər]	particular	[pə'tɪkjələ]	[pə'tɪkjulər]

Примечание: В школах изучается *BE*, но овладение *AE* также рекомендуется.

Lesson 15, Exercise s

Настоящее перфектное время

В предлагаемом микротексте выделены глаголы в *Present Perfect*: *have painted, have published, have made plays, have seen them, have made films, have seen the films.*

В процессе чтения текста усваивается полезная информация и закрепляется грамматическое явление (*Present Perfect*). Путем перевода выделенных глаголов развиваются речевые навыки употребления настоящего совершенного времени.

Revision 4, Exercise p

Слова одного корня в английском и русском языках

В русском языке заимствовано много английских слов. За последнее десятилетие этот процесс заметно активизировался. Слова английского языка, активно используемые в русском языке, называются неологизмами и в фонетическом плане претерпевают изменения: *business* — бизнес, *manager* — менеджер, *marketing* — маркетинг, *sponsor* — спонсор и т. д.

MICRODICTIONARY

(words of the texts to be read with a dictionary)

a — adjective — sifat — имя прилагательное

AE = American English — ingliz tilining Amerika varianti — американский вариант английского языка

adv — adverb — ravish — наречие

BE = British English — ingliz tilining Britaniya varianti — британский вариант английского языка

cj — conjunction — bog'lovchi — союз

int — interjection — undov so'z — междометие

Latin — lotincha — латинский

n — noun — ot — имя существительное

num — numeral — son — имя числительное

past — past form — (fe'lning) o'tgan zamon shakli — форма прошедшего времени глагола

pl — plural — ko'plik — множественное число

pp — past participle (fe'lning) o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi — форма причастия прошедшего времени

prn — pronoun — olmosh — местоимение

ppr — preposition — predlog — предлог

sg — singular — birlik — единственное число

smb — somebody — kimdir — кто-нибудь

smth — something — nimadir — что-нибудь

v — verb — fe'l — глагол

English and Uzbek

Russian

A a

abbreviate [ə'brɪ:vieɪt] *v* qisqartmoq: „January“ is often ~d to „Jan“

abbreviation [ə'brɪ:vɪ'eɪʃn] *n* qisqartma (abbreviatura)

A-bomb ['eɪbɒm] *n* atom bombasi

abuse [ə'bjʊ:s] *n* haqoratli so'z, uyatli so'z; so'kish(ish), haqorat, tahqir: to exchange ~ (so'kishmoq, birbirini haqoratlamoq); yomon munosabat; noto'g'ri qo'lla(ni)sh: ~ of words; suiiste'mol (qilish);

v [ə'bjʊ:z] so'kmoq, haqoratlamoq; beshafqat (zolimona) muomala qilmoq; suiste'mol qilmoq; noto'g'ri qo'llamoq, xato ishlatmoq; (yosh bolalarni) aynitmoq, buzmoq

access [ˈækses] *n* kirish (foydalanish), erishish yo'li: ~ to world markets; kirish (o'tish mumkin bo'lgan):

сокращать: „January“ is often ~d to „Jan“

сокращение (аббревиатура)

атомная бомба

n оскорбление; ругательства, брань; плохое обращение; злоупотребление: to exchange ~ оскорблять друг друга; неправильное употребление: ~ of words неправильное употребление слов; *v* [ə'bjʊ:z] оскорблять; ругать; поносить; плохо обращаться; злоупотреблять; совращать (малолетних)

доступ: ~ to world markets; подход, проход: easy of ~ (доступный); ~ to the island/to the

- easy of ~ (hammabop); o'tish (borish): ~ to the island/to the mountain; jazava, xuruj (tutqanoq)
- accessary** [æk'sesəri] = accessory
- accession** [æk'sefn] *n* kirish; (lavozimga) o'tirish; (shartnomaga) qo'shilish; o'sish (qo'shilish): the ~ of new members; *v* katalogga (kitobni) kiritib qo'ymoq
- accessory** [æk'sesəri] *n* sherik (*jinoyatga*), kiyim-bosh; *pl* kiyinish/yuvib-taranish, yasan-tusan buyumlari/ashyolari; armatura; qo'shimcha jihozlar; yordamchi asbob-uskunalar; *a* qo'shimcha, yordamchi: ~ material
- accomplish** [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *v* bajarmoq, amalga oshirmoq, ijro etmoq; bitirmoq (nihoyasiga yetkazmoq); to ~ a promise; He ~ed 60 years
- accordion** [ə'kɔ:dʒən] *n* akkordeon
- accumulate** [ə'kjʊ:mjuleɪt] *v* to'plamoq, jamg'armoq, yig'moq; qisqa muddatda imtihonlar(ni) topshirmoq
- acoustic** [ə'ku:stɪk] *a* akustik (tovushga oid); eshitishga oid (~ apparatus)
- adjoin** [ə'dʒɔɪn] *v* tutashmoq, yondosh bo'lmoq, yaqin turmoq (bo'lmoq); birlashmoq, kelib qo'shilmoq; The playing-field ~s the school; The two countries ~s
- adjoining** [ə'dʒɔɪnɪŋ] *a* yondosh, qo'shni, chegaradosh, tutash
- administration** [əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃn] *n* boshqaruv, ma'muriyat, administratsiya; ta'minot, taqsimot
- administrative** [əd'mɪnɪ'strətɪv] *a* ma'muriy; boshqaruv, ma'muriy-xo'jalik; ijroiya (ijrochi)
- advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] *n* ilg'a siljish, taraqqiyot; in ~ (oldindan); ~ in office (xismatda ko'tarilish); *v* ilg'rilamoq; rivojlanmoq
- advanced** [əd'vɑ:nst] *a* ilg'or; yaxshi o'zlashtirgan (biladigan)
- advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n* ustunlik, afzallik, foyda; *v* yo'llamoq, qulaylik (imkon) tug'dirmoq, osonlashtir-
- mountain; приступ (*гнева, болезни*)
- n* доступ; вступление (*в должность*); прибавление; прирост; присоединение (*к договору*); пополнение: the ~ of new members; *v* вносить книги в каталог
- n* соучастник (*в преступлении*); одежда; *pl* принадлежности; дополнительное оборудование; арматура; аксессуары; *a* добавочный; вспомогательный: ~ material
- совершать, выполнять, достигать; доводить до конца, завершать: to ~ a promise; He ~ed 60 years
- аккордеон
- накапливать; аккумулировать; складывать; скопляться; досрочно сдать экзамен
- акустический, звуковой; слуховой (~ apparatus)
- примыкать, прилегать, граничить: the playing-field ~s the school; The two countries ~
- примыкающий, соседний, граничащий
- администрация; управление (делами); снабжение, распределение
- административный; управленческий; административно-хозяйственный; исполнительный;
- n* продвижение вперед; in ~ (заблаговременно, заранее); ~ in office (повышение по службе); *v* продвигаться вперед, развиваться
- выдвинутый вперед; передовой; успевающий (*об учащемся*)
- n* преимущество; благоприятное положение; выгода, польза; *v* давать преимущество; благоприят-

moq	ствовать; способствовать
age [eɪdʒ] <i>n</i> yosh; yillar; davr (astr), uzoq vaqt; <i>v</i> qarimoq, keksaymoq	<i>n</i> возраст; век; продолжительность; период, эпоха; <i>v</i> стареть, старить(ся)
ageing, aging [ˈeɪdʒɪŋ] <i>n</i> eskirish; yetilish	старение; созревание; выдержка; ухудшение качества
agency [ˈeɪdʒnsɪ] <i>n</i> agentlik; vakillik; vakolatxona; vositachilik	агентство, представительство; средство; посредничество
agrarian [əˈɡreɪən] <i>a</i> agrar (yerga oid)	аграрный, земельный; относящийся к землепользованию
AIDS [ˈeɪdz] = Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (orttirilgan immunitet tanqisligi sindromi) = OITS	AIDS = Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (синдром приобретенного иммунодефицита) = СПИД
air(-)space [ˈeəspeɪs] <i>n</i> tirqish, oraliq; havo yoʻllari; radioaloqa kanali	шель, просвет, зазор; воздушное пространство; канал радиосвязи
allow [əˈləʊ] <i>v</i> ruxsat etmoq, ijozat bermoq	разрешать, позволять; давать разрешение
ally [ˈælaɪ] <i>n</i> ittifoqchi, ittifoqdosh; yordamchi; sherik; <i>v</i> [əˈlaɪ] ittifoq tuzmoq, birlashmoq (uyushmoq), qoʻshilmoq, yaqin (qardosh) boʻlmoq	<i>n</i> союзник; помощник; пособник; <i>v</i> [əˈlaɪ] вступать в союз; объединяться; соединиться (договором, браком)
although [ɔ:lˈðəʊ] <i>conj</i> garchi, -sa ham; hatto(ki)	хотя; несмотря на то что; если бы даже
aluminium [ˈæljʊˈmɪniəm] <i>n</i> alumin(iy)	алюминий
amount [əˈmaʊnt] <i>n</i> miqdor, jami; <i>v</i> anglashilmoq, tushunilmoq (yettib bormoq); tenglashmoq, teng (baravar) boʻlmoq	<i>n</i> количество; итог; <i>v</i> доходить до; достигать (чего-л.); быть равным, равняться
amplifier [ˈæmplifaɪə] <i>n</i> (radio)kuchaytirgich	(радио)усилитель; увеличитель
amplify [ˈæmplifaɪ] <i>v</i> kuchaytirmoq, oshirmoq, kengaytirmoq	расширять; развивать; распространяться; увеличивать
analysis [əˈnælsɪs] <i>n</i> analiz (tahlil), tekshirish (tadqiqot); mufassal oʻrganish	анализ, исследование; подробное рассмотрение
animated [ˈænɪmeɪnd] <i>a</i> jonli; tirik; ~ cartoon multfilm	оживлённый, живой; ~ cartoon мультфильм
anticipate [ænˈtɪsɪpeɪt] <i>v</i> oldindan koʻrmoq (payqamoq, sezmoq); bashorat qilmoq; koʻngilga kelmoq	ожидать, предвидеть, предчувствовать; предвкушать; предвосхищать; опережать
ant Climax [ˈæntiˈklaɪmæks] <i>n</i> pasayish (tushish, qaytish); tanazzul	разрядка напряжения, упадок; спад, антиклимакс
appliance [əˈplaɪəns] <i>n</i> moslama (asbob, anjom)	приспособление, устройство; электрический бытовой прибор
approach [əˈprəʊtʃ] <i>n</i> yaqinlashish (kelish); boʻsagʻa (ostona, arafasi); yoʻl (yondoshish); <i>v</i> yaqinlash-	<i>n</i> приближение; подступ(ы); подход; <i>v</i> приближаться, близиться; подходить; подступать,

moq (yaqin kelmoq, yaqinlashib bormoq/kelmoq)	сближаться
approval [ə'pru:v] <i>n</i> ma'qullash (tasdiqlash, rozilik)	одобрение, утверждение, согласие
approve [ə'pru:v] <i>v</i> ma'qullamoq, quvvatlamoq, to'g'ri deb topmoq; manzur ko'rmoq, tasdiq qilmoq	одобрять; утверждать; находить считать правильным
approximately [ə'prɒksɪmɪtli] <i>adv</i> taxminan, qariyb (deyarli)	приблизительно, приближённо, почти
archbishop [ˈɑ:tʃˈbɪʃəp] <i>n</i> arxiepiskop (cherkovlarni boshqaruvchi)	архиепископ
arid [ˈæɪd] <i>a</i> qurg'oq, unumsiz, rutubatsiz, qaqragan (suvga tashna)	сухой, засушливый; безводный; аридный
arms [ɑ:mz] <i>n</i> gerb (coat of ~)	герб (coat of ~)
armed [ɑ:md] <i>a</i> qurollangan, qurolli: ~ forces	вооружённый: ~ forces вооружённые силы
ash [æʃ] <i>n</i> kul; xok (tuproqqa/kulga aylangan inson jasadi)	зола, пепел; прах, бранные останки
aspiration [æspə'reɪʃn] <i>n</i> kuchli intilish (orzu)	стремление; сильное желание
assassination [ə sæsɪ'neɪʃn] <i>n</i> siyosiy maqsaddagi qotillik	убийство по политическим мотивам
assembly [ə'sembli] <i>n</i> yig'in, yig'ilish; assambleya: ~ hall majlislar xonasi	собрание, сбор; ассамблея: ~ hall зал собраний
assign [ə'sam] <i>v</i> topshiriq bermoq; muddatni belgilamoq; (lavozimga) tayinlamoq	назначать, определять (<i>срок</i>); определять на должность; поручать (<i>задание</i>)
assist [ə'sɪst] <i>v</i> yordamlashmoq; ishtirok qilmoq	помогать, содействовать; принимать участие
associate [ə'souʃieɪt] <i>v</i> birlashtirmoq (qo'shmoq); (fikran) bog'lamoq	соединять, присоединять; связывать (<i>мысленно</i>)
assure [ə'ʃʊə] <i>v</i> ishontirmoq; kafolat bermoq; ehtiyotini (<i>mas. sug'urta</i>) qilib qo'yumoq	уверять, заверять; убеждать; гарантировать (обеспечивать); страховать (<i>жизнь</i>)
atheism [ˈeɪθɪzəm] <i>n</i> ateizm, dahriylik (xudosizlik, dinsizlik)	атеизм (безбожие)
Athens [ˈæθənz] <i>n</i> Afina	Афины
atom [ˈætəm] <i>n</i> atom	атом
atomic [ə'tɒmɪk] <i>a</i> atom(ga oid)	атомный
attach [ə'tætʃ] <i>v</i> yopishtirib qo'yumoq; birlashtirmoq; bog'lab (aloqador qilib) qo'yumoq; birlashtirmoq; bermoq (bag'ishlamoq); qo'shilm oq (kirmoq)	прикреплять, присоединять; скреплять, связывать прикреплять; привязывать
attempt [ə'tem(p)t] <i>n</i> harakat; urinish; <i>v</i> urinmoq (harakat qilmoq)	<i>n</i> попытка, проба; <i>v</i> пытаться, пробовать; сделать попытку
attitude [ˈættɪtju:d] <i>n</i> munosabat, muomala; o'zini tutish	позиция, отношение; положение, поза, осанка

attract [ə'trækt] <i>v</i> tortmoq (jalb qilmoq); diqqat-e'tiborni tortmoq; maftun etmoq	привлекать, притягивать; пленять, прельщать
attraction [ə'trækʃn] <i>n</i> tortish (jalb qilish); jozibadorlik (fusunkorlik, matonat, joziba); attraksion	притяжение, тяготение; привлечательность; прелесть; очарование; аттракцион
authority [ɔ:'θɔ:rəʊ] <i>n</i> hokimiyat (sالتانат); vakolat; boshqarma; boshliqlar; ma'murlar; nufuzli (kishi); yirik mutaxassis; dalil (asos)	власть; полномочие; управление; администрация; начальство; авторитет, крупный специалист; основание
available [ə'veɪləbl̩] <i>a</i> yaroqli, foydali; tasarrufda (bor) bo'lgan	(при)годный, полезный; наличный, имеющийся в распоряжении
average ['ævərɪdʒ] <i>n</i> o'rta hisob, o'rtacha; <i>a</i> o'rtacha, o'rta-miyona, mo'tadil	<i>n</i> среднее (число); среднее арифметическое; <i>a</i> средний, обычный, нормальный
avoid [ə'veɪd] <i>v</i> o'zini olib qochmoq; xalos bo'lmoq	избегать, сторониться; уклоняться
award [ə'wɔ:d] <i>v</i> mukofotlamoq, taqdirlamoq, bermoq (<i>mukofot</i>)	присуждать (<i>что-л.</i>), награждать (<i>чем-л.</i>)
aware [ə'weə] <i>a</i> biladigan, xabardor	знающий, осведомлённый

B b

baby ['beɪbɪ] <i>n</i> yosh bola (<i>chaqaloq, go'dak</i>)	ребёнок (<i>младенец, дитя</i>); малыш
background ['bækgraʊnd] <i>n</i> fon (<i>suratda</i>); orqa (<i>keyingi</i>) sahn; mohiyat, sabab (<i>kelib chiqishi</i>)	фон (<i>фотография</i>); задний план; истоки; происхождение; предпосылка
bare ['beə] <i>a</i> yalang'och, ochiq (<i>bo'sh, quruq</i>); kamchil, nochor, zo'rg'a (<i>arang</i>) yetadigan	голый, обнажённый; бедный; едва достаточный; нагой; разоблаченный; скудный
base [beɪs] <i>n</i> asos, zamin, baza	основа, основание; база
bases ['beɪsɪz] = <i>pl of</i> base	
bases ['beɪsɪz] = <i>pl of</i> basis	
basic ['beɪsɪk] <i>n</i> asosiy, bosh, muhim; boshlang'ich; soddalashtirilgan	основной, главный; начальный, элементарный; упрощённый
basically ['beɪsɪkəlɪ] <i>adv</i> asosan, mohiyatan, aslida	в основном; по существу; в самой своей основе
basis ['beɪsɪs] <i>n</i> asosiy (<i>yetakchi</i>) qism; asos, bazis (asos, negiz)	основа; основание; базис; основной компонент
bat [bæt] <i>n</i> bita (<i>kriket va beysbolda ishlatiladigan tayoqcha</i>)	бита (<i>в крикете и в бейсболе</i>); дубина, палка; било (<i>для льна</i>)
bath-tub ['bɑ:θtʌb] <i>n</i> vanna (<i>cho'miladigan tos</i>)	ванна
bear [beə] <i>v</i> (<i>bore, borm(e)</i>) tashimoq, ko'tarib/olib bormoq; ega bo'lmoq; tanilmoq; ko'tarmoq (<i>ushlamoq</i>); mos kelmoq; tug'moq	(<i>bore, borm(e)</i>) носить, нести; носить; переносить, перевозить; терпеть, выносить; родить (<i>производить на свет</i>); иметь, нести на себе; обладать

- benefit** [ˈbenɪfɪt] *n* afzallik, foyda; muruvvat, himmat; benefis (artist hurmatiga qoʻyilgan tomosha) преимущество, привилегия; выгода, польза, прибыль; бенефис (представление в честь артиста)
- beyond** [biˈjɒnd] *adv* yoni-veridagi; olisda (nariroqda); *ppr* narida, u yoqda; -dan kech; -dan tashqari; -dan koʻp (ortiq) *adv* вдали, на расстоянии; вне, за пределами; *ppr* дальний, позже; выше, сверх; кроме, больше
- birch-tree** [ˈbɜːtʃtriː] *n* qayin (*daraxt*) берёза
- bit** [bɪt] *past of bite*
- bite** [baɪt] *n* tishlash, chaqish, qopish; tishlangan (chaqilgan) joy (iz); *vt* tishlab olmoq, chaqmoq, qopmoq *n* укус, рана или след укуса, кусание; *v* кусать(ся), жалить
- bitten** [ˈbɪtn] *pp of bite*
- blood** [blʌd] *n* qon; qon-qarindosh: ~ pressure (qon bosimi); ~ test/examination (qonni tekshirish) кровь; род, происхождение; ~ pressure кровяное давление; ~ test/examination (анализ крови)
- bloody** [ˈblʌdi] *a* qon oqib (ketib) turadigan, qonga belangan (boʻyalgan); qonli окровавленный, кровоточащий; кровавый; кровопролитный; кровожадный
- blue-grass** [ˈbluːɡrɑːs] *n* qoʻnoq oʻt, qoʻngʻirbosh; bugʻdoyiq мятник; пырей
- board** [bɔːd] 1. *n* taxta; *pl* taxta supa, sahna; tokcha; *AuE* taxta toʻshama (qoʻyni junini oladigan joy); ovqat (dasturxon); bort (*kemada*); *AE* temiryoʻl vagonida; tayyorada; kommutator 1. *n* доска; *pl* подмости, сцена; полка; *AuE* настилка (место для стрижки овец); питание, пища (стол); борт (*судна*); *AE* в вагоне; в самолёте; коммутатор
- board** [bɔːd] 2. *n* boshqaruv, kengash, kollegiya: ~ of directors direktorlar kengashi 2. *n* правление; совет; коллегия; ~ of directors совет директоров
- bore** [bɔː] *past of bear*
- bottle-opener** [ˈbɒtl ɒpnə] *n* shisha (idish) ochqich открывалка
- bourgeois** [ˈbuəʒwaː] *n/a* burjua *n* буржуа; *a* буржуазный
- Braille, braile** [breɪl] *n* Brayl shrifti (koʻzi ojizlar uchun oʻqish va yozish sistemasi) шрифт Брайля (система чтения и письма для слепых)
- brain** [breɪn] *n* bosh miya; *pl* aql, fahm, es, aqliy qobiliyat; EHM (=elektron hisoblash mashinasi); *v* kallani urib yormoq, majaqlamoq *n* головной мозг; *pl* рассудок, разум; умственные способности; ЭВМ (электронная вычислительная машина); *v* размозжить голову
- bread-basket** [ˈbred bɑːskɪt] *n* non-savat; gʻalla koni (koʻp gʻalla beradigan oʻlka) корзина для хлеба; главный зерновой район, житница страны
- break** [breɪk] *v* (See: Vocabulary) ~ down sindirmoq, parchalamoq, buzmoq; urib sindirib tashlamoq *v* See: Vocabulary; ~ down сломать(ся), разрушить(ся); сбить; уничтожать; сокрушить

- bride** [braɪd] *n* qallic (unashilgan qiz); nevesta; новобрачная
kelin (*endigina turmush qurgan*)
- bring** [brɪŋ] *v* (See: Vocabulary) fikr bayon qilmoq; oshkor (fosh) qilmoq, namoyish (ma'lum) qilmoq See: Vocabulary; выдвигать (предложение); выявлять, ставить в известность, вводить в курс дела
- buckeye** ['bʌkaɪ] *n* *AE* soxta kashtan; *AE* конский каштан; житель штата Огайо
Ogayo shtatida yashovchi
- burn** [bɜ:n] *n* kuyish (kuyib qolish), kuyuk, kuygan joy; tamg'a, belgi; *v* (burnt, burned) kuydirmoq, yoqmoq; yonmoq; kuyib qolmoq; (quyoshda) kuymoq (qoraymoq) *v* ожог; обожённое место; клеймо; *v* жечь, сжигать, прожигать; выжигать; сгорать; обжигать; получать ожог; загорать (*o solnice*), вызывать загар
- burnt** [bɜ:nt] *past, pp of burn*
- bury** ['beri] *v* dafn etmoq (ko'mmoq); хоронить, погребать; прятать
yashirmoq
- butterfly** ['bʌtəflaɪ] *n* kapalak; parvona бабочка; мотылёк

С с

- cactus** ['kæktəs] *n* kaktus, qumanjir кактус
- callowness** ['kælounɪs] *n* tajribasizlik, yoshlik, g'o'rlik неопытность; отсутствие жизненного опыта; молодость, незрелость
- canned** [kænd] *a* konserva qilingan: ~ fruit (konservalangan meva) консервированный (*o produkta*): ~ fruit фруктовые консервы
- carnival** ['kɑ:nɪvl] *n* karnaval (sayil); qishni kuzatish bayrami карнавал; масленица (*v katoli-cheskix strana*x)
- carrier** ['kæriə] *n* hammol (yuk tashuvchi); kuryer (xat tashuvchi, xabar-chi); aravakash, kirakash; transport mahkamasi; transport vositasi (cargo - yuk kemasi); avianos(es), tayyoralar uchib-qo'nadigan kema; transportor; konteyner; *AE* ~ truck грузовая машина
- cartoon** [kɑ:'tu:n] *n* karikatura; komiks; multiplikatsiya; animated ~ (multifilm) карикатура; комиксы; мультипликация; animated - (мультифильм)
- case** [keɪs] *n* holat, ahvol, vaziyat; isbot, dalil, vaj, argumentatsiya; sud ishi, pretsedent (o'xshashi yo'q hodisa yoki voqea); kliyent (advokat yoki notarius xodimidan foydalanuvchi) случай, обстоятельство, положение (дел); доказательство, сообщения, доводы, аргументация; судебное дело, прецедент; клиент (пользователь услугами адвоката или сотрудника нотариуса)
- cash** [kæʃ] *n* naqdina (bor pul); pul qutisi: by/in ~ naqd pul bilan; in ~ puli bor наличные деньги, наличный расчет; копилка; by/ in ~ наличными; in ~ при деньгах
- castle** ['kɑ:sl] *n* qasr, saroy (an Englishman's house is his ~) замок, дворец (an Englishman's house is his ~)
- catastrophic** [kætə'strɒfɪk] *a* halokat- катастрофический

- li, fojiali
- catering** ['keɪtɪŋ] *n* oziq-ovqat yetkazib berish (ta'minot); ziyofat va to'ylarda xizmat qilish
- cattle** ['kætl] *n* mol (sigir va ho'kiz)
- cause** [ko:z] *n* sabab: asos; vaj, bois; ish, yumush; *v* sabab bo'lmoq; qo'zg'amoq; undamoq, majbur etmoq
- cave** [keɪv] *n* g'or, ungur; kamgak; *v* teshmoq (o'ymoq); kavlamok
- Celsius** ['selsjəs] *n* Selsiy termometri; daraja ko'rsatkichi
- cemetery** ['semitri] *n* qabriston, go'riston, mozoriston
- centenary** [sen'teniəri] *n, a* yuz yilligi, yuz yillik yubiley; asr, yuz yil
- centennial** [sen'tenjəl] *n* *AE* centenary
- centennial** [sen'tenjəl] *a* yuz yillik, yuz yil davom etadigan; yuz yashar, yuzga kirgan, yuz yoshli
- centre** ['sentə] *n* markaz, o'rta; diqqat markazi; byuro (markaz); Music/Book C. (Muzika/Kitoblar uyi); *v* yig'(il)moq, jamla(n)moq, to'pla(n)-moq; ~ down (aqlini yig'ib olmoq)
- certain** ['sə:tn] *a* aniq, muayyan, ma'lum, doimiy, o'zgarmas; qandaydir bir; ishonchli; xatosiz (aniq)
- certificate** [sə'tifikət] *n* guvohnoma; sertifikat: ~ of birth; *v* [sə'tifikeɪ] guvohlik bermoq, guvohnoma bermoq
- chain** [tʃeɪn] *n* zanjir, kishan; qator; saf; tizma, silsila (tog'); tizim, tarmoq; *v* zanjirlamoq, kishan solmoq; bog'lab (kishanda) tutmoq; (ko'cha harakatini) to'smoq
- chairman** ['tʃeəmən] *n* rais (rahbar); majlisni olib boruvchi
- challenge** ['tʃælɪndʒ] *n* chaqiriq, davat, (musobaqaga) chaqirish; gumon(sirash); *AE* (saylovda) ovoz byulletenlarini bekor qilish talabi; *v* chaqirmoq, davat qilmoq; gu-
- поставка продуктов; обслуживание обедов, свадеб и т. п.
- крупный рогатый скот; коровы и быки
- n* причина; основание; мотив; повод; дело; *v* быть причиной, служить поводом; вызывать, заставлять; побуждать
- n* пещера; полость; впадина; *v* выдалбливать; рыть, подрывать
- термометр Цельсия; шкала термометра Цельсия
- кладбище
- n* столетие; столетняя годовщина; столетний юбилей; век, сто лет; *a* столетний; сотый
- столетний; происходящий раз в сто лет; столетний (*возраст*)
- n* центр, середина; центр внимания; бюро (центр); Music/Book C. (Музыкальный/Книжный дом); *v* концентрировать(ся); сосредоточивать(ся); ~ down (успокоиться, собраться с мыслями)
- определённый; неизменный, постоянный; один, некий; некоторый; уверенный; надёжный, верный
- n* удостоверение; свидетельство; сертификат: ~ of birth; *v* [sə'tifikeɪ] выдавать удостоверение; удостоверять, свидетельствовать
- n* цепь; цепочка; оковы, узы; цепи (*горные*); система, сеть; *v* скреплять цепью; сковывать; держать в цепях; закрывать (дорожное движение)
- председатель (руководитель)
- n* вызов (на состязание); сомнение; *AE* требование об аннулировании избирательного бюллетеня; *v* вызывать, бросать вызов; сомневаться, отрицать;

- monsiramoq, inkor qilmoq; talab qo'yumoq требовать (*внимания, уважения*)
- check** [tʃek] *n* to'sqinlik, to'xtatish; tekshirish; belgi (*tekshirilganlik haqida*); hisob-kitob qog'ozi; a sinov, nazorat(ga oid); katak gulli (katak-katak); to'xtaydigan; v to'xtatmoq, to'sqinlik qilmoq; nazorat qilmoq, tekshirmoq; belgilamoq (*bajarilganlikni*) *n* препятствие; остановка; проверка; галочка, птичка, отметка (*знак проверки*); счёт (*в ресторане*); *a* испытательный, проверочный, контрольный; клетчатый; клетчатая ткань; задерживающий; *v* препятствовать; останавливать; проверять, контролировать; отмечать (*выполнение работы*)
- cheerful** [ˈtʃɪəf(u)] *a* dadil, tetik; quvnoq, xushchaqchaq, masrur; ~ face; ~ conversation; He is always ~ U — doimo quvnoq бодрый, весёлый, радостный; ~ face; ~ conversation; He is always ~ Он — всегда весёлый/радостный
- cheerfulness** [ˈtʃɪəf(u)lɪnis] *n* quvnoqlik, xushchaqchaqlik бодрость, радость
- chemicals** [ˈkɛmɪkəlz] *n* ximikatlar, kimyoviy mahsulotlar (preparatlar) химикалии, химикаты; химические препараты, продукты
- chewing-gum** [ˈtʃu:ɪŋɡʌm] *n* saqich (*jvachka*) жевательная резинка
- chicken** [ˈtʃɪkɪn] *n* jo'ja; tovuq (jo'ja) go'shti цыплёнок; курочка; молодой петушок; курица, курятина
- chicle** [ˈtʃɪkl] *n* chikl (*tabiiy (sof, toza) kauchuk*); jvachka (saqich) чикл (*натуральный каучук*); жевательная резинка
- choice** [tʃɔɪs] *n* tanlov (to make a ~ of smth); assortment (*navlar*); tanlangan (saralangan, saylanma) asar; saylab qo'yilgan (kishi); sevgili, mahbub(a); sarasi, guli, qaymog'i; *a* a'lo (eng yaxshi): ~ goods; tansiq, pozik *n* выбор, отбор (to make a ~ of smth); ассортимент; избранный (*роман, повесть*); избранник, избранница; отбор; нечто отборное; сливки; *a* отборный, лучший: ~ goods; изысканный, изощрённый
- chronology** [krəˈnɒlədʒɪ] *n* xronologiya; xronologik jadval хронология (*раздел истории*); хронологическая таблица, указатель
- cinder** [ˈsɪndə] *n* tutab (*burqimoq*) yonayotgan ko'mir; *pl* kul; shlak, toshqol; *v* yoqmoq (*yondirmoq*); kulga aylantirmoq *n* тлеющие угли; *pl* зола, пепел; угольный мусор; шлак; *v* сжигать; обращать в пепел
- circuit** [ˈsɜ:kɪt] *n* aylanish; davra; aylana(si), doira; aylanib o'tish; soha; tarmoq; aylanib uchish; *v* aylanib o'tmoq; aylanmoq *n* кругооборот; кругообращение; круговращение; обход, объезд; *v* обходить (вокруг); вращаться, вертеться
- circus** [ˈsɜ:kəs] *n* sirk; arena; manej; sirk tomoshasi; C. maydon (Oxford C.); ~ horse (sirkda o'ynaydigan ot) *n* цирк; арена; манеж; цирковое представление; C. площадь (Oxford C.); ~ horse (цирковая лошадь)
- civil** [ˈsɪvl] I. *a* fuqaro(ga oid): ~ rights/war; ~ servant davlat idorasi xiz- I. *a* гражданский: ~ rights/war; ~ servant государственный служа-

- matchisi; to enter ~ life harbiydan bo'shamoq
- civil** ['sivl] 2. *a* xushmuomala; odobli, sipo; madaniyatli
- civilization** ['sivl(a)'zeifn] *n* sivilizatsiya; madaniyatlilik
- claim** [kleim] *v* (o'ziga) imtiyoz talab qilmoq; talabgor (da'vogar) bo'lmoq
- classification** [klæsifi'kerfn] *n* tasnif; biror sistemaga ko'ra bo'lib chiqish; saralash, xillash
- classify** ['klæsifai] *v* tasniflamoq; saralamoq, xillamoq
- clear** [kliə] *v* tozalamoq; tushuntirmoq; oqlamoq (to ~ one's name); sotib yubormoq (to ~ goods; to ~ off ochilib ketmoq (*ob-havo haqida*))
- clerk** [klo:k] *n* klerk (idora xodimi, kanselyariya (devonxona) xizmatchisi; *AE* sotuvchi; (*harbiyda*) ish yurituvchi; *v* kanselyariya (devonxona)da ishlamoq
- climb** [klaim] *n* ko'tarilish, yuqoriga chiqish; *v* ko'tarilmoq, (yuqoriga) chiqmoq, o'rmlab (tirmashib) chiqmoq
- cloud** [klaud] *n* See: Vocabulary; *v* bulut bosmoq; qorong'ilash(tir)moq, xafa (xira) qilmoq, kayfiyatini buzmoq; badnom qilmoq, yomonga chiqarmoq
- cloudy** ['klaudi] *a* bulutli: ~ sky; eyes ~ with sleep (uyquli ko'zlar)
- cluster** ['klæstə] *n* bir bosh, bir shingil: ~ of grapes; tutam, bog', (bog'lam), to'p (*daraxtlar*); guruh: ~ of spektators/population
- coal** [koul] *n* toshko'mir; ko'mir; bir parcha ko'mir (cho'g')
- coasting** ['koustin] *n* ichki portlarda yuradigan kemalar va ularning qatnovi; inersiyaga ko'ra yugurish /harakat/uchish
- coat** [kout] *n* See: Vocabulary; ~ of arms (gerb)
- cobalt** [kə'bo:lt] *n* kobalt
- ший; to enter ~ life демобилизоваться из армии
2. *a* вежливый; цивилизованный; корректный
- цивилизация, цивилизованность; культура; цивилизованный мир
- требовать; претендовать; предъявлять требование; заявлять права (*на что-л.*); добиваться
- классификация; отбор; распределение (*по какой-л. системе*); сортировка, определение категорий
- классифицировать; распределять по сортам, категориям; сортировать
- очищать(ся); объяснить, разъяснить, пролить свет; оправдывать (to ~ one's name); распродавать (to ~ goods); to ~ off проясниться (*о погоде*)
- n* клерк, конторский служащий, канцелярист; *AE* продавец (*в магазине*); писарь (*воен.*); *v* работать канцеляристом
- n* подъем, восхождение; *v* карабкаться, взбираться, влезать; подниматься
- n* See: Vocabulary; *v* покрывать(ся) облаками, тучами; затемнять; омрачать(ся); очернить; запятнать (*репутацию*)
- облачный: ~ sky; eyes ~ with sleep (сонные глаза)
- кисть, гроздь: ~ of grapes; пучок; куча (*деревьев*); группа: ~ of spektators/population
- (каменный) уголь; горящий уголь, уголёк
- каботажное судоходство; бег/движение по инерции
- See: Vocabulary; ~ of arms (герб)
- кобальт

- cock** [kɔk] 1. *n* xo'roz; old ~ eski 1. *n* петух; old ~ старый друг; red ~ og'ayni; red ~ yong'in; *v* ko'tarmoq пожар; *v* поднимать; насторожить- (to ~ the ears); to ~ the nose ся: (to ~ the ears); to ~ the nose
- cock** [kɔk] 2. *n* g'aram, to'p; *v* pichan 2. *n* стог; *v* складывать сено в (xashak) g'aramlamoq (to'plamoq) стога, стоговать
- code** [koud] *n* kodeks, qonunlar to'p- *n* кодекс, свод законов; законы; lami; qonunlar; kod (shartli belgi); код (шифр); *v* кодифицировать; *v* kodlashtirmoq; kodga ko'ra shift- шифровать по коду; кодировать lamoq
- colloquial** [kə'loukwɪəl] *a* jonli, so'z- разговорный (*o* языке) lashuv (*til haqida*)
- comfortable** [ˈkɒmf(ə)təbl] *a* qulay; *a* удобный, комфортабельный; shinam; tuzukkina, talaygina: ~ chair; уютный; спокойный; ~ chair; ~ room; Do you feel ~?; to make ~ room; Do you feel ~?; to make oneself ~; ~ income (tuzuk daromad) oneself ~; ~ income (приличный заработок)
- command** [kə'mɑ:nd] *n* buyruq, far- *n* команда, приказание, приказ; moish; qism, boshliqlar (*harbiyda*); командование (*воен.*); *v* прика- *v* buyruq bermoq, buyurmoq; зывать, отдавать приказ; владеть; egallamoq (bilmoq); hukmronlik господствовать qilmoq
- communal** [ˈkɒmjʊnəl kə'mju:nl] *a* ja- *a* общественный, коммуналь- moa(ga oid); kommunal, umumiy; ный; общинный; ~ service ~ service
- companion** [kəm'pænjən] *n* o'rtoq; kom- *n* товарищ; компаньон, panyon (ulfat, jo'ra), sherik; ham- собеседник, спутник, suhbat; juft narsa (Here's the shoe for попутчик; парная вещь (Here's the shoe for my left foot but where's its ~?); (Here's the shoe for my left foot but where's its ~?); *v* sherik (yo'ldosh) bo'lmoq *v* быть компаньоном, спутником; сопровождать; дружить; быть собеседником
- companionship** [kəm'pænjənʃɪp] *n* товарищество; товарищеские o'rtoqlik; do'stona muloqot отношения; дружеское общение
- complicated** [ˈkɒmplikeɪtɪd] *a* murak- сложный, трудный для понима- kab, mushkul: ~ problem/system ния; осложнённый; ~ problem/system
- component** [kəm'pəʊnənt] *n* kompo- *n* компонент (составная часть); *a* nent (tarkibiy qism); *a* tarkibiga составляющий: ~ part kiradigan: ~ part
- comrade** [ˈkɒmrəd] *n* o'rtoq товарищ, компаньон
- concentrate** [ˈkɒns(ə)ntrɪt] *n* kon- *n* концентрат (сухой готовый sentrat (quruq tayyor masalliq); продукт); обогашённый kuchli yem-xashak; *v* to'pla(n)- продукт; *v* сосредоточивать(ся), moq; yig'(il)moq концентрироваться
- concentration** [kɒns(ə)n'treɪʃn] *n* концентрация; сосредоточение; yig'ish, to'plash; сосредоточённость
- concern** [kən'sɜ:n] *n* munosabat, ta- *n* отношение, касательство: to alluqlilik: to have no ~ with; tash- have no ~ with; забота, беспокой-

- vish, bezovtalik, g'amxo'rlik; ahamiyat; v tegishli (taalluqli) bo'lmoq; bezovta qilmoq; Don't let my illness ~ you; to be ~ed about the future
- concertina** [kənsə'tri:nə] *n* konsertino (*muzika asbobi*)
- conduct** [ˈkɒndʌkt] *n* xulq: good/bad ~; yurgizish (shug'ullanish): ~ of a business/war; v [kən'dʌkt] boshqarmoq, olib yurmoq (yetakchilik yoki hamrohlik qilmoq); dirijorlik qilmoq; to ~ oneself (o'zini tutmoq)
- confederate** [kən'fed(ə)rɪt] *n* konfederatsiya a'zosi, ittifoqdosh; *a* federativ, ittifoq(qa oid); v [kən'fed(ə)rɪt] ittifoq tuzmoq, ittifoqqa kirmoq
- confront** [kən'frʌnt] v qarshi turmoq: My house ~s yours; ro'para kelmoq; to be ~ed with difficulties; qiyoslamoq, solishtirmoq
- confusion** [kən'fju:ʒn] *n* xijolat, sarsima, dovdirash, uyalish; tartibsiz(lik), tarqoqlik
- conical** [ˈkɒnikl] *a* konus(ga oid)
- conjunctiva** [kən(d)ʒʌŋ(t)'taɪvə] *n* konyunktiva, ko'zning shilliq pardasi
- considerable** [kən'sɪd(ə)rəbl] *a* bir talay, juda ko'p, allaqancha: ~ part/number; muhim, zarur
- constantly** [ˈkɒnst(ə)ntli] *adv* hamisha, doimo, nuqul; muttasil, uzluksiz; He is ~ going over to different countries on business
- consultation** [kəns(ə)'teɪʃn] *n* maslahat(lashish): teacher's ~; to hold a ~ maslahatlashmoq
- contest** [ˈkɒntest] *n* bahs, tortishuv; musobaqa, kurash: international ~; konkurs(ko'rik): musical ~; v [kən'test] bahslashmoq, tortishmoq: to ~ a right huquqni talab qilmoq; kurashmoq, musobaqalashmoq, raqobatlashmoq, bahslashmoq
- ство, тревога; огорчение; важность, значение; v касаться, иметь отношение; беспокоить(ся); Don't let my illness ~ you; to be ~ed about the future
- концертино (*муз. инструмент*);
- n* поведение: good/bad ~; руководство, сопровождение; ведение: ~ of a business/war; v [kən'dʌkt] вести, сопровождать; руководить, проводить; дирижировать (оркестром, хором); ~ oneself вести себя
- n* член конфедерации; союзник; *a* федеративный, союзный; v [kən'fed(ə)rɪt] объединить(ся) в союз, составлять федерацию
- стоять против: my house ~s yours; стоять лицом к лицу; to be ~ed with difficulties; сопоставлять, сравнивать, сличать
- смущение, замешательство; беспорядок, путаница, неразбериха
- конусный, конический, конусообразный
- конъюнктив (слизистая оболочка глаза)
- значительный; большой; масса, множество, значительное количество; ~ part/number; важный, видный
- постоянно; непрерывно; неизменно; He is ~ going over to different countries on business
- консультация; совещание: teacher's ~; to hold a ~ совещаться
- n* спорт, соперничество; соревнование, состязание: international ~; конкурс: musical ~; v [kən'test] оспаривать, спорить: to ~ a right оспаривать право; бороться; выступать против; соревноваться, состязаться; соперничать

- continuously** [kən'tɪnjuəsli] *adv* mu-tassil, uzluksiz, to'xtovsiz
- contrast** ['kɒntræst] *n* (keskin) farq, tafovut, taqqos, muqoyasa; *v* [kən'træst] qiyoslamog, solishtirmog, taqqoslamog; zid tushmog, ajralib turmog, keskin farq qilmog; The ~ between the two brothers is remarkable (Ikki aka-uka orasidagi farq hayron qolarli); by ~ with Harry's poor marks, Tom's are excellent taqqoslaganda (qiyoslaganda) Harri yomon baholar oldi, Tomniki a'lo.
- control** [kən'trɒl] *v* boshqarmog; nazorat qilmog (tekshirmog); rostlamog, tartibga solmog
- convert** [kən've:t] *v* (boshqa narsaga) aylan(tir)mog: to ~ water into steam; qayta qurmog (*imoratni*)
- converter** [kən've:tə] *n* konverter (cho'yandan po'lat hosil qiladigan moslama); tok (elektr) o'zgartirgich; AE shifrlash mashinasi
- copper** ['kɒpə] *n* mis; *a* mis(ga oid); *v* mis bilan qoplamoq, mis yugurtirmog
- copy** ['kɒpi] *n* nusxa: to have several copies of a book; ~ of a letter/of a document
- corn** [kɔ:n] *n* don, g'alla; bug'doy (*Angliyada*); suli (*Shotlandiya va Irlandiyada*); makkajo'xori, javdari bug'doy (*Amerika va Avstraliyada*)
- cornea** ['kɔ:njə] *n* muguz parda (ko'zning eng ustki tiniq pardasi)
- corporate** ['kɔ:p(ə)rɪt] *a* korporativ, korporatsiya (uyushma)ga oid
- corrupt** [kə'rʌpt] *v* buz(il)mog, ayni(t)mog; pora berib sotib olmog
- corruption** [kə'rʌptʃn] *n* buzilish, aynish; korrupsiya, poraxo'rlik
- cost** [kɒst] *n* baho, narx: prime ~ tannarx; at ~ tannarxida; *pl* sarf-xarajat, chiqim; at any (all) ~s har qanday holda ham, juda qimmatga tushsa ham; *v* tushmog (turmog);
- непрерывно; постоянно
- n* контраст, различие; противоположность; противопоставление, сопоставление; *v* [kən'træst]] противопоставлять, сопоставлять, сравнивать; контрастировать; The ~ between the two brothers is remarkable; by ~ with Harry's poor marks, Tom's are excellent (противоположность между братьями удивительная; если сопоставить с плохими оценками Гарри, оценки Тома отличные)
- управлять, руководить; контролировать, проверять, регулировать
- превращать(ся): to ~ water into steam (превращать воду в пар); переделывать (*дом*)
- конвертер, реторта; преобразователь (*тока*); AE шифровальная машина
- n* медь; *a* медный; *v* покрывать медью, омеднять
- копия; экземпляр: to have several copies of a book; ~ of a letter/of a document
- зерно, зерновые хлеба; пшеница (*в Англии*); овёс (*в Шотландии и Ирландии*); кукуруза (*в Америке и Австралии*)
- роговая оболочка глаза
- корпоративный, принадлежащий или свойственный корпорации или портить(ся); развращать(ся); подкупать, давать взятку
- порча, гниение; коррупция, продажность; развращённость, моральное разложение
- n* цена, стоимость: prime ~ себестоимость; at ~ по себестоимости; *pl* расходы, издержки; at any (all) ~s любой ценой; *v* стоить, обходиться: to ~ much (little)

to ~ much (little) qimmat (arzon) tushmoq	обходиться дорого/дёшево
couple [ˈkʌpl] <i>n</i> juft (narsalar): a ~ of girls; in a ~ of days; juft (er-xotin): loving ~; <i>v</i> birla(shtir)moq; qo'sh(il)moq, juftla(shtir)moq	<i>n</i> пара, парные предметы; а ~ of girls; in а ~ of days; чета, (пара): loving ~; <i>v</i> соединять(ся), спаривать; сцеплять
courage [ˈkʌrɪdʒ] <i>a</i> mardlik, jasorat, jur'at: to lose ~ qo'rqmoq	мужество, храбрость, смелость, отвага: to lose ~ испугаться
court [ˈkɔ:t] <i>n</i> 1. sud: Supreme C. Oliy sud; 2. saroy (<i>podsho</i>); 3. kort: tennis ~	<i>n</i> 1. суд: Supreme C. Верховный суд 2. двор (<i>короля</i>); 3. корт: tennis ~
cove [kouv] 1. <i>n</i> ko'rfazcha (qo'ltiqcha); gumbaz; <i>v</i> gumbaz qurmoq	1. <i>n</i> (небольшая) бухточка; купол; <i>v</i> сооружать, выводить купол
cove [kouv] 2. <i>n</i> yigitcha	2. <i>n</i> парень, малый
cover [ˈkʌvə] <i>n</i> o'tov, jild; choyshab; muqova; niqob; <i>v</i> ustiga yopmoq; bekitmoq, o'ramoq, qoplamoq, yoymoq; pana qilmoq; yashirmoq, to'smoq; bosmoq, bosib o'tmoq (to ~ the distance)	<i>n</i> (по)крышка; обёртка; чехол, покрывало; переплёт; прикрытие; <i>v</i> накрывать, прикрывать, укрывать, ограждать; охватывать; пройти (to ~ the distance)
covering [ˈkʌv(ə)ŋ] <i>n</i> jild; niqob; parda	чехол, покров; оболочка
crab [kræb] 1. <i>n</i> dengiz qisqichbaqasi (krab); <i>v</i> tirnamoq (tirnog'i bilan chang solmoq); to ~ a deal (keli-shuvni buzmoq/barbod qilmoq)	1. <i>n</i> краб; <i>v</i> царапать когтями; to ~ a deal сорвать сделку
crab [kræb] 2. <i>n</i> yovvoyi (qirmizak) olma; serjahl, jizzaki, jirtaki (<i>odam</i>)	2. <i>n</i> дикая яблоня; раздражительный, вечно недовольный (человек)
crawl [krɔ:l] <i>n</i> o'rmalash, sudralish, emaklash; sekin harakat; krol (<i>suzish sporti</i>); <i>v</i> o'rmalamoq, sudralib yurmoq, emaklamoq; zo'rg'a yurmoq; laganbardorlik qilmoq	<i>n</i> ползание, медленное движение; кроль (<i>стиль плавания</i>); <i>v</i> ползать, ползти; еле передвигать ноги; пресмыкаться, низкопоклонничать
creation [kri'eɪʃn] <i>n</i> yaratilish (the ~ of the world); asar, ijod; olam, koinot (the whole ~)	создание, творение; созидание; (the ~ of the world сотворение мира); произведение; мироздание, (the whole ~)
creative [kri'eɪtɪv] <i>a</i> ijodiy (ijodkor), bunyodkor (~ abilities ijodiy qobiliyat); ~ power bunyodkorlik quvati	творческий, созидательный (~ abilities творческие способности); ~ power созидательная сила
creator [kri'eɪtə] <i>n</i> yaratuvchi (yaratgan), parvardigor, egam, xoliq, tangri, xudo (the C.)	творец, создатель; Бог, Господь (the C.)
creature [ˈkri:tʃə] <i>n</i> asar, ijod; odam, maxluq, jonivor; kreatura (birovning xizmatini qiluvchi, gumashta)	создание, творение; живое существо; тварь; животное; креатура (слепой исполнитель)
cremate [kri'ment] <i>v</i> krematsiya qil-	кремировать; сжигать (<i>труны</i>)

- moq (o'likni kuydirmoq)
- cross** [krɔs] *n* xoch, but, salib; cho'qinish ishorasi; International Red C. Xalqaro qizil xoch (*tashkilot*); *v* See: Vocabulary
- crown** [kraun] *n* toj (hukmdorlar toji); podsho hokimiyati, saltanat, tojtaxt; gulchambar; *v* toj kiy(giz)moq, taxtga o'tir(g'iz)moq,
- culmination** [kʌlmi'neɪʃn] *n* eng yuqori nuqtasi (darajasi), eng avji, dolzarb, kulminatsiya
- cultivated** [ˈkʌltɪveɪtɪd] *a* ishlov berilgan: ~ land; ~ crop (chopiq qilindigan ekin); madaniy (~ plants madaniy o'simliklar); madaniyatli, barkamol: ~ man
- cure** [kjua] *n* dori, dori-darmon; davo, malham; davolanish; *v* davola(n)moq: to ~ a patient/a disease (kasal(lik)ni davolamoq); to ~ smb of bad habits (yomon odatlarini yo'qotmoq)
- current** [ˈkʌr(ə)nt] *n* oqim, oqish; havo oqimi; ish jarayoni (borish, ketish, o'tish); yo'nalish (oqim); elektr toki; *a* hozirgi, shu topdagi; oddiy
- customer** [ˈkʌstəmə] *n* xaridor; buyurtmachi; mijoz
- cycle** [ˈsaɪkl] 1. *n* sikl (takrorlanib turadigan ish, hodisa, jarayon; bir butunni tashkil etgan qator leksiya, konsert kabilar; muayyan fan (predmet)lar guruhi; *v* rivojlanish (taraqqiyot) siklini o'tmoq; vaqti-vaqti bilan takrorlanib turmoq; aylana bo'ylab harakat qilmoq;
- cycle** [ˈsaɪkl] 2. *n* = bicycle; *v* velosipedda uchmoq
- n* крест, крестовик; International Red C. Международный Красный Крест; *v* See: Vocabulary
- n* корона; венец; королевская власть; венок (*цветов*); *v* венчать, короновать
- наивысшая точка; кульминационный пункт; кульминация
- обработанный; обрабатываемый; ~ land (обрабатываемая земля); (пропашная культура); культурный (~ plants культурные растения); культурный, развитой: ~ man
- n* лекарство, средство; лечение, курс лечения; *v* вылечивать: to ~ a patient/a disease (вылечить больного/от болезни); исправлять; to ~ smb of bad habits (отучить кого-л. от дурных привычек)
- n* течение, поток; струя (*воздуха*); ход (*событий*); электрический ток; *a* текущий; нынешний, современный
- заказчик; покупатель; клиент
1. *n* цикл (цикл лекций/конфертов; цикл учебных предметов); полный круг; период; цикличность; долгий период времени; *v* проходить цикл развития; двигаться по кругу; повторяться циклически; описывать круги
2. *n* = bicycle; *v* ездить на велосипеде

D d

- dairy** [ˈdeəri] *n* yog' zavodi, juvozhona; sut fermasi; sog'di (sog'in) sigirlar; ~ products (sut mahsulotlari); *v* sog'in sigirlar boqmoq
- dam** [dæm] 1. *n* damba, ko'tarma, to'
- n* маслодельня, маслобойня (маслозавод); сыроварня; молочная ферма; молочный скот; ~ produce (молочные продукты); *v* разводить молочный скот
1. *n* дамба, плотина, запруда;

- g'on, g'ov, suvto'sgich; v (suvni) to'smoq, to'xtatmoq перемычка; запруженная вода; v запруживать реку; перегораживать платиной дам
- dam** [dæm] 2. n urg'ochi, moda 2. n матка (о животном); самка
- dam** [dæm] 3. n pl shashka (o'yin) 3. n pl шашки (игра)
- damage** ['dæmɪdʒ] n zarar; ziyon, shikast; talafot; to do ~ to; pl xarajat (What's the ~?); v zarar (ziyon) qilmoq/keltirmoq; shikast/zarar yetkazmoq и вред, повреждение; убыток, ущерб; to do ~ to; pl убытки (what's the ~?); v повреждать, портить, наносить ущерб, убыток; повредить
- darkness** ['dɑ:knis] n qorong'i(lik); zimiston, zim-ziyo; tun(kechasi) темнота; мрак; тьма
- data** ['deɪtə] n pl of datum; ma'lumot(lar), dalil(lar) pl of datum: (исходные) данные, факты
- datum** ['deɪtəm] n (pl data) dastlabki ma'lumot, asos (pl data) исходный факт; исходный уровень
- dawn** [dɔ:n] n tong, tongotar; at ~; the ~ of day; to work from ~ till dark; boshlanish, ibtido: the ~ of civilization/life; v tong otmoq (yorishmoq); boshlanmoq, uyg'onmoq, paydo bo'lmoq; kallaga (xayolga) kelmoq и рассвет, утренняя заря; at ~; the ~ of day; to work from ~ till dark; зачатки, начало: the ~ of civilization/life; v (рас)светать, начинаться; появляться, пробуждаться; осенять; приходить в голову
- deal** [di:l] n birmuncha, qism: a good ~ of time; a good ~ of money; a good ~ better/worse (birmuncha yaxshi/ancha yomon); v (dealt) taqsimlamoq, tarqatmoq, ta'minlamoq; ~ with shug'ullanmoq; ishi bo'lmoq, aloqada bo'lmoq (to ~ with the matter); science ~s with facts; arithmetic ~s with numbers; This book ~s with the Far East; duch kelmoq; kurashmoq (to ~ with fire); munosabatda bo'lmoq (o'zini tutmoq): to ~ cruelly with smb. и некоторое количество; часть; большое количество; a good ~ of time; a good ~ of money; a good ~ better/worse (намного лучше/хуже); v (dealt) раздавать, распределять; снабжать; отпускать, выдавать; ~ with рассматривать вопрос (to ~ with the matter); science ~s with facts; arithmetic ~s with numbers; This book ~s with the Far East; бороться (to ~ with fire); обходиться, обращаться поступать: to ~ cruelly with smb
- dearly** ['di:əli] adv astoydil, ehtiros bilan: to love ~ нежно; горячо: to love ~
- decision** [di'siʒn] n qaror (ahd) qilish, to'xtam(ga kelish): to make/to take a ~ qaror qilmoq/qabul qilmoq; What is your ~?; qat'iyat, jur'at, sabot, matonat: to show great ~ in smth; a man of ~ решение: to make/to take a ~ принять решение; What is your ~?; решимость, решительность: to show great ~ in smth; a man of ~
- decrease** ['di:kri:s] n kamay(tir)ish, ozay(tir)ish; pasay(tir)ish, sekinlash(tir)ish; tanazzul, inqiroz; ~ in и уменьшение, убывание, ослабление; понижение; убавление, спад; ~ in population (уменьше-

- population (aholining kamayishi); v [di'kri:s] kamay(tir)moq, ozay(tir)moq; pasay(tir)moq, sekin-la(t)moq; temperature ~s (harorat pasaymoqda) ние населения); v [di'kri:s] уменьшать(ся), убывать; убавлять(ся); спадать; понижать(ся); temperature ~s (температура понижается)
- defeat** [di'fi:t] *n* mag'lubiyat, shikast, tor-mor bo'lish(qilish); halokat, qirilish; v tor-mor qilmoq, yakson qilmoq, yengmoq; buzmoq, barbod qilmoq и поражение; разгром; крушение (надежд); v наносить поражение; расстраивать (планы); разрушать (надежды); отменять, аннулировать
- definition** [defi'nifn] *n* ta'rif; izoh, sharh; aniqlik, ma'lumlik определение, дефиниция; толкование; ясность, чёткость; определённости
- degree** [di'gr:] *n* bosqich; daraja; by ~s sekin-asta, oz-ozdan степень, ступень; by ~s постепенно, понемногу
- delivery** [di'liv(ə)n] *n* yetkazib (eltib) berish (~ of a telegram); tarqatish ~ of goods; topshirish, berish (grain deliveries bug'doy topshirish); (nutq) so'zlash; tug'i(li)sh: ~ of a child поставка, сдача, выдача; передача; доставка (~ of a telegram); разноска (~ of goods); сдача (grain deliveries сдача пшеницы); произнесение (речи); роды: ~ of a child
- denote** [di'nout] *v* ko'rsatmoq; belgilamoq; qayd qilmoq; ifodalamoq, bildirmoq обозначать; указывать; показывать; отмечать; значить, означать
- densely** ['densli] *adv* quyuq, qalin, zich, tig'iz: ~ populated; g'oyat, nihoyatda, ortiq darajada густо, плотно, компактно: ~ populated; крайне; в высшей степени
- deposit** [di'pozit] *n* bankaga qo'yilgan pul, depozit: short (time) ~; to have money on (upon) ~; to'lov, badal, zakovat, kafolat; rich ~ (boy kon); oil/coal ~s (neft/ko'mir konlari) вклад в банке, депозит: short (time) ~; to have money on (upon) ~; задаток, залог; rich ~ (богатое место-рождение); oil/coal ~ (месторождение нефти/угля)
- designate** ['deziɡnit] *a* lavozimga tayinlangan (biroq hali ishga tushmagan); *v* ['deziɡneit] belgilamoq, tayin qilmoq (tayinlamoq); bildirmoq а назначенный, но ещё не вступивший в должность; *v* ['deziɡneit] определять, назначать на должность; предвещать
- despot** ['despɒt] *n* despot (mustabid, zolim, zulmkor) деспот, тиран
- detect** [di'tekt] *v* ochmoq, oshkor (fosh) qilmoq, topmoq (to ~ murderer qotilni topmoq); to ~ smb in the act jinoyat ustida qo'lga tushirmoq; to ~ a sound (tovushni payqab qolmoq) открывать, обнаруживать, находить (to ~ murderer найти убийцу); to ~ smb in the act поймать кого-л. с поличным; to ~ a sound (обнаружить, услышать звук)
- detector** [di'tektə] *n* topadigan asbob: lie ~ (yolg'onni ochadigan asbob); detektor прибор для обнаружения: lie ~ (детектор лжи); детектор, обнаружитель; следящее устройство
- determine** [di'tə:mɪn] *v* aniqlamoq, v определять, устанавливать;

belgilamoq; demand ~s price talab narx-navoni belgilaydi; to ~ the meaning of a word (so'z ma'nosini topmoq); hal qil(in)moq: He ~d to go at once	demand ~s price спрос регулирует цену; to ~ the meaning of a word (установить значение слова); решать(ся): He ~d to go at once (Он решил ехать немедленно)
development [di'veləpmənt] <i>n</i> rivojlanish, o'sish, yuksalish, taraqqiyot	развитие, рост; эволюция
device [di'vaɪs] <i>n</i> sxema, plan (reja); loyiha; asbob, moslama, mexanizm, apparat; emblema (shartli belgi, timsol); deviz (yashirin imzo)	схема, план, проект; прибор, устройство, механизм, аппарат; эмблема; девиз
diabetic [ˈdaɪəˈbetɪk] <i>n</i> diabetik (qand kasalligiga chalingan odam; <i>a</i> diabetik (shu kasalga oid)	<i>n</i> диабетик (человек, болеющий диабетом); <i>a</i> диабетический
diamond [ˈdaɪəmənd] <i>n</i> olmos (qimmatbaho tosh); brilliant	алмаз; бриллиант
dictator [dɪk'teɪtə] <i>n</i> diktator (yakka hokim)	диктатор
diesel [ˈdi:zl] <i>n</i> dizel; Dizel motori (yurgizuvchisi, harakatlantiruvchisi): ~ oil dizel yoqilg'isi; ~ engines (dizel motorlari)	дизель; двигатель Дизеля; ~ oil дизельное горючее; ~ engines (дизельные моторы)
differ [ˈdɪfə] <i>v</i> farq/tafovut qilmoq, ajralib turmoq; to ~ in appearance	различаться, отличаться: to ~ in appearance; расходиться (во мнениях)
director [dɪ(a)ˈrektə] <i>n</i> direktor (board of ~s boshqaruv); boshliq, rahbar; rejissyor prodyuser (assistant ~ rejissyor yordamchisi)	директор (board of ~s правление); руководитель, начальник; (кино) режиссёр (assistant ~ помощник режиссёра)
disability [dɪsəˈbɪlɪti] <i>n</i> qobiliyatsizlik, uquvsizlik, no'noqlik, no-shudlik: ~ to do smth; qurbi yetmaslik, to'lay olmaslik; layoqatsizlik; ~ pension (mehnatga layoqatsizlik nafaqasi); huquqsizlik, huquqi chegaralanganlik	неспособность, бессилие; неплатёжеспособность; нетрудоспособность: ~ pension (пенсия по нетрудоспособности); неправоподобность, ограничение правоподобности
disapprove [dɪsəˈpru:v] <i>v</i> ayblamoq, qoralamoq, ta'na qilmoq; quvvatlamaslik; qabul qilmaslik	не одобрять, относиться неодобрительно; осуждать; упрекать
disease [diˈzi:z] <i>n</i> kasal(lik), xastalik, dard (infectious ~ yuqumli kasallik); to suffer from a ~ kasallikdan qiynalmoq (azoblanmoq), kasal (betob) bo'lmoq, og'rимоq	болезнь; (infectious ~ инфекционная болезнь); to suffer from a ~ (страдать болезнью, болеть)
disorder [dɪsˈɔ:də] <i>n</i> tartibsizlik (bertartiblik); chalkashlik (the papers are in ~); <i>v</i> tartibsizlik keltirib chiqarmoq; buzmoq (to ~ health)	<i>n</i> беспорядок; путаница (the papers are in ~); <i>v</i> приводить в беспорядок; расстраивать (<i>здоровье</i>): to ~ health
distinction [dɪsˈtɪŋ(k)(ə)n] <i>n</i> farq-	различение, распознавание; разли-

- lash (farqiga borish), boshqalardan farqlay olish; farqlab ajratish; tafovut, farq (~ in meaning); without ~ befarq; in ~ from smth ... dan farqi; to see ~ between (orasida farqni sezmoq/ko'rmoq); izzat, ehtirom, hurmat (to give smb -s) чие, отличие; отличительная особенность; разница (~ in meaning); without ~ без различия (без разбора); in ~ from smth разница в ...; to see ~ between (увидеть разницу в); почтительное отношение, почёт; почесть (to give smb ~ s (оказывать кому-л. почести))
- distinguish** [dis'tingwɪʃ] *v* farqlanmoq (farqiga bormoq); ajratmoq, tanimoq
- distribute** [dis'tribjut] *v* taqsimlamoq, tarqatmoq, ulashmoq
- distribution** [distri'bju:ʃ(ə)n] *n* taqsimot, tarqatish, ulush; distributsiya (taqsimlanish)
- district** ['distrikt] *n* okrug, tuman, joy(maydon); D. of Columbia Kolombiya okrugi (*AQSHda*)
- division** [di'vɪʒn] *n* bo'li(ni)sh; nifoq, ixtilof; bo'lim(bo'linma); sektor; diviziya; divizion
- dolphin** ['dɒlfɪn] *n* delfin; delfincha suzish
- dominate** ['dɒmɪneɪt] *v* hukmronlik qilmoq, hukmron bo'lmoq; ustun kelmoq
- dot** [dɒt] *n* nuqta; xol, dog'(cha); *v* nuqta qo'ymoq; ~ down (qisqacha yozib olmoq); to ~ down a conversation (suhbatni yozib olmoq)
- draw** [drɔ:] *v* See: Vocabulary; to ~ special attention maxsus (alohida) e'tibor bermoq/qaratmoq
- drop** [drɒp] *n* tomchi, qatra; ~ of rain; to drink to the last ~; ~ of tea (bir qultum/ho'plam choy); chocolate ~s shokoladga o'ralgan draje (obaki); *v* tom(iz) moq; tushib ketmoq (The book ~ped out of his hand); tushirmoq (to ~ the curtain); tashlamoq (to ~ bombs); to'xtatmoq, barham bermoq (to ~ one's studies o'qishni tashlamoq); to ~ smoking (chekishni tashlamoq); D. it! (Qo'ying!, Bo'ldi!, Bas qiling!, Yetar!); tashlab ketmoq, tushirib qoldirmoq (to ~ a letter); to ~ smb somewhere; to ~ smb at чие, отличие; отличительная особенность; разница (~ in meaning); without ~ без различия (без разбора); in ~ from smth разница в ...; to see ~ between (увидеть разницу в); почтительное отношение, почёт; почесть (to give smb ~ s (оказывать кому-л. почести))
- отличать, различать, разглядывать; распознавать
- распределять, раздавать; разносить; разбрасывать
- распределение, задача; доля; пространство; размещение; расположение; дистрибуция
- округ, район, участок, дистрикт; D. of Columbia округ Колумбия (*США*)
- деление; разделение; разногласия; раздоры; подразделение; отдел; сектор; дивизия; дивизион
- дельфин; дельфин (*способ плавания*)
- господствовать, властвовать, преобладать; доминировать
- n* точка; пятнышко; *v* ставить точки; ~ down кратко записывать, набрасывать; to ~ down a conversation (записать разговор)
- v* See: Vocabulary; to ~ special attention обратить особое внимание
- n* капля, капелька; ~ of rain; to drink to the last ~; ~ of tea (глоток чаю); chocolate ~s шоколадное драже; *v* капать; понять (The book ~ped out of his hand); опускать (to ~ the curtain); сбрасывать (to ~ bombs); бросать, прекращать (to ~ one's studies бросать учёбу); to ~ smoking (бросать курить); D. it! Брось(те), перестань(те), оставь(те)!; опускать (to ~ a letter); оставить to ~ smb somewhere; to ~ smb at his door; to ~ out of a game (выйти из игры)

his door; to ~ out of a game (o'yindan chiqmoq)

- due** [dju:] *n* mos (munosib) bo'lgani, keragi, lozimi, (to give smb his ~ munosib baholamoq, taqdir-lamoq); *a* tegishli, kerak, lozim (in ~ course o'z navbatida (tartib bo'yicha); in ~ times (o'z vaqtida); in ~ form (tegishli, yaxshilab); He is ~ to speak (gapirishi kerak); It is ~ to you to explain things (Sizdan tushuntirib (sababini aytib) berishingizni kutyapmiz); kutilayotgan: The train is ~ at 8 o'clock (Poyezd soat 8 da kelyapti); ~ date (qarzni to'lov muddati); *adv* to go ~ to east (to'g'ri sharqqa yurmoq/bormoq)
- dweller** ['dwelə] *n* biror yerda yashovchi (turuvchi, istiqomat qiluvchi) odam; ~s on the mountain-heights (tog'liklar); ~s in cities, town ~s shaharliklar)

Е е

- editor** ['editə] *n* redaktor (muharrir) редактор
- effect** [ɪ'fekt] *n* natija, oqibat: cause and ~ (sabab va oqibat); to have ~ (natija bermoq); ta'sir (the ~ of light); to put/to bring/to carry into(to) ~ amalga oshirmoq, turmushga tatbiq etmoq; ta'sir, taassurot (general ~); *v* amalga oshirmoq; to'yobga chiqarmoq, bajar-moq
- effectiveness** [ɪ'fektivnis] *n* samaradorlik, foydalilik, ta'sirchanlik
- elect** [ɪ'lekt] *a* tanlangan, saylangan; eng yaxshi (a'lo); the mayor ~ yangi (endigina) saylangan mer; imtiyozli, mumtoz (kishilar haqida); sara(langan); the bride ~ unashtirib qo'yilgan qallic; *v* saylamoq (ovoz berish orqali); to be ~ed president prezident lavozimiga saylanmoq
- element** [ɪ'elɪmənt] *n* tarkibiy qism (element); unsur; the ~s of feudal-
- результат, следствие: cause and ~ (причина и следствие); to have ~ иметь (дать) желательный результат; подействовать; влияние, воздействие (the ~ of light); to put/to bring/to carry into (to) ~ осуществлять, проводить в жизнь; эффект, впечатление (general ~); *v* осуществлять; совершать; выполнять
- эффektivность, действительность
- a* избранный; отборный; самый лучший; выбранный на должность; вновь избранный; the mayor ~ (ново)избранный мэ́р; the bride ~ (нареченная) невеста; *v* избирать, выбирать (голосованием); to be ~ed president быть избранным на пост президента
- составная часть; элемент; the ~s of feudalism (элементы феодализ-

- ism (feodalizm unsurlari); qatlam, tabaqa, guruh (the criminal ~ jinoyatchilar guruhi); an ~ of truth (haqiqat uchquni); chemical ~ kimyoviy element; dastlabki (boshlang'ich), ma'lumot(lar); ~s of science (fan asoslari)
- emblematic(al)** [ɛmblɪ'mætɪk(l)] *a* belgi sifatida xizmat o'taydigan, ramziy; A crown is ~ of royalty toj qirolik ramzidir
- emerge** [ɪ'mæ:dʒ] *v* paydo bo'lmoq, ko'rinmoq, chiqmoq: The sun ~d from the clouds; chiqib olmoq, qutulmoq, xalos bo'lmoq (to ~ from slavery); aniqlanmoq, oydinlashmoq, ma'lum (oshkor) bo'lib qolmoq; paydo bo'lmoq; There ~d a necessity of (...ga zaruriyat tug'ildi)
- emotion** [ɪ'moʊʃn] *n* hayajon; tuyg'u, his (emotsiya); hayajonlanish; boshdan kechirish
- emotional** [ɪ'moʊʃənl] *a* hayajonli, hayajonga beriladigan; hayajonlantiruvchi; ~ stress (kuchli hayajon); ~ music/poetry/speech
- emphasis** [ˈɛmfəˌsɪs] *n* ta'kid, uqtirish, bo'rttirib ko'rsatish; nutqning ta'sirchanligi
- empire** [ˈɛmpaɪə] *n* imperiya; the E. Britaniya imperiyasi; oliy hokimiyat, hukmronlik; E. City AE Nyu-York; E. State Imperiya shtati (Nyu-York shtatining nomi)
- employ** [ɪm'plɔɪ] *v* ish bermoq, yollamoq, xizmatidan foydalanmoq: A factory ~s a thousand workers (Fabrikada mingta odam ishlaydi); to be ~ed yollanib ishlamoq, xizmatda bo'lmoq; ishlatmoq, foydalanmoq, qo'llamoq: to ~ one's time in reading (o'qish bilan mashg'ul bo'lmoq); to ~ the right word (to'g'ri so'z qo'llamoq)
- engine** [ˈɛn(dʒɪn] *n* mashina, mo-
- ma); группа, стихия (the criminal ~ преступный элемент); an ~ of truth (доля истины); chemical ~ химический элемент; основы; азы; ~s of science (основы науки)
- эмблематический, символический; A crown is ~ of royalty корона символизирует королевскую власть, корона — эмблема королевской власти
- появляться; всплывать, показываться; подняться, выбраться; выходить: The sun ~d from the clouds; освободиться (to ~ from slavery); вставать, возникать, выясняться: There ~d a necessity of (Возникла необходимость ...)
- душевное волнение, возбуждение; чувство, эмоция
- эмоциональный, волнующий; ~ stress сильные эмоции, душевные переживания; нервное напряжение; ~ music/poetry/speech
- выразительность; ударение; подчёркивание; акцент; эмпфаза
- империя; the E. Британская империя; верховная власть; господство, владычество; E. City AE г. Нью-Йорк; E. State "Штат империи" (название штата Нью-Йорк)
- предоставлять работу, нанимать; держать на службе, работе; пользоваться услугами; The factory ~s a thousand workers (На фабрике занята тысяча рабочих); to be ~ed работать по найму, служить (у кого-л.); to ~ one's time in reading (проводить время за чтением); to ~ the right word (употребить нужное слово)
- л машина, двигатель, мотор; локо-

- tor; lokomotiv; mexanizm, asbob, vosita; *v* mashina bilan jihozlanmoq; mashina (motor) o'rnatmoq
- enrol(l)ment** [ɪn'roulmənt] *n* ro'yxatga kiritish (tirkash); ro'yxatlash; a'zolikka olish; odam olish (yol-lash, jalb qilish)
- entire** [ɪn'taɪə] *n* to'lalik, to'liqlik, mukammallik, to'la-to'kislik; butun, yaxlit; *a* butun; to'la, bari, jami; the ~ country/world; sodiq, ishonchli
- entirely** [ɪn'taɪəli] *adv* butunlay, to'liq; tamomila, mutlaqo; g'oyat, sira, hech
- entrepreneur** [ˌɒntreɪprə'neɪ] *n* ishbi-larmon, korxonaga egasi; antreprenyor (tomoshagoh xo'jayini); konsert uyushtiruvchi; ishchi kuchini yollashda vositachi
- entrepreneurial** [ˌɒntreɪprə'neɪriəl] *a* korxonaga egasi (xo'jayin)ga (ish-bilarmonlikka) oid
- entry** ['entri] *n* kirish: No ~ (Kirish mumkin emas, man etiladi); kiradigan joy (eshik, darvoza); ~ level (birinchi qavat); ~ list ishtirokchilar tarkibi va miqdori (*musobaqa, ko'rik kabilarda*); ~ visa (mamlakatga kirish/kelish va ketish/o'tish vizasi)
- enumeration** [ɪnju:mə'reɪʃn] *n* hisob-lash; hisobga olish, ro'yxat(lash)
- enzyme** ['enz(a)ɪm] *n* enzim, ferment
- especially** [ɪs'peʃli] *adv* xususan, birinchi navbatda (galda), avvalo, ayniqsa
- essential** [ɪ'senʃl] *n* mohiyat, asos, bosh: to come down to ~s (masalaning asosiy tomoni (jihati)ga o'tmoq); *pl* eng zarur narsalar; *a* zaruriy, majburiy: ~ condition (zaruriy sharti); It is ~ (Zarur); Water is ~ to life (Suvsiz hayot yo'q); Experience not ~ (mehnat staji shart emas); ~ rights (hech kim olib qo'ya olmaydigan huquqlar); ~ oils (efir moyi)
- мотив, паровоз; механизм, инстру-мент; *v* оборудовать машинами; устанавливать мотор
- внесение в список, в реестр; регистрация; запись, приём в члены (*организации*); вербовка
- n* целое, полнота; *a* полный, целый, весь; the ~ country/world; верный, преданный
- всецело, вполне, совсем, совершенно; исключительно, единственно, только
- предприниматель; антрепренёр; устроитель концертов; посредник по найму рабочей силы
- предпринимательский, деловой
- вход, въезд; No ~ (Входа нет, въезд запрещён); (входная) дверь, ворота, вход, проход; ~ level (первый этаж); ~ list состав участников (*спортивного состязания, конкурса*); въездная виза
- перечисление; перечень; учёт, подсчёт; перепись
- энзим, фермент
- особенно, в особенности; глав-ным образом; в частности
- n* сущность, неотъемлемая часть; основное, самое главное; to come down to ~s (перейти на основную часть вопроса); *pl* предметы пер-вой необходимости; *a* непремен-ный, обязательный, необходи-мый; ~ condition (обязательное условие); It is ~ (Необходимо); Water is ~ to life (Без воды нет жизни); Experience not ~ (Стаж необязателен); ~ rights (неотъемлемые права); ~ oils (эфирные масла)

- estate** [is'teɪt] *n* yer-mulk; mulk, amlok, boylik, mol-dunyo; bisot; holat; ~ road mahalliy yo'l; *v* hadya/in'om qilmoq
- esteem** [is'ti:m] *n* hurmat, ehtirom: to hold in ~ (Hurmat qilmoq); to be hold in ~ (hurmatlanmoq, izzat topmoq); *v* hurmat/izzat/ehtirom qilmoq; to ~ learned men o'qiganlarni (ilm ahlini) hurmat qilmoq; hisoblamoq, ... deb bilmoq; to ~ a theory useless (nazariyani befoйда deb bilmoq/hisoblamoq)
- estimate** ['estimeɪt] *n* baho (berish), baholash; hisob-kitob qilish (kalkulyatsiya); by ~ dastlabki hisoblarga ko'ra; davlat byudjeti loyihasi (*Angliyada*); *v* ['estimeɪnt] baholamoq, bahosini, narxini qo'ymoq; taxminiy hisob-kitob qilmoq
- ever** ['evə] *adv* qachondir, qachon bo'lsa (ham); doimo, hamisha
- evergreen** ['evəgrɪ:n] *a* hamisha ko'm-ko'k; unutilmas (so'nmas)
- evident** ['evid(ə)nt] *a* ochiq, oshkora, ayon, ko'rinib turgan, yaqqol
- evolution** [i:və'lu:ʃ(ə)n] *n* taraqqiyot, rivojlanish; o'zgarish/o'sish jarayoni (the ~ of the child/of a language); Theory of E. (Evolutsiya ta'limoti, darvinizm)
- evolve** [i'vɒlv] *v* rivojlan(tir)moq, avj oldirmoq, o'stirmoq; to ~ the power of (the) mind (aqliy qobiliyatini rivojlantirmoq); rivojlanmoq (avj olmoq), evolyutsiya qilmoq (rivojlanmoq); society ~d through the ages (jamiyat asrlar davomida rivojlandi); (gaz) chiqarmoq, ajratmoq; ochmoq (oshkor qilmoq); to ~ a secret (sirni ochmoq)
- excise** [ek'saɪz] *v* qo'shimcha soliq olmoq/solmoq; katta narx so'ramoq; to ~ taxes (solliq solmoq/olmoq)
- exclude** [iks'klu:d] *v* yo'l qo'ymaslik, imkon bermaslik
- excursion** [iks'kə:ʃn] *n* ekskursiya,
- n* поместье; имущество; состоя-ние, имение; положение; ~ road местная дорога; *v* одарить; пожа-ловать (*имение*)
- n* почтение, уважение: to hold in ~ (уважать, чтить, почитать); to be held in ~ (пользоваться уважени-ем, признанием); *v* уважать, почи-тать, чтить; (высоко ценить); to ~ learned men почитать, уважать людей науки; to ~ a theory useless (считать какую-л. теорию бесплод-ной)
- n* оценка; смета, калькуляция; by ~ по смете, по предваритель-ному подсчету; примерно; проект (государственного) бюджета (*в Англии*); *v* ['estimeɪnt] оценивать; давать оценку; подсчитывать приблизительно
- когда-либо; всегда, вечно; никог-да
- вечнозелёный; неувядающий, неумирающий
- очевидный, явный, ясный
- развитие (the ~ of the child/of a language); развертывание (*мысли*); эволюция: Theory of E. (теория эволюции, дарвинизм)
- развиваться, развёртывать(ся): to ~ the powers of (the) mind (разви-вать умственные способности); эволюционировать; society ~d through the ages (общество разви-валось на протяжении веков); выделять (*газы, теплоту*); раскры-вать: to ~ a secret (раскрыть тайну)
- взимать, облагать акцизным налогом; взимать *или* запрашивать слишком высокую цену: to ~ taxes (налогооблагать)
- не впускать, не допускать, исклю-чать
- экскурсия, (*туристическая*) поезд-

- (turistik) sayohat (safari): to go on an ~ (ekskursiyaga bormoq/ketmoq/jo'namoq); shahardan tashqariga chiqish; ekskursantlar (guruhi): ~ train
- executive** [iq'zekjuttiv] *a* ijroiya; ijro etuvchi, bajaruvchi: ~ power (ijroiya hokimiyati); ~ secretary (mas'ul kotib); E. Mansion shtat gubernatori rezidentsiyasi (qarorgohi, saroyi)
- exercise** ['eksəsətz] *v* mashq qil(dir)moq, chiniq(tir)moq: to ~ the body with some labour; to ~ smb in swimming; (jismaniy) harakat qilish; ~! qiling (qani)! (*mashq bajarishdagi komanda*)
- exist** [iq'zist] *v* bor (mavjud) bo'lmoq, yashamoq, kun ko'rmoq, tirikchilik qilmoq: Does life ~ on Mars? (Marsda hayot bormi?); We cannot ~ without air; How do they ~ in such condition? (Bunday sharoitda qanday yashashadi?); Water ~s in milk (Sut tarkibida suv bor)
- expand** [iks'pænd] *v* kengay(tir)moq: rivojlan(tir)moq, o's(tir)moq: Education ~s mind; Milk production is ~ing; Metals ~ when they are heated (Metallar qizdirilganda kengayadi); Tulips ~ in the sun (Lola(gul)lar quyoshda ochiladi)
- expanse** [iks'pæns] *n* makon, maydon, kenglik, yalanglik; the ~ of heaven (osmon/falak/gumbazi); the broad ~ of the ocean (okeanning keng sathi); kengayish
- expansion** [iks'pænsjən] *n* o'sish, rivojlanish, kengayish; makon, maydon, joy, kenglik, yalanglik; ekspansiya (territorial ~ territoriyani bosib olish (istilo/zabt qilish)
- expell** [iks'pel] *v* haydamoq, chiqarmoq; to ~ a student from college
- explode** [iks'ploud] *v* portlatmoq: to ~ a mine (minani portlatib yubor
- ka; экскурс: to go on an ~ (поехать на экскурсию, отправиться в туристическую поездку); выезд за город; группа экскурсантов: ~ train
- исполнительный; правительственный; администраторский, ~ power (исполнительная власть); ~ secretary (ответственный секретарь); E. Mansion резиденция губернатора штата упражнять(ся), развивать, тренировать(ся); to ~ the body with some labour; to ~ smb in swimming; делать моцион или физическую зарядку, двигаться; выполнять (упражнения); ~! делай! (*команда*)
- быть, существовать; жить; иметься, находиться; Does life ~ on Mars? Есть ли жизнь на Марсе? We cannot ~ without air; How do they ~ in such condition? (Как они живут (существуют) в таких условиях?); Water ~s in milk (Молоко содержит воду)
- расширять, развивать, распространять; увеличивать(ся) (*размер, объем*); распускаться; Education ~s mind; Milk production is ~ing; Metals ~ when they are heated (Металлы расширяются при нагревании); Tulips ~ in the sun Тюльпаны расцветают на солнце
- пространство, протяжение, простор; the ~ of heaven (небосвод); the broad ~ of the ocean широкий простор, (бескрайняя гладь) океана; увеличение, расширение
- рост, развитие, распространение; расширение; пространство, простор; экспансия (territorial ~ территориальные захваты)
- выгонять, изгонять; исключить; to ~ a student from college (исключить студента из колледжа)
- подрывать: to ~ a mine (взорвать мину); взрывать(ся); a bomb ~d

- moq); portlamoq: a bomb ~d (bomba portladi) (бомба взорвалась) произошёл взрыв бомбы
- exporter** [eks'pɔ:tə] *n* eksportyor, eksport qiluvchi (chet elga mol chiqaruvchi) экспортёр (экспортирующий товары)
- expression** [iks'preʃn] *n* ifoda(lash); ibora (faza); ifodalilik, jonlilik выражение; фраза; выразительность; экспрессия
- extensively** [iks'tensivli] *adv* katta (keng) ko'lamda (ekstensiv); miqdor ketidan quvib широко, пространно, экстенсивно; во все стороны
- external** [eks'tə:nl] *n* tashqi (sirtqi, zohiriy) tomoni; sirti, usti; *a* tashqi, sirtqi, zohiriy; Department for (CE of) E. Affairs Tashqi ishlar vazirligi (Avstraliya va Kanadada) *n* наружная, внешняя сторона, поверхность; *a* наружный, внешний; Department for (CE of) E. Affairs Министерство иностранных дел (в Австралии и Канаде)
- extra** [ˈɛkstrə] *a* qo'shimcha, ortiqcha; ~ hours/money/pay; maxsus, alohida добавочный, дополнительный; ~ hours/money/pay; особый, специальный
- extract** [ˈɛkstrækt] *v* chiqarib (tortib, sug'urib) olmoq: to ~ a tooth; siqib suvini chiqarmoq/olmoq: to ~ juice; bug'la(ntir)moq, ekstrakt olmoq; to ~ information axborot olmoq (do'q-po'pisa, tahdid, ko'n-dirish yo'li bilan); (misollar, sitatlar) tanlamoq/saralamoq; (foйда, lazzat) olmoq извлекать, вытаскивать, вытягивать; выжимать; выпаривать; получать экстракт; выбирать (цитаты, примеры); получать (пользу, удовольствие); to ~ a tooth; to ~ juice; to ~ information извлекать информацию; выбирать (примеры, цитаты)
- extraction** [iks'trækʃn] *n* chiqarib olish; ekstraksiya; siqib suvini olish; misol/sitata olish; ~ of oil/ore (neft, ruda qazish); kelib chiqish; an American of German ~ (kelib chiqishi nemis amerikalik) извлечение, добывание, экстракция; ~ of oil/ore (добыча нефти, руды); происхождение: an American of German ~ (американец немецкого происхождения)
- extremely** [iks'tri:mlɪ] *adv* g'oyat, nihoyatda, ortiq darajada, haddan tashqari чрезвычайно; крайне; в высшей степени
- eyesight** [ˈaɪsaɪt] *n* ko'rish (qobiliyati); good/poor ~; by/from/in smb's ~ ...ning nuqtayi nazarida(n); ong-bilim darajasi, saviya зрение; good/poor ~; by/from/in smb's ~ с чьей-л. точки зрения; кругозор, поле зрения

F f

- fair** [feə] *n* yarmarka; muhtojlarga yordam bozori; ko'rgazma 1. *n* ярмарка; благотворительный базар; выставка
- fair** [feə] *a* halol, to'g'ri; odil, xolis; qonuniy, qoidali; yomon emas, durust; malla (sochli); ochiq (havo); qulay (muvofiq): ~ wind; to 2. *a* честный, справедливый; беспристрастный, законный; посредственный; белокурый; светлый; благовидный; благоприятный:

- be in the ~ way to smth (to do smth); the ~ sex (ayollar, xotin-qizlar); *adv* halollik bilan, to'g'ri: to play ~; xuddi, naq, qoq; tushunarli, dona-dona: to copy a letter out ~ xatni oqqa ko'chirmoq; *v* ochilib ketmoq (*ob-havo*)
- faith** [feɪθ] *n* ishonch, ishonish (to have ~ in smth); e'tiqod, imon, din: the Christian/the Mohammedan ~; maslak, dunyoqarash: political ~; sodiqlik; halollik
- fan** [fæn] *n* (buklama) yelpig'ich; ventilyator (electric ~)
- fauna** [ˈfɔ:nə] *n* fauna (ma'lum joy, davr hayvonot dunyosi)
- favoured** [ˈfeɪvəd] *a* afzal hisoblanmish, imtiyozli
- feature** [ˈfi:tʃə] *n pl* yuz tuzilishi: She had oriental ~s (Uning yuz tuzilishi sharqona edi); xususiyat, belgi; to'liqmetrajli film; *v* farqlamoq, farq qilmoq; tasvirlamoq; reklama qilmoq
- fee** [fi:] *n* qalam haqi (gonorar); moyana (oylik), haq; badal; soliq, boj, choy puli; *v* gonorar (haq) to'lamoq; choy puli bermoq
- fellow** [ˈfelou] *n* yigit(cha), o'spirin; tengqur; ~ citizen (vatandosh); ~ worker (hamkor); *v* juftini topmoq; do'stona munosabatda bo'lmoq
- female** [ˈfi:meɪl] *n* urg'ochi (moda) jinsiga mansub zot; *a* xotin-qizlarga oid; ~child (qiz bola); ~ relations (xotin-qiz qarindoshlar); ~ education (xotin-qizlar ta'limi)
- fertile** [ˈfɛ:taɪl] *a* serhosil; boy
- festivity** [fesˈtɪvɪti] *n* xushchaqchaqlik, o'yin-kulgi; vaqtichog'lik, bayram (Christmas festivities)
- figure** [ˈfɪgə] *n* raqam; diagramma, chizma; qomat; shaxs; tasvir; *a* ~ of speech (istiora, metafora)
- ~ wind (попутный ветер); to be in the ~ way to smth (to do smth) иметь шансы на что-л.; the ~ sex (прекрасный пол); *adv* честно: to play ~; точно, прямо, чисто, ясно: to copy a letter out ~ переписать письмо начисто; *v* проясняться (*o* погоде)
- вера, доверие (to have ~ in smth); религия; вероисповедание: the Christian/the Mohammedan ~; credo; убеждения, взгляды: political ~; честность, верность, лояльность веер; вентилятор (electric ~)
- фауна (совокупность видов животных на определенной территории) привилегированный, пользующийся преимуществами; предпочитаемый *n pl* черты лица: She had oriental ~s (У неё был восточный тип лица); особенность, признак, свойство; полнометражный фильм; *v* отличать(ся); изображать; рекламировать
- n* гонорар; вознаграждение; жалованье; взнос; сбор, пошлина; чаевые; *v* платить гонорар; давать на чай
- n* парень, малый; собрат; ~ citizen согражданин; ~ worker (партнёр); *v* найти пару; быть в дружеских отношениях
- n* самка, матка (*зоол.*); *a* женского пола, женский; ~ child (девочка); ~ relations (родственница); ~ education (женское образование)
- плодородный; богатый, изобильный; плодоносящий
- веселье, праздничность; празднество; торжества; праздник (Christmas festivities)
- цифра; диаграмма, чертёж; фигура; личность; изображение; телосложение; изображение; *a* ~ of speech (риторическая фигура, трон)

- figure-skating** [ˈfɪgə skeɪtɪŋ] *n* figurali uchish
- fill** [fɪl] *v* to'ldirmoq, to'lg'izmoq; limmo-lim qilmoq; yopmoq, tiqib bekitmoq, to'smoq; to'ydirmoq (They ~ed their guests); egal-lamoq (*bo'sh lavozimni*); bajar-moq (*vazifani*); quymoq (*idishga*)
- finance** [faɪˈnæns] *n* moliya, pul mablag'lari (a system of ~; Ministry of F.); *pl* daromad, pul, sarmoya (the ~s of a state); *v* mablag' bilan ta'minlamoq; kreditga sotmoq
- financier** [faɪˈnænsɪə] *n* finansist, sarmoyador, kapitalist
- firm** [fɜ:m] *a* qattiq (~ ground); mustahkam (~ nerves mustahkam asablar); o'zgarmas, barqaror, qat'iy (~ price); og'ishmaydigan, sidqidil, subutli (~ conviction qat'iy ishonch); ~ faith/belief (imoni but); ~ friends (sodiq do'stlar)
- fishery** [ˈfɪʃəri] *n* baliqchilik; baliq ovlaydigan joy; oyster ~ ustritsa (dengiz molluskasi) ovlanadigan joy
- fix** [fiks] *v* mahkamlamoq, biriktirmoq, yopishtirmoq (to ~ a shelf on a wall); tayinlamoq (to ~ a date); aniqlamoq, belgilamoq (The city of Homer's birth has never been ~ed Gomer tug'ilgan joy (shahar) haligacha aniqlangan emas); *AE* qilmoq: qo'y-moq, uyushtirmoq (to ~ a fire/a camp (olov yoqmoq/lager tashkil qilmoq); My mother asked me to ~ the table for the family dinner; tikilmoq: His mother ~ed him icily (sovuqqina); (xotirada) saqlab qolmoq: to ~ facts in one's mind; o'rnashmoq: He ~ed himself in New York (Nyu-Yorkka joylashib o'rnashib oldi)
- flat** [flæt] *a* tekis, silliq, ravon; yuz tuban (to fall ~ on the ground); sa-yoz (~ dish); poshnasi past (yo'q)
- fleet** [fli:t] *n* flot; the ~ (harbiy flot);
- фигурное катание
- наполнять(ся), заполнять(ся); переполнять; удовлетворять; насыщать (They ~ed their guests); занимать (*должность*); исполнять (*обязанности*); наливать, заправлять
- n* финансы, денежные отношения; (a system of ~; Ministry of F.); *pl* доходы (the ~s of a state); *v* финансировать; продавать в кредит
- финансист; капиталист
- твёрдый (~ ground); крепкий (~ nerves); устойчивый, стойкий (~ price); решительный; настойчивый (~ conviction); ~ faith/belief твердая вера; ~ friends (верные друзья)
- рыболовство; рыбный промысел; рыбные места; oyster ~ устричное поле
- укреплять, закреплять (to ~ a shelf on the wall); назначать (to ~ a date); определять, фиксировать (The city of Homer's birth has never been ~ed До сих пор не установлено, в каком городе родился Гомер); *AE* делать; устраивать (to ~ a fire/a camp развести огонь/разбить лагерь); My mother asked me to ~ the table for the family dinner; смотреть: His mother ~ed him icily (Мать смотрела на него ледяным взглядом); запечатлевать (*в памяти*): to ~ facts in one's mind (твёрдо запомнить факты); устроиться, поселиться: He ~ed himself in New York (устроился (осел) в Нью-Йорке)
- плоский, ровный, гладкий; плашмя (to fall ~ on the ground); неглубокий (~ dish плоское блюдо); без каблука, на низком каблуке
- n* флот; the ~ (военный флот);

- Admiral of the F.; flotiliya (fishing ~); park (*avtomobil, traktor*); ~ of the desert (cho'l kemalari = tuyalar karvoni); v (tez) o'tib ketmoq; (suv) yuzasida suzmoq
- Admiral of the F.; флотилия (fishing ~); парк (*автомобилей, тракторов*); ~ of the desert ("корабли пустыни" = караван верблюдов); v быстро протекать, миновать, проноситься; плыть по поверхности
- float** [flaʊt] *n* suzib yuruvchi (narsa); v suzib yurmoq, yuzasida bo'lmoq; suv bosmoq; suvga tushirmoq; ishga solmoq (tushirmoq), yordamlashmoq (*pul bilan*)
- поплавок, пробка; плавучая масса; v плавать, держаться на поверхности (*воды*); затоплять, наводнять; пускать в ход; обеспечивать поддержку (*деньгами*)
- flora** [ˈflɔ:rə] *n* flora (ma'lum joy, davr o'simliklar dunyosi)
- флора (совокупность видов растений на определённой территории)
- fluid** [ˈflu:ɪd] *n* suyuqlik; fluid (~ transmission gidrotransformator; suyuq; gazsimon; oquvchan (oqadigan); qo'nimsiz (ko'chib yuradigan): The opinions of the young are ~ (Yoshlikda fikr o'zgarib turadi); silliq (*nutq*)
- жидкость; флюид (~ transmission гидротрансформатор); жидкая, газообразная среда; а жидкий, текучий; газообразный; неустойчивый, изменяющийся
- The opinions of the young are ~ (В молодости люди часто меняют мнение); плавный (*о стиле речи*)
- foreground** [ˈfɔ:graʊnd] *n* oldingi plan (ko'rinish); avantsena (peshsahna)
- передний план (*картины*); авансцена (*театр*)
- foresaw** [ˈfɔ:'sɔ:] *past of* foresee
- (foresaw, foreseen) предвидеть;
- foresee** [ˈfɔ:'si:] v (foresaw, foreseen) oldindan ko'rmoq (payqamoq, sezmoq), bashorat qilmoq
- знать заранее
- foreseen** [ˈfɔ:'sɪ:n] *pp of* foresee
- прежний, бывший; предшествующий; прошедший; давний
- former** [ˈfɔ:mə] *n* sobiq, oldingi, o'tgan
- freezing** [ˈfri:ziŋ] *n* muzlash, yaxlab qolish; a muzlatuvchi, sovqotuvchi; sovuq, yaxdek
- замерзание; замораживание; а ледяной, холодный; замораживающий; охлаждающий
- frequency** [ˈfri:kwənsɪ] *n* tez-tez bo'lib (uchrab) turish; takrorlanib turish; chastota (high/low ~)
- частотность, частота; частое повторение; повторяемость (high/low ~)
- frequently** [ˈfri:kwəntli] *adv* tez-tez, doimo (to remind smb of smth ~)
- adv* часто, постоянно (to remind smb of smth ~)
- fried** [fraɪd] *a* qovurilgan (~fish/chicken/potatoes)
- жареный (~ fish/chicken/potatoes)
- frost** [frɒst] *n* sovuq, ayoz; v sovuq urmoq (*o'simlikni*); qirov bosmoq
- морозы, холода; иней; v побивать морозом (*растения*); покрывать глазурию; подмораживать
- frozen** [ˈfrɔ:zn] *a* muzlagan (yaxlagan); muzdek (juda sovuq)
- замёрзший, застывший; студёный; замороженный
- fuel** [fjuəl] *n* yoqilg'i; v yoqilg'i (yonilg'i) quymoq
- топливо, горючее; v заправлять горючим или топливом

- function** [ˈfʌŋ(k)ʃn] *v* ishlamoq, ishlab (yurib) turmoq; bajarmoq (vazifa, burchni) функционировать, действовать; работать; выполнять функции исполнять обязанности
- fund** [fʌnd] *n* fond, zaxira, qoʻr; kapital (the ~s of a bank); *pl* pul mablagʻlari (the ~s davlat qogʻoz puli; manba; tashkilot; *v* kapitalni qogʻoz pulga aylantirmoq; mablagʻ bilan taʼminlamoq; zaxira qilmoq) *n* фонд, запас; капитал (the ~s of a bank); *pl* денежные средства; the ~s государственные ценные бумаги; организация; *v* вкладывать капитал в ценные бумаги; финансировать; делать запас
- fur** [fə:] *n* moʻyna, teri; yung (jun); *pl* moʻyna kiyimlar мех, шерсть, шкура; *pl* меховые изделия

G g

- gang** [gæŋ] *n* See: Vocabulary; kompaniya; *v* guruh tuzmoq (tashkil qilmoq); guruhga kirmoq 1. *n* See: Vocabulary; банда, шайка; компания; *v* организовать бригаду (шайку); вступить в шайку
- gang** [gæŋ] *n* = gangue
- gangue** [gæŋ] *n* togʻ jinsi (~ mineral) жильная порода (~ mineral)
- garrison** [ˈgærɪsn] *n* gornizon (~ commander); *v* gornizon joylash-tirmoq; gornizon kiritmoq; gornizonga (xizmatiga) qoʻymoq *n* гарнизон (~ commander); *v* ставить войска, занимать войсками; назначать на гарнизонную службу
- gas** [gæs] *n* gaz (natural ~); to turn the ~ on (gazni ulamoq, yoqmoq); to turn the ~ off/out (gazni oʻchirmoq); *AE* benzin, yoqilgʻi, gazolin; ~ attack (ximiyaviy hujum); *v* ximiyaviy hujum qilmoq; gaz toʻldirmoq; gaz ajratib chiqarmoq; *AE* yoqilgʻi quymoq *n* газ (natural ~); to turn the ~ on (включить (зажечь газ); to turn the ~ off/out (выключить (погасить) газ); *AE* бензин, топливо, газолин; ~ attack (химическое нападение); *v* производить химическое нападение; наполнять газом; выделять газ; *AE* заправляться горючим
- gateway** [ˈgeɪtweɪ] *n* darvoza; qorqa; kirish; chiqish; kirishga ijozat ворота; вход; выход; подворотня; доступ
- generation** [dʒenəˈreɪʃn] *n* avlod, boʻgʻin, nasl (the rising ~; future ~s); a ~ ago = 30 years ago поколение (the rising ~; future ~s); a ~ ago = 30 years ago
- generosity** [dʒenəˈrɒsɪti] *n* muruvvat, himmat, oiljanoblik; aslzodalik (to show ~); sahiylik, hotamtoylik великодушие, благородство (to show ~); щедрость
- genetic(al)** [dʒɪˈnetɪk] *a* genetik (ke-lib chiqish bilan bogʻliq) генетический
- gentle** [ˈdʒentl] *a* muloyim, beozor, xushfeʼl; moʻtadil мягкий, добрый; тихий, спокойный
- giant** [ˈdʒaɪənt] *n* gigant (juda katta, azim (narsa); buyuk siymo, daho; a juda katta, ulkan, azim (a man of ~ strength)) *n* великан, гигант; исполин, титан; *a* громадный, гигантский, исполинский (a man of ~ strength)
- gifted** [ˈɡɪftɪd] *a* isteʼdodli, qobiliyatli одарённый, способный, талантливый

(~ poet/musician/scientist)	вый (~ poet/musician/scientist)
globe [gloub] <i>n</i> shar; the ~ yer shari; globus; <i>v</i> aylana yasamoq, aylana bo'lmoq	<i>n</i> шар; the ~ земной шар; глобус; <i>v</i> делать круглым; становиться круглым
glycerin(e) [ˈglisəˈn:n] <i>n</i> gliserin	глицерин
glycerol [ˈglisərəl] = glycerine	
gold [gould] <i>n</i> oltin, tilla (pure ~ toza oltin); oltin tanga, pul; boylik; oltinrang; <i>a</i> oltin(ga oid); ~ watch	<i>n</i> золото (pure ~ чистое золото); золотые монеты (деньги); богатство; золотистый цвет; <i>a</i> золотой; ~ watch
goldlooking [ˈgouldˈlʊkɪŋ] <i>a</i> oltinsimon, oltinmisol	золотистый (похожее на золото)
goodwill [ˈgudwɪl] <i>n</i> xayrixohlik, xush ko'rish; ezgu istak; moyillik	доброжелательность; расположение; добрая воля; готовность, рвение
graceful [ˈgreɪsf(u)l] <i>a</i> latif, nafis, nozik, kelishgan (go'zal); zebo, orasta, xushbichim	грациозный, изящный; приятный; элегантный
grain [greɪn] <i>n</i> don, urug' (wheat ~); gran = 0,065g; grena(i pakqurti urug'i); <i>v</i> maydalamoq (ezmoq); kristalla(n)moq	<i>n</i> зерно, семена (wheat ~); гран = 0,06 г; грена (яйца шелкопряда); <i>v</i> раздроблять; измельчать; кристаллизовать(ся)
grant [gra:nt] <i>v</i> sovg'a (hadya, tortiq) qilmoq; mukofotlamoq	<i>n</i> даровать, жаловать, дарить
grave [greɪv] <i>n</i> qabr, go'r, o'ra (kartoshka saqlash uchun); <i>v</i> o'yib naqsh solmoq (gravirovka qilmoq); yodda tutmoq (to ~ words)	<i>n</i> могила; яма (для хранения картошки); <i>v</i> гравировать, запечатлевать (to ~ words)
grave [greɪv] <i>a</i> jiddiy, muhim, asosli; noxush, qayg'uli, ayanch; qoramtir(rang); oddiy, kamtarin (kiyim)	серьёзный, веский, важный; мрачный, печальный; тёмный (о красках); скромный (о нарядах)
gravel [ˈgrævl] <i>n</i> shag'al; <i>v</i> shag'al to'kmoq	<i>n</i> гравий; крупный песок; <i>v</i> сыпать гравием, песком
grieve [gr:ɪv] <i>v</i> xafa qilmoq, ranjitmoq; qayg'urmoq	огорчать, печалить; горевать
groom [gru:(ə)m] <i>n</i> otliq malay; otboqar; qalliq (= bridegroom); <i>v</i> otga qaramoq; <i>AE</i> biror ish (faoliyat)ga tayyorlamoq	<i>n</i> грум, конюх; жених (=bridegroom); <i>v</i> чистить лошадь, ухаживать, холить; <i>AE</i> готовить к определённому роду деятельности
guarantee [ˈgærənʔi:] <i>n</i> kafolat(garantiya): with ~s for two years; without ~; garov: to leave smth as ~; What ~ can you offer?; kafil (Will you be my ~?); ~ test (sinov muddati)	<i>n</i> гарантия: with ~ for two years; without ~; залог: to leave smth. as ~; What ~ can you offer?; поручитель (Will you be my ~?); ~ test (испытательный срок)
guinea-pig [ˈɡɪniːpɪɡ] <i>n</i> dengiz cho'chqasi	морская свинка

H h

- haggis** ['hæɡɪs] *n* xaggis (qo'uy qorniga ichak-chavoq va ziravor solib pishirilgan shotlandlar taomi) хаггис (бараний рубец, начинённый потрохами со специями)
- handkerchief** ['hæŋkətʃɪf] *n* dastro-mol; ro'mol(cha) носовой платок; косынка
- handle** ['hændl] *n* band, tutqich, sop, dasta (the ~ of a door); bahona, vaj, ro'kach *n* ручка, рукоятка; (the ~ of a door); предлог, удобный случай
- handle** ['hændl] *v* muomala qilmoq, muomalada bo'lmoq; (qo'l bilan) tegmoq, qo'l urmoq; qo'lda ushlatmoq; muhokama qilmoq, izohlatmoq; boshqarmoq; *AE* savdo qilmoq *v* обращаться; трогать; держать в руках; касаться руками; трактовать, разбирать, обсуждать; управлять; регулировать; *AE* торговать
- handsomeness** ['hænsmənis] *n* chiroy, husn, ko'rk красота; статность
- harbour** ['hɑ:bə] *n* gavan, liman, bandargoh (ko'rfaz, qo'ltiq); boshpana; buzuqxona, o'g'rixona; *v* ko'rfazda turmoq, langar tashlab to'xtatmoq; panoh bermoq *n* гавань, порт (пролив); убежище, прибежище; притон; *v* стать на якорь; становиться в гавань; дать убежище, приютить
- hard-boiled** ['hɑ:ɪbɔɪld] *a* suvda pishirilgan (*tuxumga oid*); qattiqqo'l, qo'pol; qattiq; ~ eggs сваренный вкрутую (*o yajce*); жёсткий; грубый; ~ eggs крутое яйцо
- harmony** ['hɑ:məni] *n* garmoniya (hamohanglik, uyg'unlik); xushohanglik; muvofiqlik гармония; созвучие; благозвучие; согласованность
- Hawkeye** ['hɑ:kai] *n* *AE* (*hazil tariqasida*) „lochin ko'z“ = ayovalik, Ayova shtatida yashovchi *AE* “соколиный глаз” = житель штата Айова, айовец
- hazel** ['heɪzəl] 1. *n* o'rmon yong'og'i; yong'oqrang (och qizg'ish rang); *a* och qizg'ish, jigarrang (~ eyes); yong'oqdan yasalgan (qilingan) 1. *n* лесной орех; лещина обыкновенная; фундук; красновато-коричневый, светло-коричневый цвет; *a* ореховый; красновато(светло)-коричневый; карий (~ eyes карие глаза)
- hazel** ['heɪzəl] 2. *n* slanesli qum tosh 2. *n* сланцевый песчаник
- hasel-hen** ['heɪzəlhen] *n* bulduruq (qush), qorabovur рябчик
- heat** [hi:t] *n* issiq, jazirama: summer ~; issiq payt; issiqlik; *v* isi(t)moq, yoqmoq, qizitmoq *n* жара, зной; summer ~; пыл, горячность; *v* нагревать(ся); нагревать(ся); медленно накаливаться
- heavily** ['heɪvɪli] *adv* og'ir, mushkul; salmoqli; sekinlik bilan, lanj; kuchli; ko'p, mo'l тяжело; тягостно; медленно; сильно; много
- heel** [hi:l] *n* oyoq kafti (osti); oyoq *n* пятка; пята; каблук; задняя

- paypog'ining tagi; tovon; poshna; hayvonning keyingi oyog'i; v poshna qoqmoq (qo'ymoq); birovga er-gashmoq часть копыта; v ставить каблуки; ставить набойки; следовать за кем-л. по пятам
- helicopter** ['helikɔptə] n xelikopter (tik uchqich); v vertolyotda uchmoq; vertolyotda tashimoq и вертолет, вертолёт; v летать на вертолёте; перевозить на вертолёте
- hemisphere** ['hemisfɪə] n yarim shar: Northern/Southern/Western/Eastern H.; bosh miya va kichik miya yarimshari; soha: the ~ of one's knowledge (bilim (fan) sohasi) полушарие: Northern/Southern/Western/Eastern H.; полушарие головного мозга и мозжечка; сфера, область: the ~ of one's knowledge (область знаний)
- hen** [hen] n tovuq; makiyon: to keep ~s (tovuq boqmoq) курица; to keep ~s (разводить кур)
- hero** ['hɛrou] n qahramon: national ~; H. of Uzbekistan; the ~ of a story герой: national ~; H. of Uzbekistan: the ~ of a story
- hire** ['haɪə] n ijara, kira; v yolla(n)-moq; ijaraga olmoq/bermoq и наём; прокат, плата за наём, за прокат; v нанимать; снимать; брать напрокат
- hit** [hit] n zarb(a), urish; turtish; muvaffaqiyat, omad; achchiq (istehzoli) tanbeh; v zarba bermoq, urmoq и удар; толчок; успех, удача; саркастическое замечание; v ударять(ся)
- hog** [hɔg] n axta cho'chqa; AE cho'chqa; (oddiy) ovqat, rizq-ro'z; yosh ko'zi, (bir yashar) buqacha, novvos; AE 10 sentlik tanga; Hoover ~s „huver cho'chqalari“ (= uy quyolari); H. and Hominy State „Cho'chqamakkajo'xori shtati“ (= *Tennessee shtatining hazil nomi*); v eg(il)moq; to'ng'izlik (razillik) qilmoq и боров; AE свинья; простая пища; хлеб насущный; годовалый бычок; AE монета в 10 центов; Hoover ~s “гуверовы свиньи” (кролики); H. and Hominy State “Свино-кукурузный штат” (= шутивное название штата Теннесси); v выгибать спину; выгибаться дугой; поступать по-свински
- hollow** ['hɒləu] n bo'shlik, xolilik; kavak; jar(lik); a bo'sh, quruq; kavak; ~ ball; ~ tree; ~ tooth; kirtaygan, cho'kkan (~ eyes); (to feel ~ ochqamoq); behuda, bema'ni: ~ words/promise/victory; adv butunlay, batamom и пустота; впадина, углубление; пропасть; яма; a пустой, пустотельный; ~ ball; ~ tree; ~ tooth; впадный, ввалившийся (~ eyes); (to feel ~ голодный); несерьёзный (пустой): ~ words/promise/victory; adv полностью, целиком, до конца
- holy** ['houli] a muqaddas, tabarruk; ilohiy; gunohsiz, taqvodor; n qadam-jo, ziyoratgoh (muqaddas joy) a святой; священный; праведный, безгрешный; непорочный; и священное место; святыня
- hop** [hɒp] n sakrash, irg'ish, sapchish; v sakramoq, irg'imoq, hatlamoq; oqsamoq и прыжок; припрыгивание; скачок; подскок; v прыгать; подпрыгивать; скакать на одной ноге; вскакивать; хромать, прихрамывать
- household** ['haus(h)ould] n oila (a'zo- и семья; домоладцы; домашние;

- lari), bola-chaqa; ro'zg'or; the Royal H. saroy ayonlari (qirol saroyi ahli, qirol oilasi); a xonaki (xonadondagi), oilaviy, hayotiy (turmushdagi), xo'jalik (uy-ro'zg'or)ga oid; ~ soap (kir sovun); ~ goods uy-ro'zg'or mollari
- hugely** [ˈhju:dʒli] *adv* g'oyat, nihoyatda, favqulodda, juda ham (~ pleased benihoya mamnun/xursand)
- hungrily** [ˈhʌŋɡrɪli] *adv* och (holda), ochin-to'qin, ochko'zlik qilib: to eat ~
- hurrah, hurray** [huˈrɑ:, huˈreɪ] *int* ура (крик); соглашение (выражение радости, одобрения)
- hurricane** [ˈhʌrkən] *n* dovul, bo'ron
- hurt** [hɜ:t] *n* zarar, ziyon, shikast: to do - to smb; - to smb's health; What ~ can it do you? (Sizga nima ziyoni bor?); v og'ritmoq; zarari tegmoq, ziyon keltirmoq, shikast yetkazmoq; xafa qilmoq
- hymn** [hɪm] *n* cherkov gimni, diniy qo'shiq; v (cherkovda) gimnni aytmoq; ko'klarga ko'tarmoq, madhiya o'qimoq

I i

- idealistic** [aɪ dɪəˈlɪstɪk] *a* idealistik (orzu-xayollarga cho'mgan)
- illegally** [ɪˈlɪ:gəli] *adv* yashirincha, maxfiy tarzda, man qilingan; g'ayri qonuniy tarzda
- imagine** [ɪˈmædʒɪn] *v* tasavvur qilmoq, faraz qilmoq, ko'z oldiga keltirmoq; taxmin qilmoq; ... deb o'y-lamoq (hisoblamoq/topmoq); o'y-lab chiqarmoq; tushunib yetmoq
- imitate** [ɪˈmɪteɪt] *v* taqlid qilmoq, o'xshatmoq; nusxa ko'chirmoq; o'xshatib ishlamoq: to ~ smb's movements; to ~ a picture
- immediately** [ɪˈmɪ:djətli] *adv* darhol, zudlik bilan, ... zahoti, darrov, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri; ...bilanoq
- inclination** [ɪnklɪˈneɪʃn] *n* egilganlik; домашнее хозяйство; the Royal H. (Королевская семья); a домашний, семейный; бытовой, хозяйственный; ~ soap (хозяйственное мыло); ~ goods хозяйственные товары
- n* вред, ущерб; боль; рана; повреждение: to do - to smb; - to smb's health; What ~ can it do you? (Что это может вам повредить?); v причинять боль; повредить; причинить вред; обижать, оскорблять
- n* церковный гимн, псалом; v петь (церковные) гимны, псалмы; славословить, петь хвалу
- идеалистический
- незаконно, нелегально; противозаконно; неправомерно
- воображать, представлять себе; думать, предполагать, полагать; догадываться, понимать; выдумать, сочинять
- подражать, имитировать, копировать; подделывать: to ~ smb's movements; to ~ picture
- непосредственно; тотчас же; немедленно; как только
- наклонение, наклон; уклон;

- egilish, engashish; qiyalik, nishab- (lik); mayl, intilish
- income** [ˈɪnkəm] *n* daromad, kirim (kelish); ishlab topilgan pul (national/monthly ~); to raise/to add to one's ~; to have a good ~; a person of small ~
- inconvenience** [ɪnkənˈviːnjəns] *n* noqulaylik, o'ng'aysizlik, xijolat; *v* noqulay ahvolga solmoq/tushirmoq/qo'ymoq; xijolat qilmoq; qiynab qo'ymoq (I hope I do not ~ you)
- incorporate** [ɪnˈkɔːpɪt] *a* birlashgan, qo'shma; *v* [ɪnˈkɔːpreɪt] birlashtirmoq, o'z ichi-ga olmoq; qo'shmoq; qabul qilmoq (a'zolar qatoriga kiritmoq); qo'shilmog, aralashmoq
- increase** [ˈɪnkriːs] *n* o'sish, ko'pay-(tir)ish, osh(ir)ish, ort(tir)ish; *v* [ɪnˈkriːs] oshirmoq, kuchay(tir)moq, ko'pay(tir)moq, o's(tir)moq
- increasingly** [ɪnˈkriːsɪŋli] *adv* borgan sari, tobora
- indifference** [ɪnˈdɪfərəns] *n* befarqlik, loqaydlik, beparvolik, e'tiborsizlik
- industrialize** [ɪnˈdʌstriəlaɪz] *v* sanoatlashtirmoq (industrialashtirmoq)
- infection** [ɪnˈfektʃn] *n* infeksiya (kasallikning yuqishi); yuqumli kasal; yuqumlilik
- inflation** [ɪnˈfleɪʃn] *n* dam berib shishirish; ortiqcha kengaytirib yuborish; shishib ketganlik; inflyatsiya (pulning qadrsizlanishi)
- influence** [ˈɪnfluəns] *v* ta'sir etmoq/o'tkazmoq/qilmoq
- infrastructure** [ˈɪnfraˌstrʌktʃə] *n* infrastruktura (sistema ichidagi struktura/tuzilma); military ~ harbiy infrastruktura (mudofaa inshootlari, yo'llar va h. k.)
- ingredient** [ɪnˈɡrɪdʒənt] *n* tarkibiy qism (ingredient, komponent)
- initial** [ɪˈnɪʃl] *n* bosh harflar (so'zning boshidagi); *pl* ismi va otasi
- склон; откос, скат; склонность (в лечение)
доход(ы); приход; заработок; (national/monthly ~); to raise/to add to one's ~; to have a good ~; a person of small ~
- n* неудобство; беспокойство; *v* причинять неудобство; беспокоить, затруднять; (I hope I do not ~ you)
- a* соединённый; объединённый; нераздельный; *v* [ɪnˈkɔːpreɪt] объединять; включать; присоединять; принимать, включать в число членов; смешивать(ся)
- n* возрастание, рост; увеличение, умножение; прибавление; *v* [ɪnˈkriːs] увеличивать(ся), усиливать(ся); размножаться
- всё больше и больше; всё в большей и большей степени
- безразличие, равнодушие, индифферентность; беспристрастность; незначительность
- индустриализовывать, производить, проводить индустриализацию
- инфекция; заражение, инфицирование; зараза; заразительность
- надувание, раздувание; напленение (воздухом, газом); накачивание; вздутие, вздутость; инфляция
- влиять, оказывать влияние, действовать
- инфраструктура (подчинённая структура системы); military ~ (военная инфраструктура (оборонные сооружения, дороги и т. п.))
- составная часть, (ингредиент, компонент)
- начальная, заглавная буква; *pl* инициалы (начальная буква имени,

ismining bosh harflari	отчества, фамилии)
inland [ˈɪnlænd] <i>n</i> mamlakat ichkari- risi; mamlakat ichkarisida joylash- gan (~ town/sea); ichki (<i>savdo</i>); <i>adv</i> ichkariga, ichkarida (<i>mamlak- atga oid</i>)	<i>n</i> внутренняя часть страны; терри- тория, удалённая от моря (~ town/ sea); <i>a</i> расположенный внутри стра- ны; внутренний (<i>o</i> <i>torговле</i>); <i>adv</i> вглубь, внутрь/ внутри страны
inner [ˈɪnə] <i>a</i> ichki (~ door/room/part/ voice/life)	внутренний (~ door/room/part/voice/ life)
insect [ˈɪnsɛkt] <i>n</i> hasharot, qurt-qu- mursqa	насекомое
insight [ˈɪnsaɪt] <i>n</i> ziyraklik, farosat, fahm (<i>a</i> man of ~ farosatli odam); ichki his	проницательность; способность проникновения в сущность; понимание, интуиция (<i>a</i> man of ~ проницательный человек)
insulin [ˈɪnsjʊlɪn] <i>n</i> insulin (<i>farmasevtika</i>)	инсулин (<i>фармацевтика</i>)
insure [ɪnˈʃʊə] <i>v</i> sug'urta qilmoq; ehti- yotini qilib qo'ymoq; to ~ one's life/house; ta'min etmoq; to ~ (smb) success; himoya qilmoq	страховать(ся); застраховывать(ся); to ~ one's life/house; обеспечивать, гарантировать; to ~ (smb) success; уберечь
intellectual [ɪntəˈlektʃʊəl] <i>n</i> ziyoli (intelligent): the ~s intelligensiya: fikrlovchi odam; <i>a</i> aqliy, fikrlash (ta- fakkur)ga oid: ~ process/efforts/ person (being)	<i>n</i> интеллигент: the ~s интелли- генция: мыслящий человек; <i>a</i> умственный; интеллектуальный, мыслящий: ~ process/efforts/person (being)
intelligence [ɪnˈtɛlɪdʒəns] <i>n</i> aql, za- kovat, aqliy qobiliyat (yetuklik); ma'lumot, axborot	ум, интеллект; умственные спо- собности; разведка; информация
interior [ɪnˈtɪəriə] <i>n</i> ich(ki tomon), botin; ichkari (qism); ichki ish- lar (<i>davlatda</i>); <i>a</i> ichki (the ~ wall of a building); ~ city (mamlakat ichkarisidagi shahar); one's ~ life (shaxsiy hayoti)	<i>n</i> внутренность, внутренняя сто- рона, часть (<i>чего-л.</i>) внутренние дела (<i>государства</i>); <i>a</i> внутренний (the ~ wall of a building); ~ city (город, расположенный в глубине страны); one's ~ life (личная жизнь)
interpret [ɪnˈtɛ:pɪnt] <i>v</i> sharhlamoq, izoh- lamoq; talqin qilmoq; tushuntirib bermoq; (<i>og'zaki</i>) tarjima qilmoq; tarjimonlik qilmoq	толковать, интерпретировать, объ- яснять, переводить (<i>устно</i>); быть (устным) переводчиком
intervene [ɪntəˈvɛ:n] <i>v</i> yuz bermoq, sodir bo'lishmoq; aralashmoq, oraga tushmoq	происходить, иметь место; вме- шиваться, вступаться
invest [ɪnˈvɛst] <i>v</i> pul (kapital) qo'ymoq	помещать, вкладывать деньги, капитал
investment [ɪnˈves(t)mənt] <i>n</i> kapital (pul) qo'yish, pul sarflash	капиталовложение, помещение капитала, денег; инвестирование
Irish [ˈaɪərɪʃ] <i>n</i> irland; (the ~) irlan- diyaliklar, irlandiya xalqi; irland tili; <i>a</i> irland(iya)ga oid	<i>n</i> ирландец/ирландка; (the ~) ирландцы, ирландский народ; ирландский язык; <i>a</i> ирландский
Irishman [ˈaɪərɪʃmən] <i>n</i> irland	ирландец
iron-ore [ˈaɪəno:] <i>n</i> temir rudasi	железняк, железная руда

issue ['ɪsjuː, 'ɪjuː] *n* nashr (etish), chiqarish; juz (alohida nashr), son; *pl* foyda, daromad; natija, oqibat; (muhoqama, munozara qilinmish) masala
 выпуск, издание; номер, экземпляр; *pl* доходы, прибыли; исход, результат; предмет (*обсуждения, спора*)

J j

jealousy ['dʒeləsi] *n* rashk, qizg'inish; gumonsirash; hasad; kuyinchaklik
 ревность; подозрительность; зависть; заботливость, беспокойство
joy [dʒɔɪ] *n* xursandlik, quvonch, sevinch, shodlik, xushvaqtlik, vaqtichog'lik, surur, farah; zavq-shavq; *v* xursand qilmoq/bo'lmoq, vaqtni chog' qilmoq, quvonmoq
 радость, веселье, удовольствие; восторг, восхищение; *v* веселить(ся)

K k

karakul(e) ['kærək(j)u:l] *n* qorako'l (teri, qo'zi); ~ pelt qorako'l teri
 каракуль, каракульская порода овец; каракульская смушка; ~ pelt шкура каракуля
keeper ['ki:pə] *n* saqlovchi, astovchi, ehtiyot qiluvchi; qo'riqlovchi, soqchi; ega (sohib), mulkdor; nozir
 хранитель, смотритель; лесничий; собственник, владелец
keystone ['ki:stoun] *n* asos, negiz; tamal toshi
 краеугольный камень, основа
kindness ['kændnis] *n* yaxshilik, ezgulik; iltifot, samimiyat
 доброта, сердечность; благожелательность; одолжение, любезность

L l

landscape ['lænskeɪp] *n* landshaft, manzara (peyzaj)
 ландшафт; пейзаж
lark [lɑ:k] *n* to'rg'ay, so'fito'rg'ay; *v* hazillashmoq, ermak qilmoq, sho'xlik qilmoq
 жаворонок; *v* шутить, забавляться; веселиться
lawyer ['lɔːjə] *n* yurist, advokat, qonunshunos
 юрист; адвокат; законовед
lay [leɪ] *past of lie*
lead [led] *n* qo'rg'oshin
 свинец
leafy ['li:fi] *a* bargli, yaproq'li; serbarg
 лиственный; покрытый листьями; густолиственный; лиственный
legal ['li:gl] *a* huquqiy, yuridik; ~ person/adviser/document; sudga oid; qonuniy, oshkora (legal)
 юридический, правовой: ~ person/adviser/document; судебный; законный; легальный
legally ['li:gəli] *adv* qonunga binoan, ochiq (oshkora) holda
 законно, легально; на основании закона
lens [lenz] *n* linza; ~ of the eye ko'z gavhari
 линза; ~ of the eye хрусталик глаза

liberty [ˈlɪbətɪ] <i>n</i> ozodlik, hurriyat	свобода; воляность; воля
lie [laɪ] <i>v</i> (lay, lain) yotmoq	(lay, lain) лежать; расположиться
likely [ˈlaɪklɪ] <i>a</i> ehtimol, bo'lishi mumkin; o'rinli; <i>adv</i> ehtimol, balki, aftidan	<i>a</i> вероятный, возможный; правдоподобный; подходящий; <i>adv</i> вероятно; скорее всего; возможно
likewise [ˈlaɪkwɑɪz] <i>adv</i> ... o'xshab, xuddi ... dek, shuningdek	подобно, также; (и) более того
limit [ˈlɪmɪt] <i>n</i> chegara, chek, huddud; <i>v</i> chegaralamoq, chegara bo'lmoq	<i>n</i> граница, предел; рубеж; <i>v</i> ограничивать; ставить предел; служить границей, пределом
linen [ˈlɪnm] <i>a</i> zig'ir tolasidan to'qilgan: - manufacture (zig'ir tolasidan to'qilgan mol)	льняной: - manufacture льняное изделие
liner [ˈlaɪnə] <i>n</i> layner, odam tashiydigan (passajir) kema yoki samolyot	лайнер
link [lɪŋk] <i>n</i> halqa (<i>zanjirda</i>); aloqa	звено (<i>целу</i>); связь
liquid [ˈlɪkwɪd] <i>n</i> suyuqlik; <i>a</i> suyuq, oquvchan	<i>n</i> жидкость; <i>a</i> жидкий, текущий
literal [ˈlɪtrl] <i>a</i> harfiy; so'zma-so'z; aniq	буквенный; дословный, буквальный; точный
lizard [ˈlɪzəd] <i>n</i> kaltakesak	ящерица
live(-)stock [ˈlaɪvstɒk] <i>n</i> uy hayvonlari; ish hayvonlari	домашний скот, живой инвентарь; рабочий скот; рабочие животные
loan [ləʊn] <i>n</i> qarz (olish/berish); zayom; ssuda; <i>v</i> bermoq; ssuda bermoq	<i>n</i> заём; ссуда; взаймы; <i>v</i> давать взаймы; ссужать
location [ləʊ(ʊ)ˈkeɪʃn] <i>n</i> joyini aniqlash/topish; o'rnashgan joy; joylash(tir)ish	определение местонахождения, обнаружение; местоположение; расположение; размещение; поселение
lone [ləʊn] <i>a</i> yakka, yolg'iz, tanho	одинокий; уединённый
loud(-)speaker [ˈləʊdˈspɪ:kə] <i>n</i> radio-karnay	громкоговоритель, репродуктор (<i>радио</i>)
low-voltage [ˈləʊˈvəʊltɪdʒ] <i>n, a</i> past voltli(lik)	низковольт(ный)
lumber [ˈlʌmbə] <i>n</i> yog'och-taxta(lar); qurilish ashyo(lar)i	брёвна; лесоматериал; строительные материалы
lyre [ˈlaɪə] <i>n</i> lira (<i>muzika asbobi</i>); ilhom parisi	лира (<i>музыкальный инструмент</i>); лира (<i>символ поэтического творчества</i>)
lyre-bird [ˈlaɪəbɜːd] <i>n</i> liraqush (chumchuqsimon Avstraliya qushi)	лирохвост (<i>австралийская птица</i>)

M m

machination [mæˈkɪneɪʃn] <i>n</i> hiyla, nayrang, makr, firib (<i>maxinatsiya</i>)	махинация; интрига; козни
mafia [mæˈfiə] <i>n</i> mafiya	мафия
magnet [ˈmæɡnɪt] <i>n</i> magnit, ohanрабо; elektromagnit	магнит; притягательная сила; электромагнит
magnificent [mæɡˈnɪfɪsnt] <i>a</i> dabdaba-	великолепный, величественный

- li, hashamatli (~ poet ajoyib shoir) (- poet замечательный поэт)
- maid** [meid] *n* xizmatkor, oqsoch, cho'ri (to keep a ~); (voyaga yetgan) qiz (country ~ dehqon qiz); old ~ (qari qiz) служанка, горничная, прислуга (to keep a ~); девица (country ~ молдая крестьянка); old ~ старая дева
- mail** [meil] *v* pochtaga topshirmoq, pochta orqali jo'natmoq посылать по почте; сдавать на почту
- mainland** ['meɪnlænd] *n* materik (quruqlik); orollar orasida eng kattasi материк; большой остров (*среди группы небольших*)
- majestic** [mə'dʒestɪk] *a* ulug'vor, salobatli, basavlat, mahobatli величественный; величавый
- male** [meɪl] *n* erkak, kishi, er kishi; nar; *a* erkak(larga mansub): ~ child o'g'il bola и мужчина, лицо мужского пола; самец; *a* мужской, мужского пола: ~ child мальчик, ребенок мужского пола
- managerial** [mænə'dʒɪənl] *a* boshqaruvga oid, ma'muriy, direktorga oid; tashkiliy, uyushtiruvchi, tashkilotchilikka oid относящийся к управлению; административный, директорский; организаторский; организационный
- manual** ['mænjuəl] *n* dastur, qo'llanma; ma'lumotnoma; darslik; *a* qo'lga oid: ~ labour (qo'l(jismoniy) mehnati); ~ worker; ~ control (qo'l bilan boshqarish) и руководство; наставление; справочник; учебник; указатель; *a* ручной: ~ labour (физический труд); ~ worker работник физического труда; ~ control (ручное управление)
- manuscript** ['mænɪjuskript] *n* qo'l-yozma; the ~ of a book; *a* qo'lyozmadagi: ~ book/copy/map/note и рукопись; the ~ of a book; *a* рукописный: ~ book/copy/map/note
- map** [mæp] *n* See: Vocabulary; *v* xarita tuzmoq/chizmoq; xaritagatashirmoq; ~ out rejalashtirmoq и See: Vocabulary; *v* составлять, чертить карту; наносить на карту; ~ out составлять план, планировать
- maple** ['meɪpl] *n* zarang (daraxti); ~ sugar (klyondan olinadigan shakar); ~ leaf zarang bargi (*Kanada ramzi*) клён; ~ sugar (кленовый сахар); ~ leaf кленовый лист (*эмблема Канады*)
- march** [mɑ:tʃ] *v* marsh qilmoq, harbiycha qadam tashlab yurmoq; saf tortib yurmoq; to ~ smb to the door (chiqarib yubormoq) маршировать, двигаться походом; проходить торжественным маршем; вести строем; to ~ smb. to the door (выпроводить кого-л.)
- mayor** [meə] *n* mer (shahar hokimi) мэр
- meadow** ['medou] *n* maysazor, yaylov; *v* yaylovga joy (yer) qoldirmoq и луг, луговина; *v* оставлять землю под луг
- Мекка, мецца** [mekə] *n* Makka (Makka) mukarrama; sajda (sig'inish) joyi, muqaddas joy; ziyoratgoh; (musulmonlar) haj qiladigan joy; Stratford is the ~ of tourists (Stratford (*Shekspir vatani*) sayohatchilar zi- и Мекка; место поклонения, святое место; место паломничества (*мусульман*); Stratford is the ~ of tourists Стратфорд (*родина Шекспира*) ~ место паломничества туристов

- yoratgohidir)
- mechanized** [ˈmekənaɪzd] *a* mexanizatsiyalash(tiril)gan механизированный; автоматизированный
- media** [ˈmiːdɪə] *a pl of medium*
- median** [ˈmiːdʒən] *n* mediana; *a* oʻrtalik/oraliq(dagi) *n* медиана; *a* срединный, средний
- medieval** [medɪˈviːl] = medieval, Medieval
- medieval, Medieval** [medɪˈviːl] *a* oʻrtasr(larga oid) средневековый
- Mediterranean, the** [ˌmedɪtəˈreɪnjən] Средиземное море: the M. Sea
- n* Oʻrta (yer) dengiz: the M. Sea
- medium** [ˈmiːdʒəm] *n* (*pl*-dia) vosita, usul, yoʻl (*a* ~ for advertising reklama vositasi); Radio is a ~ of communication; mass communication media (ommaviy axborot vositalari; muhit (social ~)); oʻrtasi (oʻrta yer/joy), oʻrtalik: the happy ~ (ishning begʻalva tomoni, tinch ish); dallol, vositachi(lik): sold through the ~ of; *a* oʻrta(si/dagi); moʻtadil *n* (*pl*-dia) средство, способ; путь (*a* ~ for advertising средство рекламы); Radio is a ~ of communication; mass communication media (средства массовой информации); (окружающая) среда (social ~ общественно-бытовая среда); середина: the happy ~ (золотая середина); посредник; посредничество: sold through the ~ of; продано через посредника; *a* средний; промежуточный; умеренный
- medusa** [mɪˈdʒuːzə] *n* meduza; M. (*yunon mifologiyasida*) Meduza медуза; M. (*греческая мифология*) Медуза
- memoir** [ˈmemwɑː] *n* (qisqacha) tarjimayi hol; *pl* xotiranova, yodnoma (memuar); ilmiy maqola; *pl* ilmiy asarlar (majmui); taʼziyanoma, nekrolog (*gazetada*) краткая (авто)биография; *pl* мемуары, воспоминания; научная статья; *pl* учёные записки; некролог (*в газете*)
- mental** [ˈmentl] *a* aqliy: ~ powers (aqliy qobiliyat, aqli yetuklik); ~ work; xayoliy, fikriy; ruhiy (psixik): ~ disease/hospital/home/patient умственный; ~ powers (умственные способности); ~ work; мысленный; психический, душевный: ~ disease/hospital/home/patient
- merchant** [ˈmɑːtʃnt] *n* savdogar, tojir; *a* savdo-sotiqqa oid *n* купец; (оптовый) торговец; *a* торговый, коммерческий
- metaphor** [ˈmetəfə] *n* metafora, istiora, kinoya, majoz метафора; ирония, сарказм
- metaphoric(al)** [ˌmetəˈfɔːnk(l)] *a* metaforali, majoziy, kinoyali метафорический; иронический
- metropolitain** [ˌmetrəˈpɒlɪtn] *n* poytaxtda yashovchi; *a* poytaxt(ga oid) *n* житель столицы; *a* столичный; относящийся к столице
- midland** [ˈmɪdlənd] *n* mamlakat ichkarisi; *a* (dengizdan yiroq) mamlakat ichkarisiga oid; ichki (dengiz haqida) *n* внутренняя часть страны; *a* (удаленный от моря) расположенный внутри страны; внутренний (*o море*)
- mine** [maɪn] 1. *n* kon; *v* kon qa-

zimoq	v razrabatyvat' rudnik; dobyvat'
mine [main] 2. <i>n</i> mina; <i>v</i> mina qo'y- moq	2. <i>n</i> мина; <i>v</i> минировать, ставить мину
mineral-laden ['minrl'leɪdn] <i>a</i> mine- ralli (mineralga boy, minerali ko'p)	минеральный
miniature ['minjətʃə] <i>n</i> miniatyura; ~ painter (miniatyurist)	миниатюра; ~ painter (миниатю- рист)
mining ['maɪnɪŋ] <i>n</i> tog'-kon sohasi/ sanoati; tog'-kon ishlari	горное дело; горная промышлен- ность; ведение горных работ; раз- работка (<i>полезного ископаемого</i>)
ministry ['mɪnɪstri] <i>n</i> ministrlík (va- zirlik)	министерство
misconception ['mɪskən'sepʃn] <i>n</i> ang- lashilmovchilik, tushunmovchilik; noto'g'ri (xato) tushunish/tasavvur (qilish)	неправильное понимание, недора- зумение; неправильное представ- ление
missionary ['mɪʃnəri] <i>n</i> missioner (yerli xalqni o'z diniga o'tkazish uchun kelgan/yuborilgan shaxs); <i>a</i> missionerga oid	<i>n</i> миссионер; посланец, послан- ник; <i>a</i> миссионерский
misunderstanding ['mɪsʌndə'stændɪŋ] <i>n</i> noto'g'ri tushunish, fikrdosh bo'l- maslik, bir-birini tushunmaslik; oradan gap o'tish/qochish	неправильное понимание, отсут- ствие взаимопонимания; недоразумение; размолвка
moderate ['mɒdərɪt] <i>n</i> xolis (odam); <i>a</i> o'rtamiyona, mo'tadil, vazmin, basiq; <i>v</i> ['mɒdərənt] mo'tadillash- (tir)moq; o'zini tutmoq/tiymoq/ bosmoq	<i>n</i> умеренный человек; <i>a</i> умерен- ный, сдержанный; посредственный; <i>v</i> ['mɒdərənt] умѣрять; сдерживать; смягчать(ся); становиться умерен- ным
modest ['mɒdɪst] <i>a</i> kamtarin, sipo, iboli, tortinchoq, odobli: ~ girl; to be ~ in speech/in dress	скромный; сдержанный; застен- чивый; благопристойный; <i>a</i> ~ girl; to be ~ in speech/in dress
molybdenum (mɒ'libdɪnəm] <i>n</i> molib- den	молибден
monarch ['mɒnək] <i>n</i> monarx (hokimi mutlaq)	монарх; царь
monastery ['mɒnəstri] <i>n</i> (erkaklarga mo'ljalangan) monastir; monax (rohib)lar	(мужской) монастырь; монахи
monopoly [mɒ'nɒpəlɪ] <i>n</i> monopoliya, tanho egalik, alohida huquqlar: government ~ davlat monopoliyasi	монополия, исключительное право: government ~ государст- венная монополия
mood [mu:d] <i>n</i> ruhiy holat, kayfiyat, avzo: to be in a good/bad ~; <i>pl</i> tan- tiqlik; injiqlik; noz	расположение духа, настроение: to be in a good/bad ~; <i>pl</i> причуды, прихоти, капризы
motion ['mouʃn] <i>n</i> harakat; yurish: ~ picture (kinofilm)	движение; ход: ~ picture (кино- фильм, кинокартина)
multiculinary ['mʌltɪ'kʌlɪnəri] <i>a</i> xilma-	кулинария разнообразных блюд

- xil ovqatlar pishiriladigan (~ restaurant) (~ restaurant)
- multicultural** [ˈmʌltɪˈkʌltʃrəl] *a* turli madaniyatlarga oid (turli xalqlar madaniyati qorishmasiga oid) разнокультурный; относящийся к различным культурам
- municipal** [mjuˈnɪsɪpl] *a* munitsipal/shaharga oid, ijtimoiy, (jamoat): ~ administration/buildings; oʻz-oʻzini boshqaruvchi муниципальный, городской; общественный: ~ administration/buildings; самоуправляющийся
- musk-rat** [ˈmʌskræt] *n* ondatra; suv kalamushi ондатра, мускусная крыса
- mute** [mju:t] *a* soqov, tilsiz, gung, gapirmas; ~ consonant oʻqilmaydigan undosh (harf) немой; безмолвный, молчаливый; ~ consonant немой согласный (*o bukkve*)

N n

- naturalization** [ˌnætʃrəl(a)ɪˈzeɪʃn] *n* naturalizatsiya (chet ellikni fuqarolikka qabul qilish); akklimatizatsiya (*oʻsimlik va hayvonlarni yangi sharoitga moslashishi*); soʻz, urf-odat kabilarning oʻzlashtiri(li)shi натурализация, принятие (*иностраница*) в гражданство; акклиматизация (*растений, животных*); заимствование (*слова, обычая*)
- naval** [ˈneɪvəl] *a* harbiy-dengiz/flotga oid; *AE N.* Secretary Harbiy-dengiz ministri (vaziri), ~ architect (kemasoz) военно-морской; флотский; морской; *AE N.* Secretary военно-морской министр, ~ architect военный кораблестроитель
- navy** [neɪvi] *n* harbiy-dengiz floti; the Royal N. Buyuk Britaniya harbiy-dengiz floti; *AE N.* Department Harbiy-dengiz ministriligi; *AuE N.* Office Harbiy-dengiz ministriligi военно-морской флот; The Royal N. военно-морской флот Великобритании; *AE N.* Department (Министерство военно-морского флота); *AuE N.* Office Министерство военно-морского флота
- near(-)by** [ˈniəbaɪ] *a* yaqin, qoʻshni: ~ neighbours yaqin qoʻshnilar; *adv* yaqin joyda, shu atrofda, yaqin orada, yonma-yon, uzoq emas а соседний; близкий: ~ neighbours ближайшие соседи; *adv* неподалёку, поблизости, недалеко, по-соседству
- neck** [nek] *n* boʻyin, gardan шея
- nerve** [nɜ:v] *n* nerv, asab; *pl* nerv sistemasi: to get on smb's ~ (nerviga tegmoq, gʻashini keltirmoq); Good laws are the ~s of a state (Yaxshi qonunlar — davlatning tayanchidir); *v* kuch, jasorat bagʻishlamoq нерв; *pl* нервы, нервная система; to get on smb's ~ (действовать кому-л. на нервы); Good laws are the ~s of a state (Хорошие законы — основа государства); *v* придавать силу, мужество, решимость
- nightingale** [ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl] *n* bulbul; to sing like a ~ (bulbuldek sayramoq, gapdonlik qilmoq) соловей; to sing like a ~ ~ заливаться соловьём
- non-human** [ˈnɒnˈhju:mən] *n* odam-и, а не принадлежащий к челове-

- zoddan boshqa(lari); *a* odamga xos emas
- non-metal** [ˈnɒnˈmetl] *n* nometal(lar); *n/a* неметалл(ический)
a metall emas
- nonmetropolitan** [ˈnɒnˌmetrəˈpɒlɪtn] *n* poytaxtdan tashqari; *a* poytaxt emas
- normal** [ˈnɔːml] *n* normal (tabiiy) holat; *a* normadagi, oddiy, odatiy, rejadagi
- notice** [ˈnəʊtɪs] *n* bildirish, xabaroma, eʼlon; eʼtibor berish; xabar; v eʼtibor bermoq; taʼkidlamoq; koʻrib (koʻzi tushib) qolmoq
- nowaday(s)** [ˈnaʊədəɪz] *adv* zamonamizda, davrimizda, endilikda, hozir
- nuclear** [ˈnjuːklɪə] *a* yadroviy, yadro quroliga oid: ~ physics/tests/age/war/umbrella
- numerous** [ˈnjuːmɪs] *a* koʻp sonli, talay: ~ family/army/class/visitors
- nutrition** [njuː(ː)ˈtrɪʃn] *n* ovqat, oziq, taom; oziqlanish, ovqatlanish

О о

- oak** [oʊk] *n* dub, eman, bolut
- oak-tree** [ˈoʊktriː] = oak
- oat** [aʊt] *n* *pl* suli
- officer** [ˈɒfɪsə] *n* mansabdor, amaldor, toʻra; ofitser (zobit); komandir
- official** [əˈfɪʃl] *n* amaldor, mansabdor, toʻra, bank/davlat xizmatchisi; *a* See: Vocabulary
- oil** [ɔɪl] *n* yogʻ, moy: cottonseed ~ (paxta/chigit yogʻi); ~ of almonds [ˈɑːmændz] bodom yogʻi; neft; neft mahsulotlari; moylash material; *AE* xushomad; pul; v moylamoq
- operate** [ˈɒpəreɪt] *v* ishlab turmoq, ishlamoq; taʼsir qilmoq; operatsiya qilmoq; boshqarmoq (to ~ a car/a factory)
- opposite** [ˈɒpəzɪt] *n* teskarilik; aksi boʻlish(lik): quite (just) the ~ aksincha; Black and white are ~ s; *a* qarshidagi, roʻparadagi: the ~ side of the street; teskari: the ~ way;
- дуб
- pl* овёс
- чиновник, должностное лицо; служащий, сотрудник (*учреждения*); офицер; командир
- n* должностное лицо; чиновник; служащий (*государственный, банковский*); *a* See: Vocabulary
- масло: cottonseed ~ (хлопковое масло); ~ of almonds [ˈɑːmændz] миндальное масло; нефть: нефтепродукт; смазочный материал; *AE* лезть; деньги; v смазывать
- действовать, работать; оказывать влияние; воздействовать; делать операцию, оперировать; управлять (to ~ a car/a factory)
- n* противоположность: quite (just) the ~ как раз наоборот, прямо противоположное; Black and white are ~s; *a* находящийся напротив; the ~ side of the street; проти-

<i>adv</i> qarshisida, ro'parama-ro'para: to sit ~; <i>prp</i> qarshi; <i>teskari</i> : We sat ~ each other	воположный: the ~ way; <i>adv/prp</i> напротив, против: We sat ~ each other
orange ['ɔ:ɪn(d)ʒ] <i>n</i> apelsin; <i>a</i> to'q sarig, apelsin rang	<i>n</i> апельсин; <i>a</i> оранжевый; апельсинный; апельсиновый
orchard ['ɔ:tʃəd] <i>n</i> mevazor (bog'); <i>AE</i> mevali daraxt(lar)	фруктовый сад; <i>AE</i> фруктовые деревья
order ['ɔ:də] <i>v</i> buyurmoq, buyruq (farmoyish) bermog; yubormog, jo'natmog; (dori)yoziq bermog; buyurtma qilmoq	приказывать; распоряжаться; направлять, посылать; прописывать (<i>лекарство</i>); заказывать
ordinary ['ɔ:dɪnɪ] <i>a</i> oddiy, odatdagi, jo'n, o'rta miyona	обычный, обыкновенный; ординарный; посредственный
ore [ɔ:] <i>n</i> ruda: iron ~ temir rudasi	руда: iron ~ железная руда
orient ['ɔ:ɪnɪnt] <i>n</i> (the O.) Sharq (mamlakatlari); <i>a</i> sharqiy; <i>v</i> ['ɔ:ɪnɪnt] yo'l ko'rsatmog, to'g'rilamog; yo'nalishni aniqlamog, bilmog, tushunmog	<i>n</i> (the O.) Восток (страны Востока); <i>a</i> восточный; <i>v</i> ['ɔ:ɪnɪnt] ориентировать, определять местонахождение
outer ['aʊtə] <i>a</i> tashqi, sirtqi, tashqaridagi; markazdan uzoqdagi: the ~ rooms (chekkadagi xonalar)	внешний, наружный; отдалённый (от центра); the ~ rooms (крайние комнаты)
output ['aʊtpʊt] <i>n</i> mahsulot; mahsulot ishlab chiqarish; unumdorlik; (yer osti boyliklarini) qazib olish	продукция; выпуск; выработка; производительность; добыча (<i>полезные ископаемые</i>)
oven ['ʌvən] <i>n</i> pechka, duhovka	печь; духовка
overhear [oʊvə'hiə] <i>v</i> (overheard) (sezdirmay) eshitib olmog (turmog)	(overheard) подслушивать; нечаянно услышать; неволью услышать
overheard [oʊvə'hɛəd] <i>past, pp of</i> overhear	
oversea(s) [oʊvə'si:(z)] <i>a</i> dengiz (okean) orti, xorijiy: ~ trade (tashqi savdo); ~ territories (dengiz/okean orti hududlar); <i>adv</i> dengiz ortida(ga), chet el/mamlakatda(ga): to go ~ dengiz ortiga (osha) bormog, okean ortiga (kesib, bosib) o'tmog	<i>a</i> заморский, заокеанский, заграничный: ~ trade (внешняя торговля); ~ territories (заморские территории); <i>adv</i> за границей, за границу; за морем, через море; to go ~ ехать за море; пересечь океан
owe [ou] <i>v</i> qarzdor bo'lmog; to ~ smb \$10 kimgadir 10 dollar qarzdor bo'lmog; ma'naviy qarzdor bo'lmog (I ~ you my best thanks Men sizga chuqur minnatdorchilik bildiraman)	быть должным, задолжать; быть обязанным; to ~ \$ 10 задолжать кому-л. 10 долларов; иметь моральный долг (I ~ you my best thanks Я приношу вам свою глубокую благодарность)
oyster ['ɔɪstə] <i>n</i> ustritsa (dengiz molluskasi)	устрица (морской моллюск)

P p

pace [peɪs] *n* qadam, odim; geometrical ~ = about five feet (*uzunlik* about five feet (*мера длины*); ско-

<i>o'Ichovi</i> ;	tezlik, sur'at: to go at a good ~ (tez/yaxshi qadam tashlab yurmoq); to hold a hot ~ tez yurmoq; to put on ~ (qadamni tezlashtirmoq); qadam tashlash, oyoq olish; maydoncha; v qadam tashlamoq, yurib turmoq	рость, темп; to go at a good ~ (идти хорошим шагом); to hold a hot ~ быстро идти; to put on ~ (прибавить шаг); поступь, походка; площадка, платформа; v шагать, расхаживать; ходить взад и вперед
packing [ˈpækɪŋ] <i>n</i>	o'rash, solish, joylash; taxlash; berkitish, konservash	упаковка, укладка; укупорка, уплотнение; консервирование
palm [pɑ:m] 1. <i>n</i>	palma; palma novdasi (<i>g'alaba ramzi</i>)	1. <i>n</i> пальма; пальмовая ветвь (<i>символ победы</i>)
palm [pɑ:m] 2. <i>n</i>	kaft (<i>qo'lniki</i>); hovuch, siqim (bir siqim); v qo'lga yashirmoq; kaft bilan silamoq; o'z tomoniga og'dirmoq, pora berib sotib olmoq	2. <i>n</i> ладонь; горсть; v прятать в руке (карты); гладить ладонью; подкупать (<i>взяткой</i>)
pan [pæn] <i>n</i>	kastrulka; tova; tog'ora(cha)	кастрюля, сковорода; таз; чашка
paramilitary [ˌpærə'mɪlɪtri] <i>a</i>	yarim harbiy, harbiylashgan	полувоенный, военизированный
partner [ˈpɑ:ɪnə] <i>n</i>	ishtirokchi, sherik, kompanyon, partnyor; ~ in life rafiq(a); v sherik (partnyor) bo'lmoq	<i>n</i> участник, соучастник; компаньон, партнёр; ~ in life супруг(а); v быть партнёром
pastime [ˈpa:stɑɪm] <i>n</i>	vaqtichog'lik, o'yin-kulgi: sports and ~ sport o'yinlari va o'yin-kulgu	<i>n</i> приятное времяпрепровождение; развлечение: sports and ~s спортивные игры и развлечения
peach [pi:tʃ] <i>n</i>	shaftoli	персик
peak [pi:k] <i>n</i>	cho'qqi (<i>tog'da</i>); yuqori nuqta; v (qirradi) chiqib turmoq	<i>n</i> пик, остроконечная вершина; высшая точка; v выступать (<i>острием</i>); выдаваться
peak [pi:k] <i>v</i>	zailashmoq, kuchsizlashmoq	чахнуть, слабеть
peanut [ˈpi:nʌt] <i>n</i>	yer yong'oq	земляной орех, арахис
pelican [ˈpelɪkən] <i>n</i>	saqoqush, bir-qozon	пеликан
pelt [pelt] 1. <i>n</i>	teri, charm	1. <i>n</i> шкура, кожа
pelt [pelt] 2. <i>n</i>	otish, uloqtirish, irg'itish; qattiq zarba; v otmoq, uloqtirmoq, irg'itmoq; urmoq	2. <i>n</i> бросание, швыряние; сильный удар; v бросать, швырять; бить, колотить
perseverance [ˌpɜ:sə'veɪərəns] <i>n</i>	qat'iyat, sabot	упорство, настойчивость, стойкость
personality [ˌpɜ:sə'nælɪti] <i>n</i>	shaxsiyat (individ), shaxs; taniqli/atoqli shaxs, arbob; kimsa; zot; yuridik shaxs	личность, индивидуальность; известная, выдающаяся личность; персона; особа, деятель; правовое лицо
pertaining to [pə:(:)'teɪnɪŋtə] <i>ppr</i>	nisbatan, xususida; to'g'risida	относительно, в отношении

- physical** [ˈfɪzɪkəl] *a* jismoniy, moddiy: физический, материальный; ~ force; ~ development/education; ~ tabiiy, fizikaviy; ~ development/education; телесный, физический
- pine(-)apple** [ˈpaɪn æpl] *n* ananas
- pine-tree** [ˈpaɪntri:] *n* qarag'ay сосна
- piper** [ˈpaɪpə] *n* volinkachi (volinka volynshnik; dudka (qamishsurnay) dudochnik; igrauyshiy na svireli) на свирели
- place** [pleɪs] *v* qo'ymoq; joyla(shtir)-moq, o'rnatmoq; joyini belgilamoq ставить; помещать; размещать; определять местоположение
- plain** [pleɪn] *n* tekislik (tekis yer); *a* sodda (ortiqcha bezaksiz); ochiq, oshkora; tushunarli; silliq (*soch*); sidirg'a: ~ silk; to'g'ri: ~ answer; xunuk: ~ face; tekis; ~ ground *n* равнина; *a* ясный; понятный; очевидный; прямой, откровенный; гладкий (*o volosax*); одноцветный: ~ silk; правильный: ~ answer; некрасивый: ~ face; ровный: ~ ground
- plantation** [plænˈteɪʃn] *n* daraxtzor; plantatsiya; sugar/tea/cotton ~ (shakarqamish, choy, paxta ekilgan joy) (лесо-)насаждение; плантация; sugar/tea/cotton ~ сахарная/чайная/хлопковая плантация
- plastic** [ˈplæstɪk] *n* plastik; plastmassa; *a* plastik (jismlar); ~ material (plastmassa); ~ images (portretlar); ~ operation (plastik operatsiya) *n* пластик; пластмасса; *a* пластичный; пластический; ~ material (plastmassa); ~ images (скульптурные изображения (портреты)); ~ operation (пластическая операция)
- plateau** [ˈplætəu] *n* plato (yassi tog'lik, tepalik) плато, плоская возвышенность, плоскогорье
- plenty** [ˈplenti] *n* mo'l-ko'llik, serob(gar)chilik, to'kinchilik; *a* mo'l, ko'p(gina), talay; *adv* bemaol, yetarli(cha); to'la, ancha *n* изобилие; достаток; *a* обильный; многочисленный; *adv* вполне; довольно; изрядно, достаточно
- plywood** [ˈplaiwud] *n* (zarang) faner (клеёная) фанера
- pocket** [ˈpɒkɪt] *n* cho'ntak, kissa; *v* cho'ntakka solmoq; cho'ntakka urmoq; foyda olmoq *n* карман; кармашек; *v* класть в карман; прикарманивать (присваивать); получить прибыль, заработать
- point** [pɔɪnt] *v* (qo'l bilan) ko'rsatmoq; ishora qilmoq; mo'ljalga (nishonga) olmoq; guvohlik bermoq, shohidlik qilmoq, aytmoq, tasdiqlamoq; intilmoq, urinmoq (qaratilmoq); tinish belgisi qo'ymoq показывать (*пальцем, рукой*); указывать; прицеливаться; свидетельствовать, гонорить (*o ch'm-l.*); стремиться, иметь целью; ставить знаки препинания
- politician** [pəliˈtɪʃn] *n* siyosatchi, siyosatdon; siyosiy va davlat arbobi; *AE* (beqaror) siyosatboz (politikan) политик; государственный, политический деятель; *AE* политикан, политический интриган
- poll** [pəʊl] *n* saylovchilar ro'yxati; ovozlarni sanab chiqish; ovoz berish natijasi; ovoz berish; so'rov; public opinion ~ (jamoatchilik fikri) список избирателей; подсчёт голосов; результат голосования; голосование, баллотировка; опрос; public opinion ~ опрос обществен-

rini (so'rov orqali) bilish); <i>pl AE</i>	ного мнения; <i>pl AE</i> избирательный
saylov punkti; saylovchilarni ro'y-xatga olish	пункт; регистрация избирателей
pollution [pə'ɫ(j)uːʃn] <i>n</i> ifloslanish; tahqirlash, rasvo qilish; yomon yo'lga kirib ketish	загрязнение; осквернение; развращение
polygamy [pə'liɡəmi] <i>n</i> poligamiya, ko'p xotinlik, ko'p xotin olish	полигамия, многобрачие
pomegranate [ˈpɒm'græni] <i>n</i> anor	гранат, гранатник
pop-corn [ˈpɒpkɔːn] <i>n</i> (yoriladigan) makkajo'xori (popkorn)	кукуруза (попкорн)
popularity [ˈpɒpjʊ'lærɪti] <i>n</i> omma-boplik; dongdorlik, mashhurlik	популярность; распространённость
populous [ˈpɒpjʊləs] <i>a</i> serodam, gavjum; aholisi zich	(много)людный; густонаселённый
portion [ˈpɔːʃn] <i>n</i> qism, bo'lak, hissa; ulush; sep; portsiya; taqdir, nasiba; <i>v</i> (qismlarga) bo'lmoq, taqsimlamoq; sep bermoq	<i>n</i> часть, доля; приданое; порция; удел; <i>v</i> делить на части, на доли; давать приданое
post [pəʊst] <i>n</i> lavozim, mansab, amal, vazifa, o'rin; soqchi, kuzatish joyi (post); <i>AE</i> garnizon; boshqarish pulti; blokpost	пост, должность; позиция; <i>AE</i> гарнизон; пульт управления; блокпост
postal [ˈpəʊstl] <i>a</i> pochta(ga oid)	почтовый
poverty [ˈpɒvəti] <i>n</i> kambag'al(chi)lik, nochorlik, qashshoqlik, yo'qchilik; yetishmovchilik: <i>P. is no sin</i> kambag'allik ayb emas	бедность, нищета: скуд(н)ость; нехватка: <i>P. is no sin</i> Бедность — не порок
practise [ˈpræktɪs] <i>v</i> mashq qilmoq, qo'lla(n)moq; tatbiq qilmoq, amalda sinamoq	тренироваться, упражняться, практиковаться; осуществлять, применять на практике
prairie [ˈpreəri] <i>n</i> cho'l (preriya); <i>P. States</i> Preriyalar shtatlari (= <i>Illinois, Viskonsin, Ayova va Minnesota</i>)	прерия, степь; <i>P. States</i> штаты Прерий (<i>Иллинойс, Висконсин, Айова и Миннесота</i>)
preparatory [prɪ'pærətɪ] <i>a</i> tayyorlov, tayyorgarlik, dastlabki, oldindan	подготовительный, przygotowательный, предварительный
presence [ˈprezəns] <i>n</i> qatnashish; hozir(bor) bo'lish, ishtirok; borlik (mavjudlik), hozirlik; qad-qomat, bo'ybast, andom	присутствие; наличие; осанка; внешность
preservation [ˌprezə'veɪʃn] <i>n</i> saqlash, ehtiyot qilish; saqlanganlik, konservatsiya (buzilmaydigan) qilish	сохранение; сохранность; презервирование, консервирование
preside [prɪ'zaid] <i>v</i> raislik qilmoq; boshqarmoq	председательствовать; осуществлять контроль, руководство
press [pres] <i>n</i> matbuot: periodical/daily ~ (vaqtli/kundalik matbuot); freedom (liberty) of the ~ (mat-	пресса, печать: periodical/daily ~ (периодическая/ежедневная печать); freedom (liberty) of the ~

- buot erkinligi); bos(tir)ish; nashr qil(dir)ish (to be in the ~) (свобода печати); печатание (to be in the ~)
- pressure** [ˈpreʃə] *n* bosim: blood ~ (See: blood) давление; blood ~ (See: blood)
- pretty** [ˈprɪti] *a* dilbar, yoqimli (yoqimtoy), goʻzal, zebo, koʻrkam милый, прелестный; привлекательный; приятный, хороший
- prevail** [priˈveɪl] *v* ustun kelmoq, ortiq boʻlmoq (вос)торжествовать, одержать победу; преобладать, превалировать
- prevent** [priˈvent] *v* oldini olmoq; ehtiyot qilmoq; toʻsqinlik (mone-lik) qilmoq; yoʻl qoʻymaslik предотвращать; предохранять; мешать, препятствовать, не допускать
- previously** [ˈpri:vjəʃli] *adv* oldindan, ilgari, avvaldan, barvaqt, erta-(roq) предварительно, заранее; ранее
- primary** [ˈpraɪməri] *n* ulkan ahamiyat kasb etadigan narsa; dastlabki saylov(lar); *a* boshlangʻich, dastlabki, ilk; asosiy, muhim и что-л. имеющее первостепенное значение; предварительные выборы; *a* первоначальный; самый ранний; начальный; основной
- prime** [praɪm] *n* boshlanish; yaxshi davri; yaxshi qismi; *a* dastlabki, boshlangʻich, ilk; asosiy, muhim, bosh; aʻlo, eng yaxshi; *v* alanga oldirmoq, joʻsh kiritmoq; yoqilgʻi quymoq; toʻydirmoq; oldindan taʻminlamoq и начало, начальный период; лучшая часть; *a* первоначальный, первичный, исходный; главный, важнейший; отличный, первоклассный, лучшего качества; *v* воспламенить; заправлять; накормить; заранее снабжать (сведениями)
- principally** [ˈprɪnsɪpəlɪ] *adv* asosan, koʻpincha, ayniqsa главным образом, преимущественно
- priority** [praɪˈɔːrɪti] *n* birinchilik, birinchi oʻrin, ustunlik; ustuvorlik; yuqorilik; zarurlik приоритет; старшинство, первенство; предшествование
- procedure** [prəˈsi:dʒə] *n* protsedura (qilinadigan ish tartibi; davola(ni)sh tadbiri; ish uslubi); sud ishi процедура; судебное производство
- process** [ˈprəʊses] *n* jarayon, borishi (the ~ of development); sudga chaqirish, sud jarayoni; *v* ish qoʻzgʻamoq и процесс, ход развития (the ~ of development); вызов в суд, судебный процесс; *v* возбуждать дело, начинать процесс
- procession** [prəˈseɪʃn] *n* marosim (tantalani yurish, protsessiya), kortej; *v* protsessiyada qatnashmoq и процессия, шествие, кортеж; *v* участвовать в процессии
- producer** [prəˈdju:sə] *n* ishlab chiqaruvchi; prodyuser (sahnalashtiruvchi rejissyor); *AE* kinostudiya egasi производитель; изготовитель; продюсер (режиссёр-постановщик); *AE* владелец киностудии
- profit** [ˈprɒfɪt] *n* foyda, manfaat, bahra; daromad; *v* foyda keltirmoq, foydasi boʻlmoq; foydalanmoq; foyda olmoq и польза, выгода; доход, прибыль; *v* приносить пользу, быть полезным; пользоваться, воспользоваться; получать прибыль

- project** [ˈprɒdʒekt] *n* loyiha, reja; yangi qurilish; *v* [prəˈdʒekt] lo-yihalamoq, rejalashtirmoq
- Prometheus** [prəˈmiːθjuːs] *n* Прометей
- prominent** [ˈprɒmɪnənt] *a* chiqib (koʻrinib) turgan: ~ teeth; qavariq, doʻng; koʻzga tashlanadigan, koʻrinarli; mashhur, atoqli: ~ scientists
- promote** [prəˈmout] *v* martabasini oshirmoq, (yuqori) koʻtarmoq; imkon tugʻdirmoq, yordam qilmoq, ragʻbatlantirmoq
- proper** [ˈprɒpə] *a* oʻziga xos, tegishli; odobli, tarbiyali; tor maʼnodagi (oʻz, bevosita); ~ noun (name)
- proprietor** [prəˈpraɪətə] *n* mulkdor, ega, xoʻjayin: landed ~ (yer egasi, zamindor)
- propulsion** [prəˈpʌlʃn] *n* olgʻa harakat (qilish); harakatga keltirish (kuchi); propulsiya (*meditsinada*)
- protection** [prəˈtekʃn] *n* himoya, muhofaza, saqlash, ehtiyot qilish; homiylik (qilish)
- Protestant** [ˈprɒtɪst(ə)nt] 1. *n*, *a* protestant (mazhab va shu mazhabdagi odam)
- protestant** [ˈprɒtɪst(ə)nt] 2. *n* porozilik bildiruvchi kishi; *a* eʼtiroz bildiruvchi
- proud** [praʊd] *a* gʻururli, izzat-nafsli, oʻz qadr-qimmatini biladigan, magʻrur; manman, dimogʻdor, takabbur
- prove** [pruːv] *v* isbotlamoq, koʻrsatmoq (hujjat); sinab (tekshirib) koʻrmoq
- provide** [prəˈvaɪd] *v* taʼminlamoq, jihozlamoq, yetkazib bermoq; gʻamlamoq (tayyorlab qoʻymoq); bermoq (taqdim etmoq); chora (tadbir) koʻrmoq
- providence** [ˈprɒvɪd(ə)ns] *n* ehtiyotkorlik, tadbirkorlik, uzoqni koʻrishlik; ayash, tejamkorlik; ilohiy taqdir; *AE* ofat, falokat, musibat, baxtsizlik
- n* проект, план; новостройка; *v* [prəˈdʒekt] проектировать, планировать
- Прометей
- выступающий, торчащий: ~ teeth выступающие вперёд зубы; выпуклый; заметный, бросающийся в глаза, видный; известный, выдающийся: ~ scientists
- продвигать, повышать (*в звании или чине*); способствовать, содействовать; поддерживать, поощрять
- присущий, свойственный; приличный, пристойный; в узком значении; ~ noun (name) имя собственное
- собственник, владелец; хозяин; landed ~ (владелец земли)
- движение вперёд, толчок; движущая сила; (*мед.*) пропульсия
- защита, охрана, предохранение; ограждение; покровительство
1. *n* протестант(ка); *a* протестантский
2. *n* тот, кто протестует; *a* протестующий
- гордый, обладающий чувством собственного достоинства; заносчивый, спесивый; самодовольный; высокомерный
- доказывать; удостоверить; испытывать, пробовать
- снабжать, обеспечивать; представлять, давать; принимать меры, приготовиться; предусматривать
- предусмотрительность, бережливость; *P.* провидение, промысл Божий; *AE* бедствие, несчастье

- Puritan** ['pjuənt(ə)n] *n, a* puritan (diniy-siyosiy harakat qatnashchisi — 16-17 asrlar); o'tasi po (odam) *n* пуританин (сторонник религиозно-политического движения — 16—17 в.в.); (р.)святоша; *a* пуританский
- purity** ['pjuənti] *n* ozodlik, pokizalik, tozalik, soflik *n* чистота, правильность; непорочность

Q q

- Quaker** ['kweikə] *n* kvaker (AQSH va Angliyada diniy mazhabga mansub kishi) *n* квакер (представитель религиозного толка в США и Англии)
- quality** ['kwɒlɪti] *n* sifat, fazilat, xislat *n* качество, сорт; достоинство; характерная особенность
- quantity** ['kwɒntəti] *n* miqdor, son; o'lcham; bo'lak, qism; ko'p, mo'l *n* количество; размер; величина; доля, часть; множество, изобилие

R r

- ranch** [rɑ:n(t)] *n* AE rancho; yirik fermer xo'jaligi; poultry ~ (tovuq fermasi); *v* AE qishloq xo'jaligi (fermerlik) bilan shug'ullanmoq; fermerlik qilmoq; to ~ cattle (mol boqmoq); podachi (cho'pon)lik qilmoq *n* AE ранчо; крупное фермерское хозяйство; poultry ~ птицеводческая ферма; *v* AE заниматься скотоводством, заниматься фермерством: to ~ cattle (разводить скот); жить на ферме; быть пастухом
- rank** [ræŋk] *n* qator; saf; rutba (unvon), amal, martaba, rang (*dip-lomatik*); toifa, tur(kum); *v* safga tortilmoq; toifaga ajratmoq; *a* baravj, bo'liq (*o'simlik/ekin-tikin ha-qida*); achigan, taxir; palag'da; razil, qabih *n* ряд; шеренга; звание, чин, должность; ранг (*дипломатический*); категория, разряд; *v* выстраивать(ся) в ряд; относить к категории; *a* 1. буйный, пышный (*o rastительности*); 2. прогорклый, испорченный, тухлый, зловонный; отвратительный, гнусный
- rapidly** ['ræpidli] *adv* tezlik (zudlik) bilan, darrov, darhol; jadallab, ildam *adv* быстро, скоро; бурно, круто
- rare** [rɛə] *a* kam uchraydigan, nodir (~ metals nodir metallar) *adj* редкий, редко встречающийся (~ metals редкие металлы)
- rather** ['rɑ:ðə] *adv* yaxshisi, to'g'rirog'i, ma'qulrog'i, afzalroq; shekilli; xiyla, anchagina; AE sira, aslo, zinhor; aksincha, bil'aks, minba'd *adv* лучшие, скорее; охотнее, предпочтительнее; довольно, отчасти; пожалуй; несколько; AE наоборот; отнюдь не
- raw** [rɔ:] *a* xom; pishmagan; ishlov berilmagan; tajribasiz; AE yalang'och *adj* сырой, неварёный; недоваренный, недожаренный, непропечённый; необработанный, неопытный; AE голый, обнажённый
- reach** [ri:tʃ] *n* cho'zish (*qo'l*); yetib borish; daraja, doira; masofa, ko'lam; makon; *v* cho'zmoq (*qo'lni*); *n* протягивание (*руки*); досягаемость; доступность; круг, уровень; охват; пространство; *v* протягивать,

intilmoq; (bo'yi/qo'li) yetmoq, olmoq; yetmoq (<i>biror yerga</i>); yetib olmoq/kelmoq	вытягивать (<i>руку</i>); вытягиваться, протягиваться; доставать, брать; достигать (<i>места назначения</i>) стремиться;
realize [ˈrɪəlaɪz] <i>v</i> amalga oshirmoq, bajarmoq; tushulmoq; pullamoq, o'tkazmoq	осуществить, выполнить; понимать, осознать; превращать в деньги, реализовать
reasonable [ˈrɪ:znəbl] <i>a</i> bama'ni, mulohazali, aqli; o'ylab qilingan; maqbul	разумный, благоразумный, рассудительный; обоснованный; умеренный; приемлемый
recently [ˈri:ntli] <i>adv</i> yaqinda(gina); hali, boya; keyingi payt(lar)da	недавно; на днях; в последнее время
reclassify [riˈklæsɪfaɪ] <i>v</i> qayta tasniflamoq, qaytadan saralamoq (xillamoq)	переклассифицировать, пересортировать
redistribute [ˈri:disˈtrɪbjut] <i>v</i> qayta taqsimlamoq, boshqatdan tarqatmoq/ulashmoq	перераспределять, вторично, повторно распределять
refer [ˈrɪfə:] <i>v</i> yubormoq, jo'natmoq, murojaat qilmoq; yo'llamoq; (so'rab) surishtirmoq; ma'lumotnomadan foydalanmoq; asoslamoq; tilga olmoq; shama qilmoq; taalluqli (tegishli) bo'lmoq	посылать, отсылать; направлять; адресовать; обращаться, наводить справку; относиться за счёт; ссылаться; пользоваться справочником; объяснять; намекать; иметь отношение, относиться к
refine [riˈfaɪn] <i>v</i> tozalamoq; rafinad (oq qand) qilmoq; (to – oil neftni tozalamoq)	очищать; рафинировать; (to – oil очищать нефть)
regiment [ˈredʒɪ(m)ənt] <i>n</i> polk (<i>harbiy</i>)	полк (<i>воен.</i>)
regulate [ˈregjuleɪt] <i>v</i> tartibga solmoq, yo'lga qo'yumq, boshqarmoq	регулировать, упорядочивать, контролировать
relatively [ˈrelatɪvli] <i>adv</i> nisbatan, bir qadar, xiyla	относительно, сравнительно; довольно
relief [riˈli:f] <i>n</i> yengil tortish, tinchlantish; pasayish; o'zgarish; ozod bo'lish	облегчение, утешение; снижение; смягчение; разнообразие, перемена; освобождение
remainder [riˈmeɪndə] <i>n</i> qoldiq, qolgani, qolganlar; <i>v</i> qolgan kitoblarni arzon sotmoq	<i>n</i> остаток, остатки; остальные; <i>v</i> распродавать книжные остатки по дешёвой цене
remote [riˈmout] <i>a</i> uzoq(dagi), yiroq, olis(dagi); bevosita bog'lanmagan; o'xshamas; dargumon	отдалённый, дальний; не связанный (<i>с чем-л.</i>); непохожий; маловероятный
remove [riˈmu:v] <i>n</i> pog'ona, qadam, uzoqlashish darajasi; qarindoshlik darajasi; o'quvchini keyingi sinfga o'tkazish; <i>v</i> ko'chirmoq, joyini o'zgartirmoq; lavozimdan tushirmoq; ko'chib o'tmoq(ketmoq)	<i>n</i> ступень, шаг, степень отдаления; степень родства; перевод ученика в следующий класс; <i>v</i> передвигать, перемещать; смещать с должности, с поста; переезжать, менять квартиру

- renown** [rɪˈnaʊn] *n* shuhrat, nom (chi-qarish); mashhurlik
- rent** [rent] *n* kvartira haqi; ijara haqi (puli), ko'chmas mulkdan daromad; *AE pl* ko'p kvartirali daromadli uylar; ijara, kira; *v* ijaraga (arendaga) qo'yumq; ijaraga olmoq/bermoq
- replace** [rɪˈpleɪs] *v* (joyiga) qaytarib qo'yumq; qaytarmoq; tiklamoq (to'ldirmoq); almashtirmoq, o'rini olmoq
- replacement** [rɪˈpleɪsmənt] *n* o'rini olish/bosish/egallash; almashtirish
- represent** [ˌreprɪˈzent] *v* ko'z oldiga keltirmoq; ifodalamoq; vakil bo'lmq
- reputation** [ˌrepjuˈteɪʃn] *n* obro', e'tibor, nom, shuhrat; yaxshi (pok) nom
- reserve** [rɪˈzɜːv] *n* qo'rg, xazira (rezerv); boylik (resurslar); rezerv fondi; qo'riqxon; *v* to'plamoq (yig'moq); qoldirmoq; xazira qilmoq; ehtiyot (chorasini) qilib qo'yumq
- resident** [ˈrezɪd(ə)nt] *n* muqim yashovchi; rezident (diplomatiya vakili); *a* muqim turuvchi/ishlovchi/hizmatdagi; xos, tegishli
- resort** [rɪˈzɔːt] *n* (yordam ...) so'rash (murojaat qilish); madad, taskin, tasalli; sayrgoh; kurort; *v* tayanch qilmoq, murojaat etmoq, bo'lib (borib) turmoq; bormoq (ketmoq)
- resource** [rɪˈsɔːs] *n* resurs (moddiy xazira), mablag'; imkoniyat; dam olish; topqirlik (ijodkorlik)
- respond** [rɪsˈpɒnd] *v* javob bermoq; javob qilmoq; munosabat bildirmoq; ma'suliyat (burch)li bo'lmoq; *AE* sarf-xarajatni ko'tarmoq
- responsible** [rɪsˈpɒnsəbl] *a* mas'uliyatli, ishonchli
- result** [rɪˈzʌlt] *n* natija, oqibat; *v* natija bermoq; yakunlamoq
- слава, известность; знаменитость
- n* квартирная плата; арендная плата; доход с недвижимости; *AE pl* многоквартирные доходные дома; прокат, плата за прокат *v* сдавать в аренду, внаём; арендовать, снимать, брать внаём
- ставить, класть обратно на место; возвращать; восстанавливать; заменять, замещать
- замещение, замена
- изображать, представлять (*в каком-л. свете*); символизировать; означать; быть представителем
- репутация, слава; доброе имя, добрая слава
- n* запас, резерв; резервный фонд; заповедник; *v* откладывать, запасть; откладывать, переносить; резервировать, заказывать заранее
- n* постоянный житель; резидент, дипломатический представитель; *a* постоянно живущий, проживающий; живущий при учреждении; присущий, свойственный
- n* обращение (*за помощью*); утешение, надежда; излюбленное место (*отдыха, прогулок*); курорт; *v* прибегать, обращаться (*к чему-л.*); посещать, бывать; отправляться куда-л.
- (материальные) запасы, ресурсы, средства; возможность, способ; времяпровождение; отдых, развлечение; находчивость, изобретательность
- отвечать; реагировать, отзываться; нести ответственность, быть ответственным; *AE* возмещать (*расходы*)
- ответственный; надёжный, достойный доверия
- n* результат, исход; следствие; *v* следовать, происходить в резуль-

retain [ri'tein] <i>v</i> ushlab, saqlab, tutib qolmoq; dosh bermoq; eslab qolmoq (yoddan chiqarmaslik)	тате (<i>чего-л.</i>); проистекать; иметь (своим) результатом
reveal [rɪ'vi:l] <i>v</i> ko'rsatmoq, namoyon qilmoq; oshkor qilmoq	удерживать; сдерживать; поддерживать; сохранять; помнить; хранить в памяти
retinopathy [retinə'pɑ:θi] <i>n</i> retinopatiya (<i>ko'z kasalligi</i>)	показывать, обнаруживать; разоблачать
revenue ['revɪnju:] <i>n</i> daromad (<i>davlatniki</i>); daromad manbai; moliya boshqarmasi	ретинопатия (<i>глазная болезнь</i>)
revolt [ri'vɒlt] <i>n</i> g'alayon, isyon	доход; государственные доходы; источник дохода; финансовое управление
rice [raɪs] <i>n</i> sholi, guruch; <i>v</i> maydalamoq (to'g'ramoq)	восстание, мятеж; бунт
risk [rɪsk] <i>n</i> tahlika, xavf; tavakkal; sug'urta summasi (miqdori); <i>v</i> tavakkal qilmoq; jur'at etmoq	<i>n</i> рис; рис-сырец; <i>v</i> размельчать (<i>пищу</i>)
roast [rəʊst] <i>v</i> qovurmoq; toblab pishirmoq; (qo'rda/olovda/issiqda) pishirmoq	<i>n</i> риск; страховая сумма; <i>v</i> рисковать (<i>чем-л.</i>); отваживаться (<i>на что-л.</i>)
rock [rɒk] 1. <i>n</i> qoya, qoyatosh; <i>AE</i> tosh, yirik tosh (chaq'ir tosh); tog'jinslari	жарить(ся); печь(ся); запекать(ся); поджаривать; сушить (<i>на огне</i>)
rock [rɒk] 2. <i>n</i> tebranish, chayqalish, likillash; <i>v</i> tebranmoq, chayqalmoq, likillamoq	1. <i>n</i> скала, утёс; <i>AE</i> камень, булыжник; горная (скальная) порода
rock [rɒk] 3. = rock'n'roll	2. <i>n</i> качание, колебание; тряска; <i>v</i> качать(ся), колебать(ся); трясти(сь)
rock'n'roll ['rɒk'n'rɒl] <i>n</i> rok-n-rol (<i>raqs</i>)	рок-н-рол (<i>танец</i>)
rocketry ['rɒkɪtri] <i>n</i> raketa texnikasi	ракетная техника
rolling ['rɒlɪŋ] <i>a</i> aylanma; takrorlanib/almash(in)ib turadigan; rolikli, g'ildirakli; past-baland (tepalikli)	вращающийся; повторяющийся; роликовый; чередующийся; колёсный; холмистый
Romanic [rɒ(u)'mænik] <i>a</i> roman; <i>n</i> roman tillari	<i>a</i> романский; <i>n</i> романские языки
romantic [rə'mæntɪk] <i>a</i> romantik; fantastik; xayoliy	романтический, романтический; фантастический; нереальный; воображаемый, вымышленный
romanticize [rə'mæntɪsaɪz] <i>v</i> ideallashtirmoq	представлять в идеализированном виде
rounder ['raʊndə] <i>n</i> <i>AE</i> tekinox'r, ishqoqmas; ichkilikboz; (<i>sportda</i>) kurash, jang, musobaqa, olishuv; zarba (<i>boks</i>)	<i>AE</i> тунец, пропойца; бой, схватка; удар (<i>бокс, спорт.</i>)
rounders ['raʊndəz] <i>n</i> (inglizlar o'yini) po'lka (lapta)	английская лапта
royal ['rɔɪ(ə)] <i>n</i> qirol (podsho) oila a'zosi; <i>a</i> qiroлга oid	<i>n</i> член королевской семьи; <i>a</i> королевский; царский

- rubber** [ˈrʌbə] *n* rezin(k)a; kauchuk; *n* резинка; каучук; *AE* галоши; *AE* kalish; (xokkeyda) shayba; *v* rezinalamoq, rezina almashtirmoq резинкой; прорезинивать (qoplamoq)
- run** [rʌn] *n* yugurish; (qisqa muddatli) safar; qatnov (reys, marshrut); (*kitob*) tiraj; poda; talab (*kitobga* ...); suv oqimi; hisob(lash) birligi (*kriketda*, *beysholda*) бег, пробег; короткая поездка; рейс, маршрут; тираж (*книги*); стадо; спрос (на книгу); приток воды; единица счёта (*в крикете*, *бейсболе*)
- rush** [rʌʃ] *v* otilmoq, tashlanmoq, oshiqmoq, intilmoq; sudramoq, tortmoq; shoshirmoq бросаться, кидаться, устремляться; тащить, протаскивать; торопить

S s

- sacrifice** [ˈsækrɪfaɪs] *n* qurbon(lik); qurbonlik qilish; sadaqa, nazr; zarar, ziyon жертва; жертвоприношение; пожертвование; убыток
- safety** [ˈseɪftɪ] *n* xavfsizlik безопасность
- salary** [ˈsæləri] *n* maosh, moyana, oylik; *v* oylik toʻlamoq *n* жалование, оклад; *v* платить жалованье
- salesman** [ˈseɪlzmən] *n* sotuvchi, savdogar продавец, торговец
- sanctuary** [ˈsæntʃuəri] *n* ibodatxona, butxona; altar; mehrob (*cherkov*); boshpana, panoh; qoʻriqxonona: bird ~ qushlar qoʻriqxonasi храм, святилище; алтарь; убежище, прибежище, приют; заповедник: bird ~ птичий заповедник
- sand** [sænd] *n* qum; shagʻal: *pl* qumloq, plyaj; sahro, biyobon; umr (The ~s are numbered Umrning sanoqli kunlari qoldi); *v* qum sepmoq; qumga koʻmmoq; qum bilan tozalamoq *n* песок; гравий: *pl* песчинки, песчаный пляж; отмель; пески, пустыня; дни жизни (The ~s are numbered дни уже сочтены, конец близок); *v* посыпать песком; зарывать в песок; чистить песком
- sandy** [ˈsændi] *a* qumloq, qumli; omonat, ishonib boʻlmaydigan; malla, qizgʻish, sariq (~ hair) песчаный; песочный; непрочный; рыжеватый, рыжий (~ hair)
- sapphire** [ˈsæfəɪə] *n* sapfir (zangori yoki koʻkish yoqut); *a* sapfir rangdagi (~ sea/skies) *n* сапфир; *a* сапфирный, синий (~ sea/skies)
- satellite** [ˈsætəlaɪt] *n* yoʻldosh (satelit): Earth ~; sunʻiy yoʻldosh; muxlis, ixlosmand, tarafdor; yugurdak, dum, malay, sherik; mulozimlar, aʻyonlar спутник (сателлит): Earth ~; искусственный спутник; приспешник; приверженец; член свиты; сопровождающее лицо
- scale** [skeɪl] 1. *n* tarozi pallasi; *v* tarozida tortmoq (oʻlchamoq) 1. *n* чаш(к)а весов; *pl* весы; *v* весить, взвешивать(ся)
- scale** [skeɪl] 2. *n* baliq tangachalari (qoplama); *v* tozalamoq; archmoq 2. *n* чешуя; *v* очищать; чистить; снимать (*чешую*)
- scale** [skeɪl] 3. *n* masshtab; nisbat; shkala; gamma; daraja; bosqich; 3. *n* масштаб (*карты*); соотношение; шкала; гамма (цветов); уро-

narvon (shoti); v ko'tarilmoq (chirmashib); muayyan masshtabda aks ettirmoq; darajalarga bo'lmoq	вень; лестница; v подниматься, взбираться; изображать в определённом масштабе; наносить деления, градуировать
scenario [si'nɑ:tɒu] n ssenariy	сценарий
scene [si:n] n voqea (sodir bo'ladigan) joyi (asarda); stsena; epizod; janjal; peyzaj(manzara); pl dekoratsiya	место действия (в пьесе, романе); сцена; эпизод; скандал; пейзаж; pl декорация
scenic [sɪnk, senɪk] a sahnaviy; teatr(ga oid); manzara(li)	театральный; видовой (кино), сценический, сценический; живописный
Scottish ['skɒtɪʃ] n shotland; a shotland(ga oid): ~ history/literature	и шотландец; а шотландский; ~ history/literature
secret ['sɪ:kɹɪt] n sir; jumboq, tilsim; a sirli, yashirin, xufya; tushunarsiz	и секрет, тайна; загадка; а тайный, секретный, потайной; скрыт(н)ый; таинственный
sect [sekt] n sekta, mazhab	секта; церковь, вероисповедание
sector ['sektə] n sektor (shu'ba); maydon, soha (mechanized ~ mexanizatsiyalash(tiril)gan sektor (soha)	сектор; участок, mechanized ~ механизированный сектор
seek [si:k] v (sought) qidirmoq, topishga urinmoq; erishmoq, qozonmoq, murojaat qilmoq	искать, разыскивать, пытаться найти; добиваться; просить (что-л.); обращаться (за чем-л.)
selected [sɪ'lektɪd] a tanlangan, saylangan (~ stories/works); ~ goods a'lo sifatli mollar	отобранный, выбранный; избранные (~ stories/works); ~ goods отборный товар
selection [sɪ'lekʃn] n tanlov, saylov; to'plam; (biologiyada) seleksiya	выбор, отбор, подбор; избранное произведение, избранный отрывок; селекция (биол.)
self [self] prn (pl selves) o'z(lik)	(pl selves) сам(а)
sender ['sendə] n yuboruvchi (jo'natuvchi); ekspeditor	отправитель; экспедитор
sequence ['si:kwəns] n berilish tartibi, tadrijiylik, ketma-ketlik; oqibat, natija; sekvensiya (muzikada); kinokadrlar ketma-ketligi; in alphabetical ~ (alfavit tartibida)	последовательность; ряд, порядок следования; последствие, результат; секвенция (муз.); последовательный ряд кинокадров; in alphabetical ~ (в алфавитном порядке)
shade [ʃeɪd] n ko'lanka, soya; in the ~ of the tree; yarim qorong'ilik; noaniqlik; g'ira-shira (payt); v soya qilmoq, ko'lanka tushmoq; to'smoq, pana qilmoq; xiralashtirmoq	и тень (in the ~ of the tree); полумрак; прохлада; неизвестность; сумерки; v затенять, защищать, заслонять; омрачать, делать мрачным
shadow [ʃædəu] n soya, ko'lanka (predmetniki): the ~ of the tree/of the house; g'ira-shira (payt); belgi, aloamat; doimiy yo'ldosh; v soya solmoq, ko'lanka tushmoq; to'smoq,	и тень (от предметов): in the ~ of the tree/of the house; сумерки; знак; постоянный спутник; v затенять; заслонять, защищать; омрачать; мрачнеть

- pana qilmoq; xiralashmoq
- shape** [ʃeɪp] *n* shakl, qiyofa, ko'rinish; tartib, usul; namuna, andaza; *v* biror namunaga ko'ra qilmoq; shaklini olmoq
- sharp** [ʃɑ:p] *a* o'tkir, keskir, uchli; tik, keskin; aniq, yaqqol; qattiq, kuchli; aqlli, bama'ni; sezgir, ziyrak; *adv* juda aniq, roppa-rosa, xuddi, qoq, rosa, keskin (birdaniga)
- sharply** [ˈʃɑ:pli] *adv* keskin; sinchiklab
- sheep-dog** [ˈʃi:pɔ:dɔ:g] *n* ovcharka (*it*)
- shield** [ʃi:ld] *n* qalqon; g'ov, to'siq; *v* himoya qilmoq; qutqarmoq
- ship** [ʃɪp] *n* See: Vocabulary; *v* yuk tashimoq, yuklamoq, jo'natmoq
- shipyard** [ˈʃɪpjɑ:d] *v* verf (kemalar quriladigan yoki remont qilinadigan korxonasi)
- sick** [sɪk] *a* ko'ngli ayniyotgan; *AE* kasal, xasta, bemor, betob, nosog'; the ~ kasallar
- significant(ly)** [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt(li)] *a, adv* muhim, ahamiyatli; namunali, ibratli
- signify** [ˈsɪgnɪfaɪ] *v* ifodalamoq, ko'rsatmoq; bildirmoq, anglatmoq
- silence** [ˈsaɪləns] *n* jimlik, sukunat, osoyishtalik
- silent** [ˈsaɪlənt] *a* indamas, kamgap, gapirmas; tinch, jimjit; talaffuz qilinmaydigan, o'qilmaydigan (*harf*); harakatsiz (ishlamaydigan)
- similar** [ˈsɪmɪlə] *a* o'xshash, o'xshagan, monand
- simple** [ˈsɪmpl] *a* oddiy, sodda; oson, jo'n
- simply** [ˈsɪmpli] *adv* shunday, shunchaki; aynan; oddiygina
- simultaneously** [sɪm(ə)l'temjəslɪ] *adv* bir vaqtda, baravar, ayni zamonda
- since** [sɪns] *adv, prp, cj* ... dan beri (buyon), ... dan keyin (so'ng); ...dan burun (avval)
- site** [saɪt] *n* o'r mashgan joy, joylashgan yer; *v* joylash(tir)moq, o'rnatmoq, o'r mashmoq; (yangi qurilish
- n* форма, очертание; порядок; образ; облик; *v* придавать форму, делать по какому-л. образцу
- a* острый, отточенный, остроконечный; крутой, резкий; отчётливый, сильный, остроумный; пронизательный, наблюдательный; *adv* ровно, точно, пунктуально; круто
- резко; внимательно
- овчарка
- n* щит; защита; щиток; *v* защищать; спасать, выгораживать
- n* See: Vocabulary; *v* перевозить, отправлять (*груз*)
- верфь (судостроительный завод)
- чувствующий тошноту; *AE* больной; the ~ больные
- a* знаменательный, важный; показательный; *adv* знаменательно, значимо; показательно
- выражать, показывать; означать, иметь значение
- тишина; молчание, безмолвие
- молчаливый; бессловесный; безмолвный; тихий, спокойный; непризносимый, немой (*о букве*); бездействующий
- похожий, подобный; соответствующий
- простой, нетрудный, несложный
- просто, несложно; буквально; скромно
- одновременно
- adv* с тех пор; после того; тому назад; *prp* с, со; *cj* с тех пор как, после того как
- n* местоположение, местонахождение; *v* помещать(ся), располагать(ся); выбирать место (*для*)

- ga) joy tanlamog
- slang** [slæŋ] *n* slang (yasama, shartli til), jargon
- slide** [slaid] *n* sirg'alish, sirg'anish; yaxmalak; to'qa, qisqich; (foto)kasseta, slayd; *v* sirpanmoq, sirg'anmoq; ohista harakat qilmoq; muzda uchmoq (sirpanmoq); lip etib o'tib ketmoq
- smell** [smel] *n* hid(isni) bilish sezgisi; hid, is; hidlash; *v* hidlamog, iskamog; sezmoq; hidi (isi) kelmoq
- smoothly** ['smu:ðli] *adv* tep-tekis, silliq, ravon; yaxshi, eson-omon
- solid** ['sɒlid] *n* qattiq jism; the ~ jismlar; *a* qattiq; qalin (~ clouds); mustahkam (~ building); ishonchli (~ firm); yakdil (~ delegation); to'xtovsiz (~ rain); *adv* butunlay, to'liq; yakdil (bir ovozdin)
- solve** [sɒlv] *v* hal qilmoq, yechmoq, bajarmoq, bir yoqli qilmoq
- sought** [sɔ:t] *past, pp of seek*
- soy(a)-bean** ['sɔ:(ə)bi:n] *n* soya (dukakli o'simlik va doni)
- spare** [speə] *v* ehtiyot qilmoq, asarmoq, saqlamoq; tejamoq (to ~ time)
- species** ['spi:ʃi:(:z)] *n* tur; nasl; the origin of ~ (turlarning paydo bo'lishi/kelib chiqishi)
- speculation** [ˌspekjuˈleɪʃn] *n* mulohaza qilish, o'ylab (fikrlab) ko'rish; o'y-xayolga asoslangan (tajribaga suyanmagan) mulohaza; olib-sotar(chi)lik, chayqovchilik; dastak (ro'kach) qilish; birja o'yini
- speed** [spi:d] *n* tezlik; temp; sur'at; aylanish miqdori; *v* tez o'tmoq (uchmoq); shoshilmoq; tezlashtirmoq; tezlikni oshirmoq
- sphere** [sfɪə] *n* sfera, shar, qubba, gumbaz; yer shari; sayyora; osmon; soha
- spot** [spɒt] *n* dog'; joy; isnod; *v* dog' qilmoq (tushirmoq); isnod keltirmoq; *AE* daraxtda kertik qilmoq
- строительства)*
сленг, жаргон
- n* скольжение; каток; ледяная гора; пряжка, зажим; (фото)кассета, слайд; *v* скользить; двигать(ся) плавно; скользить по льду; проскользнуть, пройти незаметно
- n* обоняние; запах; нюханье; *v* обонять, чувствовать запах; чуютъ, чувствовать; пахнуть; иметь запах гладко; ровно; плавно; хорошо, благополучно
- n* твёрдое тело; the ~ породы; *a* густой (~ clouds); крепкий, массивный (~ building); солидный, надёжный (~ firm); единодушный, сплоченный (~ delegation); непрерывный (~ rain); *adv* полностью, целиком; единоголасно
- n* решать, разрешать; объяснять; класть конец (*чему-л.*)
- n* соя (*растение и зерно*)
- беречь, сберегать; уделять; шадить, избавлять; экономить (to ~ time)
- род, порода; вид: the origin of ~ (происхождение видов)
- размышление, обдумывание; гипотеза; предположение; умозрение; абстрактное теоретизирование; спекуляция, спекулирование; выгодная сделка; игра на бирже
- n* скорость, темп; быстрота; число оборотов; *v* быстро проходить, проноситься; спешить; ускорять; набирать скорость
- сфера, шар, глобус; небесная сфера, земной шар; планета; небо; сфера, среда
- n* пятно; место; позор, бесчестье; *v* покрывать пятнами; позорить, пятнать; бесчестить; *AE* делать зарубки (*на деревьях*)

- sprang** [spræŋ] *past of spring*
- spring** [sprɪŋ] *v* (sprang, sprung) sakramoq, hakkalamoq, sapchimoq; paydo bo'lmoq; boshqa holatga (tez) o'tmoq; tasodifan ochmoq/bildirmoq; chiq(ar)moq
- sprung** [sprɪŋ] *pp of spring*
- start-up** ['stɑ:t'ʌp] *v* paydo bo'lmoq (qurilmoq/dunyoga kelmoq)
- starve** [stɑ:v] *v* ochlikdan qiynalmoq/azoblanmoq/o'lmoq; o'ta och qolmoq
- statement** ['steɪmənt] *n* aytish, bayon qilish, izhor etish; bayonot; maxsus hisobot
- statue** ['stætju:] *n* haykal(cha); statuya; tarashlab yasalgan tasvir; *v* haykalcha o'rnatmoq
- steady** ['stedɪ] *n* tirgovich, tirgak, suyanchiq, tayanch; *a* mustahkam; mahkam; *adv* mustahkam; *v* mustahkamla(n)moq, mahkamla(n)moq; *int* Ehtiyot bo'ling!
- step** [step] *n* qadam; yurish, qadam tashlash, oyoq olish; xizmatda ko'tarilish; chora, tadbir, iloj; zina-roya; *v* qadam tashlamoq/qo'y-moq/bosmoq
- stimulate** ['stɪmjuleɪt] *v* qo'zg'a(t)moq, qiziqtirmoq, rag'batlantirmoq
- stipend** ['staɪpend] *n* ish haqi
- stock** [stɒk] *n* fond (mablag', pul, qo'r); mol-mulk; xom-ashyo; kapital; aksiya(lar); obligatsiya, qog'oz pul; milliy boylik; *a* mavjud, bor; birja(ga oid); *v* ta'minlamoq; savdoda bo'lmoq; omborda saqlamoq
- stockholder** ['stɒk haʊldə] *n* aksioner (aksiya egasi)
- stockyard** ['stɒkja:d] *n* molxona
- storm** [stɔ:m] *n* bo'ron, dovul; shtorm (po'rtana) (*dengizda*); shturm (qattiq hujum); *v* avjiga minmoq; zo'raymoq; qattiq hujum qilmoq
- stormy** ['stɔ:mi] *n* bo'ronli (dovulli); shiddatli, suronli, jalali
- strange** [streɪndʒ] *a* notanish, be-
- скакать, прыгать; вскакивать; заставить вскочить; появляться, возникать; быстро переходить в другое состояние; внезапно открыть, сообщить; выпустить
- возникать, (неожиданно) появляться; рождаться
- страдать или умирать от голода; быть очень голодным; чувствовать сильный голод
- высказывание, изложение; заявление, утверждение; официальный отчёт
- n* статуя, изваяние; *v* воздвигнуть статую в честь кого-л.
- n* опора, держатель; *a* прочный; устойчивый; твердый; *adv* устойчиво, ровно; *v* укреплять(ся); делать прочным; *int* Берегись! Осторожно! Спокойно!
- n* шаг; походка, поступь; повышение по службе; мера, действие; ступень, ступенька; *v* шагать, ступать
- возбуждать, стимулировать; побуждать, поощрять
- жалование; вознаграждение за труд
- n* фонд, запас; ассортимент (*товаров*); сырьё; капитал, акция; облигация, ценные бумаги; национальное богатство; *a* имеющийся в наличии; биржевой; *v* снабжать; иметь в наличии, в продаже; хранить на складе
- акционер
- скотный, скотопригонный двор
- n* буря, гроза, ураган; шторм; штурм; *v* бушевать, свирепствовать; брать приступом, штурмовать
- a* бурный, грозовой; штурмовой
- незнакомый, неизвестный; ино-

gona , xorijiy; g'alati, g'ayrioddiy	странный; странный, чудной
strategically [strə'ti:dʒikəli] <i>adv</i> strategiya jihatdan, operativ suratda (tezlik bilan)	стратегически, оперативно
strip [stri:p] 1. <i>n</i> uzun ensiz parcha; tasma; <i>v</i> uzun ensiz parcha kesmoq	1. <i>n</i> длинный, узкий кусок; лоса, лента; <i>v</i> резать на длинные, узкие куски, на полоски, на ленты
strip [stri:p] 2. <i>v</i> (sigirni) sog'moq; (baliqni) uvildirig'ini olmoq	2. <i>v</i> выдаивать (<i>корову</i>); выдавливать (<i>икру из рыбы</i>)
structure ['strʌktʃə] <i>n</i> tuzilish (struktura); bino, imorat, qurilish	структура; здание, сооружение, строение
subsidize ['sʌbsidaiz] <i>v</i> subsidiya bermoq, pul (mablag') bilan ta'minlamoq	субсидировать; подкупать
suburb ['sʌbə:b] <i>n</i> chekka, atrof; the ~s shahar atrofi	пригород, окраина; the ~s окрестности, предместья
succeed [sək'si:d] <i>v</i> erishmoq, maqsadi(murodi)ga yetmoq; meros qilib olmoq	достигать цели, добиться; наследовать, быть преемником
suffer ['sʌfə] <i>v</i> qiynalmoq, azoblanmoq, mashaqqat tortmoq; imkon bermoq/tug'dirmoq; ijizat bermoq, yo'l qo'yumoq; chidamoq, sabr qilmoq, bardosh bermoq; jazolanmoq	страдать; испытывать, претерпевать; позволять, дозволять, допускать; терпеть, сносить, выносить; быть наказанным; подвергаться наказанию; отбывать наказание
suffering ['sʌf(ə)rɪŋ] <i>n</i> qiynalish, azob-uqubat; aziyat, ozor	страдание, мучение
supersonics ['sju:pə'sɒniks] <i>n</i> ultrakustika; tovushdan tez aerodinamika	ультраакустика; сверхзвуковая аэродинамика
supply [sə'plai] <i>n</i> to'plab qo'yilgan narsa; oziq-ovqat; ta'minot; pl'ajratilgan pul (mablag'); <i>v</i> ta'minlamoq, yetkazib bermoq	<i>n</i> запас; продовольствие; снабжение; поставка; pl' содержание (<i>де-нежное</i>); <i>v</i> снабжать, поставлять; доставлять
supreme [sju:(i)'pri:m] <i>a</i> oliy, yuqori: S. Court Oliy sud	высший, высший: S. Court Верховный суд
survey ['sə:vei] <i>n</i> (umumlashtirilgan) axborot; ko'rik, tekshiruv, kuzatuv; (geologik) qidiruv; topografik xizmat; <i>v</i> kuzatmoq, tomosha qilmoq; ko'rib (tahlil qilib) chiqmoq, ko'rikdan o'tkazmoq	<i>n</i> обозрение, осмотр; обзор; (геологическое) изыскание; топографическая привязка; <i>v</i> обозревать, осматривать; обследовать; исследовать
swallow ['swəlou] <i>v</i> yut(in)moq, yutib yubormoq; chidamoq (yutmoq)	глотать, проглатывать; стерпеть
swampy ['swɒmpɪ] <i>a</i> botqoqliklardan iborat, serbotqoq, botib qoladigan	болотистый, топкий
swan [swɒn] <i>n</i> oqqush, qur (white/black ~); the S. of Avon (Eyvon	лебедь (white/black ~); the S. of Avon (Вильям Шекспир, бард

- kuychisi — Uilyam Shekspir) Эйвона)
- swarm** [swɑ:m] *n* gala, to'da; to'p: ~s of people; in ~s (gala-gala/to'da bo'lib); asalarilar uyasi (ko'chi); ~ year chigirtkalar ko'payadigan yil; *v* to'planib turmoq/yurmoq; bijirlab yotmoq (The house is ~ing Uyni hasharot bosib ketgan)
- swift** [swift] *adv* tez, ildam, shoshilib: to answer ~ быстро, скоро, поспешно; to answer ~
- swiftly** [swifθ] = swift
- syrup** [ˈsɪrəp] *n* sirop (sharbat, qiyom); *v* sirop olmoq; quyultirmoq; sirop qo'shmoq/quymoq *n* сироп (паточка); *v* превращать в сироп; сгущать; покрывать, поливать сиропом

T t

- table-land** [ˈteɪblænd] *n* yassi tog'(lik), tepalik плоскогорье, плато
- tail** [teɪl] *n* dum, quyruq; ket, orqa; oxiri (yakuni); yubka; *pl* frak; *v* chozilib yurmoq; ergashib yurmoq *n* хвост; нижний, задний конец; кончик; заключительная часть; юбка; *pl* фрак; *v* тащить за хвост; неотступно следовать
- tanker** [ˈtæŋkə] *n* tanker (suyuqlik tashiydigan kema); *AE* tankchi танкер, наливное судно; *AE* танкист
- tax** [tæks] *n* soliq, to'lov, boj; national ~es (davlat soliqlari); local ~es (mahalliy to'lovlar); income/land ~ (daromad/yer solig'i); to impose/to collect/to pay ~es soliq solmoq/to'plamoq (olmoq)/to'lamoq; *v* soliq solmoq/chiqarmoq *n* налог, сбор; пошлина; national ~es государственные налоги; local ~es (местные сборы); income/land ~ (подоходный/земельный налог); to impose/to collect/to pay ~es облагать/взимать/платить налоги; *v* облагать налогом; подвергать обложению (налогом)
- taxation** [tæk'seɪʃn] *n* soliq olish/solish/chiqarish; soliq hajmi обложение налогом, налогообложение; взимание налога; размер налога
- tenant-farmer** [ˈtenənt fɑ:mə] *n* fermer-arendator фермер-арендатор
- tend** [tend] 1. *v* qaramoq, parvarish qilmoq, g'amxo'rlik qilmoq, to ~ one's plants/the sick (ekinlarga/kasallarga qaramoq); to ~ the sheep (qo'ylarni boqmoq); 1. *v* ухаживать, заботиться, присматривать, to ~ one's plants/the sick (ухаживать за растениями/больными); to ~ the sheep (пасти овец)
- tend** [tend] 2. *v* moyillik/intilish bo'lmoq; Smoking ~s to injure the voice Chekish ovozga salbiy (yomon) ta'sir qiladi; The road ~s south Yo'l janubga olib boradi 2. *n* иметь тенденцию, клониться; smoking ~s to injure the voice курение может плохо отразиться на голосе; The road ~s south дорога ведёт на юг
- terrible** [ˈterəbl] *n* qo'rqinchli, vahi страшный, ужасный, внушающий

mali, dahshatli, mudhish	страх, ужас
terrorism [ˈterəɪzɪzəm] <i>n</i> terrorizm; yo-vuzlik	терроризм
thanks to [ˈθæŋkstu:] <i>ppp</i> tufayli, natijasida, sharofati bilan, orqasida	благодаря; из-за
theme [θi:m] <i>n</i> tema (mavzu); sabab, asos (the ~ of today's lecture)	тема; основная мысль; характерная черта; предмет (the ~ of today's lecture)
thick [θɪk] <i>a</i> qalin; yo'g'on; semiz; quyuc	толстый; жирный; плотный; упитанный; густой
threw [θru:] <i>past of</i> throw	
throw [θrou] <i>n</i> otish, irg'itish, tashlash; qulatishtish, ag'anatish, yiqitish; kesish; <i>v</i> (threw, thrown) otmoq, tashlamoq, irg'itmoq, uloqtirmoq; yo'naltirmoq, yubormoq; bolalamoq (<i>hayvonlar haqida</i>); qulatmoq, buzmoq, yiqitmoq	<i>n</i> бросание; метание; бросок, рубка, валка; <i>v</i> (threw, thrown) бросать, кидать, швырять; направлять, посылать; тельиться, жеребиться; валить (<i>деревья</i>); сносить (<i>здания</i>)
thrown [θroun] <i>pp of</i> throw	
thus [ðʌs] <i>adv</i> shunday qilib, demak; binobarin, shuning uchun; shunchalik, shu qadar	так; таким образом; следовательно; итак; настолько
timber [ˈtɪmbə] <i>n</i> yog'och, taxta(lar); imoratbop yog'ochlar; <i>v</i> yog'och ishlatmoq/tayyorlamoq; yog'ochdan qurmoq	<i>n</i> лесоматериал; пиломатериал; строевой лес; брус, балка; бревно; <i>v</i> обшивать деревом; укреплять балками; строить из дерева
tip [tɪp] 1. <i>n</i> tepa(si), yuqori (qism), uchi; <i>v</i> uchini kesmoq; oyoq uchida yurmoq	1. <i>n</i> (верхний) конец, верхушка, кончик; оконечность; <i>v</i> резать, подрезать; ходить на цыпочках
tip [tɪp] 2. <i>n</i> tegib ketish, yengilgina (sal) urish; <i>v</i> (sal) tegmoq, (sekin) urmoq	2. <i>n</i> прикосновение, легкий удар; <i>v</i> слегка касаться, ударять
tip [tɪp] 3. <i>n</i> qiyalik, nishab(lik); axlatxona; <i>v</i> egilmoq, ergash(tir)moq; ag'dar(il)moq, to'ntar(il)moq	3. <i>n</i> наклон, свалка (<i>мусора</i>); <i>v</i> наклонять(ся), опрокидывать; вываливать
top [tɒp] 1. <i>n</i> tepa, uch, cho'qqi, bosh; yuqori daraja; <i>v</i> tepasini yopmoq/kesmoq; cho'qqisiga erishmoq; yuqori bo'lmoq	1. <i>n</i> верхушка; вершина; макушка; верхняя часть, верхний конец; высшая ступень; высшая степень; <i>v</i> срезать верхушку; достигать вершину; быть вершиной; покрывать (<i>сверху</i>); быть во главе
top [tɒp] 2. <i>n</i> pildiroq	2. <i>n</i> волчок
total [ˈtəʊl] <i>n, a</i> butun, yaxlit; hamma-si, jami; to'liq; <i>v</i> hisoblamoq, jamlammoq	<i>n</i> целое; сумма; итог; <i>a</i> общий; полный; целый; тотальный; <i>v</i> подсчитывать; подводить итог; суммировать
tower [ˈtaʊə] 1. <i>n</i> minora, mezana; qo'rg'on; tayanch, katta gul ustun;	1. <i>n</i> башня; вышка; башенная опора; пилон; <i>v</i> выситься

- v yuksalib (qad ko'tarib) turmoq
- tower** ['taʊə] 2. *n* kema sudrovchi 2. *n* бурлак
- township** ['taʊnʃɪp] *n* (aholi yashaydigan) joy, shaharmamo joy; *AuE* shahar qurilishiga ajratilgan maydon; *CE* viloyatning qismi *AuE* посёлок, городок; участок, отведённый под городское строительство; *CE* часть области
- trace** [treɪs] *n* iz; alomat (~s of a human feet); to follow smb's ~; v reja tuzmoq, chizmoq; nusxa olmoq; iziga tushmoq; topmoq *n* след, отпечаток (ноги, лапы); ~s of human (следы человеческих ног); to follow smb's ~; v набрасывать план; чертить; копировать; следовать; выследить; установить
- tract** [trækt] 1. *n* maydon, joy (a long ~ of land/forest); trakt (*meditsinada*) 1. *n* участок, пространство (земли, леса, воды) (a long ~ of land/forest); тракт (*мед.*)
- tract** [trækt] 2. *n* risola, broshyura, pamflet; ilmiy asar; darslik 2. *n* трактат, брошюра, памфлет; научный труд; учебник
- transition** [træn'ɪzɪʃn, -zɪʃn] *n* o't-(kaz)ish, ko'chi(ri)sh; o'zgartirish
- transplant** [ˈtrænsplɑːnt] *n* ko'chat; ~ water ko'chat(ga quyiladigan) suv саженец; ~ water вода, даваемая при пересадке растений
- transplantation** [ˈtrænsplɑːn'teɪʃn] = transplant
- treat** [tri:t] v muomala qilmoq, munosabatda bo'lmoq; sharhlamoq, talqin qilmoq; davolamoq; ishlov bermoq; mehmon qilmoq обращаться, обходиться; трактовать, рассматривать; лечить; обрабатывать; угощать
- tribal** ['trɪbəl] *a* qabilaviy; qarindoshlik(ka oid) племенной; родовой
- troll** [trɒl] *n* navbatma-navbat; kuplet (band) (*ashula aytishda*); baliq ovlashda qarmoqqa bog'lanadigan plastinka; v xirgoyi qilmoq; baland ovoz bilan ashula aytmoq; navbatma-navbat ashula aytmoq; qarmoqda baliq ovlamoq куплеты, исполняемые певцами по очереди; ловля рыбы на блесну; блесна; v распевать, напевать; петь куплеты по очереди; ловить рыбу на блесну
- truck** [trʌk] 1. *n* aravacha; yuk mashinasi; v yuk tashimoq; mashinaga/vagonga yuklamoq 1. *n* тележка, вагонетка; грузовой автомобиль; v перевозить на грузовиках; грузить на платформы, грузовики
- truck** [trʌk] 2. *n* mol almashish, mehnatga narsa bilan haq to'lash; aloqa, munosabat; *AE* sabzavot (*sotiladigan*); v almashtirmoq (*mol-larni*); natura (narsa) bilan haq to'lamoq; *AE* sabzavotchilik bilan shug'ullanmoq 2. *n* мена, товарообмен; оплата труда товарами, натурой; связь, отношения; *AE* овощи (для продажи); v обменивать, вести меновую торговлю; платить натурой, товарами; *AE* заниматься овощеводством
- tsarist** ['zɑːrɪst] *a* podsho(chor)ga oid царский
- tulip** ['tjuːlɪp] *n* lola (*gul*) тюльпан

tungsten [ˈtʌŋstɪn] <i>n, a</i> volfram	<i>n</i> вольфрам; <i>a</i> вольфрамовый
turn-over [ˈtɜːn ɒvə] <i>n</i> ag'darish; (keyingi sahifada) davomli maqola (<i>gazetada</i>); yarim doira shaklidagi go'shtli pirog (somsa); (iqtisodda) pul aylanishi (ishlab turishi)	опрокидывание; газетная статья, переходящая на следующую страницу; полукруглый пирог с начинкой; оборот (<i>капитала</i>)
turpentine [ˈtɜːp(ə)ntaɪn] <i>n</i> daraxt yelimi; (nina bargli daraxt tanasidan olinadigan) quyuq shira (terpentin); skipidar; <i>v</i> skipidar sur(ka)moq; T.State „Skipidar(li) shtat“ (= <i>Shimoliy Karolina</i>)	<i>n</i> живица; терпентин, скипидар; <i>v</i> натирать скипидаром; T. State “Скипидарный штат” (= Северная Каролина)
turret [ˈtʌrɪt] <i>n</i> minoracha	башенка
twilight [ˈtwaɪlaɪt] <i>n</i> g'ira-shira; evening ~ qosh qoraygan payt; inqiroz (the ~ of the Roman Empire)	сумерки; evening ~ вечерние сумерки; период упадка, заката (the ~ of the Roman Empire)

U u

ugly [ˈʌɡli] <i>n</i> xunuk, badbashara (<i>odam haqida</i>); <i>a</i> xunuk, badbashara, ko'rimsiz (~ face/clothes/building); yaramas, qabih, razil, iflos, jirkanch, yoqimsiz, rasvo, nobop; yovuz, qaltis, xavfli	<i>n</i> некрасивый человек, урод; <i>a</i> безобразный, уродливый (~ face/clothes/building); неприятный, противный; плохой, скверный, мерзкий; опасный, угрожающий
ultrasonics [ˈʌltrəˈsɒnɪks] <i>n</i> ultratovush texnikasi	<i>n</i> ультразвуковая техника
unbound [ˈʌnˈbaʊnd] <i>a</i> bog'lanmagan; erkin, ozod	<i>a</i> несвязанный; свободный обязательств
unemployment [ˈʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt] <i>n</i> ishsizlik, bekorchilik	<i>n</i> безработица
unique [juˈniːk] <i>n</i> unikum, poyob, nodir (<i>kimsa, narsa</i>); <i>a</i> yagona (kamdan-kam uchraydigan), poyob, nodir, birdan bir; g'alati, g'ayrioddiy, ajib	<i>n</i> уникам; <i>a</i> единственный в своём роде, уникальный; необыкновенный, странный, удивительный
universal [juːniˈvɜːsl] <i>a</i> umumiy, barchaga baravar (taalluqli); universal	всеобщий; универсальный
unless [ənˈles] <i>cj</i> (agar) ... masa, agar ...da; ...maganda: I will come ~ I change my mind niyatim (fikrim) o'zgar masa, kelaman; ~ you start at once you'll be late zudlik bilan jo'namasangiz kech qolasiz	если не, пока не: разве только; I will come ~ I change my mind Я приду, если не передумаю; ~ you start at once you will be late (только) вы не выйдете немедленно, вы опоздаете
unpack [ˈʌnˈpæk] <i>v</i> ochmoq, ochib olmoq; ochilib/yechilib ketmoq; yukni tushirmoq	распаковывать(ся); разгружать (<i>телегу</i>)

unpacked [ˈʌpˈpækt] <i>a</i> o'ralmagan, bog'lanmagan; yechilib/ochilib ketgan; tushirilgan (<i>yuk</i>)	неупакованный, без упаковки; распакованный; разгруженный
unselfishness [ˈʌnˈselfɪʃnɪs] <i>n</i> beg'arazlik, xolislik (<i>egoistlikning aksi</i>)	бескорыстность, бескорыстие; беспристрастность; объективность
unveil [ˈʌnˈveɪl] <i>v</i> haykalni ochmoq	торжественно открывать (<i>памятник</i>)
up-to-date [ˈʌptəˈdeɪt] <i>a</i> zamonaviy, eng yangi	современный, новейший
usage [ˈjuːsɪdʒ] <i>n</i> muomala, munosabat; qo'llanish; odat, o'rganish (ancient ~); to come into ~	обращение; употребление; обычай, обыкновение: (ancient ~); to come into ~
utility [juːˈtɪlɪti] <i>n</i> foydalilik; foydabor; public utilities (jamoat tashkilotlari; kommunal binolar); jihaz (<i>mashinaga</i>); jamoat tashkilotlari aksiyalari; <i>a</i> yordamchi (~ actor/workers yordamchilar tarkibidagi artist/yordamchi ishchi); ~ man (zaxiradagi o'yinchi); iqtisodiy foydali, rentabelli; arzon, sifati past; amaliy, manfaatli	<i>n</i> полезность, практичность, выгодность; public utilities предприятия общественного пользования; коммунальные сооружения; приспособление (<i>к машине</i>); <i>a</i> вспомогательный; (~ actor/workers актёр вспомогательного состава/подсобные рабочие; ~ man запасной игрок; экономически выгодный, рентабельный; дешёвый, невысокого качества; практичный

V v

variety [vəˈraɪəti] <i>n</i> turli-tumanlik, xilma-xillik; ko'p, qator; tur; <i>AE</i> galantereya do'koni; varyete (<i>teatr</i>), estrada konserti (~ show); nav (<i>a</i> ~ of apple)	разнообразие; различие; ряд, множество; вид; <i>AE</i> галантерейный магазин; варьете (<i>театр.</i>) эстрадный концерт (~show); сорт (<i>a</i> ~ of apple)
vary [ˈveəri] <i>v</i> o'zgar(tir)moq; farq qilmoq	менять, изменять; отличаться; различаться
vast [ˈvɑːst] <i>a</i> bepoyon, ulkan, azim; ko'p sonli, ko'p adadli	обширный, громадный; безбрежный; многочисленный
verse [vɜːs] <i>n</i> she'r, poeziya; <i>v</i> she'r yozmoq; she'rda ifodalamoq	<i>n</i> стих(и); поэзия; <i>v</i> писать стихи; выражать в стихах
vibrate [vaɪˈbreɪt] <i>v</i> tebranmoq, qimir-lab turmoq, qaltiramoq; titra(t)moq	качаться, раскачиваться; вибрировать, дрожать
vibration [vaɪˈbreɪʃn] <i>n</i> tebranish; titrash; rezonans	раскачивание (<i>маятника</i>); колебание; вибрация; резонанс
vine [vaɪn] <i>n</i> tok novdasi; yoyilib o'sadigan o'simlik; pechakgul	виноградная лоза; вьющееся или ползучее растение
violin [vaɪəˈlɪn] <i>n</i> skripka (to play the (on a ~); skripkachi; ~ case (skripka g'ilofi)	скрипка; to play the (on a) ~ играть на скрипке; скрипач; ~ case футляр для скрипки
virgin [ˈvɜːdʒɪn] <i>n</i> qiz, bokira, ma'suma; the V., the V. Mother Bibi Maryam (Iso payg'ambar onasi);	<i>n</i> дева, девственница; the V., the V. Mother дева Мария; целинный (<i>о земле</i>); <i>a</i> невинный, непороч-

- bo'z yer, qo'riq; *a* ma'suma, bokira; beayb, gunohsiz, soddadil, pok, halol; xom; g'o'r, dumbul
- vital** [ˈvaɪtɪ] *a* hayotiy, hayotdan; zaruriy, muhim, jiddiy; g'ayratli, chaqqon; halokatli, mash'um; yashovchan
- voluntary** [ˈvɒləntɪ] *n* ixtiyoriy/ko'ngilli (ish); badiha (improvizatsiya); *a* ixtiyoriy, ko'ngilli (~ army/gift/reading ko'ngilli armiya/xayr-ehson/mustaqil o'qish); ongli, tushunib/bilib qilinadigan; tekin, pul-siz, pul ol(in)masdan, jamoatchilik asosida (yordam ko'rsatish maqsadida)
- volunteer** [ˈvɒləntɪə] *n* ko'ngilli, talabgor, valontyor, jamoatchi; *v* yordam qo'lini cho'zmoq; ixtiyoriy qilmoq/qo'shilmoq (*armiyaga*)
- vote** [voʊt] *n* ovoz berish, ovozga qo'yish; (hal qiluvchi) ovoz; berilgan ovoz(lar), ovoz beruvchi(lar); saylash (ovoz berish) huquqi; saylov byulleteni; *v* ovoz bermoq, ovozga qo'yilmoq
- voyager** [ˈvoɪədʒə] *n* dengiz sayyohi; sayohatchi (sayyoh); (*kemada, samolyotda*) yo'lovchi
- voyageur** [ˈvɔːjəʒə:] *n* *CE* kommi-voyajyor (gumashta); dallo
- ный; чистый, девственный; незрелый
- жизненные; засушный; существенный, очень важный, крайне необходимый; энергичный; живой; гибельный, роковой; жизнеспособный
- n* добровольная работа; добровольный акт; экспромт, импровизация; *a* добровольный; добровольческий; ~ арму добровольческая армия; ~ gift добровольное пожертвование, добровольный дар; ~ reading свободное (необязательное) чтение; сознательный, умышленный; неоплачиваемый
- n* доброволец, волонтер; общественник; *v* предлагать (*свою помощь, услуги*); поступить добровольцем (*в армию*)
- n* голосование; баллотировка; количество поданных голосов; решающий голос; право голоса; избирательный бюллетень; количество голосовавших; *v* голосовать, баллотировать, вотировать
- мореплаватель; путешественник; пассажир/ка (*корабля, самолета*)
- коммивояжёр; маклер

W w

- wake** [weɪk] *v* (woke, woken) uyg'onmoq, uyqudan turmoq; uyg'otmoq; qo'zg'a(t)moq; bezovta qilmoq; jonlan-(tir)moq, ko'zi ochilmoq, bedor bo'lmoq, uyg'oq turmoq
- ware** [weə] 1. *n* mol(lar): soft ~s gazlama, gazmol; foreign ~s (import mollar); *a* ehtiyotkor; *v* ehtiyot(kor) bo'lmoq
- ware** [weə] 2. *n* suv o'tlari
- ware** [ˈwɑːreɪ] 3. *n* = where
- Washingtonian** [ˌwɑʃɪŋˈtʃɒnjən] *n* Washingtonlik (shaharda va shtatda yashovchi); *a* Washington(ga) oid,
- просыпаться; будить, пробуждать; возбуждать(ся); оживать, воскресать; опомниться, очнуться; бодрствовать, не спать
1. *n* товары; soft ~s текстиль; foreign ~s импортные товары; *a* бдительный; осторожный; осмотрительный; *v* остерегаться
2. *n* морские водоросли
- n* вашигтонец (*житель штата и города Вашингтон*); *a* вашигтонский; относящийся к Вашинг-

Vashington (shtat va shahri) bilan bog'liq	тону (<i>штату и городу</i>)
wattle ['wɒtl] 1. <i>n</i> chetan devor; ~ and daub [dɔ:b] somon suvoq, loy-suvoq uy, paxsa uy; xipchin, xivich, novda; <i>v</i> chetandan (devor) qilmoq/yasamoq; chetan to'qimoq	1. <i>n</i> плетень; ~ and daub мазанка; <i>v</i> строить из плетня (<i>забор</i>); сплести (плетень), переплестать, сплестать (прутья)
wattle ['wɒtl] 2. <i>n</i> sirg'a, zirak (<i>qush va hayvonlarda</i>); soqolcha (<i>xo'roz, kurka kabilarda</i>); mo'ylovcha (<i>balliqda</i>)	2. <i>n</i> серёжка, (<i>у птиц и пресмыкающихся</i>); борода (<i>петуха, индюка</i>); ус (<i>у рыб</i>)
wattle ['wɒtl] 3. <i>n</i> avstraliya akatsiyasi; mimoza (qo'l tegsa bargi yumiladigan o'simlik)	3. <i>n</i> австралийская акация, или мимоза
wave [weɪv] <i>n</i> to'lqin, dolg'a, po'tana; <i>v</i> hilpiramoq; tebranmoq; mavj urmoq; silkitmoq (<i>qo'l</i>)	<i>n</i> волна, вал; <i>v</i> развеивать(ся); качаться; размахивать, махать
weapon ['wepən] <i>n</i> qurol (atomic ~s)	оружие (atomic ~s) атомное оружие)
weight [weɪt] <i>n</i> og'irlik, vazn; yuk; obro', hurmat, salmoq; tosh (<i>taroz, sport</i>); og'irlashtirmoq, yuk bo'lmoq, kuch bermoq; vaznni o'lchamoq	<i>n</i> вес; мера веса; тяжесть, груз; нагрузка; давление; влияние; авторитет; гиря; <i>v</i> утяжелять; обременять; придавать силу; устанавливать вес
welfare ['welfeə] <i>n</i> farovonlik, mo'l-ko'lchilik; rohat-farog'at; baxt-saadat	благосостояние, благоденствие; благополучие, достаток
whale [weɪl] <i>n</i> kit (<i>suv hayvoni</i>)	кит
whare ['wɑ:reɪ] <i>n</i> maori kulbasi (<i>Yangi Zelandiya yerli xalqniki</i>)	хижина туземца маори (<i>в Новой Зеландии</i>)
wheat [wi:t] <i>n</i> bug'doy (winter ~); <i>pl</i> AE oladiy (<i>tovada pishiriladigan quyumoqsimon non</i>)	пшеница (winter ~ озимая пшеница); <i>pl</i> AE олады
whereas [weər'æz] <i>cj</i> holbuki, vaholanki; o'shanda, u holda; qaramasdan; modomiki	тогда как, в то время как; хотя; несмотря на то что; в виду того что, поскольку, принимая во внимание тот факт, что
whirlpool ['wɜ:lpu:l] <i>n</i> girdob, aylanma; ~ of adversities falokat girdobi (<i>iskanjasi</i>)	водоворот; ~ of adversities пучина бедствий
willow ['wɪləu] <i>n</i> tol; tolzor; tol novdalari; chillak (<i>kriketda</i>)	ива; ивовые прутья, ивняк; бита (<i>в крикете</i>)
wing [wɪŋ] <i>n</i> qanot (~ of birds/airplanes); tomon (left/right ~); AE filial (bo'lim); <i>v</i> qanotlantirmoq (qanot bag'ishlamoq); uchmoq	<i>n</i> крыло (~ of birds/airplanes крылья птиц/самолётов); фланг, край; left/right ~ левый/правый фланг; AE филиал; <i>v</i> снабжать крыльями; окрылять; лететь
winner ['wɪnə] <i>n</i> sovrindor; laureat	победитель, (первый) призёр; лауреат (<i>конкурса</i>)

woke [wouk] *past of, wake*

woken [ˈwoukn] *pp of wake*

wool [wul] *n* yung, jun; par, pat, шерсть (animal ~); руно; шерстяная
tivit; momiq (cotton ~); tola (ayrim пряжа; шерстяные нитки; шерстя-
daraxtlar poʻstlogʻi); animal ~ (tabiiy ная ткань; вата (cotton ~): волок-
jun) но; пух

worry [ˈwɒri] *n* bezovtalik, xavotirlik, *n* беспокойство; волнение; трево-
tashvish, tahlika, ovoragarchilik; га; озабоченность, забота; *v* надо-
v bezor qilmoq, jonga (chakkaga/ едать, приставать; беспокоить;
meʻdaga) tegmoq, koʻngilga ur- волновать; мучить; терзать
moq, zeriktirmoq

worth [wə:θ] *n* See: Vocabulary; aha- *n* ценность; значение; достоинства;
miyat, mohiyat: a man of ~ muno- а man of ~ достойный человек;
sib (loyiq/arziydigan) odam; to be to be of no ~ не иметь ни какой
of no ~ arziymaydi (hech ahamiyati ценности; быть никуда не годным;
yoʻq); true ~ often goes unrecog- true ~ often goes unrecognized
nized chin xizmatlar koʻpincha истинные достоинства (заслуги)
eʻtirof qilinmaydi/munosib baho- часто не получают признания;
lanmaydi; baho, qadr, qiymat (oneʻs *a* See: Vocabulary; стоящий; имеющий
moneyʻs ~ chin baho/haqiqiy qiy- (определенную) цену или стои-
mati; boylik, mulk; *a* arziydigan, мость; заслуживающий; обладаю-

X x

xerophthalmia [ziəɹəˈfθælmɪə] *n* ksero- ксерофтальмия
ftalmiya

Y y

yachting [ˈjɑ:tiŋ] *n* yelkanli qayiq spor- парусный спорт (~ sport)
ti (~ sport)

Yankee [ˈjæŋki] *n* Yanki, amerikalik; янки, американец; *AE* житель
AE Yangi angliyalik Новой Англии

Z z

zinc [ziŋk] *n* rux; ~ oinment ruxli *n* цинк; ~ oinment цинковая
malham (maz); *v* rux yugurtirmoq, мазь; *v* оцинковывать
rux bilan qoplamoq

zip [zip]: ZIP Code = (qisqartma) Zip Code = (сокращение от) Zone
Zone Improvement Program Code Improvement Program Code поч-
poʻchta indeksi товый индекс

VOCABULARY

ENGLISH-UZBEK

RUSSIAN

A a

a [ei/ə] <i>noaniq artikl</i> : a pen	<i>неопределённый артикль</i> : a pen
ability [əˈbɪlɪti] <i>n</i> qobiliyat, layoqat	<i>способность, умение, ловкость</i>
able [ˈeɪbl]: to be able qoʻlidan kelmoq (uddalamoq, eplamoq)	<i>able: to be able мочь (быть в состоянии)</i>
aborigines [ˈæbəˈrɪdʒɪnɪz] <i>n</i> aboriginlar (tub joy, mahalliy)	<i>aborигены, коренные жители; туземцы</i>
about [əˈbaʊt] <i>prp</i> haqida, toʻgʻrisida; atrofida; <i>adv</i> taxminan, yaqin	<i>prp</i> о, об, около; <i>adv</i> приблизительно
above [əˈbʌv] <i>prp</i> ustida, tepasida; ortiq; <i>adv</i> ustiga, ustidan; above all avvalo; above zero noldan yuqori	<i>prp</i> над; <i>adv</i> вверху, наверху; выше, наверх; above all прежде всего; above zero выше нуля;
abovementioned [əˈbʌvˈmenʃnd] <i>a</i> aytib (eslab) oʻtilgan, mazkur	<i>вышеупомянутый</i>
abroad [əˈbrɔːd] <i>adv</i> chet elda, chet elga; to go/live/travel abroad; to come from abroad	<i>за границей; to go/live/travel abroad; to come from abroad</i>
absent [ˈæbsnt]: to be absent yoʻq boʻlmoq (darsda)	<i>to be absent отсутствовать</i>
absent-minded [ˈæbsntˈmaɪndɪd] <i>a</i> parishonxotir	<i>рассеянный</i>
academic [ˈækədəmɪk] <i>a</i> oʻquv: academic year oʻquv yili	<i>академический, academic year учебный год</i>
academician [ˈækədəˈmɪʃn] <i>n</i> akademik	<i>академик</i>
accept [əkˈsept] <i>v</i> qabul qilmoq; rozi boʻlmoq	<i>принимать; признавать (соглашаться)</i>
acceptable [əkˈseptəbl] <i>a</i> maʼqul, maqbul	<i>приемлемый; подходящий</i>
accompany [əkˈkʌmpəni] <i>v</i> kuzatmoq, birga (hamroh) boʻlmoq	<i>сопровождать, сопутствовать</i>
according to [əˈkɔːdɪŋtə] <i>prp</i> ... ga binoan	<i>согласно, в соответствии с; по</i>
accustomed [əkˈkʌstəmd] <i>a</i> odatlangan, oʻrganib qolgan	<i>привыкший; приучённый</i>
achieve [əˈtʃiːv] <i>v</i> erishmoq, yetishmoq	<i>достигать, добиваться</i>
achievement [əˈtʃiːvmənt] <i>n</i> yutuq; erishish	<i>достижение, успех; выполнение</i>
acquainted [əkˈweɪntɪd] <i>a</i> : to be acquainted with tanishmoq	<i>to be acquainted with знакомиться, быть знакомым с;</i>
across [əkˈkrɔːs] <i>prp</i> orqali, ichidan, koʻndalangiga	<i>сквозь, через</i>
act [ækt] <i>n</i> qilmish, ish, harakat; <i>v</i> harakat qilmoq; oʻynamoq (rol)	<i>n</i> дело, поступок; акт; <i>v</i> действовать, поступать, вести себя
action [ˈækʃn] <i>n</i> ish, harakat	<i>действие; поступок</i>

<i>active</i> ['æktiv] <i>a</i> faol (aktiv)	активный
<i>activity</i> [æk'tiviti] <i>n</i> faoliyat	деятельность; действия
<i>actor</i> ['æktə] <i>n</i> artist, aktyor	актёр
<i>actress</i> ['æktris] <i>n</i> artist (<i>ayol</i>)	актриса
<i>actually</i> ['æktju:(ə)li] <i>adv</i> haqiqatan, aslida	фактически, на самом деле
<i>add</i> [æd] <i>v</i> qo'shmoq	прибавлять, присоединять; добавлять
<i>addition</i> [ə'difn] <i>n</i> qo'shish, to'ldirish; in addition to qo'shimcha	прибавление, дополнение; пополнение; in addition to вдобавок, кроме того, к тому же
<i>additional</i> [ə'difnl] <i>a</i> qo'shimcha	добавочный, дополнительный
<i>address</i> [ə'dres] <i>n</i> adres, turar joy; <i>v</i> murojaat qilmoq	<i>n</i> адрес; <i>v</i> адресовать, обращаться
<i>admit</i> [əd'mit] <i>v</i> tan olmoq, e'tirof etmoq; yo'l qo'ymoq	признавать, допускать; позволять
<i>adopt</i> [ə'dɔpt] <i>v</i> qabul qilmoq	принимать; перенимать
<i>adventure</i> [əd'ventʃə] <i>n</i> sarguzasht	приключение
<i>advice</i> [əd'vaɪs] <i>n</i> maslahat, nasihat	совет
<i>advise</i> [əd'vaɪz] <i>v</i> maslahat bermoq	советовать
<i>adviser</i> [əd'vaɪzə] <i>n</i> maslahatchi	советник
<i>affair</i> [ə'feə] <i>n</i> ish, mashg'ulot	дело; занятия (дела)
<i>afraid</i> [ə'freɪd] <i>a</i> be afraid of qo'rqmoq	to be afraid of бояться
<i>Africa</i> ['æfrɪkə] <i>n</i> Afrika	Африка
<i>African</i> ['æfrɪkn] <i>a</i> Afrikaga oid; <i>n</i> afrikalik	<i>a</i> африканский; <i>n</i> африканец/африканка
<i>after</i> [ˈɑːftə] <i>prp</i> so'ng, keyin, ketidan; <i>cf</i> ...dan keyin; <i>adv</i> so'ngra, keyin	<i>prp</i> после; за, позади; вслед за; после того как; <i>cf</i> потом; затем; позднее; сзади, позади
<i>afternoon</i> [ˌɑːftəˈnuːn] <i>n</i> kunduzi; in the afternoon kunduz kuni; Good afternoon salom (<i>kunduzgi</i>)	in the afternoon время после полудня; днём Good afternoon Добрый день
<i>again</i> [əˈgeɪn] <i>adv</i> yana, tag'in; qayta	снова, вновь, опять; ещё раз
<i>against</i> [əˈgeɪnst] <i>prp</i> qarshi	против
<i>age</i> [eɪdʒ] <i>n</i> 1. ёш; at the age of 16; 2. asr: the Middle Ages	1. возраст; at the age of 16; 2. век: The Middle ages — Средневековье
<i>ago</i> [əˈɡoʊ] <i>adv</i> ilgari, muqaddam, burun, oldin	тому назад; давно
<i>agree</i> [əˈɡriː] <i>v</i> ko'nmoq, rozi bo'lmoq, kelishmoq	соглашаться; договариваться
<i>agriculture</i> ['æɡrɪkʌltʃə] <i>n</i> qishloq xo'jaligi	сельское хозяйство; земледелие
<i>ah</i> [ɑː] <i>int</i> eh, voy-voy	ах! а!
<i>ahead</i> [əˈhed] <i>adv</i> olg'a, ilgari; oldinda	вперёд; впереди;
<i>aid</i> [eɪd] <i>n</i> yordam, ko'maklashish; <i>v</i> yordamlashmoq	<i>n</i> помощь; <i>v</i> помогать
<i>air</i> [eə] <i>n</i> havo; <i>v</i> shamollatmoq, havosini tozalamoq	<i>n</i> воздух; <i>v</i> проветривать

airplane ['eəpleɪn] <i>n</i> AE samolyot	AE самолёт
airport ['eəpɔ:t] <i>n</i> aeroport	аэропорт
Alaska [ə'ælskə] <i>n</i> Alyaska	Аляска
algebra ['ældʒɪbrə] <i>n</i> algebra (aljabr)	алгебра
alive [ə'laɪv] <i>a</i> tirik; hayot (barhayot)	живой
all [ɔ:l] <i>a, prn, adv</i> hamma, barcha; first of all avvalo; not at all arzi-maydi; at all umuman, butunlay; all right mayli, xo'p; all over ham-ma yerda	все; весь, вся; целый; всякий; first of all во-первых; not at all не стоит (благодарности); at all совсем; all right хорошо, ладно; all over везде
almost [ˈɔ:lmoʊst] <i>adv</i> deyarli	почти; едва не
alone [ə'loun] <i>a, adv</i> yakka, yolg'iz	один, одинокий; в одиночестве; в одиночку
along [ə'lɔŋ] <i>prp</i> bo'y lab, yoqalab; <i>adv</i> olg'a, ilgari, oldinga; Come along! Ketdik! (Yuring!)	<i>adv</i> дальше, вперёд; <i>prp</i> вдоль, по; Come along Пошли! Идём!
aloud [ə'laʊd] <i>adv</i> ovoz chiqarib, baland ovoz bilan	вслух
already [ɔ:l'reɪdi] <i>adv</i> allaqachon	уже; ранее
also [ˈɔ:lsou] <i>adv</i> ham, shuningdek	тоже, также, к тому же; при том
always [ˈɔ:lwəz] <i>adv</i> hamisha, doimo	всегда, постоянно
am [æm/əm] <i>of</i> to be	
a.m. [ˈeɪ'em] (<i>Latin ante meridiem</i>) kechasi 12 dan kunduz soat 12 gacha	(<i>Latin ante meridiem</i>) до полудня
America [ə'merɪkə] <i>n</i> Amerika	Америка
American [ə'merɪkən] <i>a</i> Amerikaga oid; <i>n</i> amerikalik	<i>a</i> американский; <i>n</i> американец / американка
among [ə'mʌŋ] <i>prp</i> orasida, o'rtasida, ichida	между, посреди, среди
amongst [ə'mʌŋst] <i>prp</i> = among	
amuse [ə'mju:z] <i>v</i> vaqtni chog' qilmoq	забавлять, развлекать
amusing [ə'mju:zɪŋ] <i>a</i> kulgili, ajoyib	забавный, смешной; занимательный
an [æn/ən] <i>noaniq artikl</i> : an egg	<i>неопределенный артикль</i> : an egg
ancestor [ˈænsɪstə] <i>n</i> ajdod, ota-bobo	предок, прародитель
ancestry [ˈænsɪstri] <i>n</i> shajara, silsila	происхождение; предки; родословная
ancient [ˈeɪnfnt] <i>a</i> qadimiy, eski	античный, древний; старинный
and [ænd/ænd] <i>cj</i> va, bilan, ham	и, с; также
angry [ˈægrɪ] <i>a</i> jahldor, darg'azab, xafa	сердитый, гневный; яростный
animal [ˈænɪml] <i>n</i> hayvon, jonivor	животное; зверь
annex [ə'neks] <i>v</i> qo'shib (bosib) olmoq	присоединять, аннексировать
anniversary [ˌænɪ'vɜ:sri] <i>n</i> yillik (yilga to'lish)	годовщина; празднование годовщины
annual [ˈænjuəl] <i>a</i> yillik, har yili	ежегодный; годовой, годичный
another [ə'nʌðə] <i>a, prn</i> boshqa, o'zga, bo'lak, yana	другой; ещё один
answer [ˈɑ:nsə] <i>n</i> javob; <i>v</i> javob bermoq	<i>n</i> ответ; <i>v</i> отвечать

<i>anthem</i> [ˈænthəm] <i>n</i> madhiya	гимн
<i>anthropologist</i> [ˌænthrəˈpɒlədʒɪst] <i>n</i> antropolog	антрополог
<i>any</i> [ˈeni] <i>a, prn, adv</i> qandaydir, biror(ta); istagan	кто-нибудь; никакой; всякий любой; никто, ничто; ещё; несколько; вовсе
<i>anybody</i> [ˈeniˌbɒdi] <i>a, prn</i> birov, kimdir, biror kishi	кто-нибудь; никто; всякий, любой
<i>anyone</i> [ˈeɪniwʌn] <i>prn</i> =anybody	
<i>anything</i> [ˈeniθɪŋ] <i>prn, adv</i> nimadir; hammasi, istagan; hech narsa	что-нибудь; ничего; всё; сколько-нибудь
<i>anywhere</i> [ˈeniwɛə] qayerdadir, qayergadir; istagan (xohlagan) yerda (yerga)	где-нибудь; везде, всюду
<i>appear</i> [əˈpiə] <i>v</i> paydo boʻlmoq, koʻrinmoq; tuyulmoq	появляться, показываться
<i>appearance</i> [əˈpiəns] <i>n</i> koʻrinish, qiyo-fa; paydo boʻlish	внешний вид, внешность, наружность; появление
<i>applaud</i> [əˈplɔ:d] <i>v</i> qarsak chalmoq	аплодировать, рукоплескать
<i>apple</i> [ˈæpl] <i>n</i> olma	яблоко
<i>applied</i> [əˈplaɪd] <i>a</i> amaliy, amaldagi; tatbiqiy	прикладной, практический
<i>appreciate</i> [əˈpri:ʃieɪt] <i>v</i> qadrlamoq, yuqori baholamoq	ценить, высоко ставить; быть признательным; оценивать по достоинству
<i>apricot</i> [ˈeɪprɪkət] <i>n</i> oʻrik	абрикос
<i>April</i> [ˈeɪprɪl] <i>n</i> aprel	апрель
<i>Arabic</i> [ˈæɾəbɪk] <i>n</i> arab tili; <i>a</i> arab (arabga oid)	<i>n</i> арабский язык; <i>a</i> арабский
<i>Arabian</i> [əˈreɪbjən] <i>n</i> arab; <i>a</i> Arabian Nights Ming bir kecha (<i>arab ertak-lari</i>)	<i>n</i> аравиец/аравийка; <i>a</i> арабский (аравийский) Arabian Nights сказки “Тысяча и одна ночь”
<i>architect</i> [ˈɑ:kitekt] <i>n</i> arxitektor, meʼmor	архитектор, зодчий
<i>architecture</i> [ˈɑ:kitektʃə] <i>n</i> arxitektura	архитектура, зодчество, строительное искусство
<i>architectural</i> [ˈɑ:kitektʃrəl] <i>a</i> arxitektura oid (meʼmoriy)	архитектурный
<i>archive</i> [ˈɑ:kɑ:v] <i>n</i> arxiv	архив
<i>arctic</i> [ˈɑ:ktɪk] <i>a</i> : the Arctic Ocean Shimoliy Muz okeani	the Arctic Ocean Северный Ледовитый океан
<i>are</i> [ɑ:] <i>of to be</i>	
<i>area</i> [ˈeəriə] <i>n</i> makon, maydon, joy; soha	площадь, пространство, участок; сфера
<i>arithmetic</i> [əˈrɪθmətik] <i>n</i> arifmetika	арифметика
<i>arm</i> [ɑ:m] <i>n</i> qoʻl (<i>elkadan panjagacha</i>)	рука (от плеча до кисти)
<i>armchair</i> [ˈɑ:mtʃeə] <i>n</i> kreslo (yumshoq keng kursi)	кресло

<i>army</i> ['ɑ:mi] <i>n</i> armiya	армия (вооруженные силы)
<i>around</i> [ə'raʊnd] <i>prp, adv</i> atrofda, yaqinda, taxminan	кругом; вокруг; в окружности; АЕ поблизости; вокруг, кругом; вблизи, около; повсюду;
<i>arrival</i> [ə'raɪvl] <i>n</i> kelish, bo'lish	приезд, прибытие
<i>arrive</i> [ə'raɪv] <i>v</i> kelmoq, kelib tushmoq	прибывать, приезжать
<i>art</i> [ɑ:t] <i>n</i> san'at; Fine Arts nafis san'atlar	искусство; The Fine Arts изобразительное искусство
<i>article</i> ['ɑ:tɪkl] <i>n</i> 1. artikl; 2. maqola	1. артикль; 2. статья
<i>artist</i> ['ɑ:tɪst] <i>n</i> artist; san'atkor; rassom	артист; художник
<i>as</i> [æz] <i>adv</i> qanday xohlagancha; tariqasida, sifatida; <i>q</i> qachonki; chunki; af for/ as to xususida, ...ga kelsak; as if go'yo; as soon as ... bilanoq; as well shuningdek; as well as xuddi ... dek	в то время как; как (например); так как; поскольку, раз; в качестве; as for/as to что касается; отнositельно; as if будто; as soon as как только; as well так же как; as well as также
<i>Asia</i> ['eɪʃə] <i>n</i> Osiyo	Азия
<i>Asian</i> ['eɪʃn] <i>a</i> Osiyoga oid, Osiyoviy; <i>n</i> osiyolik	<i>a</i> азиатский; <i>n</i> азиат/азиатка
<i>aside</i> [ə'saɪd] <i>adv</i> bir (boshqa) tomonga(-da)	в сторону; в стороне; прочь
<i>ask</i> [ɑ:sk] <i>v</i> so'ramoq, iltimos qilmoq	спрашивать; (по)просить
<i>assistant</i> [ə'sɪstənt] <i>n</i> yordamchi, assistent	ассистент; помощник
<i>association</i> [ə'souʃi'eɪʃn] <i>n</i> jamiyat; ichki bog'lanish, aloqa	ассоциация, общество; связь
<i>astronaut</i> ['æstrənɑ:t] <i>n</i> astronavi, kosmonavi	астронавт
<i>astronomer</i> [əs'trɒnəmə] <i>n</i> astronom	астроном
<i>astronomy</i> [əs'trɒnəmi] <i>n</i> astronomiya	астрономия
<i>at</i> [æt/ət] <i>prp</i> ... da (qayerda, qachon?)	у, за, при; около; в, на (где? когда?)
<i>ate</i> [et] <i>past of eat</i>	
<i>athlete</i> ['æθli:t] <i>n</i> yengil atletikachi	легкоатлет
<i>athletics</i> [əθ'letɪks] <i>n</i> atletika	атлетика
<i>Atlantic</i> [ət'læntɪk] <i>a</i> : the Atlantic Ocean Atlantika okeani	Атлантический океан
<i>attack</i> [ə'tæk] <i>v</i> hujum qilmoq	атаковать, нападать
<i>attend</i> [ə'tend] <i>v</i> hozir bo'lmoq	посещать, присутствовать
<i>attractive</i> [ə'træktɪv] <i>a</i> o'ziga tortadigan, jozibali	привлекательный; притягательный
August ['ɔ:gəst] <i>n</i> avgust	август
aunt [ɑ:nt] <i>n</i> xola, amma	тётя
<i>Aussie</i> ['ɔ:si] <i>n</i> AuE =Australian	
<i>Australia</i> [ɔ:s'treɪljə] <i>n</i> Avstraliya	Австралия
<i>Australian</i> [ɔ:s'treɪljən] <i>n</i> avstraliyalik; <i>a</i> Avstraliyaga oid	<i>n</i> австралиец/австралийка; <i>a</i> австралийский
<i>author</i> ['ɔ:θə] <i>n</i> muallif, avtor; yara-	автор; творец, создатель;

tuvchi; yozuvchi	писатель
autumn [ˈɔ:təm] <i>n</i> куз	осень
<i>avenue</i> [ˈævɪnju:] <i>n</i> avenyu, shoxko'cha	авеню, проспект
<i>aviation</i> [ˌeɪvɪˈeɪʃn] <i>n</i> aviatsiya	авиация
away [əˈweɪ] <i>adv.</i> to go away ketmoq;	to go away уходить; to run away
to run away qochib ketmoq; to take	убегать; to take away убирать,
away olib ketmoq	забирать; уносить

B b

back [bæk] <i>adv</i> orqaga, orqada	сзади, позади; назад; обратно
<i>bacon</i> [ˈbeɪkən] <i>n</i> bekon (dudlangan	бекон, копчёная свиная грудин-
cho'chqaning to'sh go'shti)	ка
bad [bæd] <i>a</i> (worse, worst) yomon,	плохой; bad language скверно-
bad language so'kinish	словие
<i>badge</i> [bædʒ] <i>n</i> nishon, belgi, ramz	значок; символ
<i>badly</i> [ˈbædli] <i>adv</i> (worse, worst) yomon	(worse, worst) плохо
<i>badminton</i> [ˈbædmɪntən] <i>n</i> badminton	бадминтон
(o'yin)	
bag [bæg] <i>n</i> xalta; portfel	сумка, портфель; ранец
<i>balcony</i> [ˈbælkəni] <i>n</i> balkon (<i>teatrda,</i>	балкон (<i>в театре, дома</i>)
<i>uyda</i>)	
ball [bɔ:l] <i>n</i> to'p, koptok	мяч
<i>ballad</i> [ˈbæləd] <i>n</i> ballada	баллада
<i>ballet</i> [ˈbæleɪ] <i>n</i> balet	балет
bank [bæŋk] 1. <i>n</i> qirg'oq (<i>daryo, ko'l</i>)	берег (<i>реки, озера</i>)
bank <i>n</i> 2. bank (<i>muassasa</i>)	банк
<i>basic</i> [ˈbeɪsɪk] <i>n</i> asosiy, muhim	основной
basket(-)ball [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] <i>n</i> basket-	баскетбол
bol	
<i>bathe</i> [beɪð] <i>v</i> cho'milmoq, yuvinmoq	купаться; промывать (глаза)
<i>bathroom</i> [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] <i>n</i> vannaxona	ванная (комната)
<i>battle</i> [ˈbætl] <i>n</i> jang, urush	сражение, битва
<i>bay</i> [beɪ] <i>n</i> ko'rfaz	залив, бухта
<i>bazaar</i> [bæˈzɑ:] <i>n</i> bozor	базар
be [bi:] <i>v</i> 1. bo'lmoq, bor bo'lmoq;	1. быть; находиться; 2. to be to
2. to be to zarur; 3. <i>Continuous da</i>	должен быть; 3. <i>вспомогательный</i>
<i>ko'makchi fe'l</i>	<i>глагол для образования длительной</i>
	<i>формы</i>
<i>beach</i> [bi:tʃ] <i>n</i> dengiz sohili	морской берег
<i>beat</i> [bi:t] <i>v</i> urmoq	бить
<i>beaten</i> [ˈbi:tən] <i>pp of beat</i>	
beautiful [ˈbjʊ:tɪfʊl] <i>a</i> chiroyli, go'zal	красивый, прекрасный
<i>beauty</i> [ˈbjʊ:ti] <i>n</i> chiroy, husn	красота
became [biˈkeɪm] <i>past of become</i>	
because [biˈkɔ:z] <i>conj</i> chunki, sababi	потому что, так как
become [biˈkʌm] <i>v</i> bo'lmoq, aylanmoq	делаться, становиться
bed [bed] <i>n</i> karavot; to go to bed uxla-	кровать; to go to bed идти спать;
gani yotmoq; to make the bed joy	to make the bed стелить постель

(yotgani) solmoq	
<i>bedroom</i> ['bedrum] <i>n</i> uxlash (yotoq) xona	спальня
been [bi:n] <i>pp of be</i>	
before [bi'fɔ:] <i>prp/adv/cj</i> avval, ilgari, oldin, ... gacha	до, перед; раньше
began [bi'gæn] <i>past of begin</i>	
begin [bi'gin] <i>v</i> boshla(n)moq; to begin with avvalo, birinchidan	начинать(ся); to begin with прежде всего, во-первых
<i>beginner</i> [bi'ginə] <i>n</i> boshlovchi, yangi	новичок; начинающий
beginning [bi'giniŋ] <i>n</i> boshlanish; paydo bo'lish	начало; происхождение
begun [bi'gan] <i>pp of begin</i>	
<i>behind</i> [bi'haind] <i>prp/adv</i> orqada(n)	сзади, позади; за
<i>belief</i> [bi'li:f] <i>n</i> e'tiqod, imon, ishonch, maslak	вера, доверие; убеждение; верование
believe [bi'li:v] <i>v</i> ishonmoq	верить; доверять
<i>believer</i> [bi'li:və] <i>n</i> dindor, xudoga ishonuvchi	верующий
<i>bell</i> [bel] <i>n</i> qo'ng'iroq	колокол(ъчик)
belong [bi'lɔŋ] <i>v</i> qarashli (tegishli) bo'lmoq	принадлежать, быть собственно-стью
<i>beloved</i> [bi'lʌvd] <i>a</i> suyukli, sevimli	возлюбленный, любимый
<i>below</i> [bi'ləu] <i>adv/prp</i> quyida, pastda, ostida	внизу, ниже; вниз; под
<i>belt</i> [belt] <i>n</i> kamar, qayish	ремень; пояс
<i>bench</i> [bentʃ] <i>n</i> kursi (uzun taxta o'rindiq)	скамейка, скамья
<i>beside</i> [bi'said] <i>prp</i> yonida	возле, рядом; по сравнению с
besides [bi'saidz] <i>adv</i> ... dan tashqari, yana, boshqa	кроме; помимо
best [best] 1. <i>of good</i> ; 2. <i>of well</i> ; to do one's best astoydil harakat qilmoq, bor imkoniyatni ishga solmoq	1. <i>of good</i> 2. <i>of well</i> ; to do one's best сделать всё от себя зависящее, проявить максимум энергии
<i>best-known</i> 'best 'noun] <i>a</i> taniqli, mashhur	известный, знаменитый
<i>better</i> ['betə] 1. <i>of good</i> ; 2. <i>of well</i>	
between [bi'twi:n] <i>prp</i> o'rtasida, orasida	между, посреди
<i>Bible</i> ['baibl] <i>n</i> Bibliya	Библия
bicycle 'baisikl] <i>n</i> velosiped	велосипед
big [big] <i>a</i> katta, ulkan	большой
<i>bike</i> = bicycle	
<i>billion</i> 'biljən] <i>n</i> billion (BE), milliard (AE)	биллион (BE) , миллиард (AE)
<i>biography</i> [bai'ɔgrəfi] <i>n</i> tarjimai hol	автобиография
bird [bɜ:d] <i>n</i> qush, parranda	птица
<i>birth</i> [bɜ:θ] <i>n</i> tug'ilish; kelib chiqish: English by birth	рождение; происхождение: English by birth

<i>birthday</i> [ˈbɑːθdeɪ] <i>n</i> tugʻilgan kun:	день рождения: Happy birthday
Happy birthday	
<i>birthplace</i> [ˈbɜːθpleɪs] <i>n</i> tugʻilgan joy	место рождения, родина
(kindik qoni toʻkilgan joy), vatan	
<i>biscuit</i> [ˈbɪskɪt] <i>n</i> biskvit (kuvrak pe- chenye)	сухое печенье
black [blæk] <i>a</i> qora	чёрный
blackboard [ˈblækbɔːd] <i>n</i> sinf doskasi	классная доска
<i>bless</i> [bles] <i>v</i> : God bless me! Xudo	God bless me! Господи, помилуй!
kechirsin!	
<i>blew</i> [bluː] <i>past of</i> blow	
<i>blind</i> [blaɪnd] <i>a</i> koʻr, soʻqir	слепой
<i>blindness</i> [ˈblaɪndnis] <i>n</i> koʻzi ojizlik;	слепота; ослепление
koʻrlik	
<i>block</i> [blɒk] <i>n</i> binolar toʻpi	квартал
<i>blood</i> [blʌd] <i>n</i> qon	кровь
<i>blossom</i> [ˈblɒsəm] <i>n</i> gullash	цветение; расцвет
<i>blow</i> [bləʊ] <i>v</i> puflamoq	дуть
<i>blown</i> [blaʊn] <i>pp of</i> blow	
blue [bluː] <i>a</i> koʻk, havo rang	голубой, синий
<i>board</i> [bɔːd] <i>n</i> taxta; kema borti	доска; борт (<i>судна</i>)
<i>boat</i> [bəʊt] <i>n</i> qayiq; <i>v</i> (qayiqda) suzmoq	<i>n</i> лодка; <i>v</i> кататься на лодке
boating [ˈbəʊtɪŋ] <i>n</i> : to go boating	to go boating кататься на лодке
qayiqda suzmoq	
<i>body</i> [ˈbɒdi] <i>n</i> tana, odam	тело; человек
<i>boil</i> [bɔɪl] <i>v</i> qayna(t)moq	кипятить, варить
<i>bone</i> [bəʊn] <i>n</i> suyak	кость
book [buk] <i>n</i> kitob	книга
bookcase [ˈbukkeɪs] <i>n</i> kitob javoni,	книжный шкаф, книжная полка
kitob tokchasi	
book-shop [ˈbukʃɒp] <i>n</i> kitob doʻkoni	книжный магазин
<i>border</i> [ˈbɔːdə] <i>n</i> chegara; <i>v</i> chegara- lanmoq	<i>n</i> граница; <i>v</i> ограничить
born [bɔːn]: to be born tugʻilmoq	to be born родиться
<i>borough</i> [ˈbɒrəʊ] <i>n</i> Nyu-Yorkning (besh) tumanidan biri	один из пяти районов Нью- Йорка
<i>botany</i> [ˈbɒtəni] <i>n</i> botanika	ботаника
both [bəʊθ] <i>prn</i> ikkala(si)	<i>prn</i> оба, обе; и тот и другой; <i>adv</i> также, тоже
<i>bottle</i> [ˈbɒtl] <i>n</i> shisha (<i>idish</i>)	бутылка
bought [bɔːt] <i>past, pp of</i> buy	
<i>box</i> [bɒks] <i>n</i> loja (<i>teatrda</i>)	ложе (<i>в театре</i>)
boxing [ˈbɒksɪŋ] <i>n</i> boks (tushish)	бокс (<i>спорт</i>)
<i>box office</i> [bɒks ˈɒfɪs] <i>n</i> kassa (<i>teatrda</i>)	касса (<i>в театре</i>)
boy [bɔɪ] <i>n</i> (oʻgʻil) bola	мальчик
<i>boyhood</i> [ˈbɔɪhʊd] <i>n</i> oʻspirinlik, oʻsmir- lik	отрочество
<i>branch</i> [brɑːntʃ] <i>n</i> soha, tarmoq,	отрасль; филиал, отделение

shox(cha)	
brass [bra:s] <i>a</i> sariq misdan	латунный
brave [breiv] <i>a</i> jasur, qo'rqmas, dov-yurak	храбрый, смелый
bread [bred] <i>n</i> non: bread and butter buterbrod	хлеб: bread and butter хлеб с маслом (бутерброд)
break [breik] <i>n</i> tanaffus	перемена
break <i>v</i> sinmoq, to'xtatmoq; buzmoq	ломать, разбивать; прерывать
breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] <i>n</i> nonushta: to have breakfast nonushta qilmoq	завтрак: to have breakfast завтракать
breathe [bri:ð] <i>v</i> nafas olmoq	дышать
bridge [bridʒ] <i>n</i> ko'prik	мост
bright(ly) [brait(li)] <i>a, adv</i> yorqin, quyoshli	<i>a</i> светлый, яркий; <i>adv</i> светло, ярко
brilliant [ˈbriljənt] <i>a</i> mashhur; mislsiz; porloq	блестящий, сверкающий; выдающийся
bring [brɪŋ] <i>v</i> olib kelmoq, keltirmoq	приносить
Britain [ˈbrɪtn] <i>n</i> Britaniya	Британия
British [ˈbrɪtɪʃ] <i>a</i> Britaniyaga oid	британский; английский
Briton [ˈbrɪtn] <i>n</i> britaniyalik (ingliz)	британец, англичанин
broadcast [ˈbrɔ:dkɑ:st] <i>v</i> radioda eshittirmoq, televizorda ko'rsatmoq	радиовещание; телепередача
broadcaster [brɔ:dkɑ:stə] <i>n</i> diktor	диктор
Broadway [ˈbrɔ:dwei] <i>n</i> Brodvey (<i>Нyu-Yorkdagi ko'cha</i>)	Бродвей (<i>улица в Нью-Йорке</i>)
broke [brɔ:k] <i>past of break</i>	
broken [ˈbrɔ:kn] <i>pp of break</i>	
brother [ˈbrʌðə] <i>n</i> aka, uka	брат
brought [brɔ:t] <i>past, pp of bring</i>	
brown [braun] <i>a</i> jigarrang	коричневый
bud [bʌd] <i>n</i> kurtak	почка (<i>растения</i>)
buffet [ˈbʊfeɪ], [bəˈfeɪ](<i>AE</i>) <i>n</i> bufet	[bəˈfeɪ](<i>AE</i>) буфет
build [bild] <i>v</i> qurmoq, yasamoq, solmoq (imorat)	строить, сооружать
builder [ˈbildə] <i>n</i> quruvchi, pudratchi	строитель; подрядчик
building [ˈbɪldɪŋ] <i>n</i> bino, qurilish	здание, строение
built [bilt] <i>past, pp of build</i>	
bun [bʌn] <i>n</i> bulochka; kulcha	сдобная булочка
bungalow [ˈbʌŋgələʊ] <i>n</i> bungalo (<i>bir qavatli ayvonli dala hovli</i>)	бунгало (одноэтажная дача с верандой)
burgh [ˈbʌrə] <i>n</i> <i>AE</i> shaharcha	<i>AE</i> (небольшой) город
bus [bʌs] <i>n</i> avtobus	автобус
bush [bʊʃ] <i>n</i> buta, butazor	куст, кустарник
bushland [ˈbʊʃlənd] <i>n</i> <i>AuE</i> o'tmon, to'qay	<i>AuE</i> лес, заросли
busily [ˈbɪzɪli] <i>adv</i> ishning ko'zini bilib, g'ayrat bilan	деловито, энергично
business [ˈbɪznɪs] <i>n</i> ish (<i>daromadli</i>),	бизнес, дело

mashg'ulot	
businessman ['biznismən] <i>n</i> businessmen, tadbirkor, ustamon	бизнесмен, деловой человек
bus-stop ['bʌsstɒp] <i>n</i> bekat	остановка
busy ['bizi] <i>a</i> band; faol, ishchan	занятой; деятельный
but ['bʌt] <i>adv, prp, cj</i> ammo, lekin, biroq; ... ga qaramasdan	только, лишь; но; кроме; однако
butter ['bʌtə] <i>n</i> sariyog'	масло
buy [bai] <i>v</i> olmoq, xarid qilmoq	покупать
buyer ['baiə] <i>n</i> xaridor	покупатель
buzz [bʌz] <i>n</i> g'ing'illash	жужжание
by [bai] <i>prp/adv</i> orqali, vositasida, ... gacha; tomonidan; yonida; by and large (AE) umuman; by and by ko'p o'tmay, tez orada; by the way aytganday	у, при, около; к; by and large (AE) в общем; by and by вскоре; by the way кстати

С с

cafeteria ['kæfi'tiəriə] <i>n</i> kafeteriy	кафетерий
cake [keik] <i>n</i> keks, tort	торт, пирожное
calendar ['kælində] <i>n</i> kalendar, taqvim	календарь
call [kɔ:l] <i>n</i> chaqirish; <i>v</i> chaqirmoq, atamoq	<i>n</i> зов, оклик; <i>v</i> звать, окликать
calm [kɑ:m] <i>a</i> хотirjam, muloyim, tinch	спокойный; тихий; мирный
came [keim] <i>past of</i> come	
camera ['kæməɾə] <i>n</i> fotoapparat	фотоаппарат
camp [kæmp] <i>n</i> lager (oromgoh); <i>v</i> joylashmoq	<i>n</i> лагерь (спортивный, детский); <i>v</i> разбивать лагерь
camp-fire ['kæmpfaɪə] <i>n</i> gulxan	костёр
camping ['kæmpiŋ] <i>n</i> (oromgohda) dam olish	отдых (в лагере)
can [kæn/kən] <i>v</i> (modal) (qila) olmoq	(модал.) мочь, быть в состоянии
canal [kə'næl] <i>n</i> kanal	канал
candy ['kændi] <i>n</i> obaki	леденец
cane [keɪn] <i>n</i> qamish	камыш; тростник
canteen [kænti:n] <i>n</i> oshxona (maktabda)	столовая (в школе)
cap [kæp] <i>n</i> bosh kiyim	кепка
capital ['kæpitl] 1. <i>n</i> poytaxt; capital letter bosh harf	столица; capital letter заглавная буква
capital [kæpitl] 2. <i>n</i> kapital; sarmoya	капитал
capitalist ['kæpitəlist] <i>n, a</i> kapitalist(ik)	капиталист(ический)
Capitol ['kæpitl] <i>n</i> Kapitoliy (AQSH)	Капитолий (США)
captain ['kæptin] <i>a</i> kapitan	капитан
capture ['kæptʃə] <i>v</i> ushlamoq (hibsga olmoq)	захватить; взять в плен
car [kɑ:] <i>n</i> avtomobil, mashina	автомобиль, машина
caravan [kærə'væn] <i>n</i> karvon	караван
care [keə] <i>v: to take care (of) g'am-</i>	to take care (of) заботиться

xo'rluk qilmoq (<i>qaramoq</i>)	
careful ['kæəfʊl] <i>a</i> ehtiyotkor, hush- yor; g'amxo'r	осторожный, заботливый, внимательный
careless ['keəlis] <i>a</i> beparvo, e'tibor- siz, beg'am	небрежный; беспечный
carry ['kæri] <i>v</i> olib bormoq, kelmoq, tashimoq	носить, нести; везти, возить
cartoon [kɑ:ˈtu:n] <i>n</i> multfilm	мультфильм
case [keis] <i>n</i> voqea, hodisa; fursat, kez; hol; in case bu holda; in the case imkon bo'lsa; mabodo; munosabat bilan	случай, обстоятельство; положение; in case в случае; in the case в этом случае
cat [kæt] <i>n</i> mushuk	кошка
cathedral [kəˈθri:drl] <i>n</i> sobor (bosh cher- kov)	(кафедральный) собор
celebrate ['selibreit] <i>v</i> nishonlamoq, bayram qilmoq	праздновать; торжественно отмечать
celebration [ˌseliˈbreiʃn] <i>n</i> bayram qilish, shodiyona kun	празднование; торжество
centimetre ['sentimi:tə] <i>n</i> santimetr	сантиметр
central ['sentrl] <i>a</i> markaziy; muhim	центральный
centre ['sentə] <i>n</i> markaz	центр
century ['sentʃəri] <i>n</i> asr	век
ceremony ['seriməni] <i>n</i> marosim	церемония; торжество
certainly ['sə:tɪli] <i>adv</i> albatta, shubha- siz	конечно; непременно; безусловно
chair [tʃeə] <i>n</i> stul (kursi)	стул
chalk [tʃɑ:k] <i>n</i> bo'r	мел
champion ['tʃæmpiən] <i>n</i> chempion, g'o- lib	чемпион
change [tʃeɪndʒ] <i>v</i> o'zgar(tir)moq; <i>n</i> ozgarish	<i>n</i> размен (<i>денег</i>); <i>v</i> менять(ся), изменять(ся)
change <i>n</i> mayda pul; qaytim	мелочь; сдача
character ['kærɪktə] <i>n</i> xarakter, fe'l- atvor; siymo, qiyofa; qahramon (<i>asarda</i>)	характер; нрав; свойство; персонаж, образ
characteristic [ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk] <i>n</i> xusu- siyat, xossa, belgi	характерная особенность
cheer [tʃiə] <i>n</i> o'yin-kulgi; <i>pl</i> (cheers) qarsaklar	веселье, радость; <i>pl</i> аплодисменты
chemical ['kemɪkl] <i>a</i> kimyoviy	химический
chemist ['kemɪst] <i>n</i> ximik	химик
chemistry ['kemɪstri] <i>n</i> kimyo	химия
chess [tʃes] <i>n</i> shaxmat	шахматы
chief [tʃi:f] <i>a</i> bosh, asosiy	главный, руководящий
child [tʃaɪld] <i>n</i> bola	ребёнок
childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd] <i>n</i> bolalik	детство
children ['tʃɪldrɪn] <i>n pl</i> of child	дети, ребята

<i>China</i> [ˈtʃaɪnə] <i>n</i> Xitoy	Китай
<i>Chinatown</i> [ˈtʃaɪnətaʊn] <i>n</i> Xitoy kvartali	китайский квартал
Chinese [ˈtʃaɪniːz] <i>n/a</i> Xitoy, xitoy tili, xitoycha	китаец/китайка; китайский, по-китайски
<i>chips</i> [tʃɪps] <i>n</i> chips (qalamcha tarzida tayyorlangan yegulik)	чипсы
<i>choir</i> [ˈkwaɪə] xoʻr; birga kuylash	хор
<i>choose</i> [tʃuːz] <i>v</i> tanlamoq	выбирать; отбирать; подбирать
<i>choral</i> [ˈkɔːrəl] <i>a</i> xoʻr (ga) oid; choral society ashulachilar ansambli	хоровой; choral society ансамбль певцов, хор
<i>chose</i> [tʃoʊz] <i>past of</i> choose	
<i>chosen</i> [ˈtʃoʊzn] <i>pp of</i> choose	
<i>Christ</i> [kraɪst] <i>n</i> Xristos; Jesus [ˈdʒiːz əs] Christ as] Christ Iso (paygʻambar)	Христос; Jesus [ˈdʒiːz əs] Christ Иисус Христос
<i>Christian</i> [ˈkrɪstjən] <i>n/a</i> xristian	христианин/христианка; христианский
Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs] <i>n</i> Rojdestvo (<i>diniy bayram</i>)	Рождество
<i>church</i> [tʃɜːtʃ] <i>n</i> cherkov	церковь
cinema [ˈsɪnɪmə] <i>n</i> kinoteatr	кинотеатр
<i>circle</i> [ˈsɜːkl] <i>n</i> toʻgarak; davra; <i>v</i> aylandirish	кружок; круг; <i>v</i> кружиться
<i>citizen</i> [ˈsɪtɪzn] <i>n</i> fuqaro	гражданин
city [ˈsɪti] <i>n</i> shahar	город
<i>City</i> <i>n</i> Siti (<i>London markazi</i>)	Сити (<i>деловой центр Лондона</i>)
class [ˈklaːs] <i>n</i> sinf	класс
<i>classic</i> [ˈklæsɪk] <i>n, a</i> klassik	классик
<i>classmate</i> [ˈklaːsmeɪt] <i>n</i> sinfdosh	одноклассник
classroom [ˈklaːsrʊm] <i>n</i> sinfxona	классная комната
class work [ˈklaːswɜːk] <i>n</i> sinf ishi	классная работа
clean [kliːn] <i>a</i> toza; <i>v</i> tozalamoq	<i>a</i> чистый; <i>v</i> чистить
<i>cleaner</i> [ˈkliːnə] <i>n</i> tozalagich	уборщик, чистильщик
<i>cleanliness</i> [ˈklenlɪnɪs] <i>n</i> tozalik, ozodalik, pokizalik	чистота, чистоплотность; опрятность
<i>clear</i> [kliə] <i>a</i> ravshan; tushunarli	ясный; чистый (прозрачный)
clever [ˈklevə] <i>a</i> aqlli, oqil, farosatli	умный, способный
<i>client</i> [ˈklaɪənt] <i>n</i> mijoz	клиент
<i>climate</i> [ˈklaɪmɪt] <i>n</i> iqlim	климат
cloakroom [ˈkloukrʊm] <i>n</i> ust-boshxona, garderob (<i>yechinish joyi</i>)	гардероб, раздевальня
close [klaʊz] <i>a</i> yopiq; [klaʊz] <i>v</i> yopmoq	<i>a</i> закрытый; <i>v</i> закрывать
<i>close</i> [klaʊz] <i>a</i> yaqin: close friend; puxta, mukammal	<i>a</i> близкий: close friend; тщательный; подробный
<i>cloth</i> [klɒθ] <i>n</i> mato (<i>gazmol</i>)	ткань
clothes [ˈklaʊðɪz] <i>n</i> kiyim, libos	одежда, платье
<i>clothing</i> [ˈklaʊðɪŋ] <i>n</i> kiyim-bosh; kiyinish	одежда, одевание

<i>cloud</i> [klaud] <i>n</i> bulut	облако
<i>cloudless</i> ['klaudlis] <i>a</i> bulutsiz (<i>musaffo</i>)	безоблачный
<i>club</i> [klʌb] <i>n</i> klub	клуб
<i>coach</i> [koutʃ] <i>n</i> repetitor; trener	репетитор; тренер
<i>coast</i> [koust] <i>n</i> qirg'oq (<i>dengiz</i>)	(морской) берег
<i>coastal</i> ['koustl] <i>a</i> qirg'oq (<i>sohil</i>)dagi	береговой, прибрежный
<i>coat</i> [kout] <i>n</i> palto	пальто
<i>coca-cola</i> ['koukə'koulə] <i>n</i> koka-kola	кока-кола
<i>coffee</i> ['kɒfi] <i>n</i> kofe (<i>qahva</i>)	кофе
<i>coin</i> [kɔin] <i>n</i> tanga	монета
<i>coke</i> [kouk] <i>n</i> =coca-cola	
<i>cold</i> [kould] <i>a</i> sovuq	холодный
<i>colleague</i> ['kɒli:dʒ] <i>n</i> kollega (<i>hamkasb</i>)	коллега
<i>collect</i> [kə'lekt] <i>v</i> yig'moq	собирать
<i>collective</i> [kə'lektiv] <i>a</i> jamoaviy, umu- miy	коллективный, общий
<i>collector</i> [kə'lektə] <i>n</i> kollektor	коллектор
<i>college</i> ['kɒlidʒ] <i>n</i> kollej	колледж
<i>colonial</i> [kə'louniəl] <i>a</i> mustamlakaviy, kolonial	колониальный
<i>colony</i> ['kɒləni] <i>n</i> mustamlaka, kolo- niya	колония, поселение
<i>colour</i> ['kʌlə] <i>n</i> rang	цвет
<i>combination</i> [kəmbɪ'neiʃn] <i>n</i> birikma, birikish	соединение, сочетание
<i>combine</i> ['kɒmbain] <i>n</i> kombayn; [kəm'beɪn] <i>v</i> birik(tir)moq	<i>n</i> комбайн; <i>v</i> соединять(ся)
<i>come</i> [kʌm] <i>v</i> kelmoq	приходить
<i>comedy</i> ['kɒmɪdi] <i>n</i> komediya	комедия
<i>comic</i> ['kɒmik] <i>a</i> komik, kulgili	комик, смешной
<i>commander</i> [kə'mɑ:ndə] <i>n</i> komandir, boshliq	командир
<i>commerce</i> ['kɒmə(:)s] <i>n</i> tijorat	коммерция, торговля
<i>commercial</i> [kə'mə:ʃl] <i>a</i> savdoga, tijo- ratga oid	коммерческий, торговый
<i>common</i> ['kɒmən] <i>a</i> umumiy	общий
<i>commonwealth</i> ['kɒmənwelθ] <i>n</i> hamdo'st- lik	содружество
<i>communication</i> [kəmjʊ:ni'keɪʃn] <i>n</i> alo- qa, muloqot	связь, коммуникация
<i>community</i> [kə'mju:niti] <i>n</i> jamoa	община
<i>company</i> ['kʌmpəni] <i>n</i> uyushma, ja- miyat, shirkat	общество, компания
<i>comparative</i> [kəm'pærətɪv] <i>a</i> qiyosiy	сравнительный
<i>compare</i> [kəm'peə] <i>v</i> taqqoslamoq	сравнивать
<i>competition</i> [kəmpitiʃn] <i>n</i> musobaqa	соревнование
<i>complete</i> [kəm'pli:t] <i>a</i> to'liq, tugal; <i>v</i> tu- gatmoq	<i>a</i> полный, совершенный; <i>v</i> заканчивать, завершать

<i>complex</i> [ˈkɒmpleks] <i>a</i> murakkab; <i>n</i> majmua, kompleks	<i>a</i> сложный; <i>n</i> комплексный, совокупность, комплекс
<i>compose</i> [kəmˈpouz] <i>v</i> tuz(il)moq; yaratmoq (toˈqimoq)	составлять; сочинять
<i>composer</i> [kəmˈpouzə] <i>n</i> kompozitor, bastakor	композитор
<i>composition</i> [ˌkɒmpəˈziʃn] <i>n</i> insho	сочинение
<i>comprise</i> [kəmˈpraɪz] <i>v</i> tarkib topmoq	включать, содержать
<i>compulsory</i> [kəmˈpʌlsri] <i>a</i> majburiy	обязательный
<i>computer</i> [kəmˈpjʊ:tə] <i>n</i> kompyuter	компьютер
concert [ˈkɒnsət] <i>n</i> konsert	концерт
<i>conductor</i> [kənˈdʌktə] <i>n</i> konduktor	кондуктор
<i>conference</i> [ˈkɒnfərəns] <i>n</i> konferensiya	конференция
<i>conflict</i> [ˈkɒnflikt] <i>n</i> konflikt, ixtilof; [kənˈflikt] <i>v</i> qarama-qarshi boʻlmoq	<i>a</i> конфликт, столкновение; <i>v</i> быть в конфликте
<i>congratulate</i> [kənˈgrætjuleɪt] <i>v</i> tabrik-lamoq	поздравлять
<i>congratulation</i> [kəngrætjuˈleɪʃn] <i>n</i> tabrik, qutlov	поздравление
<i>connect</i> [kəˈnekt] <i>v</i> birlashtirmoq	соединять
<i>consider</i> [kənˈsɪdə] <i>v</i> qabul qilmoq, oʻylab koʻrmoq, qara(l)moq	принимать; рассматривать, обсуждать
<i>consideration</i> [kənˈsɪdəˈreɪʃn] <i>n</i> : to take into consideration hisob (eʻtiborga) olmoq	to take into consideration принимать во внимание
<i>consist</i> [kənˈsɪst] <i>v</i> tashkil topmoq, oʻz ichiga olmoq	состоять (из)
<i>constitute</i> [ˈkɒnstɪtju:t] <i>v</i> tuz(il)moq; tashkil etmoq	составлять; учреждать
<i>constitution</i> [ˌkɒnstɪˈtju:ʃn] <i>n</i> konstitutsiya	конституция
construct [kənˈstrʌkt] <i>v</i> qurmoq	строить, сооружать
<i>construction</i> [kənˈstrʌkʃn] <i>n</i> qurilma	строительство, стройка;
<i>constructor</i> [kənˈstrʌktə] <i>n</i> konstruktor	конструктор
<i>consumer</i> [kənˈsjʊ:mə] <i>n</i> isteʻmolchi	потребитель
<i>contact</i> [ˈkɒntækt] <i>n</i> aloqa, kontakt; [kənˈtækt]; <i>v</i> aloqador boʻlmoq	<i>n</i> контакт, связь; <i>v</i> [kənˈtækt] связаться соприкасаться; устанавливать связь
<i>contain</i> [kənˈteɪn] <i>v</i> oʻz ichiga olmoq, sigʻdirmoq	содержать
<i>continent</i> [ˈkɒntɪnənt] <i>n</i> qitʻa	материк
<i>continental</i> [ˌkɒntɪˈnɛntl] <i>a</i> kontinental	континентальный
<i>continue</i> [kənˈtɪnju] <i>v</i> davom etmoq	продолжать(ся)
<i>continued</i> [kənˈtɪnjəd] <i>a</i> davomli (davomi bor)	продолжающийся (продолжение следует)
<i>contribution</i> [ˌkɒntriˈbjʊ:ʃn] <i>n</i> hissa, ulush	вклад; содействие
<i>conversation</i> [ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn] <i>n</i> suhbat	разговор, беседа

<i>converse</i> [kən'vɜ:s] <i>v</i> muloqotda bo'lishmoq	разговаривать, общаться
cook [kuk] <i>v</i> ovqat pishirmoq	готовить (пищу); варить, жарить, печь
<i>cookie</i> ['kuki] <i>n</i> pishiriq; <i>AE</i> =biscuit	(домашнее) печенье; булочка;
cool [ku:l] <i>a</i> salqin	прохладный
<i>co-operate</i> [kə(u)'ɔ:pəreit] <i>v</i> hamkorlik qilmoq	сотрудничать
<i>co-operation</i> [kəu'ɔ:pə'reiʃn] <i>n</i> hamkorlik	сотрудничество
<i>corner</i> ['kɔ:nə] <i>n</i> burchak	угол(ок)
<i>cornflakes</i> ['kɔ:nfleiks] <i>n</i> makkajo'xori qalamchalari	<i>AE</i> кукурузные хлопья, корнфлекс
<i>correct</i> [kə'rekt] <i>a</i> to'g'ri; <i>v</i> to'g'rilamoq	<i>a</i> правильный; <i>v</i> исправлять
<i>correspondence</i> [kəris'pɒndəns] <i>n</i> yozishma	переписка, корреспонденция
<i>correspondent</i> [kəris'pɒndənt] <i>n</i> muxbir	корреспондент
<i>corridor</i> ['kɔridɔ:] <i>n</i> koridor, yo'lak	коридор
<i>cosmodrome</i> ['kɔzmədroum] <i>n</i> kosmodrom	космодром
<i>cosmonaut</i> ['kɔzməno:t] <i>n</i> kosmonavt	космонавт
<i>costume</i> ['kɔstju:m] <i>n</i> kiyim, kostyum	костюм; одежда
<i>cottage</i> ['kɔtidʒ] <i>n</i> kottej	коттедж
cotton ['kɔtn] <i>n, a</i> paxta	<i>n</i> хлопок; <i>a</i> хлопчатобумажный
<i>cotton-field</i> ['kɔtnfli:ld] <i>n</i> paxtazor	хлопковое поле
<i>cotton picker</i> ['kɔtn'pikə] <i>n</i> paxtakor, terimchi	хлопкороб
could [kud] <i>past of can</i>	
<i>count</i> [kaunt] <i>v</i> sanamoq, hisoblamoq	считать; подсчитывать; пересчитывать
country ['kʌntri] <i>n</i> mamlakat; qishloq joy	страна; сельская местность
<i>county</i> ['kaunti] <i>n</i> graflik, <i>AE</i> =o'krug	графство; <i>AE</i> округ
<i>course</i> [kɔ:s] <i>n</i> kurs; in the course (of) davomida, jarayonida; ovqat (birinchi, ikkinchi ...)	курс; in the course (of) в течение; блюдо (<i>на первое, на второе ...</i>)
course: of course albatta	of course конечно
<i>cow</i> [kau] <i>n</i> sigir	корова
<i>cracker</i> ['krækə] <i>n</i> kuvrak pechenye	сухое печенье (крекер)
<i>craft</i> [kra:ft] <i>n</i> hunar, kasb	ремесло
<i>create</i> [kri'eit] <i>v</i> yaratmoq	создавать
<i>cricket</i> ['krikɪt] <i>n</i> kriket (<i>sport</i>)	крикет (<i>спорт</i>)
<i>crime</i> [kraim] <i>n</i> jinoyat	преступление
<i>crop</i> [krɒp] <i>n</i> ekin, hosil	урожай; посев
cross [krɒs] <i>v</i> kesib o'tmoq; crossing place o'tadigan joy	пересекать, переходить; crossing place переход
cruel ['kruəl] <i>a</i> rahmsiz	жестокий, безжалостный
<i>cruelty</i> ['kruəlti] <i>n</i> rahmsizlik	жестокость, безжалостность
cry [krai] <i>v</i> haqirmoq, xitob qilmoq;	кричать; восклицать; плакать

yig'lamoq	
<i>cultural</i> ['kʌltʃrɪ] <i>a</i> madaniy	культурный
culture ['kʌltʃə] <i>n</i> madaniyat	культура
cup [kʌp] <i>n</i> kosacha, piyola	чашка
<i>curtain</i> ['kɜ:tɪn] <i>n</i> parda	занавеска
custom ['kʌstəm] <i>n</i> odat, urf	обычай; привычка
<i>cut</i> [kʌt] <i>v</i> kesmoq; to'g'ramoq; cut down o'rmoq	резать; cut down рубить

D d

daddy ['dædi] <i>n</i> dada, ada, ota (<i>yosh bolalar</i>)	папа, папочка
daily ['deili] <i>a</i> kundalik; <i>adv</i> har kuni	<i>a</i> ежедневный; повседневный, дневной; <i>adv</i> ежедневно, каждый день
dance [dɑ:ns] <i>v</i> raqs tushmoq	танцевать; плясать
dancer ['dɑ:nsə] <i>n</i> raqqos, raqqosa	танцор; танцовщица
danger ['deɪndʒə] <i>n</i> xavf	опасность; риск
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] <i>a</i> xavfli	опасный, угрожающий
dark [dɑ:k] <i>a</i> qorong'i; qoramtir	тёмный; чёрный
date [deɪt] <i>n</i> sana, kun; <i>v</i> vaqtni (kunini) ko'rsatmoq, belgilamoq	<i>n</i> дата, число; <i>v</i> датировать
day [deɪ] <i>n</i> kun	день; сутки
day-book ['deɪbʊk] <i>n</i> kundalik (<i>maktabda</i>)	дневник
day-off ['deɪɔf] <i>n</i> dam olish kuni	выходной
<i>day-time</i> ['deɪtaɪm] <i>n</i> kunduz (<i>payt</i>)	дневной период
<i>dead</i> [ded] <i>a</i> o'lgan (o'lik), jonsiz, marhum	мёртвый; умерший
deaf [def] <i>a</i> kar, garang	глухой
dear [diə] <i>n</i> aziz, qimmatli	дорогой, милый
<i>death</i> [deθ] <i>n</i> o'lim	смерть; гибель
<i>decade</i> ['dekeɪd] <i>n</i> o'n yil(lik)	десятилетие
<i>December</i> [di'sembə] <i>n</i> dekabr	декабрь
<i>decide</i> [di'saɪd] <i>v</i> hal qilmoq, qatord qilmoq	решать, принимать решение
<i>declare</i> [dɪ'kleə] <i>v</i> e'lon (ma'lum) qilmoq	объявлять; заявлять
<i>declaration</i> [ˌdeklə'reɪʃn] <i>n</i> bayonot (deklaratsiya)	декларация
<i>decorate</i> ['dekəreɪt] <i>v</i> bezamoq	украшать
<i>decoration</i> [ˌdekə'reɪʃn] <i>n</i> bezak (dekoratsiya)	украшение (декорация)
<i>dedicate</i> ['dedikeɪt] <i>v</i> bag'ishla(n)moq	посвящаться
<i>deed</i> [di:d] <i>n</i> jasorat	подвиг
<i>deep</i> [di:p] <i>a</i> chuqur, teran	глубокий
<i>defend</i> [di'fend] <i>v</i> himoya (muhofaza) qilmoq	защищать, охранять
<i>delegation</i> [ˌdeli'geɪʃn] <i>n</i> delegatsiya	делегация
<i>demand</i> [di'mɑ:nd] <i>v</i> talab qilmoq	требовать

<i>democratic</i> [ˌdeməˈkrætɪk] <i>a</i>	demokratik	демократический
<i>demonstration</i> [ˌdemənsˈtreɪʃn] <i>n</i>	de-monstratsiya, namoyish	демонстрация
<i>depart</i> [diˈpɑ:t] <i>v</i>	ketmoq, joˈnamoq	отбивать, отправляться
<i>department</i> [diˈpɑ:tmənt] <i>n</i>	AE de-partament (vazirlik)	AE департамент (министерство)
depend [diˈpend] <i>v</i>	bogˈliq boˈlmoq, izmida (ixtiyorida) boˈlmoq	зависеть от (кого-л.)
<i>depict</i> [diˈpɪkt] <i>v</i>	tasvirlamoq, (rasmda)	описывать, изображать
<i>depth</i> [depθ] <i>n</i>	chuqurlik	глубина
<i>derive</i> [diˈraɪv] <i>v</i>	kelib chiqmoq	происходить
<i>descendant</i> [diˈsendənt] <i>n</i>	avlod, nasl	потомок
<i>descent</i> [diˈsent] <i>n</i>	nasab, shajara	происхождение; родословная
describe [disˈkraɪb] <i>v</i>	tasvirlamoq	описывать, изображать
<i>description</i> [disˈkrɪpʃn] <i>n</i>	tasvir	описание, изображение
<i>desert</i> [ˈdezət] <i>n</i>	choˈl, sahro	пустыня
<i>design</i> [diˈzain] <i>n</i>	reja, loyiha (dizayn)	дизайн; проект, чертёж
<i>desirable</i> [diˈzaɪərəbl] <i>a</i>	maqsadga muvofiq	а желательный; подходящий
<i>desire</i> [diˈzaɪə] <i>n</i>	(kuchli) xohish; <i>v</i> juda xohlamoq	<i>n</i> (сильное) желание; <i>v</i> желать
desk [desk] <i>n</i>	parta	парта
<i>dessert</i> [diˈzɑ:t] <i>n</i>	desert (<i>shirinlik</i>)	десерт, сладкое (блюдо)
<i>destiny</i> [ˈdestɪni] <i>n</i>	taqdir, qismat	судьба (удел)
destroy [disˈtrɔɪ] <i>v</i>	buzmoq, vayron qilmoq	уничтожать, разрушать
<i>develop</i> [diˈveləp] <i>v</i>	rivojlan(tir)moq	развивать(ся)
<i>devote</i> [diˈvout] <i>v</i>	bagˈishlamoq	посвящать
<i>dialect</i> [ˈdaɪələkt] <i>n</i>	dialekt (sheva; lahja)	диалект
<i>dialogue</i> [ˈdaɪələg] <i>n</i>	dialog, suhbat, juftnutq	диалог; беседа
<i>dictionary</i> [ˈdɪkʃnəri] <i>n</i>	lugˈat (<i>kitob</i>)	словарь (<i>книга</i>)
did [dɪd] <i>past of do</i>		
die [daɪ] <i>v</i>	oˈlmoq	умирать
<i>difference</i> [ˈdɪfrns] <i>n</i>	farq, tafovut	различие; разница; отличие
different [ˈdɪfrnt] <i>a</i>	turli, boshqa, farqli	разный, различный; отличный; иной
difficult [ˈdɪfɪkl] <i>a</i>	qiyin, murakkab	тяжёлый, трудный
<i>difficulty</i> [ˈdɪfɪklti] <i>n</i>	qiyin(chi)lik	трудность
<i>dining-hall</i> [ˈdaɪnɪŋhɔ:l] <i>n</i>	oshxona (<i>maktabda</i>)	столовая (<i>школьная</i>)
dining-room [ˈdaɪnɪŋrʊm] <i>n</i>	oshxona (<i>uyda</i>)	столовая (<i>дома</i>)
dinner [ˈdɪnə] <i>n</i>	tushlik	обед
<i>dinner-time</i> [ˈdɪnətɪm] <i>n</i>	tushlik (<i>vaqti</i>)	обеденное время
<i>diplomatic</i> [ˌdɪpləˈmætɪk] <i>n</i>	diplomatik	дипломатический
direct [diˈrekt] <i>a</i>	bevosita, toˈgˈrɪ; <i>v</i>	а прямой; <i>v</i> направлять

yo'naltirmoq	
dirty [ˈdɜ:ti] a kir, iflos	грязный, нечистый
<i>disagree</i> [ˌdisəˈɡri:] v e'tiroz bildirmoq	не соглашаться
<i>disappear</i> [ˌdisəˈpiə] v (ko'zdan) g'oyib bo'lmoq, yashirmoq; yo'qolib bormoq	исчезать; скрываться
<i>discover</i> [diˈskʌvə] v kashf qilmoq (<i>ochmoq</i>)	делать открытие
discoverer [diˈskʌv(ə)rə] n kashfiyotchi (<i>kashshof</i>)	(перво)открыватель
<i>discovery</i> [diˈskʌvri] n kashfiyot	открытие
discuss [diˈkʌs] v muhokama qilmoq	обсуждать, дискутировать
<i>discussion</i> [diˈskʌʃn] n muhokama, diskussiya	обсуждение, дискуссия
<i>dish</i> [diʃ] n idish; ovqat (taom)	блюдо, еда; <i>pl</i> посуда
<i>disjunctive</i> [diˈsʤʌŋ(k)tiv] a ajratuvchi (savol)	разделительный (<i>вопрос</i>)
<i>dissolve</i> [diˈzɒlv] v eri(t)moq	растворять(ся)
distance [ˈdistns] n masofa	дистанция; расстояние
<i>distant</i> [ˈdistnt] olis, yiroq	далёкий; отдаленный, удалённый
<i>divide</i> [diˈvaɪd] v bo'lmoq, taqsimla moq	разделять, делить; распределять
do [du:] v 1. qilmoq, bajarmoq; 2. [du/də] bo'lishsiz, so'roq gapda ko'makchi fe'l; 3. kuchaytirish uchun: I do want. 4. boshqa fe'lni takrorlamalik uchun (Who took that? I did)	1. делать. 2. для образования <i>вопросительной и отрицательной форм Present и Past Indefinite</i> ; 3. для усиления глагола: I do want; во избежание повторения глагола (Who took that? I did.)
doctor [ˈdɒktə] n hakim, shifokor	доктор, врач
does [dʌz] <i>of do</i>	
dog [dɒg] n it	собака
<i>doll</i> [dɒl] n qo'g'irchoq	кукла
dollar [ˈdɒlə] n dollar (=100 cents)	доллар (=100 cents)
done [dʌn] <i>pp of do</i>	
don't [daʊnt] = do not	
door [dɔ:] n eshik	дверь
down [daʊn] <i>adv, prp pastga, yerga</i>	внизу, вниз
<i>downstairs</i> [ˈdaʊnˈsteəz] a, <i>adv past(qavat)da (-ga)</i>	a нижний, расположенный в нижнем этаже; <i>adv</i> вниз, в нижнем этаже
<i>downtown</i> [ˈdaʊntaʊn] <i>adv, a (shahar) markaziga (-da, -dagi)</i> AE=centre	a расположенный в деловой части города, в центре; <i>adv</i> в деловой части города, в центре; в деловую часть города, в центр; AE=centre
<i>dr.</i> = doctor	
drama [ˈdra:mə] n drama (<i>pyesa</i>)	драма (<i>пьеса</i>)
drank [dræŋk] <i>past of drink</i>	
draw [drɔ:] v rasm solmoq, chizmoq	рисовать, чертить (<i>карандашом</i>)

<i>(qalam bilan)</i>	
<i>drawing</i> [ˈdrɔ:ɪŋ] <i>n</i> rasm (<i>dars</i>)	рисование (<i>урок</i>)
<i>drawn</i> [drɔ:n] <i>pp of draw</i>	
<i>dream</i> [dri:m] <i>v</i> xayol qilmoq; <i>n</i> orzu,	<i>v</i> мечтать; <i>n</i> мечта; сон
xayol; tush	
<i>dreamt</i> [dremt] <i>past, pp of dream</i>	
dress [dres] <i>n</i> kiyim, libos; ayollar	<i>n</i> одежда (женское) платье; <i>v</i>
ko'ylagi; <i>v</i> kiyimoq	одеваться
<i>dressing-circle</i> [ˈdresɪŋˈsɑ:kɪl] <i>n</i> beletaj	бельэтаж (<i>в meampe</i>)
<i>(teatrda)</i>	
<i>drew</i> [dru:] <i>past of draw</i>	
drink [drɪŋk] <i>v</i> ichmoq	пить
<i>drive</i> [draɪv] <i>v</i> haydamoq, boshqar-	водить (<i>машину</i>)
moq (<i>transport</i>)	
<i>driven</i> [ˈdrɪvɪn] <i>pp of drive</i>	
<i>drove</i> [drouv] <i>past of drive</i>	
<i>drug</i> [drʌg] <i>n</i> narkotik; dori-darmon	наркотик; лекарство, медикамент
<i>drunk</i> [drʌŋk] <i>pp of drink</i>	
dry [draɪ] <i>a</i> quruq; <i>v</i> quri(t)moq	<i>a</i> сухой; <i>v</i> сушить, высушить
<i>duck</i> [dʌk] <i>n</i> o'rdak	утка
<i>dull</i> [ˈdʌl] <i>a</i> zerikarli	скучный
during [ˈdjuəriŋ] <i>ppr</i> mobaynida	в течение, во время
dust [dʌst] <i>n</i> chang; <i>v</i> changni artmoq	<i>n</i> пыль; <i>v</i> вытирать пыль
<i>Dutch</i> [dʌtʃ] <i>n</i> golland(iyalik)	голландец/голландка
duty [ˈdju:ti] <i>n</i> burch, vazifa; to be	долг, обязанность; to be on -
on - navbatchi bo'lmoq	быть дежурным
<i>dwelling</i> [ˈdwellɪŋ] <i>n</i> uy-joy (makon)	дом, жилище

E e

each [i:tʃ] <i>prn</i> har bir: each other bir-	каждый: each other друг друга
biri(-ga/ -ni)	
<i>ear</i> [iə] <i>n</i> quloq	ухо
early [ˈɜ:li] <i>a</i> erta(gi), vaqtli; <i>adv</i> erta,	<i>a</i> ранний; <i>adv</i> рано
barvaqt	
earn [ɜ:n] <i>v</i> (pul) ishlamoq, tormoq;	зарабатывать (<i>деньги</i>)
erishmoq	
<i>earth</i> [ɜ:θ] <i>n</i> yer (shari)	земля, земной шар; the E. Земля
	(<i>планета</i>)
<i>earthquake</i> [ˈɜ:θkweɪk] <i>n</i> zilzila	землетрясение
<i>ease</i> [i:z] <i>v</i> yengillamoq, hojat chiqar-	ослаблять; облегчать (<i>страдания</i>)
moq	
east [i:st] <i>n</i> sharq: Far East, Middle	восток: Far East, Middle, Near
East, Near East: East side (<i>Нyu-</i>	East; East side (<i>Нью-Йорк, Лондон</i>)
<i>York, London</i>) kambag'al qismi	бедный район
<i>Easter</i> [ˈi:stə] <i>n</i> pasxa	Пасха
<i>eastern</i> [ˈi:stən] <i>a</i> sharqiy	восточный
easy [ˈi:zi] <i>a</i> yengil, oson	легкий, нетрудный

<i>easily</i> { 'i:zili} <i>adv</i> oson, yengil	легко, без труда
eat [i:t] <i>v</i> yemoq, tanovul qilmoq	есть, питаться
eaten ['i:tn] <i>pp of eat</i>	
<i>economic</i> [i:kə'nomik] <i>a</i> iqtisodiy	экономический
<i>economical</i> [i:kə'nomikl] <i>a</i> tejamkor, foydali	экономный, бережливый
<i>education</i> [,edju'keifn] <i>n</i> ta'lim-tarbiya; maorif	образование; просвещение
<i>educational</i> [,edju'keifnl] <i>a</i> ta'limiy, tarbiyaviy, o'quv; ma'rifiy	образовательный; воспитательный; учебный
<i>effort</i> ['efət] <i>n</i> urinish (harakat)	усилие, напряжение
<i>e.g.</i> ['i: dʒi:] = example given (<i>Latin</i> exempli gratia) masalan	= example given (<i>Latin</i> exempli gratia) например
<i>egg</i> [eg] <i>n</i> tuxum	яйцо
eight [eit] <i>num</i> sakkiz	восемь
<i>Eire</i> ['eiri] = Ireland	
<i>either</i> ['aiðə]: either ...or <i>conj</i> yoki ... yoki	either ... от <i>conj</i> или ... или
<i>elective</i> [i'lektiv] <i>n, a</i> tanlov (fakultativ)	факультативная дисциплина; <i>a</i> факультативный, необязательный
<i>electric</i> [i'lektrik] <i>a</i> elektr(ik): electric light	электрический: electric light
<i>electrical</i> [i'lektrikl] <i>a</i> elektrga oid	относящийся к электричеству
<i>electricity</i> [i'lek'trisiti] <i>n</i> elektr	электричество
<i>electronics</i> [i ,lek'trɔniks] <i>n</i> elektronika	электроника
<i>elephant</i> ['elifənt] <i>n</i> fil	слон
<i>elevator</i> ['eliveitə(r)] <i>n</i> AE = lift	AE лифт
eleven [i'levn] <i>num</i> o'n bir	одиннадцать
<i>elevenses</i> [i'levnsiz] <i>n</i> soat 11 da yengil nonushta	лёгкий завтрак (в 11 часов)
<i>emblem</i> ['embləm] <i>n</i> emblema, ramz	эмблема, символ
end [end] 1. <i>n</i> oxir, nihoya: in the end; at the end of; <i>v</i> tamom bo'lmoq, tugalla(n)moq	<i>n</i> конец, окончание; in the end; at the end of; <i>v</i> заканчивать(ся), кончать(ся)
ending ['endiŋ] <i>n</i> tugash, yakun	конец, окончание
<i>engineer</i> [,en(d)ʒi'niə] <i>n</i> muhandis	инженер
England ['iŋglənd] <i>n</i> Angliya	Англия
English ['iŋglif] 1. <i>n</i> ingliz; ingliz tili; 2. <i>a</i> ingliz, inglizcha	<i>n</i> англичанин/англичанка; английский язык; <i>a</i> английский, по-английски
<i>enjoy</i> [in'dʒɔi] <i>v</i> rohatlanmoq; foydalanmoq	получать удовольствие; наслаждаться, пользоваться
enough [i'naʃ] <i>adv</i> yetarli, kifoya	достаточно; довольно
<i>enter</i> ['entə] <i>v</i> kirmoq	входить; поступать
<i>enterprise</i> ['entəpraiz] <i>n</i> korxonona; ish-bilarmonlik	предприятие; предприимчивость
<i>environment</i> [in'vaiəmmənt] <i>n</i> tevarakatrof	окружающая среда

<i>equal(ly)</i> ['i:kwɪ(i)] <i>a, adv</i> teng	<i>a</i> равный, одинаковый; <i>adv</i> поровну; равно
<i>equipment</i> [i'kwɪpmənt] <i>n</i> jihoz	оборудование; оснащение
<i>equivalent</i> [i'kwɪvələnt] <i>n, a</i> ekvivalent, teng	<i>n</i> эквивалент; <i>a</i> равноценный
<i>era</i> ['iərə] <i>n</i> era, davr	эра, эпоха
<i>essay</i> ['eseɪ] <i>n</i> esse	эссе
<i>establish</i> [is'tæblɪʃ] <i>v</i> barpo qilmoq, qurmoq; aniqlamoq; asos solmoq	учреждать; устраивать; создавать; устанавливать
<i>etc.</i> = <i>Latin</i> etcetera [it'setərə], <i>AE</i> ['et setərə] va hokazo	= etcetera <i>AE</i> ['et setərə] и т. д.
<i>ethnic</i> ['eθnik] <i>a</i> etnik	этнический
<i>Europe</i> ['juərəp] <i>n</i> Yevropa	Европа
<i>European</i> [,juərə'piən] <i>a</i> yevropaviy	европейский
<i>even</i> ['i:vən] <i>adv</i> hatto	даже
<i>evening</i> [i:'vniŋ] <i>n</i> kechqurun, oqshom: Good evening!	вечер: Good evening!
<i>event</i> [i'vent] <i>n</i> hodisa, voqea	событие, случай
<i>every</i> ['evri] <i>a</i> har (bir): every day har kuni	каждый: every day каждый день
<i>everybody</i> ['evri:bɒdi] <i>prn</i> har bir, hamma	каждый; все
<i>everyday</i> ['evri:deɪ] <i>a</i> kundalik (<i>har kungi</i>)	ежедневный, каждодневный; повседневный
<i>everyone</i> ['evri:wən] = everybody	
<i>everything</i> ['evriθiŋ] <i>prn</i> hamma (barcha) narsa	всё; всякая всячина
<i>everywhere</i> ['evriweə] <i>adv</i> har (hamma) yerda	везде, всюду, повсюду
<i>exact</i> [ig'zækt] <i>a</i> aniq, to'g'ri; to be exact aniqrog'i	точный, аккуратный; to be exact быть точным
<i>exactly</i> [ig'zæktli] <i>adv</i> to'g'ri (<i>aynan</i>)	точно
<i>exam</i> [ig'zæm] = examination	
<i>examination</i> [ig.zæmi'neiʃn] <i>n</i> imtihon	экзамен
<i>examine</i> [ig'zæmin] <i>v</i> ko'rib chiqmoq, tekshirmoq, imtihon qilmoq	исследовать, рассматривать; осматривать; экзаменовать
<i>example</i> [ig'zɑ:mpl] <i>n</i> misol: for example	пример: for example
<i>except</i> [ik'sept] <i>prp, cj</i> ... dan tashqari (<i>boshqa</i>); ...ni hisoblamaganda, mustasno	кроме; не считая; если не
<i>exception</i> [ik'sepʃn] <i>n</i> mustasno	исключение
<i>excite</i> [ik'sait] <i>v</i> hayajonlanmoq	возбуждаться, волноваться
<i>excuse</i> [iks'ku:z] <i>v</i> kechirmoq, afv etmoq	прощать, извинять
<i>exercise</i> ['eksəsaɪz] <i>n</i> mashq	упражнение
<i>exercise-book</i> ['eksəsaɪz'buk] <i>n</i> daftar	тетрадь
<i>exhibition</i> [,eksi'biʃn] <i>n</i> ko'rgazma:	выставка: an art exhibition

an art exhibition	
<i>expect</i> [iks'pekt] <i>v</i> kutmoq (umid qilmoq)	ожидать
<i>expedition</i> [ekspi'diʃn] <i>n</i> ekspedisiya	экспедиция
<i>expensive</i> [iks'pensiv] <i>a</i> qimmat	дорогой, дорогостоящий
<i>experience</i> [iks'piəriəns] <i>n</i> (hayotiy) tajriba	(жизненный) опыт
<i>experiment</i> [iks'perimənt] <i>n</i> tajriba, eksperiment	опыт, эксперимент
<i>expert</i> ['eksɜ:t] <i>n</i> ekspert (<i>bilimdon</i>)	эксперт, знаток
<i>explain</i> [iks'plein] <i>v</i> tushuntirmoq	объяснять
<i>explore</i> [iks'plɔ:] <i>v</i> o'rganmoq (tadqiq etmoq)	исследовать, изучать
<i>express</i> [iks'pres] <i>v</i> ifodalamoq	выражать
<i>extend</i> [iks'tend] <i>v</i> cho'zilmoc	протягивать(ся), простираться
<i>eye</i> [ai] <i>n</i> ko'z	глаз

F f

<i>fable</i> ['feibl] <i>n</i> masal, zarbulmasal	басня
<i>face</i> [feis] <i>n</i> yuz, aft, bet, chehra; <i>v</i> yuzma-yuz (duch) kelmoq, uchratmoq	<i>n</i> лицо; <i>v</i> встречать (<i>что-л.</i>); сталкиваться
<i>fact</i> [fækt] <i>n</i> fakt, dalil; <i>pl</i> ma'lumotlar	факт; <i>pl</i> данные
<i>factory</i> ['fæktəri] <i>n</i> fabrika, zavod	завод, фабрика
<i>fairy(-)tale</i> ['fæəriteil] <i>n</i> sehrli ertak (afsonaviy)	(волшебная) сказка
<i>fall</i> [fɔ:l] <i>v</i> yiqilmoq, tushmoq; qurbon bo'lmoq; to fall ill kasal bo'lmoq; to fall in love sevib qolmoq	падать, упасть; погибнуть; to fall ill заболеть; to fall in love влюбиться
<i>fall</i> [fɔ:l] <i>n</i> AE = kuz	AE осень
<i>falls</i> [fɔ:lz] <i>n</i> sharshara	водопад
family ['fæmili] <i>n</i> oila	семья
famous ['feiməs] <i>a</i> mashhur, atoqli	известный, знаменитый
<i>fan</i> [fæn] <i>n</i> ishqiboz, muxlis	болельщик; любитель
far [fɑ:] <i>a</i> uzoq (<i>masofa</i>)	далёкий, дальний
farm [fɑ:m] <i>n</i> dehqon xo'jaligi; <i>v</i> dehqonchilik qilmoq, yerga ishlov bermoq	<i>n</i> (крестьянское) хозяйство; <i>v</i> обрабатывать (<i>землю</i>), заниматься сельским хозяйством
farmer ['fɑ:mə] <i>n</i> dehqon; fermer	крестьянин, фермер
fast [fɑ:st] <i>a</i> tez (yurar), jadal	быстрый, скорый
<i>fast</i> [fɑ:st] <i>n</i> ro'za; <i>v</i> ro'za tutmoq	<i>n</i> пост; <i>v</i> поститься, голодать
<i>fasting</i> ['fɑ:stɪŋ] <i>n</i> ro'za tutish	пост
<i>fate</i> [feit] <i>n</i> taqdir	судьба, рок
<i>father</i> ['fɑ:ðə] <i>n</i> ota, dada, ada	отец
<i>favourite</i> ['feivrit] <i>a</i> sevimli	любимый
<i>fear</i> [fiə] <i>n</i> qo'rqinch; <i>v</i> qo'rqmoq	<i>n</i> страх, боязнь; <i>v</i> бояться
February ['februəri] <i>n</i> fevral	февраль
<i>fed</i> [fed] <i>past, pp</i> of feed	

<i>federal</i> [ˈfedərəl] <i>a</i> federal (umum-davlat)	федеральный (общегосударственный)
<i>federative</i> [ˈfedərətɪv] <i>a</i> federativ	федеративный
<i>feed</i> [fi:d] <i>v</i> boqmoq, ovqatlanirmoq	кормить(ся), питать(ся)
<i>feel</i> [fi:l] <i>v</i> sezmoq, his qilmoq	чувствовать, ощущать
<i>feet</i> [fi:t] <i>pl</i> of foot	
<i>fell</i> [fel] <i>past</i> of fall	
<i>felt</i> [felt] <i>past, pp</i> of feel	
<i>festival</i> [ˈfestɪvəl] <i>n</i> festival, bayram	празднество, фестиваль
<i>few</i> [fju:] <i>a</i> oz: <i>a few</i> bir necha	немного; мало: <i>a few</i> несколько, немного
<i>fiction</i> [ˈfɪkʃn] <i>n</i> badiiy asar	художественная литература
<i>field</i> [fi:ld] <i>n</i> dala (<i>paykal</i>), poliz	поле; луг
<i>fifteen</i> [ˈfɪfti:n] <i>num</i> oʻn besh	пятнадцать
<i>fifth</i> [fɪθ] <i>num</i> beshinchi	пятый
<i>fifty</i> [ˈfɪfti] <i>num</i> ellik	пятьдесят
<i>fight</i> [fait] <i>v</i> jang qilmoq, kurashmoq, olishmoq	бороться; сражаться, воевать
<i>figuratively</i> [ˈfɪgʃrətɪvli] <i>adv</i> majozan, ifodali	образно, фигурально
<i>film</i> [fɪlm] <i>n</i> film	(кино)фильм
<i>finally</i> [ˈfaɪnəli] <i>adv</i> yakunida, nihoyat	окончательно; наконец
<i>find</i> [faɪnd] <i>v</i> topmoq	находить; обнаруживать
<i>fine</i> [faɪn] <i>a</i> ajoyib, goʻzal, juda yaxshi, yoqimli	прекрасный, чудесный; превосходный; ясный (<i>o noqode</i>)
<i>finger</i> [ˈfɪŋgə] <i>n</i> barmoq (<i>qoʻlda</i>)	палец
<i>finish</i> [ˈfɪniʃ] <i>v</i> tamomlamoq, tugatmoq	заканчивать(ся), кончать(ся); завершать
<i>fire</i> [faɪə] <i>n</i> olov, oʻt, alanga; gulxan	огонь, пламя; костёр
<i>firearm</i> [ˈfaɪəɑ:m] <i>n</i> otish quroli	огнестрельное оружие
<i>fire-work</i> [ˈfaɪəwə:k] <i>n</i> feyerverk, mushakbozlik	фейерверк
<i>firm</i> [fə:m] <i>n</i> firma	фирма
<i>first</i> [fə:st] <i>num</i> birinchi; <i>adv</i> birinchidan, avvalo; at first	<i>num</i> первый; <i>adv</i> во-первых, сначала; at first
<i>first-former</i> <i>n</i> birinchi sinf oʻquvchisi	первоклассник
<i>fir-tree</i> [ˈfɜ:tri:] <i>n</i> archa	ель
<i>fish</i> [fɪʃ] <i>n</i> baliq; <i>v</i> baliq tutmoq (<i>ovlamog</i>)	<i>n</i> рыба; <i>v</i> ловить, удить рыбу
<i>fisherman</i> [ˈfɪʃmən] <i>a</i> baliqchi	рыбак, рыболов
<i>fishing</i> [ˈfɪʃɪŋ] <i>n</i> baliq ovi (<i>ovlash</i>)	рыбная ловля, рыболовство
<i>five</i> [faɪv] <i>num</i> besh	пять
<i>flag</i> [flæg] <i>n</i> bayroq	флаг
<i>flat</i> [flæt] <i>n</i> uy (<i>xonadon, kvartira</i>)	квартира
<i>flew</i> [flu:] <i>past</i> of fly	
<i>flier</i> [ˈflaɪə] = flyer <i>n</i> uchuvchi	летчик
<i>flight</i> [flaɪt] <i>n</i> uchish, parvoz	полёт
<i>floor</i> [flɔ:] <i>n</i> pol (<i>uyda</i>); qavat	этаж; пол

<i>flour</i> [flauə] <i>n</i> un	мука
<i>flow</i> [flou] <i>v</i> oqmoq, quyilmoq	течь, лить(ся)
flower [ˈflauə] <i>n</i> gul	цветок
<i>flown</i> [floun] <i>pp of fly</i>	
<i>fly</i> [flai] <i>v</i> uchmoq	летать
<i>fog</i> [fɔg] <i>n</i> qalin tuman	густой туман
<i>folk</i> [fouk] <i>n</i> xalq (<i>koʻplikda</i>), insonlar	народ; люди
<i>folkway</i> [ˈfoukwei] <i>n</i> feʻl-atvor; urf-odat	обычаи; нравы
<i>follow</i> [ˈfɔlou] <i>v</i> ergashmoq, ketidan (izidan) bormoq; amal (rioya) qilmoq; as follows chunonchi	следовать, идти за; придерживаться; as follows следующим образом
<i>follower</i> [ˈfɔlouə] <i>n</i> tarafdor, izdosh, muxlis	последователь, поклонник; сторонник
following [ˈfɔlouɪŋ] <i>a</i> quyidagi	следующий
<i>fond</i> [fɔnd] <i>a</i> : to be fond of ishqivoz boʻlmoq (<i>qiziqmoq</i>)	to be fond of увлекаться
food [fu:d] <i>n</i> ovqat, taom	еда; питание; пища
<i>fool</i> [fu:l] <i>n</i> tentak, ahmoq	дурак, глупец
<i>foot</i> [fu:t] 1. <i>n</i> oyoq (<i>tovondan uchigacha</i>); on foot yayov, piyoda	1. нога, ступня; on foot пешком
<i>foot</i> 2. <i>n</i> фут (=30,48 centimetres)	2. фут (=30,48 centimetres)
football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] <i>n</i> futbol	футбол
for [fɔ:] <i>pp</i> 1. davomida (for a week); 2. uchun, ... ga	1. в течение (for a week); 2. для; за; на; к
<i>force</i> [fɔ:s] <i>n</i> kuch	сила
foreign [ˈfɔrɪn] <i>a</i> chet, xorijiy	иностранный, зарубежный
<i>foreigner</i> [ˈfɔrɪnə] <i>n</i> ajnabiy (chet ellik)	иностранец
<i>forest</i> [ˈfɔrɪst] <i>n</i> oʻrmon, toʻqay	лес
forget [fəˈget] <i>v</i> unutmok, esdan chiqarmoq	забывать, не помнить
forgot [fəˈgɒt] <i>past of forget</i>	
forgotten [fəˈgɒtn] <i>pp of forget</i>	
form [fɔ:m] 1. <i>n</i> sinf	1. класс (<i>в школе</i>)
form 2. <i>n</i> shakl; <i>v</i> shakllantirmoq, hosil qilmoq	2. <i>n</i> форма; <i>v</i> образовывать, формировать
<i>formal</i> [ˈfɔ:ml] <i>a</i> rasmiy	формальный; официальный
<i>formation</i> [fɔ:ˈmeɪn] <i>n</i> tuzilma, tashkilot	образование, формирование
forty [ˈfɔ:ti] <i>num</i> qirq	сорок
<i>forward</i> [ˈfɔ:wəd] <i>adv</i> olgʻa, oldinga	вперёд, дальше
<i>fought</i> [fɔ:t] <i>past, pp of fight</i>	
<i>found</i> [faund] <i>past, pp of find</i>	
<i>found</i> <i>v</i> asos solmoq	основывать; создавать
founder [ˈfaundə] <i>n</i> asoschi (<i>yaratuvchi</i>)	основатель
four [fɔ:] <i>num</i> toʻrt	четыре
<i>France</i> [frɑ:ns] <i>n</i> Fransiya	Франция
free [fri:] <i>a</i> ozod, erkin; boʻsh (<i>band</i>	<i>a</i> свободный; вольный; незаня-

<i>emas</i>); tekin, bepul; v ozod qilmoq	тый; бесплатный; v освободить
<i>freedom</i> [ˈfri:dəm] <i>n</i> ozodlik, hurriyat	свобода
<i>freely</i> [ˈfri:li] <i>adv</i> erkin (<i>bemalol</i>)	свободно, вольно
French [frentʃ] <i>n</i> fransuz tili; fransuz	<i>n</i> француз/французенка; фран-
<i>a</i> fransuz, fransuzcha	цузский язык; <i>a</i> французский,
	по-французски
fresh [freʃ] <i>a</i> yangi (<i>buzilmagan</i>);	свежий, новый; неиспорченный;
sof, salqin	прохладный
Friday [ˈfraidi] <i>n</i> juma	пятница
friend [frend] <i>n</i> oʻrtoq, oshna, ogʻay-	друг, приятель; товарищ
ni, dugona	
<i>friendliness</i> [ˈfrendlinis] <i>n</i> doʻstlik,	дружелюбие; дружественное
samimiyat	отношение
<i>friendly</i> [ˈfrendli] <i>a</i> doʻstona, samimiy;	<i>a</i> дружеский, дружелюбный;
<i>adv</i> doʻstlarcha, samimiyat bilan	<i>adv</i> дружески; дружественно;
	дружелюбно
<i>friendship</i> [ˈfrendʃip] <i>n</i> doʻstlik	дружба
from [frɒm/frəm] <i>prep</i> ... dan	от, из
<i>front</i> [frʌnt] <i>a</i> , <i>n</i> oldingi (<i>old tomon-</i>	<i>n</i> перед; передняя сторона; <i>a</i>
<i>dagi</i>): in front of	передний; in front of
fruit [fru:t] meva(lar)	фрукты
<i>fruitful</i> [ˈfru:tfʊl] <i>a</i> samarali, unumli	плодородный; плодотворный
full [fʊl] <i>a</i> toʻla (<i>toʻldirilgan</i>)	полный
<i>fully</i> [ˈfʊli] <i>adv</i> toʻliq, tamoman	вполне, совершенно, полностью
<i>fun</i> [fʌn] <i>n</i> oʻyin-kulgi, vaqtichogʻlik	веселье; забава; развлечение
funny [ˈfʌni] <i>n</i> kulgili (<i>qiziq</i>)	смешной, забавный
<i>furniture</i> [ˈfɜ:nitʃə] <i>n</i> mebel (<i>jihaz</i>)	мебель; фурнитура
<i>further</i> [ˈfɜ:ðə] <i>a</i> , <i>adv</i> of far	
<i>future</i> [ˈfju:tʃə] <i>n</i> kelasi; kelajak	будущее

G g

<i>Gaelic</i> [ˈgeilik] <i>n</i> gael tili; <i>a</i> gael(cha)	<i>n</i> газельский язык; <i>a</i> газельский
<i>gain</i> [gein] <i>v</i> olmoq, egallamoq	получать; приобретать; достигать;
	выигрывать, добиваться
<i>gallery</i> [ˈgæləri] <i>n</i> galereya	галерея
game [geim] <i>n</i> oʻyin	игра
<i>gang</i> [gæŋ] <i>n</i> toʻda, guruh	банда, шайка
<i>gangland</i> [ˈgæŋlənd] <i>n</i> oʻgʻrixona	преступный мир
garden [ˈgɑ:dn] <i>n</i> bogʻ	сад
<i>gardening</i> [ˈgɑ:dnɪŋ] <i>n</i> bogʻdorchilik	садоводство
<i>garland</i> [ˈgɑ:lənd] <i>n</i> gulchambar	венки, гирлянда
<i>gather</i> [ˈgæðə] <i>v</i> yigʻmoq, termoq	собираться(ся); убирать
(toʻplamoq)	(урожаи)
<i>gathering</i> [ˈgæðəriŋ] <i>n</i> yigʻin (gap,	сборище, встреча
oʻtirish)	
gave [geiv] <i>past of</i> give	
general [ˈdʒenrəl] <i>a</i> umumiy; oddiy;	общий; in general вообще

in general umuman	генерал
<i>general</i> <i>n</i> general	великодушный, благородный
<i>generous</i> [ˈdʒenrəs] <i>a</i> himmatli (<i>oliy-janob</i>)	
<i>gentleman</i> [ˈdʒentlmən] <i>n</i> jentelmen	джентельмен
<i>gentlemen</i> [ˈdʒentlmən] <i>pl</i> of gentleman	
<i>geography</i> [dʒiˈɒgrəfi] <i>n</i> jugʻrofiya	география
German [ˈdʒə:mən] <i>n</i> nemis (<i>olmon</i>)	<i>n</i> немец/немка; немецкий язык;
tili, nemis; <i>a</i> nemis, nemischa	<i>a</i> немецкий, по-немецки
<i>Germany</i> [ˈdʒə:məni] <i>n</i> Germaniya	Германия
get [get] <i>v</i> olmoq; (<i>yetib</i>) bormoq;	<i>v</i> доставать; добратся; получить,
ega boʻlmoq; to get up turmoq (<i>yotgan joyidan</i>): to get on/off chiqmoq/	добывать; to get up (вставить с
tushmoq (<i>transport</i>)	постели); to get on/off садиться
<i>gift</i> [gift] <i>n</i> sovgʻa, inʻom	на автобус/сходить с автобуса
<i>giftgiving</i> <i>n</i> sovgʻa berish	подарок, дар
girl [gɜ:l] <i>n</i> qiz bola	дарение, передача в дар
give [giv] <i>v</i> bermoq, uzat(<i>ib yubor</i>)moq	девочка, девушка
given [ˈgivn] <i>pp</i> of give; <i>a</i> berilgan,	давать; переданать; отдавать
keltirilgan	данный
glad [glæd] <i>a</i> xursand, shod	довольный
<i>glass</i> [glɑ:s] <i>n</i> 1. oyna; 2. stakan	1. стекло; 2. стакан
go [gou] <i>v</i> bormoq, qatnamoq, yur-	идти, ехать, ходить, передви-
moq; anglatmoq; to go away ketmoq;	гаться; to go away уходить; to go
to go back qaytmoq; to go down	back возвращаться; to go down
tushmoq; to go out chiqmoq; to go	опускаться, спуститься; to go out
on davom etmoq; to go up (<i>narx</i>)	выйти; to go on продолжать; to
oshmoq; to go in for sports sportga	go up подниматься (<i>цена</i>); to go
qatnasdmoq	in for sports заниматься спортом
<i>goal</i> [goul] <i>n</i> maqsad, muddao; dar-	цель; ворота; гол (<i>спорт</i>)
voza; gol (<i>sport</i>)	
<i>goal(-)keeper</i> [ˈgoul.ki:pə] <i>n</i> golkipер	голкипер (вратарь)
(<i>darvozabon</i>)	
<i>goat</i> [gout] <i>n</i> echki	коза, козёл
god [gɒd] <i>n</i> xudo, tangri; God par-	Бог; God Всевышний
vardigori olam	
<i>golden</i> [ˈgouldn] <i>n</i> , <i>a</i> oltin(<i>dan</i>)	золотистый; золотой
gone [gɒn] <i>pp</i> of go	
good [gud] <i>a</i> (<i>better</i> , <i>best</i>) yaxshi;	хороший, приятный; good at
good at qobiliyatli, iqtidorli	способный (к)
good-bye [ˈgu(d)ˈbai] <i>int</i> Xayr!	До свидания!
<i>goods</i> [gudz] <i>n</i> mol (<i>narsa</i>)	товары
<i>goose</i> [gu:s] (<i>pl</i> geese) <i>n</i> gʻoz	гусь
got [gɒt] <i>past</i> , <i>pp</i> of get	
<i>government</i> [ˈgʌvnmənt] <i>n</i> hukumat	правительство
<i>governor</i> [ˈgʌvənə] <i>n</i> hokim (<i>hukmdor</i>)	правитель, губернатор
<i>grade</i> [greɪd] <i>AE</i> sinf	<i>AE</i> класс
<i>graduate</i> [ˈgrædjueit] <i>v</i> tugatmoq (<i>oliy</i>)	окончить (<i>вуз</i>)

<i>o'quv yurtni</i>	
grammar [ˈgræmə] <i>n</i> grammatika;	<i>n</i> грамматика; <i>a</i> грамматический
<i>a</i> grammatika(viy)	
grandchild [ˈgræntʃaɪld] <i>n</i> nevara, na-	внук, внучка
<i>bira</i>	
grand-daughter [ˈgræn,dɔ:tə] <i>n</i> nabira	внучка
<i>(qiz)</i>	
grandfather [ˈgræn(d),fɑ:ðə] <i>n</i> bobo,	дедушка
<i>buva, katta (ota)</i>	
grandmother [ˈgræn(d),mʌðə] <i>n</i> buvi,	бабушка
<i>katta ena</i>	
grandparents [ˈgræn(d),peənts] <i>n</i> bobo	бабушка и дедушка
<i>va buvi</i>	
grandson [ˈgræn(d)sʌn] <i>n</i> nabira (<i>o'g'il</i>	внук
<i>nevara</i>)	
grapes [greɪps] <i>n</i> uzum	виноград
grass [grɑ:s] <i>n</i> o't, maysa	трава; дёрн; лужайка
gratitude [ˈgrætɪtju:d] <i>to</i> express gra-	<i>to</i> express gratitude выражать
<i>titude minnatdorlik izhor qilmoq</i>	признательность
great [greɪt] <i>a</i> buyuk, ulug'; <i>a</i> great	великий, огромный; громадный;
<i>deal of katta hajmda</i>	большой; <i>a</i> great deal of очень
	много
Great Britain [ˈgreɪtˈbrɪn] <i>n</i> Buyuk	Великобритания
<i>Britaniya</i>	
Greek [gri:k] <i>a</i> yunon(cha)	греческий
green [gri:n] <i>a</i> yashil, ko'k	зелёный
greet [gri:t] <i>v</i> tabrikلامoq; qutلامoq;	приветствовать; поздравлять
<i>salom bermoq</i>	
grew [gru:] <i>past of grow</i>	
grey [greɪ] = gray <i>a</i> kul rang	серый
ground [graund] <i>n</i> yer (yer-suv, yer-	земля; the ground floor первый
<i>mulk; tuproq); (the) ground-floor</i>	этаж
<i>birinchi qavat</i>	
group [gru:p] <i>n</i> gruppа (guruh); <i>v</i> gu-	<i>n</i> группа; <i>v</i> группировать(ся);
<i>ruhlash; word group bir guruhga</i>	<i>word group</i> слова, относящиеся
<i>oid so'zlar</i>	к одной группе
grow [grou] <i>v</i> o'smoq	расти
grown [groun] <i>pp of grow</i>	
grown-up [ˈgrəʊnʌp] <i>n</i> katta yoshli	<i>n</i> взрослый
guess [ges] <i>v</i> aql-idrok bilan topmoq,	отгадывать, угадывать; догады-
<i>fahmlamoq</i>	ваться; предполагать
guest [gest] <i>n</i> mehmon	гость
guide [gaid] <i>n</i> gid (ekskursiyachi, yo'l	<i>n</i> гид (экскурсовод); проводник;
<i>ko'rsatuvchi); yo'lko'rsatkich; v yo'l</i>	ориентир (указатель); <i>v</i> вести,
<i>boshlamoq, boshqarmoq</i>	быть проводником
guitar [gɪ'tɑ:] <i>n</i> gitara	гитара
gym [dʒɪm] = gymnasium	
gymnasium [gɪmˈnɑ:ziəm] <i>n</i> gimnaziya	гимназия

H h

<i>habit</i> [ˈhæbit] <i>n</i> odat, oʻrganish; koʻ- nikma	привычка; обычай; навык
had [hæd/həd] <i>past, pp of have</i>	
<i>hair</i> [heə] <i>n</i> soch	волосы
half [hɑ:f] <i>n</i> yarim(ta): half an hour yarim soat; an hour and a half bir yarim soat	половина: half an hour полчасы; an hour and a half полтора часа
<i>hall</i> [hɔ:l] <i>n</i> vestibyul; zal (<i>katta xona</i>)	зал; хол, вестибюль
hallo [həˈlou] <i>int</i> Salom!	Привет!
hand [hænd] <i>n</i> qoʻl (kaft)	рука (<i>кисть</i>)
<i>handball</i> [ˈhænd(bɔ:l)] <i>n</i> qoʻl toʻpi, gandbol (handbol)	гандбол, ручной мяч
<i>handicraft</i> [ˈhændikrɑ:ft] <i>n</i> qoʻl meh- nati; handicrafts mehnat (darsi)	ручная работа; handicrafts урок труда
<i>handsome</i> [ˈhænsəm] <i>a</i> chiroyli (ke- lishgan)	красивый (<i>о мужчине</i>)
<i>hang</i> [hæŋ] <i>v</i> os(il)moq	вешать; висеть
happen [ˈhæpən] <i>v</i> roʻy (yuz) bermoq, (sodir) boʻlmoq	случаться, происходить; оказываться
<i>happening</i> [ˈhæpniŋ] <i>n</i> voqea, hodisa	случай, событие
<i>happiness</i> [ˈhæpinis] <i>n</i> baxt; omad	счастье; удача
happy [ˈhæpi] <i>a</i> baxtli, baxtiyor, Happy birthday! Happy New Year	счастливый; довольный; Happy birthday! Happy New Year!
hard [hɑ:d] <i>a</i> ogʻir, qattiq; <i>adv</i> gʻay- rat (hafsala) qilib, tirishib	<i>a</i> тяжёлый; твёрдый; <i>adv</i> настой- чиво, упорно
<i>hardly</i> [ˈhɑ:dli] <i>adv</i> arang, zoʻrgʻa	едва; еле
<i>hardworking</i> [ˈhɑ:dˈwɜ:kɪŋ] <i>a</i> qunt (gʻayrat) bilan ishlaydigan	трудолюбивый
<i>harm</i> [hɑ:m] <i>n</i> zarar, ziyon	вред, ущерб
<i>harmony</i> [ˈhɑ:mni] <i>n</i> uygʻunlik, oʻzaro moslik	гармония, созвучие
has [hæz/həz] <i>of have</i>	
<i>haste</i> [heɪst]: to be in haste shosh(il)- moq	to be in haste торопиться, спешить
hat [hæt] <i>n</i> shlyapa	шляпа
have [hæv/həv/əv/v] <i>v</i> ega boʻlmoq; koʻmakchi feʻl; to have to = must; to have dinner; to have milk (tea, coffee)	иметь; (<i>вспомогательный глагол</i>); to have to = must; to have dinner, to have milk (tea, coffee)
he [hi:/hi] <i>prn</i> у (<i>erkaklar uchun</i>)	он
head [hed] <i>n</i> bosh, kalla, <i>v</i> boshqar- moq; yoʻl olmoq	<i>n</i> голова; <i>v</i> возглавлять; направлять
<i>headache</i> [ˈhedeɪk] <i>n</i> bosh ogʻrigʻi	головная боль
<i>health</i> [helθ] <i>n</i> sogʻlik	здоровье
<i>healthy</i> [ˈhelθi] <i>a</i> sogʻlom	здоровый
hear [hiə] <i>v</i> eshitmoq	слышать, услышать

heard [hə:d] <i>past, pp of hear</i>	
heart [hɑ:t] <i>n</i> yurak; by heart yod, yoddan	сердце; by heart наизусть
heartily [ˈhɑ:tɪli] <i>adv</i> samimiyat bilan, astoydil; g'oyat	сердечно, искренне; очень, сильно
height [hait] <i>n</i> balandlik, tepalik; bo'yu	высота, вершина; рост
held [held] <i>past, pp of hold</i>	
hello [hə'lou] <i>AE = hallo</i>	
help [help] <i>v</i> yordam bermoq; <i>n</i> yordam	<i>v</i> помогать; <i>n</i> помощь
her [hə:/hə] <i>prn</i> 1. uning; 2. unga, uni	1. ей; 2. её: with her с ней; from with her у bilan; from her undan, for her uning uchun
here [hiə] <i>adv</i> shu (bu) yerda/ yerga; Here you are! Mana, marhamat!	здесь; сюда; Here you are! Вот, пожалуйста!
hers [hə:z] <i>prn</i> uniki, uning	её
herself [hə:'self] <i>prn</i> o'zi(-ga, -ni)	сама
hey [hei] <i>int</i> hoy! rostdanmi! yo'g'e!	эй! (оклик)
hi [hai] = hallo	
hide-and-peek [ˈhaɪdən(d)ˈsi:k] <i>n</i> bekinmachoq	прятки (<i>игра</i>)
high [hai] <i>a</i> baland, yuksak; higher education oliy ta'lim	высокий, высший; higher education высшее образование
highway [ˈhaɪwei] <i>n</i> katta yo'l (ko'cha), shosse	большая дорога; шоссе
hike [haɪk] <i>v</i> yayov yurmoq, kezmoq	совершать длинный путь пешком
hill [hɪl] <i>n</i> tepa(lik), balandlik; qir, adir	холм; возвышенность
him [hɪm] <i>prn</i> See: her 2.	ему, его
himself [hɪm'self] <i>prn</i> See: herself	сам (он)
his [hɪz] <i>prn</i> uning; uniki	его
Hispanic [hɪsˈpænik] <i>a</i> : Hispanic American ispancha so'zlashuvchi (Lotin Amerikasidan kelgan) amerikalik	Hispanic American американец, говорящий по-испански (<i>выходец из Латинской Америки</i>)
historial [hɪsˈtɔ:riəl] <i>a</i> tarixiy	исторический
historically [hɪsˈtɔ:riəkəli] <i>adv</i> tarixan	исторически
history [ˈhɪstri] <i>n</i> tarix, o'tmish, moziy; tarix fani	история, прошлое; история (<i>предмет</i>)
hobby [ˈhɒbi] <i>n</i> hobbi (ermak, ovunchoq, yupanchiq)	увлечение, хобби
hockey [ˈhɒki] <i>n</i> hokkey	хоккей
hold [hould] <i>v</i> ushlamoq, ushlab turmoq; uyushtirmoq (o'tkazmoq, tashkil qilmoq)	<i>v</i> держать; удерживать; проводить (организовывать)
holiday [ˈhɒləd(eɪ)] <i>n</i> bayram, dam olish: Happy holiday!	праздник, день отдыха: Happy holiday!
holidays [ˈhɒlədɪz] <i>n</i> ta'til: on holidays	отпуск, каникулы: on holidays
home [houm] <i>n</i> uy; otamakon; home	дом; родина; home market

market ichki bozor	внутренний рынок
homeland [ˈhoumlænd] <i>n</i> vatan	родина
<i>homeless</i> [ˈhoumlis] <i>a</i> uy-joysiz, bevatan	бездомный
<i>home-made</i> [ˈhoumˈmeɪd] <i>a</i> xonaki, qo'lbola	домашний (домашнего изготовления)
<i>homestead</i> [ˈhoumsted] <i>n</i> qo'rg'oncha, uy-joy	усадебная; место жительства
<i>homework</i> [ˈhoumwɜ:k] <i>n</i> uy vazifasi	домашнее задание
homework [ˈhoumwɜ:k] <i>n</i> uy ishi (<i>va-zifa</i>)	домашняя работа
<i>honest</i> [ˈɒnɪst] <i>a</i> halol, vijdonli, pok, sof	честный; правдивый, искренний
<i>honour</i> [ˈɒnə] <i>n</i> halollik, poklik; izzat-ikrom; <i>v</i> ulug'lamoq; hurmat(qadr)lamoq	<i>n</i> честь, честность, уважение, почтение; <i>v</i> почитать, чтить; удостаивать
<i>honourable</i> [ˈɒnərəbl] <i>a</i> hurmat (izzat)ga sazovor; halol	честный, благородный; почтенный
hope [həʊp] <i>n</i> ishonch, umid; <i>v</i> ishonmoq, umid qilmoq	<i>n</i> надежда; чаяние; <i>v</i> надеяться
<i>horizontal</i> [ˌhɒrɪˈzɒntl] <i>a</i> gorizontal, ufqiy	горизонтальный
<i>horn</i> [hɔ:n] <i>n</i> shox	рог
horse [hɔ:s] <i>n</i> ot (<i>hayvon</i>)	лошадь, конь
<i>hospital</i> [ˈhɒspɪtl] <i>n</i> kasalxona, shifoxona, gospital	больница, лечебница; госпиталь
<i>host</i> [həʊst] <i>n</i> mezbon	хозяин (<i>по отношению к гостю</i>)
<i>hostess</i> [ˈhəʊstɪs] <i>n</i> mezbon (<i>ayol</i>)	хозяйка дома (<i>по отношению к гостю</i>)
hot [hɒt] <i>a</i> issiq; qaynoq	горячий, жаркий
hotel [həʊˈtel] <i>n</i> mehmonxona, otel	гостиница, отель
hour [ˈaʊə] <i>n</i> soat (<i>astr.</i>)	час (<i>astr.</i>)
house [haus] <i>n</i> uy (<i>bin</i>); <i>v</i> joylash-(tir)moq	<i>n</i> дом (<i>здание</i>); <i>v</i> обеспечивать жильём; размещаться
<i>housekeeping</i> [ˈhaus,ki:piŋ] <i>n</i> uy-ro'z-g'or	домашнее хозяйство; домоводство
<i>house-warming</i> [ˈhaus,wɜ:mɪŋ] <i>n</i> uy to'yi	празднование новоселья
<i>housewife</i> [ˈhauswaɪf] <i>n</i> uy bekasi	домашняя хозяйка (<i>неработающая женщина</i>)
housework [ˈhauswɜ:k] <i>n</i> uy (ro'z-g'or) ishlari	работа по дому
how [həʊ] <i>adv</i> qanday (qilib), nega; <i>cj</i> xuddi, kabi, ... dek; how old; how many/much	<i>adv</i> как, каким образом; <i>cj</i> как; how old; how many/much
<i>however</i> [həʊˈevə] <i>adv</i> bo'lmasachi, ... masin; <i>cj</i> ammo, ... ga qaramasdan, ...sa ham	<i>adv</i> как бы ни; <i>cj</i> однако, тем не менее
human [ˈhju:mən] <i>a</i> insoniy, odam-zod	человеческий; людской

<i>humorist</i> [ˈhju:mərist] <i>n</i> qiziqchi (hazil-zilkash); yumorist	юморист
<i>humorous</i> [ˈhju:mərəs] <i>a</i> yumoristik (kulgilik)	юмористический; смешной
<i>humour</i> [ˈhju:mə] <i>n</i> hajviya (hazil)	юмор
hundred [ˈhʌndrəd] <i>num</i> yuz, yuztalik	сто, сотня
<i>hung</i> [hʌŋ] <i>past, pp of hang</i>	
<i>hunger</i> [ˈhʌŋgə] <i>n</i> ochlik	голод; голодание
hungry [ˈhʌŋgri] <i>a</i> och, och qolgan: I am hungry.	голодный: I am hungry.
<i>hunt</i> [hʌnt] <i>v</i> ovlamoq, ushlamoq (tutmoq)	охотиться, ловить
<i>hurry</i> [ˈhʌri] <i>v</i> shosh(il)moq, hovliqmoq	спешить, торопить(ся)
husband [ˈhʌzbənd] <i>n</i> er (<i>qalliq</i>); ex-husband sobiq er	муж; ex-husband бывший муж
<i>hypocrisy</i> [hiˈpɒkrəsi] <i>n</i> munofiqlik, riyo, ikkiyuzlamachilik	лицемерие

I i

I [ai] <i>prn</i> men	я
<i>ice</i> [ais] <i>n</i> muz, yax	лёд
ice-cream [ˈaisˈkri:m] <i>n</i> muzqaymoq	мороженое
<i>idea</i> [aiˈdiə] <i>n</i> fikr, g'oya	идея, мысль
<i>ideal</i> [aiˈdiəl] <i>n</i> namuna, ideal; <i>a</i> barkamol	<i>n</i> идеал, образец; <i>a</i> идеальный; совершенный
<i>idle</i> [ˈaidl] <i>n/a</i> erinchoq, bekorchi	лентяй; праздный
<i>idleness</i> [ˈaidlnis] <i>n</i> bekorchilik, erinchoqlik	лень, безделье
<i>i.e. = id est</i> [idˈest] <i>Latin</i> = that is ya'ni	<i>Latin</i> = that is то есть
if [if] <i>cj</i> agar, ... sa (<i>o'zlashtirma gap yasaydi</i>)	если, ли
<i>ignorance</i> [ˈignəns] <i>n</i> nodonlik, bilimsizlik, beparvolik	невежество; неведение, незнание; невежественный
<i>ignorant</i> [ˈignərənt] <i>a</i> nodon, beparvo	игнорировать, не обращать
<i>ignore</i> [igˈnɔ:] <i>v</i> parvo qilmaslik, ahmiyat bermaslik, etiborsiz bo'lmoq	внимания; пренебрегать
ill [il] <i>a</i> kasal	больной, нездоровый
<i>illustration</i> [iləsˈtreiʃn] <i>n</i> illustratsiya (surat)	иллюстрация, рисунок, картинка
<i>image</i> [ˈimidʒ] <i>n</i> tasvir, xayoliy tasavvur; <i>v</i> tasavvur qilmoq	(мысленное) представление; изображение; <i>v</i> представлять
<i>immigrant</i> [ˈimigrənt] <i>n</i> immigrant, muhojir	иммигрант, переселенец
<i>immigrate</i> [ˈimigreit] <i>v</i> ko'chib kelmoq	иммигрировать
important [imˈpɔ:tənt] <i>a</i> muhim, ahmiyatli	важный, значительный
impossible [imˈpɒsəbl] <i>a</i> mumkin	невозможный, невыполнимый

<i>bo'lmagan, imkoniyatdan tashqari</i>	
<i>improve</i> [im'pru:v] <i>v yaxshilamoq, takomillashtirmoq</i>	улучшать, совершенствовать
<i>impudent</i> [ˈimpjudent] <i>a qo'pol, uyatsiz</i>	бесстыдный, наглый; дерзкий
<i>in</i> [in] <i>prp ... da, ichida; ... dan so'ng: in two days</i>	в, на, по, внутри; через: in two days
<i>include</i> [in'klu:d] <i>v o'z ichiga olmoq, tarkibida bo'lmoq</i>	включать, заключать, содержать в
<i>including</i> [in'klu:diŋ] <i>prp ... bilan birga, e'tiboran</i>	включая, в том числе
<i>incredulity</i> [ɪnkri'dju:liti] <i>n ishonchsizlik</i>	недоверие; неверие
<i>indeed</i> [in'di:d] <i>adv darhaqiqat</i>	действительно, в самом деле
<i>indefinite</i> [in'definit] <i>a noaniq</i>	неопределённый, неясный
<i>indenture</i> [in'dentʃə] <i>n bitim, kontrakt; v bitim tuzmoq</i>	соглашение; договор, контракт; v связывать договором
independence [ɪndi'pendəns] <i>n mustaqillik</i>	независимость
<i>independent</i> [ɪndi'pendənt] <i>a mustaqil (ozod)</i>	независимый
<i>Indian</i> [ˈɪndjən] <i>n, a hindi; indeyes</i>	<i>n</i> индеец/индианка; индеец/индианка; <i>a</i> индейский, индийский
<i>individual</i> [ɪndi'vidjuəl] <i>a shaxsiy, individual</i>	личный, индивидуальный
<i>individuality</i> [ˈɪndi,vidju'ælitɪ] <i>n o'ziga xoslik; shaxs</i>	индивидуальность; личность
indoors [in'do:z] <i>adv uyda (binoda)</i>	в помещении (в доме)
industrial [ɪn'dɑstriəl] <i>a sanoat, industrial</i>	промышленный; индустриальный
<i>industry</i> [ˈɪndəstri] <i>n sanoat</i>	промышленность, индустрия
<i>inexpensive</i> [ɪniks'pensiv] <i>a arzon</i>	дешёвый, недорогой
<i>infant</i> [ˈɪnfənt] <i>n, a bola (yetti yoshgacha); boshlang'ich</i>	<i>n</i> младенец, дитя; ребенок (<i>до семи лет</i>); <i>a</i> младенческий; начальный
<i>inform</i> [in'fɔ:m] <i>n xabar qilmoq, bildirmoq</i>	информировать, сообщать
<i>informatics</i> [ɪnfə'mætiks] <i>n informatika</i>	информатика
information [ɪnfə'meɪʃn] <i>n ma'lumot, informatsiya, axborot</i>	сведения, информация
<i>inhabit</i> [ɪn'hæbit] <i>v yashamoq, istiqomat qilmoq</i>	жить, обитать; населять
<i>inhabitant</i> [ɪn'hæbitənt] <i>n yashovchi, turuvchi</i>	(постоянный) житель, обитатель
<i>inkpot</i> [ˈɪŋkɒt] <i>n siyohdon</i>	чернильница
<i>unofficial</i> [ɪnə'fɪʃl] <i>a See: unofficial</i>	<i>See: unofficial</i>
<i>inside</i> [ˈɪn'saɪd] <i>n ich; a ichki;</i>	<i>n</i> внутреннее пространство; <i>a</i>

<i>adv</i> ichida (-ga), ichkari(ga)	внутренний; <i>adv</i> внутрь, внутри
<i>inspection</i> [in'spekʃn] <i>n</i> ko'rik, tekshiruv	(о)смотр; инспекция
instead of [in'stedəv] <i>prp</i> o'rniga, evaziga	вместо, взамен
institute ['ɪnstɪtju:t] <i>n</i> institut	институт
<i>instruction</i> [in'strʌkʃn] <i>n</i> ta'lim, ko'rsatma	инструкция; обучение
<i>instrument</i> ['ɪnstrʉmənt] <i>n</i> asbob	инструмент, орудие
<i>intend</i> [in'tend] <i>v</i> niyat qilmoq, ... moqchi bo'lmoq	намереваться, собираться
<i>intensively</i> [in'tensivili] <i>adv</i> astoydil, qizg'in	интенсивно; напряженно
<i>interest</i> ['ɪntrɪst] <i>n</i> qiziqish; <i>v</i> qiziqmoq	<i>n</i> интерес; <i>v</i> интересоваться
<i>interested</i> ['ɪntrɪstɪd] <i>a</i> qiziquvchan; manfaatdor	заинтересованный
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] <i>a</i> qiziq, ajoyib	интересный
intermarry ['ɪntə'mæri] <i>v</i> (turli irq, qabilaga mansub) uylanmoq	жениться (на людях разных рас, племён)
<i>international</i> [ɪntə'næʃnl] <i>a</i> xalqaro	международный
<i>interval</i> ['ɪntəvl] <i>n</i> tanaffus	промежуток, интервал
<i>interview</i> ['ɪntərvju:] <i>n</i> intervyu, mu-sohaba; <i>v</i> muloqot qilmoq	<i>n</i> интервью, беседа; <i>v</i> иметь беседу; интервьюировать
into ['ɪntu/ɪntə] <i>prp</i> ichiga, ... ga	в (направление во внутрь)
<i>introduce</i> [ɪntrə'dju:s] <i>v</i> tanishtirmoq	знакомить, представлять
<i>introduction</i> [ɪntrə'dʌkʃn] <i>n</i> tanishtirish; kirish, muqaddima	предисловие, введение; представление, знакомство
<i>invader</i> [ɪn'veɪdə] <i>n</i> bosqinchi, istilochi	захватчик, оккупант
<i>invent</i> [ɪn'vent] <i>v</i> ixtiro etmoq	изобретать
<i>invention</i> [ɪn'venʃn] <i>n</i> ixtiro	изобретение, открытие
inventor [ɪn'ventə] <i>n</i> ixtirochi	изобретатель
<i>invitation</i> [ɪnvi'teɪʃn] <i>n</i> taklif	приглашение
invite [ɪn'veɪt] <i>v</i> taklif qilmoq	приглашать
irony ['aɪərəni] <i>n</i> kinoya	ирония
<i>irregular</i> [ɪ'regjulə] <i>a</i> noto'g'ri	неправильный; нестандартный
is [ɪz] <i>of</i> be	
<i>island</i> ['aɪlənd] <i>n</i> orol	<i>n</i> остров
<i>isle</i> [aɪl] <i>n</i> orol (nomlarda)	остров (в названиях)
it [ɪt] <i>prn</i> у (narsa, hayvonlar uchun)	он, она, оно; (н)его, (н)ему), (н)им, (н)её, (н)ей, (н)ею (о предметах, животных)
<i>its</i> [ɪts] <i>prn</i> uniki, uning	его, её; свой

J j

jacket ['dʒækɪt] *n* kurtka; kalta kamzul куртка, жакет

<i>jam</i> [dʒæm] <i>n</i> jem, murabbo	джем, варенье
January ['dʒænjuəri] <i>n</i> yanvar	январь
<i>job</i> [dʒɔb] <i>n</i> ish (<i>kelishuv asosida</i>); xizmat; <i>v</i> ishlamoq (<i>nomuntazam</i>)	<i>n</i> работа, труд; <i>v</i> работать сдельно
join [dʒɔin] <i>v</i> qo'sh(il)moq	(при)соединять(ся)
<i>joint-venture</i> ['dʒɔint'ventʃə] <i>n</i> qo'sh-ma korxonasi	совместное предприятие
joke [dʒɔuk] <i>n</i> hazil; <i>v</i> hazillashmoq	<i>n</i> шутка; <i>v</i> шутить
<i>journey</i> ['dʒə:ni] <i>n</i> safar, sayohat (<i>quruqlikda</i>)	поездка, путешествие (<i>сухопутное</i>)
<i>joyful</i> ['dʒɔif(u)] <i>a</i> xursand	радостный
<i>juice</i> [dʒu:s] <i>n</i> sharbat	сок
July [dʒu'lai] <i>n</i> iyul	июль
<i>jump</i> [dʒʌmp] <i>v</i> sakramoq	прыгать
June [dʒu:n] <i>n</i> iyun	июнь
<i>junior</i> ['dʒu:njə] <i>a</i> kichik (<i>yosh</i>)	младший
just [dʒʌst] <i>adv</i> hozirgina; ayni, xuddi; zo'rg'a	только что; именно; едва
<i>justice</i> ['dʒʌstis] <i>n</i> adolat, haqqoniyat	справедливость, правосудие

К к

<i>kangaroo</i> {,kæŋgə'ru:} <i>v</i> kenguru	кенгуру
keep [ki:p] <i>v</i> tutmoq, saqlamoq, ushlamoq; ta'minlamoq; to keep in mind=to memorize yodda (esda) tutmoq	<i>v</i> держать, хранить; содержать, обеспечивать; to keep in mind = to memorize помнить
kept {kept} <i>past, pp of keep</i>	
<i>key</i> [ki:] <i>n</i> kalit	ключ
<i>kid</i> [kid] <i>n</i> kichkina bola, kichkintoy; AE bolakay	<i>n</i> ребёнок, дитя; AE детка
<i>kill</i> [kil] <i>v</i> o'ldirmoq	убивать
<i>kilogram(me)</i> ['kiləgræm] <i>n</i> kilogramm	килограмм
<i>kilometre</i> ['kiləmi:tə] <i>n</i> kilometr	километр
<i>kind</i> {kaind} <i>n</i> zot, tur, nav, xil	сорт, разряд; вид, род
kind <i>a</i> muloyim, xushfe'l; marhamatli	добрый; ласковый; доброжелательный
<i>kindly</i> ['kaindli] <i>adv</i> iltifot (nazokat) bilan, lutfan	доброжелательно; любезно; благосклонно
<i>king</i> [kiŋ] <i>n</i> qirol, podsho	король, монарх; царь
<i>kingdom</i> ['kiŋdəm] <i>n</i> qirollik	королевство
<i>kiss</i> [kis] <i>v</i> o'pmoq	целовать
<i>kitchen</i> ['kitʃin] <i>n</i> oshxona (<i>ovqat pishiradigan joy</i>)	кухня
<i>kite</i> {kait} <i>n</i> varrak	бумажный змей
knew [nju:] <i>past of know</i>	
<i>knit</i> [nit] <i>v</i> to'qimoq	вязать
know {nou} <i>v</i> bilmoq	знать

knowledge [ˈnɒlɪdʒ] *n* bilim, bilish знание
known [noun] *pp of know*

L I

laboratory [ləˈbɒrətəri] *n* laboratoriya лаборатория
labour [ˈleɪbə] *n* mehnat, ish; Labour труд, работа; Labour Day (bayram) (праздник)
labourer [ˈleɪbərə] *n* ishlovchi (ishchi), mehnatchi рабочий, черноработчий
lack [læk] *n* kamchilik недостаток, нехватка, (полное) отсутствие
lady [ˈleɪdi] *n* ledi (xonim) леди, дама
laid [leɪd] *past, pp of lay*
lake [leɪk] *n* ko'l озеро
lamp [læmp] *n* lampa (chiroq) лампа; фонарь
land [lænd] *n* yer; *v* tushib qolmoq, tushirmoq *n* земля; *v* высаживать(ся) (на берег)
landless [ˈlændlɪs] *n* yersiz, yeri yo'q безземельный
landowner [ˈlændəʊnə] *n* yer egasi, dehqon землевладелец
language [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] *n* til язык; речь
large [lɑ:dʒ] *a* katta, yirik; ko'p большой, крупный; многочисленный
largely [ˈlɑ:dʒli] *adv* ma'lum darajada, ko'pincha в большей мере, в значительной степени
last [lɑ:st] *n, a* oxirgi, so'nggi, keyingi, o'tgan последний, последнее; прошлый
last *v* davom etmoq (cho'zilmog)
late [leɪt] *a, adv* kech (bevaqt) продолжаться, длиться *a* поздний, недавний; *adv* поздно, в позднее время
later [ˈleɪtə] *adv* keyinchalik недавно
Latin [ˈlæɪn] *n* lotin tili; *a* lotincha *n* латинский язык; *a* латинский
latter [ˈlætə] *a* keyingisi (ikkita dan) последний (из двух упомянутых)
laugh [lɑ:f] *v* kulmoq смеяться
law [lɔ:] *n* qonun: the Law Courts закон; the Law Courts (суд в (Angliyada sud); by law qonun Англии); by law по закону bo'yicha
lay [leɪ] *v* qo'yumoq, solmoq класть, положить
lazy [ˈleɪzi] *a* dangasa, yalqov ленивый
lead [li:d] *v* boshchilik qilmoq, bosh-qarmoq руководить, возглавлять
leader [ˈli:də] *n* lider, yo'lboshchi; dohiy; rahbar лидер; руководитель; вождь
leading [ˈli:diŋ] *a* yetakchi (boshlovchi) ведущий; руководящий
leaf [li:f] *n* barg, yaproq лист, листва
leap-year [ˈli:pjə:] *n* kabisa yil високосный год
learn [lɜ:n] *v* o'qimoq, o'rganmoq учить(ся); усваивать

<i>learner</i> ['lɜ:nə] <i>n</i> o'quvchi (o'rganuvchi)	учащийся, ученик
learning ['lɜ:nɪŋ] <i>n</i> o'qish, o'rganish	учение; изучение
<i>least</i> [li:st] <i>a</i> eng kichik; <i>adv</i> eng kam	<i>a</i> наименьший; <i>adv</i> менее всего
leave [li:v] <i>v</i> tashlab ketmoq; bor- moq; esdan chiqarmoq; (maktab- ni) bitirmoq; to take one's leave xayrlashmoq, ketmoq	покидать, уходить, уезжать; оставлять; окончить школу; to take one's leave прощаться, уходить
<i>leaver</i> ['li:və] <i>n</i> : (maktabni) tuga- tuvchi	выпускник (<i>школы</i>), абитуриент
<i>leaves</i> [li:vz] <i>pl</i> of leaf	
left [left] <i>n</i> , <i>a</i> chap	левый
left <i>past</i> , <i>pp</i> of leave	
leg [leg] <i>n</i> oyoq (<i>sondan tovongacha</i>)	нога (<i>от бедра до ступни</i>)
<i>legend</i> ['ledʒənd] <i>n</i> afsona	легенда
<i>legendary</i> ['ledʒəndri] <i>a</i> afsonaviy	легендарный
<i>lemon</i> ['lemən] <i>n</i> limon	лимон
lemonade [lemə'neid] <i>n</i> limonad	лимонад
<i>lend</i> [lend] <i>v</i> qarz bermoq	давать взаймы
<i>length</i> [leŋθ] <i>n</i> uzunlik	длина
less [les] <i>of</i> little	
lesson ['lesn] <i>n</i> dars, saboq (<i>dash- g'ulot</i>)	урок, занятие
let [let] <i>v</i> ruxsat (ijozat) bermoq, yo'l qo'ymoq; Let us (=let's) go! Bo-raylik, kettik!	разрешить, позволить; Let us (=let's) go! Пошли!
letter ['letə] 1. <i>n</i> xat, maktub	1. письмо, послание
<i>letter</i> 2. <i>n</i> harf	2. буква
<i>level</i> ['levl] <i>n</i> sath; daraja, saviya	уровень; поверхность
<i>liberty</i> ['libəti] <i>n</i> erk, ozodlik	свобода
<i>library</i> ['laibrəri] <i>n</i> kutubxona	библиотека
<i>librarian</i> [lai'brɛəriən] <i>n</i> kutubxonachi	библиотекарь
<i>lie</i> [lai] <i>n</i> yolg'on; <i>v</i> yolg'on gapirmoq	<i>n</i> ложь; <i>v</i> говорить неправду, лгать
life [laif] <i>n</i> hayot	жизнь
<i>life style</i> ['laifstail] <i>n</i> hayot tarzi	образ жизни
lift [lift] <i>n</i> lift, <i>v</i> ko'tarmoq	<i>n</i> лифт; <i>v</i> поднимать
<i>lifetime</i> ['laiftaim] <i>n</i> umrbod	целая жизнь
light [lait] <i>n</i> yorug'(lik), chirog', yori- tish; <i>v</i> yoritmoq	<i>n</i> свет, дневной свет; освещение; <i>v</i> освещать
<i>light</i> <i>a</i> yengil, og'ir emas	лёгкий, нетяжёлый
<i>like</i> [laik] <i>a</i> o'xshash; kabi, singari; and the like <i>va</i> h.k./ <i>va</i> shu kabilar (sh.k.)	похожий, подобный; and the like и тому подобное (= и т. п.)
like <i>v</i> yaxshi ko'rmoq, yoq(tir)moq	любить, нравиться
<i>line</i> [lain] <i>n</i> chiziq; chegara (chizig'i); saf; yo'l	линия; черта; пограничная линия; шеренга, ряд (строй); путь
<i>linguaphone</i> [liŋgwə'foun] <i>n</i> lingafon	лингафон
<i>linguist</i> ['liŋgwɪst] <i>n</i> tilshunos, lingvist	языковед, лингвист

<i>lip</i> [lip] <i>n</i> lab	губа
<i>list</i> [list] <i>n</i> ro'yxat; <i>v</i> ro'yxatga kirmoq; ro'yxat qilmoq (tuzmoq)	<i>n</i> список (перечень); <i>v</i> вносить в список; составлять список
listen ['lɪsn] <i>v</i> tinglamoq	слушать(ся)
listening ['lɪsnɪŋ] <i>n</i> tinglash	слушание
<i>literary</i> ['lɪtrəri] <i>a</i> adabiy	литературный
<i>literature</i> ['lɪtrɪtʃə] <i>n</i> adabiyot	литература
little ['lɪtl] <i>a</i> kichkina (katta emas); kichik (yoshli)	маленький, небольшой; младший
little <i>n</i> oz, kam (<i>miqdor</i>); <i>adv</i> kam (reads little); <i>a</i> kam, kichik: little time; <i>a</i> little bir oz	<i>n</i> немногое; <i>adv</i> мало (reads little); <i>a</i> малый (<i>o</i> количество) (little time); <i>a</i> little немного, немножко
<i>little-known</i> ['lɪtl'naʊn] <i>a</i> tanilmagan, mashhur emas	малоизвестный
live [lɪv] <i>v</i> yashamoq, turmoq	жить
<i>lives</i> [laɪvz] <i>pl</i> of life	
<i>living</i> ['lɪvɪŋ] <i>n</i> yashash, turmush; <i>a</i> hayotiy	<i>n</i> жизнь; образ жизни; <i>a</i> жизненный
<i>living-room</i> ['lɪvɪŋrʊm] mehmonxona (<i>uyda</i>)	гостиная (<i>дома</i>)
local ['ləʊkl] <i>a</i> mahalliy; yerli	местный
<i>locate</i> [ləʊ'keɪt] <i>v</i> joylashtirmoq; joyini aniqlamoq	определять местонахождение, разместить
<i>loch</i> [ləh] = lake	
London ['lʌndn] <i>n</i> London	Лондон
<i>Londoner</i> ['lʌndənə] <i>n</i> londonlik	лондонец
long [lɔŋ] <i>a</i> , <i>adv</i> uzun, davomli, uzoq; not long ago yaqinda (hali; boya, tunov kun)	<i>a</i> длинный, долгий, длительный; <i>adv</i> долго; длительно; давно; not long ago недавно
<i>long-liver</i> ['lɔŋlɪvə] <i>n</i> uzoq yashovchi	долгожитель
look [lʊk] <i>v</i> qaramoq; ko'rinmoq; to look after g'amxo'rlik qilmoq; to look at qaramoq; to look for qidirmoq	<i>v</i> (по)смотреть, глядеть; выглядеть; to look after присматриваться, заботиться о; to look at смотреть на; to look for искать
<i>loose</i> [lu:z] <i>n</i> , <i>a</i> ozod (bo'sh); <i>v</i> qo'yib yubormoq	<i>n</i> свободный выход; проявление; <i>a</i> свободный (об одежде); <i>v</i> освободить, выпускать
<i>lose</i> [lu:z] <i>v</i> yo'qotmoq; yutqazmoq, boy bermoq	(по)терять; проигрывать; нести убыток
<i>lost</i> [lɒst] <i>past</i> , <i>pp</i> of lose	
lot [lɒt] <i>n</i> ko'p: a lot of ancha (<i>ko'p</i>)	множество: a lot of много
loud [laʊd] <i>a</i> baland (shovqinli)	громкий; шумный
<i>loudly</i> ['laʊdli] <i>adv</i> baland ovoz bilan	громко, громогласно
love [lʌv] <i>n</i> sevgi, muhabbat; <i>v</i> sevmoq	<i>n</i> любовь; <i>v</i> любить
<i>lover</i> ['lʌvə] <i>n</i> ishqiboz, muxlis; shi-navanda; sevikli, yor	любитель; возлюбленный
<i>lovely</i> ['lʌvli] <i>a</i> jozibali, fusunkor	очаровательный; привлекательный

<i>loving</i> [ˈlʌvɪŋ] <i>n</i> sadoqatli	верный, преданный
<i>low</i> [ləʊ] <i>a</i> past, quyi	низкий, невысокий
<i>low-cut</i> [ˈləʊkʌt] <i>a</i> kalta (<i>kiyim</i>)	короткий (<i>об одежде</i>)
luck [lʌk] <i>n</i> baxt, omad; taqdir: Good luck! Omad tilayman!	судьба; случай; удача; везение Good luck! Счастливо! Желаю успеха!
<i>luckily</i> [ˈlʌkɪli] <i>adv</i> xayriyat, yaxshiki, baxt(im)ga	к счастью, по счастливому случаю
<i>lucky</i> [ˈlʌki] <i>a</i> baxtli (omadli)	удачливый, счастливый
<i>lunar</i> [ˈlu:nə] <i>a</i> oy: lunar year oy (qamariya) yili	лунный: lunar year лунный год
lunch [lʌntʃ] <i>n</i> lenç (<i>ikkinchi nonushta</i>)	ленч (<i>второй завтрак</i>)

M m

<i>machine</i> [məˈʃi:n] <i>n</i> mashina	машина
<i>machine-building</i> <i>n</i> mashinasozlik	машиностроение
<i>madam</i> [ˈmædəm] <i>n</i> (=M.) madam, xonim	(=M.) мадам, госпожа
made [meid] <i>past, pp of make</i>	
<i>madrasah</i> [məˈdræsə] <i>n</i> madrasa	медресе
main [mein] <i>a</i> asosiy, yetakchi	главный, основной
<i>mainly</i> [ˈmeinli] <i>adv</i> asosan	главным образом; большей частью; в основном
<i>major</i> [ˈmeɪdʒə] <i>n</i> mayor	майор
<i>major</i> <i>a</i> asosiy, bosh, muhim; katta (<i>yosh</i>)	более важный; большой; старший (<i>возраст</i>)
<i>majority</i> [məˈdʒɔrɪti] <i>n</i> ko'pchilik	большинство
make [meɪk] 1. <i>v</i> qilmoq, tayyorlamoq (pishirmoq): bo'la (qila) olmoq; ishlab chiqarmoq: made in Japan; to make (earn) money; to make up tuzmoq, tashkil etmoq	1. делать; производить; приготовить; изготавливать: made in Japan; to make (earn) money; to make up составлять, собирать
<i>make</i> 2. <i>v</i> majburlamoq: to make smb do smth	2. заставлять: to make smb do smth
man [mæn] <i>n</i> odam; erkak	человек; мужчина
<i>manage</i> [ˈmænidʒ] <i>v</i> boshqarmoq	управлять
<i>management</i> [ˈmænidʒmənt] <i>n</i> boshqaruv, menejment	(у)правление; менеджмент
<i>manager</i> [ˈmænidʒə] <i>n</i> boshqaruvchi, menejer	управляющий; менеджер
<i>manner</i> [ˈmænə] <i>n</i> usul, uslub, muomala, fe'l-atvor	метод, способ, манера; поведение
<i>manufacture</i> [ˌmænjʊˈfæktʃə] <i>n</i> ishlab chiqarish, mahsulot; <i>v</i> ishlab chiqarmoq, tayyorlamoq	<i>n</i> производство, изготовление; изделие; <i>v</i> производить, изготавливать
many [ˈmeni] <i>a</i> ko'p(chilik); ko'p (<i>bir nechta</i>); how many nechta	многие; многочисленные; много; how many сколько

<i>map</i> [mæp] <i>n</i> xarita	карта
March [mɑ:tʃ] <i>n</i> mart	март
mark [mɑ:k] <i>n</i> baho; belgi; <i>v</i> belgi-lamoq; nishonlamoq (o'tkazmoq)	<i>n</i> оценка (<i>знаний</i>); знак, метка; <i>v</i> отмечать; ознаменовывать, отметить
market [ˈmɑ:kɪt] <i>n</i> bozor (<i>savdo</i>); <i>v</i> sotmoq, o'tkazmoq	<i>n</i> рынок, базар (<i>торговля</i>); <i>v</i> продавать, сбывать; торговать
<i>market-day</i> [ˈmɑ:kɪtdeɪ] <i>n</i> bozor kuni	базарный день
<i>marketing</i> [ˈmɑ:kɪtɪŋ] <i>n</i> marketing	маркетинг
<i>market-place</i> <i>n</i> bozor (<i>maydoni</i>)	рыночная площадь
<i>market-price</i> <i>n</i> bozor narxi	рыночная цена
<i>marmalade</i> [ˈmɑ:m(ə)leɪd] <i>n</i> marmelad	мармелад
<i>marriage</i> [ˈmæɪrɪdʒ] <i>n</i> uylanish, turmush qurish, nikoh; ceremony of marriage	брак; женитьба; замужество; ceremony of marriage брачная церемония (<i>свадьба</i>)
<i>marry</i> [ˈmæɪri] <i>v</i> uylanmoq, turmush qurmoq	жениться; выходить замуж
<i>mass</i> [mæs] <i>n</i> vazn	масса
<i>master</i> [ˈmɑ:stə] <i>n</i> xojayin; muallim (<i>ustoz</i>)	хозяин; учитель
<i>master v</i> egallamoq, o'rganmoq	овладевать (<i>языком, знаниями</i>)
<i>masterpiece</i> [ˈmɑ:stəpi:s] <i>n</i> shoh (<i>durdona</i>) asar, shedevr	шедевр
match [mætʃ] <i>n</i> match (<i>musobaqa</i>)	матч (<i>соревнование</i>)
<i>material</i> [məˈtɪəriəl] <i>n</i> material	материал
<i>materialistic</i> [məˈtɪəriəˈlɪstɪk] <i>a</i> molparast	материалистичный
<i>mathematics</i> [ˈmæθiˈmætɪks] <i>n</i> matematika	математика
<i>mathematician</i> [ˌmæθɪməˈtɪʃn] <i>n</i> matematik	математик
<i>matter</i> [ˈmætə] <i>n</i> mazmun; ish, masala; narsa	содержание; предмет; дело; вопрос
<i>mausoleum</i> [ˌmɔ:səˈliəm] <i>n</i> mavzoley (<i>maqbara</i>)	мавзолей
<i>maximum</i> [ˈmæksɪməm] <i>n</i> eng ko'p (<i>miqdor</i>), eng yuqori (<i>daraja</i>)	максимум; максимальный (<i>о степени</i>)
May [meɪ] <i>n</i> may (<i>oyi</i>)	май
may [meɪ] <i>v</i> (<i>modal</i>) mumkin	(<i>modal</i>) мочь; можно
<i>maybe</i> [ˈmeɪbiː] <i>adv</i> ehtimol	может быть, возможно
me [miː/mi] <i>prn</i> meni, menga	меня, мне
meal [mi:l] <i>n</i> ovqat (<i>lanish</i>)	еда, принятие пищи
<i>mean</i> [mi:n] <i>a</i> yomon (<i>zaif, sust</i>)	плохой, слабый
<i>mean v</i> anglatmoq (<i>bildirmoq</i>), demak	значить, означать
<i>meaning</i> [ˈmi:nɪŋ] <i>n</i> ma'no, mazmun	значение; смысл
<i>means</i> [mi:nz] <i>n</i> vosita	средство
<i>measure</i> [ˈmeɪzə] <i>n</i> o'lchov, chora, tadbir; <i>v</i> o'lchamoq	<i>n</i> мера (<i>система измерения</i>); мероприятие; <i>v</i> измерять, мерить
<i>measurement</i> [ˈmeɪzəmənt] <i>n</i> o'lchash	измерение, замер

meat [mi:t] <i>n</i> go'sht	мясо
mechanism ['mekənizm] <i>n</i> mexanizm	механизм
medal ['medl] <i>n</i> medal, orden	медаль, орден
medical ['medikl] <i>a</i> tibbiy (<i>meditsina</i>)	медицинский
medicine ['medsin] <i>n</i> meditsina (tibbiyot)	медицина
meet [mi:t] <i>v</i> uchratmoq, uchrashmoq; duch kelmoq	встречать(ся); встретить
meeting ['mi:tiŋ] <i>n</i> majlis, miting; uchrashuv	собрание; митинг; встреча
melon ['meln] <i>n</i> qovun: melon field qovun poliz	дыня: melon field дынное поле
member ['membə] <i>n</i> a'zo	член
memorial [mi'məriəl] <i>n</i> yodgorlik; a xotiraga oid	<i>n</i> памятник; <i>a</i> памятный, мемориальный
memorize ['meməraiz] <i>v</i> esda tutmoq	запоминать; увековечивать
memory ['meməri] <i>n</i> xotira, eslab qolish qobiliyati	память; способность запоминать
men [men] <i>pl of man</i>	
mention ['menʃn] <i>v</i> tilga olmoq; eslatib (aytib) o'tmoq; don't mention it arzimaydi	упоминать, ссылаться на; don't mention it не стоит (благодарности)
merciful ['mə:siful] <i>n</i> shafqatli, rahmdil	милосердный; милостивый
Merry Christmas! Rojdestvo bilan fabriklayman!	Меру Christmas! Счастливого Рождества!
message ['mesidʒ] <i>n</i> xat, maktub, xabar	письмо, послание; сообщение
met [met] <i>past, pp of meet</i>	
metal ['metl] <i>n</i> metall; <i>a</i> metall(dan)	<i>n</i> металл; <i>a</i> металлический
method ['methəd] <i>n</i> metod, uslub	метод, способ
metre ['mi:tə] <i>n</i> metr	метр
metro ['metrou] <i>n</i> metro	метро
mice [mais] <i>pl of mouse</i>	
microphone ['maikrəfoun] <i>n</i> mikrofon	микрофон
midday ['middei] <i>n</i> peshin	полдень
middle ['midl] <i>n</i> o'rta(si), ora; <i>a</i> o'rta, o'rta(n)cha	<i>n</i> середина; <i>a</i> средний
midnight ['midnait] <i>n</i> yarim kecha (tun)	полночь
might [mait] <i>past of may</i>	
migrant ['maigmɪt] <i>n</i> ko'chmanchi	переселенец
migrate [maɪ'greɪt] <i>v</i> ko'chib yurmoq (o'tmoq)	переселяться, мигрировать
mile [mail] <i>n</i> milya	миля
milk [milk] <i>n</i> sut; <i>v</i> (sut) sog'moq	<i>n</i> молоко; <i>v</i> доить
mill [mil] <i>n</i> fabrika; zavod; tegirmon	фабрика; завод; мельница
million ['miljən] <i>num</i> million	миллион
mind [maɪnd] <i>n</i> aql, zehn, fahm; saviya bear in mind (keep in mind)	ум, разум; рассудок; bear in mind (keep in mind) иметь в

hisobga olmoq	виду
mine [main] <i>prn</i> meniki, mening	мой, моя, моё, мои
mineral ['minrɪl] <i>n</i> mineral	минерал
minister ['ministə] <i>n</i> ministr, vazir	министр
minority [m(a)i' nɔ:riti] <i>n</i> ozchilik;	меньшинство; национальное
mayda millat	меньшинство
minus ['mainəs] <i>n</i> minus	минус
minute ['minit] <i>n</i> minut (daqiq): wait	минута: wait a minute
a minute	
miracle ['mirəkl] <i>n</i> mo'jiza	чудо
mirror ['mirə] <i>n</i> oyna (ko'zgu)	зеркало
misadvice ['misəd'vais] <i>n</i> yomon (no-	плохой или неправильный совет
to'g'ri) maslahat	
miss [mis] = M., Ms. [məz] <i>n</i> miss,	мисс, девушка
xonim	
mistake [mis'teik] <i>n</i> xato, adashish:	ошибка; to make mistakes
to make mistakes	ошибаться
mix [miks] <i>up v</i> aralashtirmoq; ada-	хорошо перемешивать; перепу-
shtirmoq	тать
mixture ['miktʃə] <i>n</i> aralashma, qo-	смесь; смешивание; микстура
rishma; mikstura	
modal ['moudl] <i>a</i> modal (fe'l)	модальный (глагол)
model ['mɒdl] <i>n</i> model (namuna, an-	модель; образец
daza)	
modern ['mɒdən] <i>a</i> zamonaviy (yangi)	современный; новый
moment ['moumənt] <i>n</i> moment, lahza	момент, миг, мгновение
Monday ['mʌndi] <i>n</i> dushanba	понедельник
money ['mʌni] <i>n</i> pul: to make money	деньги: to make money
monologue ['mɒnɒləg] <i>n</i> monolog	монолог
(yakkanutq)	
month [mʌnθ] <i>n</i> oy (kalendarda)	месяц
monument ['mɒnjumənt] <i>n</i> haykal,	памятник, монумент
monument	
moon [mu:n] <i>n</i> oy (sayyora)	луна
more [mɔ:] <i>of</i> many/much	
morning ['mɔ:niŋ] <i>n</i> erta(lab), tong:	утро: Good morning!
Good morning!	
Moscow ['mɒskou] <i>n</i> Moskov (Moskva)	Москва
mosque [mɒsk] <i>n</i> masjid	мечеть
mosquito [mɒs'ki:tou] <i>n</i> chivin, iskab-	комар; москит
topar	
most [mɒst] <i>of</i> many/much; at most	at most максимально
ko'pi bilan	
mostly [mɒstli] <i>adv</i> ko'pincha (odatda)	обыкновенно
mother ['mʌðə] <i>n</i> ona, aya, oyi;	мать; мама: Mother's Day
Mother's Day (bayram)	(праздник)
motherland ['mʌðəlænd] <i>n</i> vatan, yurt,	родина, отчизна
diyoy	

<i>motor-car</i> [ˈmoutɑ:kɑ:] <i>n</i> (yengil) av- tomobil	(легковой) автомобиль
<i>molto</i> [ˈmɒtəʊ] <i>n</i> shior	девиз; лозунг
mountain [ˈmaʊntɪn] <i>n</i> togʻ	гора
<i>mountainous</i> [ˈmaʊntɪnəs] <i>a</i> togʻli	гористый
<i>mouse</i> [maʊs] <i>n</i> sichqon	мышь
move [mu:v] <i>v</i> surmoq; koʻchmoq	двигать; переезжать
<i>movement</i> [ˈmu:vmənt] <i>n</i> harakat (qi- lish); koʻchish	движение; передвижение; переезд
<i>movie</i> [ˈmu:vi] <i>n</i> <i>AE</i> = film; the movies = cinema	<i>AE</i> = film; the movies = cinema
<i>Mr.</i> [ˈmɪstə] mister: Mr. Brown, Mr. governor	мистер: Mr. Brown, Mr. governor
<i>Mrs.</i> [ˈmɪsɪz] missis: Mrs. Green	миссис: Mrs. Green
much [mʌtʃ] <i>a</i> koʻp: much water; <i>adv</i> kўp read much; how much qancha	<i>a</i> много: much water; <i>adv</i> много read much; how much сколько
<i>mum</i> [mʌm] <i>n</i> = mother	
<i>mummy</i> [ˈmʌmi] <i>n</i> = mother	
<i>murmur</i> [ˈmɜ:mə] <i>v</i> shivirlamoq; min- gʻirlamoq	шептать, бормотать
<i>murmuring</i> [ˈmɜ:məriŋ] <i>n</i> xirgoyi	мурлыkanie (<i>песни</i>)
museum [mju:ˈziəm] <i>n</i> muzey	музей
music [ˈmjuzɪk] <i>n</i> musiqa	музыка
<i>musical</i> [ˈmjuzɪkəl] <i>a</i> musiqa(viy); <i>n</i> myuzikl (<i>teatr</i>)	<i>a</i> музыкальный; <i>n</i> мюзикл (<i>teatr</i>)
must [mʌst] <i>v</i> (<i>modal</i>) majbut (<i>kerak</i> , <i>shart</i>)	(<i>modal</i>) быть должным (должен)
my [maɪ] <i>prn</i> mening	мой, моя, моё, мои
myself [maɪˈself] <i>prn</i> oʻzim (-ga, -ni)	себя, себе, собой; сам(а)
<i>mythology</i> [miˈθɒlədʒi] <i>n</i> mifologiya (afsonalar)	мифология (легенда)

N n

name [neɪm] <i>n</i> ot, ism; nom; <i>v</i> ata- moq, ot(nom) bermoq (qoʻymoq)	<i>n</i> имя; название; <i>v</i> называть, называть имя
<i>namely</i> [ˈneɪmli] <i>adv</i> yaʻni, chunonchi	именно, то есть
<i>nation</i> [ˈneɪʃn] <i>n</i> millat, xalq	нация, народ; народность
national [ˈnæʃnəl] <i>a</i> milliy; davlat: national anthem	национальный, народный; государственный: national anthem
<i>nationality</i> [ˌnæʃəˈnælɪti] <i>n</i> millat (millatga mansublik)	национальность (национальная принадлежность)
native [ˈneɪtɪv] <i>a</i> oʻz, tugʻishgan; ma- halliy	родной; туземный; местный
<i>native-speaker</i> [ˈneɪtɪvˈspi:kə] <i>n</i> tildan ona tili sifatida foydalanuvchi	носитель языка
<i>natural</i> [ˈnætʃrəl] <i>a</i> tabiiy	естественный, природный; натуральный
nature [ˈneɪtʃə] <i>n</i> tabiat: nature gift	природа: nature gift дар природы;

tabiat in'omi; nature growth begona o't; nature study tabiatshunoslik	nature growth сорняк; nature study природоведение
naughty [ˈnɔ:ti] <i>a</i> tantiq, ters, o'jar	капризный, непослушный
near [niə] <i>a</i> yaqin (<i>uzoq emas</i>); <i>adv</i> yaqin, yonida	<i>a</i> ближний; <i>adv</i> близко; недалеко, поблизости
nearly [ˈniəli] <i>adv</i> deyarli, taxminan	почти; чуть не; приблизительно
necessary [ˈnesəsri] <i>a</i> zarur, kerakli	необходимый
necessity [niˈsesiti] <i>n</i> zaruriyat	необходимость
need [ni:d] <i>v</i> muhtoj bo'lmoq, kerak bo'lmoq; <i>n</i> ehtiyoj, zaruriyat	<i>v</i> нуждаться; <i>n</i> нужды, потребности, запросы
neglect [niˈgлект] <i>v</i> pisand qilmaslik	пренебрегать; не заботиться
Negro [ˈni:grou] <i>n, a</i> negr; = <i>AE</i> black	<i>n</i> негр/негритянка; <i>a</i> негритянский; = <i>AE</i> black
neighbour [ˈneibə] <i>n</i> qo'shni	сосед/соседка
neither [ˈniðə] <i>a, prn, adv</i> hech qaysi	<i>a</i> никакой; <i>prn</i> ни тот, ни другой, никто, ничто; <i>adv</i> также не, тоже не
nest [nest] <i>n</i> uya, in	гнездо
never [ˈnevə] <i>adv</i> hech qachon	никогда
new [nju:] <i>a</i> yangi	новый
new-born <i>a</i> yangi tug'ilgan; yangilangan	новорожденный; обновленный
new-comer <i>n</i> yangi odam (yaqinda kelgan)	новый человек (<i>в данной местности</i>)
newly [ˈnju:li] <i>adv</i> yangitdan	заново, вновь, по-новому
news [nju:z] <i>n</i> yangilik	новость, новости, вести
newspaper [ˈnju:speipə] <i>n</i> gazeta	газета
next [nekst] <i>a, adv, prp</i> keyingi	<i>a</i> следующий; <i>adv</i> в следующий раз; <i>prp</i> рядом
nice [nais] <i>a</i> chiroyli (<i>yaxshi</i>)	приятный, милый, хороший
nickname [ˈnikneim] <i>n</i> erkalatma (kich-raytma) ism	прозвище; уменьшительное имя
night [nait] <i>n</i> tun, kecha(si)	ночь
nine [nain] <i>num</i> to'qqiz	девять
ninth [nainθ] <i>num</i> to'qqizinchi	девятый
no [nou] <i>a, adv</i> yo'q; hech	<i>a</i> никакой, нет; никогда; <i>adv</i> не, несколько не
nobility [no(u)'biliti] <i>n</i> muruvvat, himmat, oliyanoblik; aslzodalar, zodagonlar	благородство, великодушие; величие; дворянство, знать
nobody [ˈnoubədi] <i>prn</i> hech kim	никто
noise [nɔiz] <i>n</i> shovqin, to'polon	шум, шумиха
noisily [ˈnɔizili] <i>adv</i> shovqinli	шумно; громко
non-native [ˈnɒnˈneitiv] <i>a</i> o'z emas; begona (<i>til</i>)	неродной (<i>язык</i>)
nonsense [ˈnɒnsəns] <i>n</i> safсата; bema'ni-garchilik; nonsens	ерунда; чепуха; нонсенс
nor [nɔ:] <i>conj</i> : neither ... nor na ...na ... , ham ... , ham ...	neither ... nor ни ... ни; также не

north [nɔ:θ] <i>n</i> shimol: North America	север: North America
northern [ˈnɔ:ðən] <i>a</i> shimoliy: Northern Ireland	северный: Northern Ireland
northernmost [ˈnɔ:ðənmoust] <i>a</i> eng shimoliy	самый северный
nose [nouz] <i>n</i> burun	нос
not [nɒt] <i>adv</i> yo'q, emas	не, нет
notable [ˈnoutəbl] <i>a</i> ajoyib, diqqatga sazovor	замечательный; достойный внимания
note [nout] <i>n</i> eslatma, izoh; <i>v</i> belgi qo'yimoq; esla(ti)b o'tmoq	<i>n</i> примечание: <i>v</i> делать заметки; примечать; упоминать
notebook [ˈnoubuk] <i>n</i> daftar	тетрадь
noted [ˈnoutid] <i>a</i> taniigan	знаменитый, известный
nothing [ˈnʌθɪŋ] <i>prn</i> hech narsa	ничего; ничто
notion [ˈnoufn] <i>n</i> tushuncha (fikt)	понятие, представление
novel [ˈnɒvəl] <i>n</i> roman; novella	роман; новелла
November [nou'vembə] <i>n</i> noyabr	ноябрь
now [nau] <i>adv</i> hozir, shu kunda	сейчас, теперь, ныне; в настоящее время
number [ˈnʌmbə] <i>n</i> nomer, raqam, son; a number of bir qancha, qator	число; (порядковый) номер; количество; a number of ряд, некоторое количество
numeral [ˈnju:mrəl] <i>n</i> raqam, son	цифра; имя числительное
numerous [ˈnju:mrs] <i>a</i> ko'p sonli	многочисленный
nursery [ˈnɜ:sri] <i>n</i> bog'cha	детский сад

O o

obey [ə'bei] <i>v</i> bo'ysunmoq	слушаться, повиноваться, подчиняться
observe [əb'zə:v] <i>v</i> kuzatmoq; bayram qilmoq	наблюдать; отмечать, праздновать
observer [əb'zə:və] <i>n</i> bayram ishtirokchisi	участник праздника
obtain [əb'tein] <i>v</i> olmoq, ega bo'lmoq; qo'lga kiritmoq	получать, приобретать
occupation [ˌɔkjʊ'peɪʃn] <i>n</i> kasb-hunar	профессия; род занятий
occupy [ˌɔkjʊpaɪ] <i>v</i> egallamoq, band qilmoq, ishg'ol qilmoq	занимать; захватывать, оккупировать
occur [ə'kɜ:] <i>v</i> yuz bermoq, (sodir) bo'lmoq	случаться, происходить
occurrence [ə'kʌrnns] <i>n</i> hodisa, voqea	случай, происшествие
ocean [ˈouʃn] <i>n</i> okean	(Мировой) океан
o'clock [ə'klɒk]: at 7 o'clock soat 7 da	at 7 o'clock в 7 часов
October [ɒk'toubə] <i>n</i> oktabr	октябрь
OE [ˈou'i:] = Old English	
of [ɔv/əv] <i>prp</i> (qaratqich kelishigini bildiradi) the map of the USA; (bir qismi) a cup of tea; (tegishlilik)	(передается родительным падежом): the map of the USA; (со- ставная часть) a cup of tea; (при-

a book of my friend	<i>надлежность</i>) a book of my friend
<i>offer</i> [ˈɔfə] <i>v</i> taklif qilmoq, taqdim etmoq; <i>n</i> taklif (iltimos, maslahat)	<i>v</i> предлагать; представляться; <i>n</i> предложение
<i>office</i> [ˈɔfis] <i>n</i> ofis, muassasa	учреждение; офис
<i>official</i> [əˈfiʃl] <i>a</i> rasmiy	официальный
<i>often</i> [ˈɔ:fn] <i>adv</i> tez-tez, ko'pincha	часто
<i>oh</i> [ou] <i>int</i> o! ə! yo'g'-e? ha	o! ah! ox!
OK [ˈo(u)ˈkei] <i>a, int</i> yaxshi, joyida; bo'пти, xo'p, mayli	<i>a</i> подходящий, приемлемый (всё в порядке, хорошо); <i>int</i> Хорошо! Ладно!
old [ould] <i>a</i> eski, qari; burungi, ko'hna; how old necha yoshda	старый; древний; давнишний; how old сколько лет
<i>Olympic</i> [o(u)ˈlimpik] <i>a</i> olimpiya: Olympic games	олимпийский: Olympic games
on [ɔn] <i>adv/prp</i> ustida, ustiga, ... da; to be on ketmoq, bo'lmoq (<i>pyesa, film</i>); to put on kiymoq; to read on o'qishni davom ettirmoq; to go on davom etmoq	на, в, по (поводу); to be on идти (<i>o filme, n yese</i>); to put on надевать; to read on продолжать читать; to go on продолжать
once [wʌns] <i>n</i> bir marta; at once bir-daniga, darhol	(один) раз, однажды; at once сразу же, немедленно
one [wan] <i>n, a, prn</i> bir (bir dona kishi); <i>prn</i> one has to do (imkoniyat darajasida qilish kerar); one never knows what may happen (nima bo'lishini hech kim bilmaydi); the little ones (kichkintoylar); I have lost my pen and have to buy one.	<i>n</i> (число) один, единица, раз; <i>a</i> один; единственный; единый; какой-то; <i>prn</i> : one has to do (нужно делать всё возможное); one never knows what may happen (никто не знает, что может случиться); the little ones (дети); I've lost my pen and have to buy one.
only [ˈounli] <i>a, adv</i> faqat, yagona	<i>a</i> единственный; <i>adv</i> только; единственно
open [ˈoupn] <i>a</i> ochiq; <i>v</i> och(il)moq	<i>a</i> открытый; <i>v</i> открывать(ся)
open-air [ˈoupnˈeə] <i>a</i> ochiq havo: in the open air	происходящий на открытом воздухе: in the open air
<i>opera</i> [ˈɔprə] <i>n</i> opera	опера
<i>operation</i> [ˌɔpəˈreɪʃn] <i>n</i> operatsiya	операция
<i>operator</i> [ˈɔpəreɪtə] <i>n</i> operator	оператор
opinion [əˈpinjən] <i>n</i> fikr, nuqtayi nazar	мнение; взгляд
optimism [ˈɔptimizm] <i>n</i> optimism, nekinlik	оптимизм
optimist [ˈɔptimist] <i>n</i> optimist (kelajakka ishonuvchi), nekin	оптимист
or [ɔ:] <i>cj</i> yoki, yoki bo'lmasa, yo'qsa	или; ни ... ни; иначе
oral [ˈɔ:rl] <i>n</i> og'zaki (imtihon); <i>a</i> og'zaki	<i>n</i> устный экзамен; <i>a</i> устный (словесный)
order [ˈɔ:də] <i>n</i> tartib; buyruq; order;	<i>n</i> порядок, последовательность;

orden; v buyur(t)moq; buyruq ber- moq; tartibga solmoq	приказ; ордер; орден; v прика- зывать; приводить в порядок; заказывать
<i>organ</i> [ˈɔ:gən] <i>n</i> a'zo, organ, mucha: speech organ	орган, часть тела; speech organ
organization [ˈɔ:gəniˈzeɪʃn] <i>n</i> tashki- lot; tashkil qilish	организация; устройство
<i>organize</i> [ˈɔ:gənaɪz] <i>v</i> tashkil qilmoq, uyushtirmoq	организовывать; устраивать
<i>Oriental</i> [ˈɔ:riˈentl] <i>a</i> Sharq (Osiyo): Oriental languages/countries	<i>a</i> восточный; Oriental languages/ countries
<i>origin</i> [ˈɔ:ridʒɪn] <i>n</i> kelib chiqish, nasl- nasab; ibtido	происхождение; начало
<i>original</i> [əˈrɪdʒənəl] <i>n</i> , <i>a</i> original, asli	<i>n</i> оригинал, подлинник; <i>a</i> ори- гинальный, подлинный
<i>originate</i> [əˈrɪdʒɪneɪt] <i>v</i> paydo bo'li- moq, kelib chiqmoq	происходить, возникать
<i>ornament</i> [ˈɔ:nəmənt] <i>n</i> naqsh (орна- мент).	украшение, орнамент
other [ˈʌðə] <i>a</i> boshqa, o'zga; bosh- qalari, qolganlari; <i>adv</i> boshqacha	<i>a</i> другой, иной, ещё один; осталь- ные; <i>adv</i> иначе, по-другому
<i>ought</i> [ɔ:t] <i>v</i> (<i>majburiylik</i>): you ought to go there	(<i>долженствование</i>): you ought to go there
our [ˈaʊə] <i>prn</i> bizning	наш, наша, наше, наши
ours [ˈaʊəz] <i>prn</i> bizniki, bizning	<i>See: our</i>
ourselves [aʊəˈselvz] <i>prn</i> o'zimiz (-ga, -ni ...)	сами
out [aʊt] <i>adv</i> (<i>joyida bo'lmaslik</i>): to be out; (<i>tashqarida harakat</i>): to go out; <i>prp</i> ... dan (<i>tashqariga</i>)(He looked out the window)	(<i>отсутствие на месте</i>): to be out; (<i>движение наружу</i>): to go out; <i>prp</i> из (He looked out the window); за (He ran out the door)
<i>outback</i> [ˈaʊtbæk] <i>adv</i> AuE odam kam joy	AuE малонаселённая местность
outdoors [ˈaʊtˈdɔ:z] <i>adv</i> ochiq hav- da	на открытом воздухе
<i>outing</i> [ˈaʊtɪŋ] <i>n</i> shahardan tashqariga chiqish (piknik, ekskursiya)	загородная прогулка (пикник, экскурсия)
<i>outside</i> [ˈaʊtˈsaɪd] <i>n</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>adv</i> , <i>prp</i> tash- qari, tashqi, tashqariga (-da, -dan)	<i>n</i> наружная сторона; <i>a</i> наруж- ный; <i>adv</i> снаружи; <i>prp</i> вне, за (пределы), из
outstanding [ˈ(ʔ)autˈstændɪŋ] <i>a</i> mash- hur, atoqli	выдающийся, знаменитый
<i>oval</i> [ˈoʊvl] <i>a</i> oval (tuxum ko'rini- shidagi)	овальный, яйцевидный
over [ˈoʊvə] <i>adv</i> ustida (-ga); qayta; ortiq; over here shu yerda; all over barchasi; <i>prp</i> ustida; u tomonda; davomida; to be over tamom bo'li-	<i>adv</i> наверх(у) пере-; про; over here здесь; all over все; <i>prp</i> над; по; в течение; to be over оканчиваться

moq	
<i>overcame</i> [ˌoʊvə ˈkeɪm] <i>past of overcome</i>	
<i>overcome</i> [ˌoʊvə ˈkʌm] <i>v</i> yengmoq, bartaraf qilmoq	побороть; преодолеть
<i>overland</i> [ˈoʊvələnd] <i>adv</i> quruqlikda	по суше
<i>overlook</i> [ˌoʊvə ˈlʊk] <i>v</i> ko'z tashlamoq; baland (ko'tarilib) turmoq	обозревать, смотреть сверху; возвышаться
<i>owl</i> [aʊl] <i>n</i> boyo'g'li	сова
<i>own</i> [aʊn] <i>a</i> o'z, xususiy; <i>v</i> ega bo'lmoq, egalik qilmoq	<i>a</i> свой, собственный; <i>v</i> владеть, обладать
<i>owner</i> [ˈoʊnə] <i>n</i> ega, xo'jayin, sohib	владелец; собственник; хозяин
<i>ownership</i> [ˈoʊnə ʃɪp] <i>n</i> mulk; mulkka egalik	собственность; право собственности

Р р

<i>Pacific</i> [pəˈsɪfɪk] <i>n</i> : the Pacific Ocean	the Pacific Ocean	Тихий океан
Tinch okeani		
<i>page</i> [peɪdʒ] <i>n</i> bet, sahifa		страница
<i>paid</i> [peɪd] <i>past, pp of pay</i>		
<i>paint</i> [peɪnt] <i>v</i> rasm solmoq (<i>bo'yoq bilan</i>)		рисовать (<i>красками</i>)
<i>painter</i> [ˈpeɪntə] <i>n</i> rassom		художник
<i>painting</i> [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] <i>n</i> rasm; rassomlik san'ati		картина; живопись
<i>pair</i> [peə] <i>n</i> juft: a pair of shoes		пара: a pair of shoes
<i>palace</i> [ˈpælɪs] <i>n</i> saroy		дворец
<i>palov</i> [pəˈlou] = pilaff		
<i>pamphlet</i> [ˈpæmfli:t] <i>n</i> pamflet		памфлет
<i>pants</i> [pænts] <i>AE</i> =trousers		
<i>pantomime</i> [ˈpæntəmaɪm] <i>n</i> pantomima		пантомима
<i>paper</i> [ˈpeɪpə] <i>n</i> qog'oz		бумага
<i>parade</i> [pəˈreɪd] <i>n</i> parad		парад
<i>parents</i> [ˈpeərənts] <i>n</i> ota-ona (<i>tuqqanlar</i>)		родители
<i>park</i> [pɑ:k] <i>n</i> park (bog')		парк
<i>parliament</i> [ˈpɑ:ləmənt] <i>n</i> parlament		парламент
<i>participle</i> [ˈpɑ:tɪsɪpl] <i>n</i> sifatdosh		причастие
<i>part</i> [ˈpɑ:t] <i>n</i> qism		часть
<i>partially</i> [ˈpɑ:ʃəli] <i>adv</i> qisman		частично
<i>party</i> [ˈpɑ:ti] <i>n</i> 1. kecha (o'tirish): New Year party; 2. partiya		1. вечеринка: New Year party; 2. партия
<i>pass</i> [pɑ:s] <i>v</i> o'tmoq; to pass away yo'qolmoq		проходить; пересекать; to pass away исчезать, прекращаться
<i>passage</i> [ˈpæsɪdʒ] <i>n</i> parcha (qism)		отрывок, часть
<i>passenger</i> [ˈpæsɪndʒə] <i>n</i> passajir (yo'l-ovchi)		пассажир
<i>passive</i> [ˈpæsɪv] <i>a</i> passiv		пассивный
<i>past</i> [pɑ:st] <i>a</i> o'tgan: 5 minutes past;		прошлый (минувший): 5 minutes

o'tgan (zamon)	past; прошедшее (<i>время</i>)
patent [ˈpeɪnt] <i>v</i> patent olmoq/bermoq	патентовать; брать патент
patient [ˈpeɪjnt] <i>n</i> patsient (bemor)	пациент (больной)
patriotic [ˈpætriˈɒtɪk] <i>a</i> vatanparvarlik(ka oid)	патриотический
patron [ˈpeɪtrɪn] <i>n</i> homiy (patron)	покровитель (патрон)
pay [peɪ] <i>v</i> to'lamoq; <i>n</i> to'la(ni)sh, kira, haq(to'lov); maosh	<i>v</i> платить; <i>n</i> плата; заработная плата
payment [ˈpeɪmənt] <i>n</i> to'lov	оплата; платёж
P.E. [ˈpiːi:] = physical education	
peace [piːs] <i>n</i> tinchlik	мир (спокойствие)
peculiarity [pɪˈkjʊːliˈærɪti] <i>n</i> o'ziga xoslik, xususiyat	характерная черта; отличительное свойство
peer [piːp] <i>v</i> mo'ralamoq	подглядывать
pen [pen] <i>n</i> ruchka	ручка
pence [pens] <i>n</i> <i>pl</i> of penny	
pencil [ˈpensl] <i>n</i> qalam	карандаш
pencil-box [ˈpenslˈbɒks] <i>n</i> qalamdon	пенал
pen-friend [ˈpenfrend] <i>n</i> xat yozishadigan do'st	друг по переписке
pen-name [ˈpenneɪm] <i>n</i> taxallus	псевдоним
penny [ˈpeni] <i>n</i> (<i>pl</i> pence, pennies) peni, pens (<i>put</i>)	пенни, пенс (<i>деньги</i>)
people [ˈpiːpl] <i>n</i> xalq (birlikda), odam (lar): peoples xalqlar; <i>v</i> yashamoq, aholi(s)i ni tashkil etmoq	<i>n</i> люди; народ; peoples народы; <i>v</i> заселять, населять
percent [pəˈsent] prosent (foiz); <i>AE</i> per cent	процент; <i>AE</i> per cent
perfect [ˈpɜːfɪkt] <i>a</i> 1. mukammal; 2. perfekt	1. совершенный; 2. перфект
perform [pəˈfɔːm] <i>v</i> ijro etmoq; bajar-moq	исполнять; выполнять
performance [pəˈfɔːməns] <i>n</i> ijro; tomo-sha	представление (спектакль); исполнение
perhaps [pəˈhæps] <i>adv</i> balkim, ehtimol	может быть, возможно
period [ˈpiəriəd] <i>n</i> davr (vaqt)	период, промежуток времени
permit [pəˈmɪt] <i>v</i> ruxsat (rozilik) ber-moq	позволять, давать разрешение
permission [pəˈmɪʃn] <i>n</i> ruxsat	разрешение, позволение
person [ˈpɜːsn] <i>n</i> shaxs, odam	личность; особа; человек
personal [ˈpɜːsnl] <i>a</i> shaxsiy	личный; персональный
pessimist [ˈpesɪmɪst] <i>n</i> pessimist (umid-siz)	пессимист
philosophical [ˌfɪləˈsɒfɪkl] <i>a</i> falsafiy	философский
phone [foun] <i>v</i> telefon qilmoq	звонить по телефону
photo [ˈfɒtəʊ] <i>n</i> fotografiya (surat)	фотография
phrase [freɪz] <i>n</i> ibora, so'z birikmasi	фраза, выражение, оборот
physical [ˈfɪzɪkl] <i>a</i> fizik(aviy); physical	физический; physical education

education (badantariya)	физическое воспитание
<i>physicist</i> [ˈfɪzɪsɪst] <i>n</i> fizik	физик
<i>physics</i> [ˈfɪzɪks] <i>n</i> fizika	физика
<i>pianist</i> [ˈpjænɪst] <i>n</i> pianist	пианист
<i>piano</i> [ˈpjænəʊ] <i>n</i> pianino, royal, fortepiano	пианино, рояль, фортепьяно
<i>pick</i> [pɪk] <i>v</i> yigʻmoq, termoq: to pick cotton (apples/fruit)	собирать: подбирать: to pick cotton (apples / fruit)
<i>picnic</i> [ˈpɪknɪk] <i>n</i> piknik (oilaviy sayl)	пикник
<i>picture</i> [ˈpɪktʃə] <i>n</i> surat, rasm: in the picture	картина; фотография; in the picture
<i>pie</i> [paɪ] <i>n</i> pirog; <i>AE</i> =tort	пирог; <i>AE</i> = торт
<i>piece</i> [pi:s] <i>n</i> qism, boʻlak, burda	кусок, часть
<i>pilaff</i> [ˈpɪlæf] <i>n</i> palov	плов
<i>pig</i> [pɪg] <i>n</i> choʻchqa	свинья
<i>pilgrim</i> [ˈpɪlgrɪm] <i>n</i> ziyoratchi; hoji	паломник
<i>pilgrimage</i> [ˈpɪlgrɪmɪdʒ] <i>n</i> ziyorat; haj	паломничество
<i>pilot</i> [ˈpaɪlət] <i>n</i> pilot (uchuvchi)	пилот (лётчик)
<i>pinafore</i> [ˈpɪnəfɔː] <i>n</i> oʻquvchilar fartugi	ученический фартук
<i>pink</i> [pɪŋk] <i>a</i> pushti (<i>rang</i>)	розовый
<i>pity</i> [ˈpɪti] <i>n</i> taassuf, achinish	жалость, сострадание
<i>place</i> [pleɪs] <i>n</i> joy, oʻrin	место
<i>place-name</i> [ˈpleɪsneɪm] <i>n</i> geografik nom	географическое название
<i>plan</i> [plæn] <i>n</i> plan (reja); <i>v</i> rejalashtirmoq	<i>n</i> план; <i>v</i> планировать
<i>plane</i> [pleɪn] <i>n</i> samolyot: to go by plane	самолёт: to go by plane
<i>planet</i> [ˈplænɪt] <i>n</i> planeta (sayyora)	планета
<i>planner</i> [ˈplænə] <i>n</i> loyihachi	проектировщик; плановик
<i>plant</i> [plɑːnt] <i>n</i> zavod, fabrika	завод, фабрика
<i>plant</i> <i>v</i> ekmoq, oʻtqazmoq	сажать, сеять
<i>plate</i> [pleɪt] <i>n</i> likop, tarelka	тарелка
<i>play</i> [pleɪ] <i>n</i> 1. pyesa; 2. oʻyin; <i>v</i> oʻynamoq	<i>n</i> 1. пьеса; 2. игра; 3. <i>v</i> играть
<i>player</i> [ˈpleɪə] <i>n</i> oʻynovchi, oʻyinchi	игрок
<i>playground</i> [ˈpleɪgraʊnd] <i>n</i> oʻyin maydoni (<i>maktabda</i>)	площадка для игр (<i>в школе</i>)
<i>pleasant</i> [ˈpleznt] <i>a</i> yoqimli	приятный
<i>please</i> [pli:z] <i>adv</i> marhamat	пожалуй
<i>pleasure</i> [ˈplezə] <i>n</i> rohat, lazzat, orom	удовольствие; наслаждение
<i>plunder</i> [ˈplʌndə] <i>v</i> oʻgʻirlamoq, shilmoq, talon-toroj qilmoq	грабить; похищать; воровать
<i>plus</i> [plʌs] <i>n</i> plyus	плюс
<i>p.m.</i> [ˈpiːˈem] (post meridiem) kunduz soat 12 dan kechasi 12 gacha	(post meridiem) после полудня (время с 12 дня до 12 ночи)
<i>pod</i> [pɒd] <i>n</i> koʻsak; poʻchoq	кожура; коробочка хлопка

poem [ˈpouim] <i>n</i> she'r	стихотворение
poet [ˈpouit] <i>n</i> shoir	поэт
poetical [pouˈetikl] <i>a</i> poetik (she'riy)	поэтический
poetry [ˈpouitri] <i>n</i> poeziya	поэзия
point [pɔint] <i>n</i> nuqta; joy	точка; место (пункт)
policy [ˈpɔlisi] <i>n</i> siyosat (<i>kurs</i>)	политика (<i>курс</i>)
polish [ˈpɔlif] <i>v</i> yaltiratib artmoq	полировать, шлифовать
polite [pɔˈlait] <i>a</i> xushmuomala, mu-loyim	вежливый, любезный
political [pɔˈlitikl] <i>a</i> siyosiy	политический
politics [ˈpɔlitiks] <i>n</i> siyosat (<i>faoliyat</i>)	политика (<i>деятельность</i>)
pony [ˈpouni] <i>n</i> poni (<i>pastak ot</i>)	пони
pool [pu:l] <i>n</i> hovuz	бассейн, пруд
poor [puə] <i>n</i> kambag'al; bechora, nochor	бедный; бедняга/бедняжка; неимущий
Pope [poup] <i>n</i> Rim papasi	папа Римский
popular [ˈpɔpjulə] <i>a</i> mashhur	популярный
populate [ˈpɔpjuleit] <i>v</i> yashamoq, turmoq, ishg'ol qilmoq	населять; заселять
population [ˌpɔpjʊˈleifn] <i>n</i> aholi	население
porridge [ˈpɔridʒ] <i>n</i> bo'tqa	(овсяная) каша
port [pɔ:t] <i>n</i> port	порт
portion [ˈpɔ:ʃn] <i>n</i> qism; ulush; porsiya	часть, доля; порция
portrait [ˈpɔ:trit] <i>n</i> portret	портрет
position [pɔˈziʃn] <i>n</i> o'rin, joy (<i>pozisiya</i>); lavozim	местонахождение, положение (позиция); должность
possible [ˈpɔsəbl] <i>a</i> imkoni bor, mumkin	возможный, вероятный
postcard [ˈpous(t)kɑ:d] <i>n</i> otkritka	(почтовая) открытка
potato [pɔˈteitou] <i>n</i> kartoshka	картошка
power [ˈpaʊə] <i>n</i> kuch, quvvat	сила, мощь
powerful [ˈpaʊəfʊl] <i>a</i> kuchli; yoʻtqin	сильный; яркий
<i>pp</i> = pages	
practical [ˈprætikl] <i>a</i> amaliy; qulay, haqiqiy	практический; практичный; реальный
practice [ˈpræktis] <i>n</i> amaliyot (<i>praktika</i>)	практика
predicate [ˈpredikit] <i>n</i> kesim	сказуемое
predict [priˈdikt] <i>v</i> bashorat qilmoq, darak bermoq	предсказывать, пророчить
prefer [priˈfə:] <i>v</i> yoʻqtirmoq; afzal (ortiq) ko'rmoq	предпочитать
preference [ˈprefrns] <i>n</i> afzal ko'rish	предпочтение
preparation [ˌprepəˈreiʃn] <i>n</i> tayyorgarlik, taraddud	подготовка, приготовление
prepare [priˈpeə] <i>v</i> tayyorla(n)moq	готовить(ся), подготавливать(ся)
pre-school [ˈpriːˈsku:l] <i>a</i> maktabgacha	дошкольный
present [ˈpreznt] <i>n</i> 1. sovg'a, tortiq	1. подарок

present <i>n</i> 2. hozirgi zamon; to be present hozir (bor) bo'lmoq	2. настоящее (время); to be present присутствовать
<i>preserve</i> [pri'zə:v] <i>v</i> saqlamoq, ehtiyot qilmoq	сохранять, оберегать
<i>press</i> [pres] <i>v</i> siqmoq, ezmoq; bosmoq	жать, давить; нажимать
president [ˈprezɪdnt] <i>n</i> prezident	президент
<i>price</i> [praɪs] <i>n</i> narx-navo, baho	цена
pride [praɪd] <i>n</i> g'unur	гордость
<i>primary</i> [ˈpraɪməri] <i>n</i> boshlang'ich	начальный
<i>prince</i> [prɪns] <i>n</i> shahzoda (prins)	принц
<i>princess</i> [(ˈ)prɪn'ses] <i>n</i> malika (princessa)	принцесса
<i>principal</i> [ˈprɪnsɪpl] <i>n</i> boshliq, <i>AE</i> maktab direktori; <i>a</i> asosiy, yetakchi	начальник; <i>AE</i> директор школы; основной; ведущий
<i>private</i> [ˈpraɪvɪt] <i>a</i> xususiy; shaxsiy	частный; собственный
<i>prize</i> [praɪz] <i>n</i> mukofot; sovrin; <i>v</i> maqta(l)moq	<i>n</i> премия; награда; <i>v</i> высоко ценить
<i>probably</i> [ˈprɒbəbli] <i>adv</i> ehtimol, aftidan	вероятно
<i>problem</i> [ˈprɒbləm] <i>n</i> problema, muammo	проблема
<i>process</i> [ˈprəʊses] <i>n</i> proses (jarayon)	процесс
<i>proclaim</i> [prəˈkleɪm] <i>v</i> e'lon (ma'lum) qilmoq, bildirmoq	объявлять; провозглашать
<i>produce</i> [prəˈdju:s] <i>v</i> ishlab chiqarmoq; <i>n</i> [ˈprɒdju:s] mahsul(ot), mol	<i>v</i> вырабатывать, производить; <i>n</i> изделия, продукт(ы)
<i>product</i> [prəˈdʌkt] <i>n</i> mahsulot	продукт (продукция)
<i>production</i> [prəˈdʌkʃn] <i>n</i> ishlab chiqarish; mahsulot	производство; продукция; изделие
profession [prəˈfeʃn] <i>n</i> kasb, hunar (professiya)	профессия; род занятий
<i>professional</i> [prəˈfɛʃnl] <i>a</i> professional (kasbiy)	профессиональный
<i>professor</i> [prəˈfesə] <i>n</i> professor	профессор
<i>programme</i> [ˈprəʊgræm] <i>n</i> programma (dastur), <i>AE</i> program	программа; <i>AE</i> program
<i>progress</i> [ˈprəʊgres] <i>n</i> progress (o'sish)	прогресс
<i>prologue</i> [ˈprəʊləʒ] <i>n</i> prolog	пролог
<i>prolong</i> [prəˈlɒŋ] <i>v</i> davom etmoq, cho'zmoq, uzaytirmoq	продлевать, пролонгировать
promise [ˈprɒmɪs] <i>v</i> va'da bermoq	обещать
pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] <i>v</i> talaffuz qilmoq, aytmoq	произносить
<i>pronunciation</i> [prəˈnʌnsi'eɪʃn] <i>n</i> talaffuz	произношение
<i>property</i> [ˈprɒpəti] <i>n</i> mol-mulk, boylik	собственность; имущество; достояние
<i>proverb</i> [ˈprɒvəb] <i>n</i> maqol	поговорка
<i>province</i> [ˈprɒvɪns] <i>n</i> provinsiya; viloyat	провинция; область

yat

<i>pseudonym</i> [ˈsjuːdənim] <i>n</i> taxallus	псевдоним
<i>P.T.</i> [ˈpiːtiː] = physical training jismoniy tarbiya	<i>n</i> физкультура
<i>public</i> [ˈpʌblɪk] <i>a</i> ommaviy, ijtimoiy	публичный, общественный
<i>publish</i> [ˈpʌbliʃ] <i>v</i> nashr qilmoq, chop etmoq, eʻlon qilmoq	(о)публиковать; издавать
<i>pudding</i> [ˈpuːdɪŋ] <i>n</i> puding (<i>yemak</i>)	пудинг
<i>pumpkin</i> [ˈpʌm(p)kɪn] <i>n</i> oshqovoq	тыква
<i>Punic</i> [ˈpuːnɪk] <i>a</i> : Punic wars Karfa-genlar urushi	Punic wars Карфагенская война (Пунические войны)
<i>pupil</i> [ˈpjuːpl] <i>n</i> oʻquvchi	ученик
<i>pure</i> [pjʊə] <i>a</i> toza, sof	чистый (чистокровный)
<i>purpose</i> [ˈpʊːpəs] <i>n</i> maqsad, niyat	намерение, цель; замысел
<i>put</i> [put] <i>v</i> qoʻymoq, solmoq	класть, ставить, положить

Q q

<i>quarter</i> [ˈkwɔːtə] <i>n</i> chorak	четверть
<i>queen</i> [kwiːn] <i>n</i> qirolicha	королева
<i>question</i> [ˈkwɛstʃn] <i>n</i> savol, soʻroq; <i>v</i> savol bermoq, soʻroq qil(in)moq	<i>n</i> вопрос; <i>v</i> задавать вопрос; допрашивать
<i>quickly</i> [ˈkwɪkli] <i>adv</i> tez, darrov	быстро
<i>quiet</i> [ˈkwaɪət] <i>a</i> tinch, osoyishta	тихий, спокойный
<i>quite</i> [kwaɪt] <i>adv</i> butunlay, tamoman	совсем, совершенно

R r

<i>rabbit</i> [ˈræbɪt] <i>n</i> quyon	кролик
<i>race</i> [reɪs] 1. <i>n</i> musobaqa; 2. <i>v</i> musobaqalashmoq	1. <i>n</i> состязание; <i>v</i> состязаться
<i>race</i> 2. <i>n</i> irq; human race odamzod, insoniyat	2. <i>n</i> раса: human race человечество
<i>racial</i> [ˈreɪʃl] <i>a</i> irqiy	расовый
<i>radio</i> [ˈreɪdiəʊ] <i>n</i> radio	радио
<i>railroad</i> [ˈreɪlrouɪd] <i>n</i> AE temiryoʻl	AE железная дорога
<i>railway</i> [ˈreɪlwei] <i>n</i> temiryoʻl	железная дорога; железнодорожный путь
<i>rain</i> [reɪn] <i>n</i> yomgʻir; <i>v</i> : It rains, It is raining. Yomgʻir yogʻayapti.	<i>n</i> дождь; <i>v</i> : It rains, It is raining. Идет дождь.
<i>rainy</i> [ˈreɪni] <i>a</i> yomgʻir(li)	дождливый
<i>raise</i> [reɪz] <i>v</i> kўtarmoq; to raise one's hand	поднимать: to raise one's hand
Ramadan [ˌræməˈdɑːn] = Ramazan <i>n</i> ramazon, toʻza	Рамадан; пост (<i>у мусульман</i>)
<i>ran</i> [ræn] <i>past of</i> run	
<i>rang</i> [ræŋ] <i>past of</i> ring	
<i>range</i> [reɪndʒ] <i>n</i> qator, <i>v</i> qator tur-	<i>n</i> ряд, линия; <i>v</i> стоять на одной

moq	линии; выстраиваться
<i>reach</i> [ri:tʃ] <i>v</i> yoyilmoq; yetib bor-	<i>v</i> достигать; простираться
moq	
<i>reaction</i> [ri'ækʃn] <i>n</i> reaksiya; ta'sir-	реакция; реагирование
lanish	
<i>read</i> [ri:d] <i>v</i> o'qimoq, mutolaa qil-	читать
moq	
<i>read</i> [red] <i>past, pp of read</i>	
<i>reading</i> [ˈri:diŋ] <i>n</i> o'qish, mutolaa	чтение
<i>ready</i> [ˈredi] <i>a</i> tayyor: get ready tayyor	готовый: to get ready пригото-
bo'lmoq	виться
<i>real</i> [riəl] <i>a</i> haqiqiy, chin	действительный, настоящий;
	реальный
<i>realist</i> [ˈri:alist] <i>n</i> realist	реалист
<i>realistic</i> [riəˈlistik] <i>a</i> realistik, amaliy	реалистический, реалистичный
<i>really</i> [ˈri:əli] <i>adv</i> darhaqiqat; shun-	действительно, в действитель-
daymi?!	ности; разве? вот как!
<i>reason</i> [ˈri:zn] <i>n</i> sabab	причина
<i>rebirth</i> [ˈri:ˈbɔ:θ] <i>n</i> tiklanish, qayta	возрождение, второе рождение
tug'ilish	
<i>rebuild</i> [ˈri:ˈbild] <i>v</i> qayta qurmoq	перестраивать
<i>rebuilt</i> [ˈri:ˈbilt] <i>past, pp of rebuild</i>	
<i>receive</i> [riˈsi:v] <i>v</i> olmoq, qabul qil-	получать: to receive a letter (tele-
moq: to receive a letter (telegram)	gram)
<i>receiver</i> [riˈsi:və] <i>n</i> oluvchi	получатель
<i>reception</i> [riˈsepʃn] <i>n</i> qabul	приём
<i>recess</i> [riˈses] <i>n</i> dam (<i>Angliya parla-</i>	перерыв (<i>в парламенте Англии</i>);
<i>mentida</i>); <i>AE = break</i>	<i>AE = break</i>
<i>recite</i> [riˈsait] <i>v</i> yoddan aytmoq, dek-	читать наизусть; декламировать
lamatsiya qilmoq	
<i>recognize</i> [ˈrekənaiz] <i>v</i> tanib olmoq; u-	знавать, осознавать
tushunmoq, payqamoq	
<i>record</i> [ˈre:kɔ:d] <i>n</i> ovoz yozish; <i>v</i> [ri	<i>n</i> звукозапись; <i>v</i> записывать (<i>на</i>
ˈkɔ:d] ovoz yozmoq	<i>плёнку</i>)
<i>recorder</i> [riˈkɔ:də] <i>n</i> magnitofon	магнитофон
<i>red</i> [red] <i>a</i> qizil	красный
<i>redde</i> [ˈredn] <i>v</i> qizarmoq	краснеет (заливаться румянцем)
<i>reddish</i> [ˈrediʃ] <i>a</i> qizg'ish	красноватый; рыжеватый
<i>region</i> [ˈri:dʒn] <i>n</i> viloyat (region)	край; регион; область
<i>regional</i> [ˈri:dʒənl] <i>a</i> mintaqaviy (re-	местный; региональный
gional); mahalliy	
<i>regionalism</i> [ˈri:dʒənəlizm] <i>n</i> 1. joyning	1. деление на районы;
qismlarga bo'linishi; 2. mahalliy-	2. местничество
chilik	
<i>register</i> [ˈredʒɪstə] <i>n</i> jurnal; <i>v</i> ro'uxatga	<i>a</i> журнал; <i>v</i> регистрировать
olmoq, belgilamoq	
<i>regular</i> [ˈregjələ] <i>a</i> muntazam	регулярный
<i>relate</i> [riˈleit] <i>v</i> aloqador bo'lmoq	иметь отношение

<i>relation</i> [ri'leifn] <i>n</i> aloqa, munosabat	отношение; связь
relative [ˈrɛlətɪv] <i>n</i> qarindosh	родственник/родственница
<i>religion</i> [ri'lidʒn] <i>n</i> din	религия
<i>religious</i> [ri'lidʒəs] <i>a</i> diniy	религиозный; верующий
<i>remain</i> [ri'mein] <i>v</i> o'zgartmay turmoq, saqlanib qolmoq	оставаться
remember [ri'membə] <i>v</i> esda (yodda) tutmoq	помнить
<i>remembrance</i> [ri'membəns] <i>n</i> xotira, esdalik, yodgorlik	воспоминание; память
<i>remind</i> [ri'maɪnd] <i>v</i> eslatmoq	напоминать
<i>renew</i> [ri'nju:] <i>v</i> yangilamoq, tiklamoq	обновлять, восстанавливать
<i>repair</i> [ri'peə] <i>v</i> ta'mirlamoq, tuzatmoq	чинить; ремонтировать
repeat [ri'pi:t] <i>v</i> qaytarmoq (takrorlamoq)	повторять
<i>reply</i> [ri'plai] <i>n</i> javob; <i>v</i> javob bermoq	<i>n</i> ответ; <i>v</i> отвечать
republic [ri'pʌblɪk] <i>n</i> respublika (jumhuriyat)	республика
<i>require</i> [ri'kwaɪə] <i>v</i> talab/taqozo qilmoq	требовать
<i>researcher</i> [ri'sə:tʃə] <i>n</i> tadqiqotchi	исследователь
<i>resemblance</i> [ri'zembəns] <i>n</i> o'xshash(lik)	сходство
<i>reservoir</i> [ˈrezəvwa:] <i>n</i> suv ombori	водохранилище, резервуар
<i>residence</i> [ˈrezɪdəns] <i>n</i> turar joy	местожительство
resolution [ˌrezəˈlu:ʃn] <i>n</i> qaror; niyat	решение; резолюция
<i>respect</i> [rɪsˈpekt] <i>n</i> hurmat; <i>v</i> hurmat qilmoq; in this respect bu borada	<i>n</i> уважение; <i>v</i> уважать; in this respect в этом отношении
rest [rest] <i>n</i> dam, istirohat; <i>v</i> dam olmoq	<i>n</i> отдых; <i>v</i> отдыхать
<i>rest n:</i> (the rest) qolgan(lar)i, boshqa(lar)i	(the rest) остальное
<i>restaurant</i> [ˈrestərɔ:ŋ] <i>n</i> restoran	ресторан
<i>result</i> [riˈzʌlt] <i>n</i> natija, oqibat, samara	результат, исход; следствие
return [ri'tə:n] <i>v</i> qaytmoq	возвращаться
<i>reunion</i> [riˈju:njən] <i>n</i> (qayta) birlashish	воссоединение
<i>reunite</i> [riˈju:nait] <i>v</i> qayta qo'sh(il)-moq, qayta birlashmoq	воссоединять(ся)
<i>review</i> [riˈvju:] <i>v</i> ko'rib chiqmoq	рассматривать
<i>revise</i> [riˈvaɪz] <i>v</i> qayta ko'rib chiqmoq, tekshirmoq	просматривать, проверять
<i>revision</i> [riˈvi:ʒn] <i>n</i> qaytarish, takrorlash	просмотр (повторение)
<i>revival</i> [riˈvaɪv] <i>n</i> tiklanish, jonlanish	возрождение; оживление; пробуждение

<i>revive</i> [r'vaiv] <i>v</i> qayta tug'ilmoq (tiklanmoq)	возрождаться; пробуждаться
<i>revolution</i> [revə'lu:ʃn] <i>n</i> inqilob, revolyusiya; (yerning) aylanishi	революция; вращение (<i>Земли</i>)
<i>rhyme</i> [raim] <i>n</i> qofiya, (kichik) she'r	рифмовка, стихок
rich [ritʃ] <i>a</i> boy; rich land serhosil yer	богатый; rich land плодородная земля
<i>riches</i> ['ritʃiz] <i>n</i> boylik	богатство, обилие; богатства
ride [raid] <i>n</i> sayr (minib yurish); <i>v</i> (minib) yurmoq	<i>n</i> прогулка, езда (<i>верхом</i>); <i>v</i> ездить верхом
<i>ridden</i> ['ridn] <i>pp</i> of ride	
<i>right</i> [rait] 1. <i>n</i> haq, to'g'ri(lik); huquq; <i>a</i> to'g'ri, adolatli	1. <i>n</i> правильность, правота; право; <i>a</i> правильный, верный; справедливый
right 2. <i>n</i> , <i>a</i> o'ng tomon: right hand	2. <i>n</i> правая сторона; <i>a</i> правый: right hand
<i>ring</i> [riŋ] <i>v</i> telefon (qo'ng'iroq) qilmoq; chal(in)moq	звонить по телефону; звенеть
<i>ripe</i> [raip] <i>a</i> pishgan, yetilgan; to be/to get ripe etilmoq, pishmoq	спелый, созревший; to be/to get ripe созреть
<i>rise</i> [raiz] <i>v</i> turmoq (ko'tarilmoq)	поднимать(ся), вставать
<i>risen</i> ['rizn] <i>pp</i> of rise	
<i>ritual</i> ['ritʃuəl] <i>n</i> ritual (<i>marosim</i>)	ритуал
river ['riva] <i>n</i> daryo	река
<i>road</i> [roud] <i>n</i> yo'l	дорога
<i>robot</i> ['roubət] <i>n</i> robot	робот
<i>rocket</i> ['rəkɪt] <i>n</i> raketa	ракета
<i>rode</i> [roud] <i>past</i> of ride	
role [roul] <i>n</i> rol: role play(ing) rol bajarish	роль: role playing ролевая игра
<i>Roman</i> ['roumən] <i>n</i> rimlik	римлянин
<i>Rome</i> [roum] <i>n</i> Rim	Рим
room [ru:m] <i>n</i> xona	комната
<i>rose</i> [rouz] <i>n</i> atirgul	роза
<i>rose</i> <i>past</i> of rise	
round [raund] <i>a</i> dumaloq, aylana; <i>prp</i> atrofiida, tevaragida	<i>a</i> круглый; <i>prp</i> вокруг
<i>route</i> [ru:t] <i>n</i> marshrut, qatnash (<i>yo'l</i>)	маршрут; трасса, путь
<i>row</i> [rou] <i>n</i> qator	ряд
<i>RP</i> ['ɑ:ˈpi:] = received pronunciation inglizcha adabiy talaffuz	<i>RP</i> = received pronunciation литературное произношение английского языка
<i>RU</i> ['ɑ:ˈju:] = the Republic of Uzbekistan	
rude [ru:d] <i>a</i> qo'pol	грубый (невежливый)
<i>rudeness</i> ['ru:dnɪs] <i>n</i> qo'pollik, tarbiyasizlik	грубость, невоспитанность
<i>rugby</i> ['rʌgbi] <i>n</i> regbi (<i>sport</i>)	регби (<i>спорт</i>)

<i>rule</i> [ru:l] <i>n</i> qoida, qonun-qoida; v boshqarmoq, idora qilmoq	<i>n</i> правило; <i>v</i> управлять, править
<i>ruler</i> [ˈru:lə] <i>n</i> hukmdor, hokim	правитель
<i>run</i> [rʌn] <i>v</i> yugurmoq; yurmoq (<i>transport</i>); boshqarmoq	бегать, бежать; ходить, курсиро- вать (<i>транспорт</i>); управлять (<i>водить</i>)
<i>rung</i> [rʌŋ] <i>pp of ring</i>	
<i>runner</i> [ˈrʌnə] <i>n</i> yuguruvchi	бегун
<i>rural</i> [ˈruəri] <i>a</i> qishloq(i)	сельский, деревенский
Russian [ˈrʌʃn] <i>n</i> rus tili; rus; <i>a</i> rus, ruscha	<i>n</i> русский язык; русский/ русская; <i>a</i> русский; по-русски

S s

<i>safe</i> [seif] <i>n</i> xavfsizlik	безопасность
said [sed] <i>past, pp of say</i>	
<i>sail</i> [seil] <i>v</i> suzmoq (<i>kemada</i>)	плавать, совершать плавание
<i>sailor</i> [ˈseilə] <i>n</i> dengizchi, matros	морьяк, матрос
<i>saint</i> [seint. sənt] <i>n</i> avliyo (<i>muqaddas</i>)	святой; праведник
<i>sale</i> [seil] <i>n</i> sotuv, savdo	продажа, торговля
<i>salt</i> [sɔ:lt] <i>n</i> tuz	соль
same [seim] <i>prn</i> o'sha, ushbu; shu, o'xshash	тот же самый, этот же; такой же, одинаковый
<i>sandwich</i> [ˈsænwɪdʒ] <i>n</i> sandwich	сэндвич, бутерброд
sang [sæŋ] <i>past of sing</i>	
sat [sæt] <i>past, pp of sit</i>	
<i>satire</i> [ˈsætaɪə] <i>n</i> satira, hajviya	сатира
Saturday [ˈsætəd(e)i] <i>n</i> shanba	суббота
Saudi Arabia [sə:ˈu:diəˈreibiə] <i>n</i> Saudiya Arabistoni	Саудовская Аравия
<i>save</i> [seiv] <i>v</i> qutqarmoq; saqlamoq	спасать; беречь
saw [sə:] <i>past of see</i>	
say [sei] <i>v</i> aytmoq, demoq, gapirmoq	сказать, говорить
<i>saying</i> [ˈseɪɪŋ] <i>n</i> maqol, matal; hik- matli so'z	пословица, поговорка; афоризм
<i>scarf</i> [ska:f] <i>n</i> sharf	шарф; кашне
<i>scenary</i> [ˈsi:nəri] <i>n</i> peyzaj, manzara	пейзаж; декорация
<i>scholar</i> [ˈskɒlə] <i>n</i> olim; stipendiat; shogird	учёный; стипендиат; ученик
<i>scholarship</i> [ˈskɒləʃɪp] <i>n</i> 1. olimlik, bilimdonlik (<i>eruditsiya</i>); 2. gumani- tar fanlar; 3. stipendiya (<i>rag'batlan- tirish</i>)	1. учёность; эрудиция; 2. гумани- тарные предметы; 3. стипендия (<i>поощрительная</i>)
school [sku:l] <i>n</i> maktab	школа
<i>school-bag</i> [ˈsku:lbæg] <i>n</i> o'quvchilar sumkasi	школьная сумка
schoolboy [ˈsku:lboɪ] <i>n</i> o'quvchi	школьник, ученик
schoolchildren [ˈsku:lʃɪldrɪn] <i>n</i> mak-	школьники, учащиеся

tab bolalari, o'quvchilar	
school-friend ['sku:lfrɛnd] <i>n</i> maktabdosh (<i>o'rtoq</i>)	школьный товарищ
schoolgirl [sku:lɜ:l] <i>n</i> o'quvchi (<i>qiz</i>)	школьница, ученица
schoolhouse ['sku:lhaus] <i>n</i> maktab binosi (<i>qishloqda</i>)	здание школы (сельской)
schooling ['sku:lɪŋ] <i>n</i> (maktabda) o'qish, ta'lim-tarbiya	образование, обучение в школе
schoolmaster ['sku:l,mɑ:stə] <i>n</i> (maktabda) muallim	школьный учитель
schoolmate ['sku:lmeɪt] <i>n</i> maktabdosh	школьный товарищ
schoolmistress ['sku:l,mɪstrɪs] <i>n</i> muallima	школьная учительница
school-time ['sku:ltaɪm] <i>n</i> dars payti (<i>maktabda</i>)	время занятий в школе
science ['saɪəns] <i>n</i> fan; <i>pl</i> tabiiy fanlar	наука; <i>pl</i> естественные науки
scientific(al-ly) [saɪən'tɪfɪk(l-i)] <i>a</i> , <i>adv</i> ilmiy	<i>a</i> научный; <i>adv</i> научно
scientist ['saɪəntɪst] <i>n</i> olim	учёный
scone [skɒn, skoun] <i>n</i> (yopilgan) non	лепёшка
score [skɔ:] <i>n</i> hisob; <i>v</i> hisobni olib bormoq	<i>n</i> счёт (<i>ochoq</i>); <i>v</i> вести счёт
Scot [skɒt] <i>n</i> shotlandiyalik	шотландец
Scotch [skɒtʃ] <i>n</i> shotlandlar; <i>a</i> shotland(ga oid)	<i>n</i> шотландцы; <i>a</i> шотландский
Scotchman ['skɒtʃmən] <i>n</i> =Scot	
Scotchwoman ['skɒtʃwumən] <i>n</i> shotland (<i>ayol</i>)	шотландка
Scotland ['skɒtlənd] <i>n</i> Shotlandiya	Шотландия
Scotsman ['skɒtsmən] <i>n</i> =Scotchman	
Scottish ['skɒtɪʃ] <i>a</i> shotland: Scottish literature/history	Шотландский: Scottish literature/history
scout [skaut] <i>n</i> скаут (<i>tashkilot va a'zosi</i>)	скаут (<i>организация и её член</i>)
sculptor ['skʌlptə] <i>n</i> haykaltarosh	скульптор
sculpture ['skʌlptʃə] <i>n</i> haykaltaroshlik	скульптура
sea [si:] <i>n</i> dengiz	море
seaboard ['si:bɔ:d] <i>n</i> dengiz sohili	морское побережье
seaman ['si:mən] <i>n</i> dengizchi, matros	морьяк, мореплаватель; матрос
seaport ['si:pɔ:t] <i>n</i> dengiz porti	морской порт
season ['si:zn] <i>n</i> fasl (<i>yil</i>)	сезон (время года)
seat [si:t] <i>n</i> (o'tiradigan) joy	место (<i>для сидения</i>)
second ['seknd] <i>num</i> ikkinchi	второй
second <i>n</i> sekund, soniya	секунда
secondary ['sekndri] <i>a</i> : secondary school o'rta maktab	secondary school средняя школа
secretary ['sekrətəri] <i>n</i> sekretar, kotib; the Secretary of State (USA) Dav-	секретарь, секретарша; The Secretary of State (USA) государствен-

lat sekretari (<i>Tashqi ishlar vaziri</i>); the Foreign Secretary (<i>UK</i>) Tashqi ishlar vaziri	ный секретарь (<i>министр иностран- ных дел</i>); the Foreign Secretary (<i>UK</i>) министр иностранных дел
<i>secular</i> ['sekjulə] <i>a</i> dunyoviy, hayotiy	светский, мирской
see [si:] <i>v</i> ko'rmq; fahmlamoq (<i>I</i> see); uchra(sh)moq (see a doctor); yo'qlamoq; to see off kuzatmoq; to see in kutib olmoq; See you soon! uchrashguncha (ko'rishguncha)!	видеть; смотреть; понимать (<i>I</i> see); видеться, встречаться (to see a doctor); to see off прово- жать; to see in встречать; See you soon! До скорой встречи!
<i>seed</i> [si:d] <i>n</i> ypyr; seed of cotton (cotton-seed) chigit	семена; seed of cotton (cotton- seed) семена хлопчатника
seem [si:m] <i>v</i> (bo'lib) tuyulmoq	казаться; представляться
seen [si:n] <i>pp</i> of see	
<i>self-control</i> ['selfkən'trɔul] <i>n</i> o'zini tuta bilish	самообладание
<i>sell</i> [sel] <i>v</i> sotmoq	продавать, торговать
<i>seller</i> ['selə] <i>n</i> sotuvchi	продавец, торговец
send [send] <i>v</i> jo'natmoq, yubormoq	отправлять, посылать
<i>senior</i> ['si:njə] <i>n, a</i> (yoshi) katta: senior pupils	<i>a</i> старший; пожилой человек; <i>a</i> старший: senior pupils
<i>sense</i> [sens] <i>n</i> ma'no; his, sezgi	значение, смысл; чувство; ощущение
sent [sent] <i>past, pp</i> of send	
<i>sentence</i> ['sentəns] <i>n</i> gap	предложение
<i>separate</i> ['sepəreit] <i>v</i> ajratmoq, ayir- moq; <i>a</i> ['sepri:t] alohida, xolis	<i>v</i> отделять, разделять; <i>a</i> отдель- ный, отдалённый
September [səp'tembə] <i>n</i> sentabr	сентябрь
<i>serious</i> ['siəriəs] <i>a</i> jiddiy	серьёзный
<i>servant</i> ['sə:vnt] <i>n</i> xizmatkor	слуга; служанка
<i>serve</i> [sə:v] <i>v</i> xizmat qilmoq, yaramoq	служить; годиться
<i>service</i> ['sə:vis] <i>n</i> xizmat	служба; обслуживание, сервис
<i>set</i> [set] <i>v</i> qo'y(il)moq, yubor(il)moq; to set off yasatmoq; boshlamoq	ставить, размещать; to set off украшать; начинать
<i>settle</i> ['setl] <i>v</i> ko'chmoq	переселяться, поселяться
<i>settlement</i> ['setlmənt] <i>n</i> ko'chib borib egallash; manzilgoh, istiqomatgoh	заселение, поселение; посёлок
<i>settler</i> ['setlə] <i>n</i> ko'chmanchi	переселенец, поселенец
seven ['sevn] <i>num</i> yetti	семь
<i>several</i> ['sevrəl] <i>a</i> bir qancha, bir qator	несколько, некоторое число
<i>sew</i> [sou] <i>v</i> tikmoq	шить
<i>sewn</i> [soun] <i>pp</i> of sew	
<i>shake</i> [ʃeik] <i>v</i> silkitmoq; qaltiramoq, titramoq; to shake hands qo'l berib so'rashmoq	трясти, сотрясать; to shake hands пожать руку
<i>shaken</i> ['ʃeikn] <i>pp</i> of shake	
shall [ʃæl/ʃəl/ʃl] (<i>ko'makchi fe'l</i>): <i>I</i> shall go; shall = must; (<i>maqsad</i> ; <i>majbur, ishonch</i>): He shall come	<i>I</i> shall (<i>вспомогательный глагол</i>): <i>I</i> shall go; shall = must (<i>долженство- вание; решимость</i>) He shall come

<i>share</i> [ʃeə] <i>n</i> hissa; <i>v</i> boʻl(akla)moq	<i>n</i> доля; <i>v</i> делить, распределять
<i>shawl</i> [ʃəʊl] <i>n</i> roʻmol	шаль, платок
she [ʃi:/ʃi] <i>prn</i> <i>u</i> (<i>xotin-qizlar uchun</i>)	она
<i>sheep</i> [ʃi:p] <i>n</i> qoʻy	овца, баран
<i>shelf</i> [ʃelf] <i>n</i> tokcha; <i>taxta tokcha</i>	полка
<i>shelter</i> [ˈʃeltə] <i>n</i> panoh	кров, приют; укрытие
<i>shine</i> [ʃain] <i>v</i> nur sochmoq;	светить(ся); сверкать
ship [ʃip] <i>n</i> kema	корабль
<i>shipbuilding</i> [ˈʃipbɪldɪŋ] <i>n</i> kemasozlik	кораблестроение
shirt [ʃə:t] <i>n</i> erkaklar koʻylagi	рубашка (<i>мужская</i>)
shoes [ʃu:z] <i>n</i> tufli, botinka	туфли, ботинки
<i>shook</i> [ʃuk] <i>past of</i> shake	
<i>shone</i> [ʃoun] <i>past, pp of</i> shine	
<i>shop</i> [ʃɒp] <i>n</i> doʻkon (<i>umuman</i>)	магазин
<i>shop-assistant</i> [ˈʃɒp əsɪstənt] <i>n</i> sotuvchi	продавец, продавщица
<i>shop-girl</i> [ˈʃɒpgɜ:l] <i>n</i> sotuvchi	продавщица
<i>shop-man</i> [ˈʃɒpmən] <i>n</i> sotuvchi	продавец
shopping [ˈʃɒpɪŋ] <i>n</i> xarid qilish	покупки
<i>shore</i> [ʃɔ:ə] <i>n</i> qirgʻoq (<i>dengiz, koʻl</i>)	берег, побережье
short [ʃɔ:t] <i>a</i> qisqa, kalta; <i>uzoq davom</i> <i>etmaydigan</i>	короткий, низкий (<i>невысокий</i>); недолгий
<i>shorten</i> [ˈʃɔ:tn] <i>v</i> qisqart(ir)moq	сокращать
should [ʃud] <i>past of</i> shall; (<i>tavsiya, istak bildiradi</i>) <i>you should go</i>	(<i>рекомендация, пожелание</i>) <i>you should go</i>
<i>shout</i> [ʃaut] <i>v</i> baqirmoq, qattiq gapirmoq; <i>to shout for</i> qoʻllab-quvvatlamoq	кричать; громко говорить; орать; <i>to shout for</i> (громко) поддержать
show [ʃou] <i>n</i> tomosha, koʻrsatuv (TV); <i>namoyish; v koʻrsatmoq</i>	<i>n</i> показ (<i>по телевизору</i>); зрелище; представление; <i>v</i> показывать
shown [ʃoun] <i>pp of</i> show	
<i>side</i> [saɪd] <i>n</i> (yon) tomon; <i>yonbosh; side by side</i>	<i>n</i> сторона; <i>side by side</i>
<i>sight</i> [saɪt] <i>n</i> koʻrish (qobiliyati); <i>nazar, nigoh, qarash</i>	зрение; вид, взгляд
<i>sign</i> [saɪn] <i>n</i> belgi, alomat	знак
<i>signal</i> [ˈsɪgnl] <i>n</i> signal, belgi	сигнал, знак
silk [sɪlk] <i>n</i> shoyi (ipakli)	шёлк; шёлковая ткань
<i>silly</i> [ˈsɪli] <i>a</i> tentak, befahm, gʻoʻr, esi yoʻq	глупый; неумный, неразумный
<i>silver</i> [ˈsɪlvə] <i>n</i> kumush	серебро
sing [sɪŋ] <i>v</i> ashula (qoʻshiq) aytmoq, kuylamoq	петь песню
<i>singer</i> [ˈsɪŋə] <i>n</i> xonanda (ashulachi, qoʻshiqchi)	певец/певица
<i>single</i> [ˈsɪŋgl] <i>n</i> yagona, yolgʻiz, bir	единственный; один; одинокий
<i>sir</i> [sə:] <i>n</i> сэр (taqsir, janob)	сэр (господин)
sister [ˈsɪstə] <i>n</i> opa, singil	сестра
<i>sit</i> [sɪt] <i>v</i> oʻtirmoq; <i>Sit down!</i>	сидеть; <i>Sit down!</i> Садитесь!

O'tiring!

situate ['sitʃueit] <i>v</i> joylashmoq	располагать
situation [sitʃu'eifn] <i>n</i> situatsiya (vaziyat, holat)	ситуация, обстановка
six [siks] <i>num</i> olti	шесть
skate [skeit] <i>v</i> konkida uchmoq	кататься на коньках
ski [ski:] <i>v</i> chang'ida uchmoq	ходить на лыжах
skilful ['skilful] <i>a</i> mohir(ona), abjir	искусный; умелый; ловкий
skill [skil] <i>n</i> ustalik, mahorat; malaka, uquv	мастерство; умение
skip [skip] <i>v</i> sakramoq, hakkalamoq	прыгать, скакать
skull-cap ['skalkæp] <i>n</i> do'ppi, kallapo'sh, taqya	тюбетейка
sky [skai] <i>n</i> osmon: in the sky	небо: in the sky
slacks [slæks] <i>AE</i> =trousers	
slave [sleiv] <i>n</i> qul	раб
slavery ['sleivəri] <i>n</i> qullik, asorat	рабство
sleep [sli:p] <i>v</i> uxlamoq	спать
slept [slept] <i>past, pp of</i> sleep	
slowly ['slouli] <i>adv</i> sekin, asta, ohista, shoshilmay	медленно
small [smo:l] <i>a</i> kichkina (katta emas): a small man; kichik (kam sonli): a small family	маленький, небольшой; a small man; a small family
smile [smail] <i>v</i> jilmaymoq, kulib boqmoq, tabassum qilmoq	улыбаться
smoking ['smoukiŋ] <i>n</i> chekish: no smoking chekilmasin	курение; no smoking не курить (надпись)
snow [snou] <i>n</i> qor; <i>v</i> qor yog'moq: It snows; It is snowing.	<i>n</i> снег; <i>v</i> идет снег: It snows; It is snowing.
snowball ['snoubɔ:l] <i>to</i> play snowballs qorbo'ron o'ynamoq	<i>to</i> play snowballs играть в снежки
snowman ['snoumən] <i>n</i> qordan (o'y-nab) yasalgan odam; qor odam	снежная баба; снежный человек
so [sou] <i>adv</i> shunday (qilib); ham: So am I; and so on va h.k.; <i>cj</i> shuning uchun	<i>adv</i> так; таким образом; тоже; So am I; and so on и т.д.; <i>cj</i> так что, поэтому, следовательно
so-called ['sou'kɔ:ld] <i>a</i> ataladigan, atalmish	(так) называемый
soccer ['sɔkə] = football	
social ['souʃl] <i>a</i> ijtimoiy (sotsial), hayotiy, maishiy	социальный; общественный бытовой
socialist ['souʃəlist] <i>n</i> sotsialist	социалист
society [sə'saiəti] <i>n</i> jamiyat	общество
socks [sɔks] <i>n</i> (oyoq) paypoq	носки
soft [sɔft] <i>a</i> yumshoq; soft drink orombaxsh ichimlik (suv)	мягкий; soft drink прохладительные напитки
soil [soil] <i>n</i> yer (tuproq)	земля (почва, грунт)

<i>sold</i> [sould] <i>past, pp of sell</i>	
<i>soldier</i> [ˈsouldʒə] <i>n</i> soldat askar	солдат
<i>solidarity</i> [ˌsɒliˈdærɪti] <i>n</i> birdamlik, birlik	солидарность; единение
<i>some</i> [ˈsʌm/səm/sm] <i>a</i> qanday(dir); <i>prn</i> kimdir, ayrimlar, baʼzilar; bir oz; <i>adv</i> taxminan, atrofida	<i>a</i> какой-то; <i>prn</i> кое-кто, некоторые; несколько, немного; <i>adv</i> приблизительно, около, примерно
<i>somebody</i> [ˈsʌmbədi] <i>prn</i> kimdir, birov	кто-то, кто-нибудь
<i>someone</i> [ˈsʌmwʌn] <i>prn</i> kimdir, kim birov, kimsa	кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-либо
<i>something</i> [ˈsʌmθɪŋ] <i>prn</i> nimadir, biror narsa; <i>adv</i> = some	что-то, кое-что; <i>adv</i> = some
<i>sometimes</i> [ˈsʌmtaɪmz] <i>adv</i> baʼzan, gohida	иногда; временами
<i>somewhat</i> [ˈsʌmwɒt] <i>prn, adv</i> bir oz, sal, xiyol	<i>prn</i> некоторая степень, кое-что, что-то; <i>adv</i> немного, несколько; слегка
<i>somewhere</i> [ˈsʌmweə] <i>adv</i> qayerdadir, qayoqqadir	где-то, где-нибудь; куда-то, куда-нибудь
<i>son</i> [sʌn] <i>n</i> oʻgʻil (<i>farzand</i>)	сын
<i>song</i> [sɒŋ] <i>n</i> ashula, qoʻshiq, oʻlan	песня, частушки
<i>soon</i> [su:n] <i>adv</i> tezda (yaqin orada); as soon as ... bilanoq; sooner or later erta yo kech (qachondir)	скоро, вскоре; as soon as как только; sooner or later рано или поздно
<i>sorry</i> [ˈsɒri]: Iʼm (I am) sorry kechirasiz	(Iʼam) sorry извините
<i>soul</i> [soul] <i>n</i> qalb, koʻngil	душа, сердце
<i>sound</i> [saund] <i>n</i> tovush	звук
<i>soup</i> [su:p] <i>n</i> shoʻrva	суп
<i>source</i> [sɔ:s] <i>n</i> manba	источник
<i>south</i> [saʊθ] <i>n</i> janub: South America	юг: South America
<i>southern</i> [ˈsʌðn] <i>a</i> janubiy	южный
<i>souvenir</i> [ˈsu:vəniə] <i>n</i> suvenir, esdalik (sovgʻa)	сувенир, памятный подарок
<i>sovereign</i> [ˈsɒvrɪn] <i>a</i> suveren (mustaqil)	суверенный (независимый)
<i>sovereignty</i> [ˈsɒvrɪnti] <i>n</i> suverenitet (mustaqillik)	суверенитет, суверенность независимость
<i>space</i> [speɪs] <i>n</i> fazo, makon; kosmos	пространство; космос
<i>spacesman</i> [ˈspeɪsmən] <i>n</i> kosmonavt, astronavt (fazogir)	космонавт, астронавт
<i>spacewoman</i> [ˈspeɪsˈwʊmən] <i>n</i> See: spacesman	See: spaceman
<i>Spanish</i> [ˈspæniʃ] <i>n</i> ispan, ispan tili; <i>a</i> ispan(cha)	<i>n</i> испанский язык; испанец/испанка; <i>a</i> испанский; по-испански
<i>Spartacus</i> [ˈspɑ:təkəs] <i>n</i> Spartak	Спартак
<i>speak</i> [spi:k] <i>v</i> gapirmoq, soʻzla(sh)-moq	говорить, разговаривать; выступать

<i>special</i> [ˈspeʃl] <i>a</i> maxsus, alohida	специальный; особый, особенный
<i>spectator</i> [spekˈteɪtə] <i>n</i> tomoshabin	зритель
<i>speech</i> [spi:tʃ] <i>n</i> nutq	речь; выступление
<i>speechless</i> [ˈspi:tʃlis] <i>a</i> tilsiz, soqov; indamas	немой; лишившийся дара речи; молчаливый
<i>spell</i> [spel] <i>v</i> harflab aytmoq yoki yozmoq	произносить или писать (слово) по буквам
<i>spelling</i> [ˈspeliŋ] <i>n</i> harflab aytish, yozish	правописание, орфография; произнесение или написание (слова) по буквам
spend [spend] <i>v</i> sarf qilmoq (<i>pul, vaqt</i>); oʻtmoq (<i>vaqt</i>)	тратить, расходовать (<i>деньги</i>); проводить (<i>время</i>)
spent [spent] <i>past, pp of spend</i>	
<i>spill</i> [spil] <i>v</i> toʻkilmoq	проливаться, разливаться
<i>spilt</i> [spilt] <i>past, pp of spill</i>	
<i>spirit</i> [ˈspɪrɪt] <i>n</i> ruh	душа, дух
<i>spoil</i> [spɔɪl] <i>v</i> buz(il)moq, ishdan chiq(ar)moq, aynamoq	портить(ся), испортить(ся)
spoke [spouk] <i>past of speak</i>	
spoken [ˈspoukn] <i>pp of speak</i>	
spoken <i>a</i> ogʻzaki, soʻzlashuv	устный, разговорный
sport [spɔ:t] <i>n</i> sport (<i>oʻyinlari</i>)	спорт (<i>игры</i>)
sports [spɔ:ts] <i>n</i> sport (<i>musobaqalar, uchrashuvlar</i>)	спорт (<i>соревнования, встречи</i>)
sportsman [ˈspɔ:tsmən] <i>n</i> (<i>pl-men</i>) mən] sportsmen	спортсмен
spring [sprɪŋ] <i>n</i> bahor	весна
<i>spring v:</i> boshlanmoq, kelib chiqmoq; to spring out (koʻkarib) chiqmoq	появляться, возникать: to spring out зазеленеть (<i>посевы</i>)
<i>sputnik</i> [ˈspʊtnɪk] <i>n</i> sputnik (<i>yerning sunʻiy yoʻldoshi</i>)	искусственный спутник (<i>Земли</i>)
square [skweə] <i>n</i> maydon; skver; chorak; <i>n, a</i> kvadrat	<i>n</i> площадь, сквер; четверть; квадрат; <i>a</i> квадратный
<i>St.</i> = saint	
<i>stage</i> [steɪdʒ] <i>n</i> sahna (<i>teatrdagi</i>); <i>v</i> sahnalashtirmoq; qoʻymoq (<i>tomosha</i>)	<i>n</i> сцена (<i>театр.</i>); <i>v</i> ставить (<i>пьесу</i>)
<i>stage-name</i> [ˈsteɪdʒneɪm] <i>n</i> (sahna) taxallusi	псевдоним (сценическая фамилия)
<i>stall</i> [stɔ:l] <i>n</i> (teatrdagi) kreslo (<i>oʻrin</i>)	кресло (<i>театр.</i>)
<i>stamp</i> [stæmp] <i>n</i> marka (<i>pochta</i>)	марка (<i>почта</i>)
stand [stænd] <i>v</i> turmoq (<i>vertikal holda</i>); turmoq (<i>joylashmoq</i>); stand up (<i>oʻtirgan joyidan</i>) turmoq	стоять; находиться; stand up вставать
<i>standard</i> [ˈstændəd] <i>n</i> standart	стандарт
<i>star</i> [stɑ:] <i>n</i> yulduz	звезда
<i>Stars and Stripes</i> <i>n</i> AQSH davlat bayrogʻi	национальный флаг США
<i>start</i> [stɑ:t] <i>n</i> start (<i>boshlanish</i>); <i>v</i> <i>n</i> начало, старт; <i>v</i> начинать;	

boshlamoq	приступать
state [steit] 1. <i>n</i> davlat; shtat	1. государство; штат
<i>state</i> ; 2. <i>n</i> holat, ahvol	2. состояние, положение
<i>state</i> <i>v</i> joriy qilmoq	устанавливать, определять
<i>statesman</i> ['steitsmən] <i>n</i> davlat (siyosiy) arbobi	государственный деятель
<i>station</i> ['steiʃn] <i>n</i> bekat; vokzal	стоянка (остановка); вокзал
<i>stay</i> [stei] <i>v</i> turmoq, qolmoq (jilmaslik), to'xtab (yotib) qolmoq, mehmon bo'lib turmoq	оставаться, не уходить; останавливаться, гостить
<i>steam</i> [sti:m] <i>n</i> (suvdan) bug'(lanish)	(водяной) пар
<i>steel</i> [sti:l] <i>n</i> , <i>a</i> po'lat	<i>n</i> сталь; <i>a</i> стальной
<i>steelworks</i> ['sti:lwə:ks] <i>n</i> po'lat quyish zavodi	сталелитейный завод
<i>still</i> [stil] <i>a</i> tinch, osoyishta; Sit still!	спокойный, тихий; Sit still!
Jim o'tiring!	Сидите тихо! (Сидеть смирно!)
still <i>adv</i> hali ham, haligacha, hanuz	(всё) ещё, до сих пор, по-прежнему
<i>sting</i> [stiŋ] <i>n</i> nish, nayza; <i>v</i> chaqmoq, chaqib olmoq	<i>n</i> жало; <i>v</i> (у)жалить
stocking ['stɔkiŋ] <i>n</i> (uzun) paypoq	чулок
<i>stone</i> [stoun] <i>n</i> tosh	камень
stood [stud] <i>past</i> , <i>pp</i> of stand	
stop [stɔp] <i>n</i> to'xtash; stop; bus/tram stop; <i>v</i> to'xta(t)moq, tamom bo'lmoq; Stop talking!	<i>n</i> остановка: bus/tram stop; стоп; <i>v</i> останавливать(ся), прекращать, кончать; Stop talking!
<i>store</i> [stɔ:] <i>n</i> do'kon (<i>sanoat mollari</i>); <i>v</i> to'plamoq; g'amlamoq; ta'minlamoq	<i>n</i> магазин; <i>v</i> запасть; снабжать; наполнять
<i>storey</i> ['stɔ:ri] <i>n</i> qavat (<i>binoda</i>)	этаж
story ['stɔ:ri] <i>n</i> hikoya; voqea	рассказ; история
<i>storyteller</i> ['stɔ:ri:tələ] <i>n</i> hikoya qiluvchi	рассказчик; автор сказок (рассказов)
<i>storywriter</i> ['stɔ:ri:raitə] <i>n</i> hikoya yozuvchi	автор повестей
street [stri:t] <i>n</i> ko'cha	улица
<i>strait</i> [streit] <i>n</i> bo'g'oz	пролив
<i>strength</i> [streŋθ] <i>n</i> kuch, quvvat	сила
<i>stretch</i> [stretʃ] <i>v</i> cho'zilmoq	растягивать(ся); тянуть(ся)
strong [strɔŋ] <i>a</i> kuchli, baquvvat, zo'r; achchiq (quyuq): strong tea quyuq choy; <i>adv</i> kuchli, juda	сильный, крепкий, могущественный; strong tea крепкий чай; <i>adv</i> сильно, крепко
<i>struggle</i> ['strʌgl] <i>n</i> kurash	борьба
<i>student</i> ['stju:dnt] <i>n</i> talaba; <i>AE</i> yuqori sinf o'quvchisi	студент: <i>AE</i> старшекласник
study ['stʌdi] <i>n</i> o'rganish, o'qish; <i>pl</i> <i>n</i> ucheba; <i>pl</i> uchenie, zanyatiya; mashg'ulot(lar); <i>v</i> o'rganmoq, o'qimoq, shug'ullanmoq	<i>v</i> учиться, изучать

<i>style</i> [stail] <i>n</i> stil (usul), uslub	стиль
<i>subdivide</i> [ˈsʌbdɪˈvaɪd] <i>v</i> (qismlarga) boʻl(in)moq	подразделять(ся)
<i>subject</i> [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] <i>n</i> oʻquv predmeti, fan; mavzu, syujet	учебный предмет; предмет (разговора); сюжет, тема
<i>subject-matter</i> [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt,mætə] <i>n</i> mavzu (mazmun); (muhoqama) predmeti	содержание, тема; предмет (дискуссии)
<i>subtropical</i> [ˈsʌbˈtrɒpɪkl] <i>a</i> subtropik	субтропический
<i>subway</i> [ˈsʌbweɪ] <i>n</i> = <i>AE</i> metro	<i>AE</i> метро
success [səkˈses] <i>n</i> muvaffaqiyat, yutuq, omad	успех, удача
<i>successful</i> [səkˈsesfʊl] <i>a</i> muvaffaqiyatli; omadli	успешный; удачный
such [sʌtʃ] <i>a, prp</i> shunday, bunday, bunga oʻxshash; such as masalan	<i>a</i> такой, подобный; <i>prp</i> таковой; тот, такой; те, такие
<i>suddenly</i> [ˈsʌdnli] <i>adv</i> birdan, toʻsatdan, qoʻqqis(dan)	вдруг, внезапно
sugar [ˈʃʊgəl] <i>n</i> shakar, qand	сахар
<i>sugar-cane</i> shakarqamish	сахарный тростник
<i>suit</i> [sju:t] <i>n</i> kostyum (<i>erkaklarniki</i>)	костюм (мужской)
<i>sultan</i> [ˈsʌltən] <i>n</i> sulton (<i>hukmdor</i>)	султан
<i>sum</i> [sʌm] 1. <i>n</i> (arifmetik) masala; yigʻindi, jaʻmi	1. (арифметическое) задание; слагаемые; количество, итог; сумма
sum [sʌm] 2. <i>n</i> soʻm (<i>money of the RU</i>)	2. сум (money of the RU)
summer [ˈsʌmə] <i>n</i> yoz (<i>fasl</i>)	лето
<i>sun</i> [sʌn] <i>n</i> quyosh, oftob: in the sun	солнце; in the sun
<i>sunbathe</i> [ˈsʌnbeɪð] <i>n</i> quyoshli vanna	солнечная ванна
<i>sunburnt</i> [ˈsʌnbɜːnt] <i>a</i> oftobda qoraygan	загорелый, обожженный солнцем
Sunday [ˈsʌndɪ] <i>n</i> yakshanba	воскресенье
<i>Sun.</i> = Sunday	
sung [sʌŋ] <i>pp</i> of sing	
<i>sunny</i> [ˈsʌni] <i>a</i> quyoshli, oftobli: sunny room quyoshga oʻngʻay, oftob tushadigan xona	солнечный, освещённый солнцем: sunny room солнечная комната (сторона)
<i>supernatural</i> [ˈsjuːpəˈnætʃrəl] <i>a</i> ilohiy	сверхъестественный; божественный
supper [ˈsʌpə] <i>n</i> kechki ovqat	ужин
<i>support</i> [səˈpɔːt] <i>v</i> himoya (yordam) qilmoq	поддерживать; защищать; помогать (деньгами)
suppose [səˈpəʊz] <i>v</i> faraz (taxmin) qilmoq, chamalamoq, ... deb oʻylamoq, ... deb tushunmoq	предполагать, полагать, думать, считать
sure [ʃʊəː] to be sure (toʻla) ishonmoq; Iʼm sure ishonchim komil	to be sure быть уверенным; I am sure я уверен
<i>surname</i> [ˈsɜːneɪm] <i>n</i> familiya	фамилия

<i>surprise</i> [sə'praiz] <i>v</i> hayron bo'lmoq	удивляться
<i>surround</i> [sə'raund] <i>v</i> o'rab (qurshab) olmoq	окружать
<i>surrounding</i> [sə'raundɪŋ] <i>n pl</i> tevarak-atrof	окрестности
<i>survive</i> [sə'vaiv] <i>v</i> omon qolmoq	выжить, уцелеть
<i>swam</i> [swæm] <i>past of swim</i>	
<i>sweep</i> [swi:p] <i>v</i> supurmoq	подметать
<i>sweet</i> [swi:t] <i>n</i> shirinlik; <i>a</i> shirin	<i>n</i> сладость; конфета; <i>a</i> сладкий
<i>swept</i> [swept] <i>past, pp of sweep</i>	
<i>swim</i> [swim] <i>v</i> suzmoq (<i>suvda</i>)	плавать, плыть
<i>swimmer</i> ['swimə] <i>n</i> suzuvchi	пловец, пловчиха
<i>swum</i> [swam] <i>pp of swim</i>	
<i>symbol</i> ['simbl] <i>n</i> emblema, ramz	эмблема, символ
<i>symbolic</i> [sim'bɒlik] <i>a</i> ramziy	символический
<i>symbolize</i> ['sɪmbəlaiz] <i>v</i> ramzi bo'lmoq	символизировать
<i>system</i> ['sɪstɪm] <i>n</i> sistema, tartib, tizim	система; способ; метод
<i>systematic</i> [sɪstɪ'mætɪk] <i>a</i> sistemali, muntazam	систематический, систематич- ный
<i>systematize</i> ['sɪstɪmətaiz] <i>v</i> tartibga solmoq	приводить в систему, системати- зировать

T t

table ['teɪbl] <i>n</i> stol	стол
<i>table-cloth</i> ['teɪblklɒθ] <i>n</i> dasturxon	скатерть
take [teɪk] <i>v</i> olmoq: it takes much time ko'p vaqt(ni) oladi; to take a bus/tram avtobus (tramvay)ga o'tirmoq; to take care (of) g'amxo'rlik qilmoq; to take part (in) ishtirok etmoq; to take place sodir bo'lmoq (yuz bermoq); to take off chiqmoq (tushmoq); yechmoq; to take one's leave xayrlashmoq, ketmoq	брать, взять; it takes much time требует много времени; to take a bus/ tram садиться в автобус/ трамвай; to take care (of) заботиться (о, об); to take part (in) участвовать; to take place состояться; to take off сходить, сойти; раздеваться; to take one's leave уходить, прощаться
taken ['teɪkn] <i>pp of take</i>	
<i>tale</i> [teɪl] <i>n</i> ertak, hikoya	рассказ; история
talk [tɔ:k] <i>n</i> suhbat (gaplashish); muzokara; <i>v</i> gaplashmoq; gap sotmoq	<i>n</i> беседа (разговор); <i>v</i> разговари- вать, беседовать, общаться
<i>tall</i> [tɔ:l] <i>a</i> baland; novcha	высокий; длинный
<i>tank</i> [tæŋk] <i>n</i> tank	танк
<i>tape recorder</i> ['teɪpɪ,kɔ:də] <i>n</i> magnitofon	магнитофон
<i>taste</i> [teɪst] <i>n</i> ta'm (maza); did, ta'b; havas; <i>v</i> totimoq, mazasini ko'rmoq; mazasini (ta'mini) ajratmoq	<i>n</i> вкус; пристрастие, стиль; ма- нера; <i>v</i> пробовать; отведать; раз- личать на вкус
<i>tasty</i> ['teɪsti] <i>a</i> mazali	вкусный
taught [tɔ:t] <i>past, pp of teach</i>	
<i>taxi</i> ['tæksi] <i>n</i> taksi	такси

tea [ˈti:] <i>n</i> choy	чай
teach [ti:tʃ] <i>v</i> o'qitmoq, dars (ta'lim) bermoq, o'rgatmoq	преподавать, учить, обучать
teacher [ˈti:tʃə] <i>n</i> muallim(a), ustoz	учитель/учительница
teaching [ˈti:tʃɪŋ] <i>n</i> o'qitish, o'rgatish	преподавание; обучение
team [ti:m] <i>n</i> komanda (<i>sport</i>)	команда (<i>sport.</i>)
technical [ˈteknɪkl] <i>a</i> texnika(viy)	технический; промышленный;
technology [tekˈnɒlədʒi] <i>n</i> texnika, texnologiya	технология, техника
teen-age [ˈti:neɪdʒ] <i>a</i> 13—19 yoshdagi, yoshlik	находящийся в возрасте от 13 до 19; юношеский
teen-ager [ˈti:neɪdʒ] <i>n</i> o'smir, o'spirin	подросток; юноша или девушка
teeth [ti:θ] <i>n pl of</i> tooth tishlar	зубы
telegram [ˈtelɪgræm] <i>n</i> telegramma	телеграмма
telegraph [ˈtelɪgrɑ:f] <i>n</i> telegraf	телеграф
telephone [ˈtelɪfəʊn] <i>n</i> telefon	телефон
telescope [ˈtelɪskəʊp] <i>n</i> teleskop	телескоп
television [ˈtelɪvɪʒn] <i>n</i> televizion, televizor	телевидение; телевизор
tell [tel] <i>v</i> aytib (so'zlab) bermoq, aytmoq; buyurmoq	рассказывать
telling [ˈteliŋ] <i>n</i> hikoya (qilish)	рассказ
temperature [ˈtemprɪtʃə] <i>n</i> temperatura (harorat): to take smb's temperature	температура; to take smb's temperature измерять (мерить) кому-либо температуру
ten [ten] <i>num</i> o'n	десять
tennis [ˈtenɪs] <i>n</i> tennis	теннис
tennis-court [ˈtenɪskɔ:t] <i>n</i> tennis korti	теннисный корт
tense [tens] <i>n</i> (grammatik) zamon	время (<i>грам.</i>)
term [tɜ:m] <i>n</i> chorak, semestr; mudat, davr	четверть, семестр; период, срок
term <i>n</i> termin (atama)	термин
terrace [ˈterəs] <i>n</i> ayvon (terrasa)	терраса
territory [ˈterɪtri] <i>n</i> territoriya (hudud)	территория
test [test] <i>n</i> test (sinov, sinash); <i>v</i> sinamoq, tekshirmoq	<i>n</i> тест (испытание; проба, проверка); <i>v</i> подвергать испытанию, проверять
text [tekst] <i>n</i> tekst (matn)	текст
text-book [ˈtekstbʊk] <i>n</i> darslik	учебник
textile [ˈtekstail] <i>n, a</i> gazlama, to'qimachilik	<i>n</i> ткань; <i>a</i> прядильный
than [ðæn/ð(ə)n] <i>cj</i> ... dan ko'ra, qaraganda	чем
thank [θæŋk] <i>v</i> tashakkur (minnatdorchilik) bildirmoq, rahmat aytmoq; Thank you! Rahmat!	благодарить; Thank you! Спасибо!
thankful [ˈθæŋkful] <i>a</i> minnatdor	благодарный

that [ðæt/ ð(ə)t] <i>prn</i> anavi, u; qaysiki, ... ni, ... moq (... ish) uchun	это; тот (который); тот, та, то
the [ði:/ ði/ ðə/ ð] <i>aniq artikl</i>	<i>определенный артикль</i>
theatre ['θiətə] <i>n</i> teatr	театр
their [ðeə/ ðər] <i>prn</i> ularning, o'zlarining	их; свой, свои
theirs [ðeəz] <i>prn</i> ularniki, ularning	их
them [ðem, ðəm] <i>prn</i> ularni, ularga	им
themselves [ðəm'selviz] <i>prn</i> o'zlari	сами
then [ðen] <i>adv</i> o'shanda, o'sha vaqtda; keyin, so'ngra; unday bo'lsa	тогда; в то время; потом, затем
there [ðeə, ðə] <i>adv</i> u yerda, u yerga; there + (be) bor, mavjud bo'lmoq	там, туда; there + (to be) имеется
thermos ['θə:mɒs] <i>n</i> termos	термос
these [ði:z] <i>prn pl</i> of this	эти
they [ðei] <i>prn</i> ular; they say aytishlaricha	они; they say говорят
thing [θɪŋ] <i>n</i> narsa, predmet; masala: the thing is ... masala shundaki	вещь, предмет
think [θɪŋk] <i>v</i> o'ylamoq, fikrlamoq	думать, размышлять, мыслить;
thinker ['θɪŋkə] <i>n</i> mutafakkir	мыслитель
third [θə:d] <i>num</i> uchinchi	третий
thirsty ['θɜ:sti] <i>a</i> chanqagan, tashna	испытывающий жажду; томимый, мучимый жаждой
thirteen ['θɜ:ˈti:n] <i>num</i> o'n uch	тринадцать
thirty ['θɜ:ti] <i>num</i> o'ttiz	тридцать
this [ðɪs] <i>prn</i> bu, mana bu, ushbu	этот, это, эта
those [ðoʊz] <i>pl</i> of that	
thought [θɔ:t] <i>past, pp</i> of think	
thought <i>n</i> fikr, g'oya	мышление; мысль, идея
thousand ['θaʊzənd] <i>num</i> ming	тысяча
three [θri:] <i>num</i> uch	три
through ['θru:] <i>adv, prp</i> orqali, (ichi)dan, ... gacha	<i>adv</i> насквозь; <i>prp</i> через; сквозь
throughout [θruˈaʊt] <i>adv</i> hamma yerda, doimo, bo'ylab	повсюду, везде
Thursday ['θɜ:zd(e)i] <i>n</i> payshanba	четверг
ticket ['tɪkɪt] <i>n</i> chipta	билет
tidy ['taɪdi] <i>up v</i> yig'ishtirmoq, tartibga solmoq	прибирать, приводить в порядок
till [tɪl] <i>prp, cj</i> ... gacha, to ... gacha: till 5 o'clock	<i>prp</i> до, до сих пор; <i>cj</i> (до тех пор) пока (не); прежде чем
time [taɪm] 1. <i>n</i> vaqt; soat (what time ...); zamon, davr	1. время (what time ...)
time 2. <i>n</i> marta, gal: many times ko'p marta	2. раз; many times много раз
title ['taɪtl] <i>n</i> sarlavha; unvon	заглавие, название
to [tu:/tə] 1. <i>adv, prp</i> ... ga, ...gacha	(<i>частица</i>) <i>adv</i> при; за; к; <i>prp</i> в;

to ... 2. ... moq: to go, to speak (bormoq/ yurmoq, gapirmoq)	на to go, to speak, ехать, говорить
today [tə'dei] <i>n</i> bugun; <i>adv</i> shu kun-(lar)da	<i>n</i> сегодня; <i>adv</i> в эти дни;
together [tə'geðə] <i>adv</i> birga, birgalashib	вместе, совместно; воедино
toil [tɔil] <i>v</i> (astoydil) ishlamoq	усиленно работать, трудиться
toilet [ˈtɔilit] <i>n</i> tualet (hojatxona)	туалет (уборная)
told [tould] <i>past, pp of tell</i>	
tomato [tə'mɑ:tou] <i>n</i> pomidor, tomat	помидор, томат
tomb [tu:m] <i>n</i> qabr: Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Noma'lum soldat qabri	могила; Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Могила неизвестного солдата
tomorrow [tə'morou] <i>n</i> ertangi kun, ertaga	завтра, завтрашний день
tongue [tʌŋ] <i>n</i> til: mother tongue = native language	язык: mother tongue = native language
too [tu:] <i>adv</i> juda, o'ta; shuningdek, ham	слишком; тоже, также
took [tuk] <i>past of take</i>	
tool [tu:l] <i>n</i> asbob, ish quroli	инструмент; орудие труда
tooth [tu:θ] <i>n</i> tish	зуб
topic [ˈtɒpik] <i>n</i> mavzu (<i>gapirishda</i>)	тема (<i>разговора</i>)
touch [tʌtʃ] <i>v</i> tegmoq, qo'l tekkizmoq; to touch upon (on) to'xta(li)b o'tmoq	трогать, дотрагиваться; to touch upon (on) остановить(ся)
tour [tuə] <i>n</i> sayohat (<i>uzoqqa</i>)	путешествие, турне
tourist [ˈtuərist] <i>n</i> turist, sayyoh	турист, путешественник
toward(s) [tə'wɔ:d(z)] <i>prp</i> ...ga (<i>yo'nalish</i>); ...ga (<i>yo'lida</i>); ...ga (<i>munosabat</i>); ...ga (<i>yaqinida</i>)	(по направлению) к, на; (<i>цель усилий</i>) к, с тем чтобы; (<i>по отношению</i>) к (<i>кому-л., чему-л.</i>); (<i>приближение</i>) к
town [taun] <i>n</i> shahar; town and country shahar va qishloq	город; town and country город и сельская местность
toy [toi] <i>n</i> o'yinchoq	игрушка
tractor [ˈtræktə] <i>n</i> traktor	трактор
trade [treid] <i>n</i> savdo	торговля
trader [ˈtreidə] <i>n</i> savdogar	торговец
tradition [trə'diʃn] <i>n</i> an'ana (<i>tradisiya</i>)	традиция, старый обычай
traditional [trə'diʃnl] <i>a</i> an'anaviy (<i>tradision</i>)	традиционный
traffic [ˈtræfik] <i>n</i> yo'l harakati; transport	движение (<i>дорожное</i>); транспорт
tragedy [ˈtrædʒidi] <i>n</i> fojia (<i>tragediya</i>)	трагедия
tragic [ˈtrædʒik] <i>a</i> fojiaiy	трагический, трагедийный
tragic(al)(ly) [ˈtrædʒikl(i)] <i>a, adv</i> fojiaiy (<i>holda</i>)	<i>a</i> трагический; <i>adv</i> трагично, трагически
train [trein] <i>n</i> poezd; by train poezd-	<i>n</i> поезд; by train поездом

da	
<i>train</i> v o'rgatmoq, mashq qil(dir)moq, tayyorla(n)moq	v учить, тренировать, дрессировать, готовить
trainer [ˈtreɪnə] n trener (o'rgatuvchi)	тренер
tram [træm] n tramvay: by tram tramvayda	трамвай: by tram трамваем
<i>transcription</i> [trænsˈkripʃn] n transkripsiya (fonetik yozuv)	транскрипция
<i>transfer</i> [trænsˈfɜː] v o'tkazmoq, o'tkazib yubormoq (qo'yumoq)	переносить, переставлять, перемешать
<i>translate</i> [trænsˈleɪt] v tarjima qilmoq	переводить
<i>translation</i> [trænsˈleɪʃn] n tarjima	перевод
<i>transmit</i> [trænzˈmɪt] v eshittirmoq, ko'rsatmoq	сообщать, передавать
<i>transplant</i> [trænsˈplɑːnt] v ko'chirmoq (o'simlik)	пересаживать (<i>растение</i>)
<i>transport</i> [ˈtrænsˌpɔːt] n transport; tashish; v {trænsˈpɔːt} tashimoq (transportda)	n транспорт; перевозка; v {trænsˈpɔːt} перевозить, транспортировать
travel [ˈtrævl] n sayohat v sayohat qilmoq	n путешествие; v путешествовать
traveller [ˈtrævlə] n sayyoh	путешественник
<i>treat</i> [tri:t] v muomala qilmoq	обращаться
tree [tri:] n daraxt	дерево
<i>tribe</i> [traɪb] n qabila	племя
<i>trick</i> [trɪk] n ayyorlik	хитрость
trip [trɪp] n safar	поездка
trolley(-)bus [ˈtrɒlibʌs] n trolleybus	троллейбус
<i>trouble</i> [ˈtrʌbl] n notinchlik, ko'ngilsiz voqea, bezovtalik; v bezovta qilmoq (bo'lmoq)	беспокойство; неприятность; v тревожить(ся), волноваться
trousers [ˈtrauzəz] n shim	брюки
true [tru:] a chin, haqiqiy, rost, haq	верный, правильный, настоящий
<i>truly</i> [ˈtruːli] adv rost(dan), chin(dan), haqiqatan	правдиво, искренне, верно
truth [tru:θ] n haqiqat, to'g'risi	правда; правдивость
try [traɪ] v harakat qilmoq, urinmoq	пытаться, пробовать, стараться
<i>tube</i> [tjuːb] n metro (<i>London</i>)	метро (<i>в Лондоне</i>)
Tuesday [ˈtjuːzd(eɪ)] n seshanba	вторник
<i>turban</i> [ˈtɜːbən] n salla	тюрбан
Turk [tɜːk] n turk	гурок/турчанка
turkey [ˈtɜːki] n kurka (<i>o'zi va go'shti</i>)	индюк
<i>Turkic</i> [ˈtɜːkɪk] a turkiy: Uzbek is one of the Turkic languages	тюркский: Uzbek is one of the Turkic languages
Turkish [ˈtɜːkɪʃ] n turk tili; a turk(ga oid); turkcha	n турецкий язык; a турецкий
turn [tɜːn] <i>over</i> v varaqni ochmoq	перевернуть страницу

<i>turn</i> <i>n</i> navbat, gal	очередь
<i>tutor</i> [ˈtju:tə] <i>n</i> muallim-repetitor: family tutor	домашний учитель, репетитор: family tutor
TV [ˈti:vi:] = television	
twelve [twelv] <i>num</i> o'n ikki	двенадцать
twenty [ˈtwenti] <i>num</i> yigirma	двадцать
<i>twice</i> [twais] <i>adv</i> ikki marta	дважды
<i>twig</i> [twig] <i>n</i> shoxcha	веточка
two [tu:] <i>num</i> ikki	два
<i>type</i> [taip] <i>n</i> tur, xil	тип, род
<i>typical</i> [ˈtipikl] <i>a</i> o'ziga xos (tipik)	типичный
<i>typist</i> [ˈtaipist] <i>n</i> mashinistka	машинистка

U u

UK [ˈju:ˈkei] = the United Kingdom	
<i>umbrella</i> [ʌmˈbrelə] <i>n</i> soyabon, zont(ik)	зонт(ик)
uncle [ˈʌŋkl] <i>n</i> tog'a, amaki	дядя
under [ˈʌndə] <i>a, adv, prp</i> pastki, tagida(gi), ostida(gi), tagi(osti)ga	<i>a</i> нижний, находящийся внизу, под (<i>чем-л.</i>); <i>adv</i> под, ниже вниз; ниже; <i>prp</i> под
<i>underground</i> [ˈʌndəgraund] <i>n</i> metropoliten	метрополитен
understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd] <i>v</i> tushunmoq, fahmlamoq, uqmoq	понимать, постигать, осознавать
understood [ˌʌndəˈstud] <i>past, pp of</i> understand	
<i>undo</i> [ʌnˈdu:] <i>v</i> bekor qilmoq	аннулировать
<i>uniform</i> [ˈju:nifo:m] <i>n</i> forma (kiyim); <i>a</i> bir xil; <i>v</i> forma kiymoq	<i>n</i> форма (<i>одежда</i>); <i>a</i> однообразный; <i>v</i> одевать в форму
<i>union</i> [ˈju:njən] <i>n</i> ittifoq, birlashma	объединение, союз
<i>unit</i> [ˈju:nit] <i>n</i> birlik (<i>bir</i>)	единица; целое
<i>unite</i> [ju:ˈnait] <i>v</i> birlashmoq	соединять(ся), объединять(ся)
united [ju:ˈnaitid] <i>a</i> birlashgan, qo'shma: the UNO, the USA; the United Kingdom Birlashgan qirolik	соединённый, объединённый: the UNO; the USA; the United Kingdom Объединённое Королевство
<i>unity</i> [ˈju:niti] <i>n</i> birlik (birdamlik)	единство
<i>universe</i> [ˈju:nivə:s] <i>n</i> olam	вселенная
<i>university</i> [ˈju:niˈvə:siti] <i>n</i> universitet (doriifunun)	университет
<i>unknown</i> [ˈʌnˈnəʊn] <i>n, a</i> noma'lum, notanish	<i>n</i> неизвестное; <i>a</i> неизвестный
<i>unless</i> [ənˈles] <i>cj</i> agar, agarda (<i>bo'lishsiz gapda</i>)	если не, пока не; разве только (<i>в отрицательном предложении</i>)
<i>unnatural</i> [ʌnˈnætʃrəl] <i>a</i> g'ayritabiiy	неестественный
UNO [ˈju:ˈenˈou, ˈju:nou] = the United Nations Organization (the UNO)	UNO = the United Nations Organization (the UNO)

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti	Организация Объединённых Наций
<i>unofficial</i> [ˈʌnəˈfɪʃl] <i>a</i> norasmiy	неофициальный
<i>unpleasant</i> [ʌnˈpleznt] <i>a</i> yoqimsiz, noxush	неприятный, противный
<i>until</i> [ənˈtɪl] <i>prp, cj</i> ... gacha, ... maguncha, gunga qadar: Wait until I come! kelgunimcha kuting!	<i>prp</i> до; <i>cj</i> (до тех пор) пока (не): Wait until I come! подожди пока я не приду!
<i>unused</i> [ʌnˈju:zd] <i>a</i> qoʻllanmagan, ishlatilmagan	неиспользованный
<i>unusual</i> [ʌnˈju:zuəl] <i>a</i> boshqacha, oʻzgacha, gʻayrioddiy	необычный, необыкновенный
<i>up</i> [ʌp] <i>adv, prn</i> yuqoriga (qarab)	<i>adv</i> вверх, наверх; вверху, наверху; <i>prp</i> (вверх) по, в, на
upon [əˈpɒn] = on	
<i>urban</i> [ˈɜ:bən] <i>n, a</i> shahar(lik)	<i>n</i> горожанин, <i>a</i> городской
us [ʌs/ əs] <i>prp</i> bizga, bizni	нам, нас
USA [ˈjuːesˈei]=the United States of America (the USA)	
use [ju:s] <i>n</i> qoʻla(ni)sh, ishlatish; foyda; <i>v</i> [ju:z] foydalanmoq, qoʻllamoq, ishlatmoq	<i>n</i> употребление, применение; польза; <i>v</i> употреблять; <i>v</i> применять
useful [ˈju:sfʊl] <i>a</i> foydali, yaroqli	полезный, пригодный
useless [ˈju:slɪs] <i>a</i> foydasiz, yaroqsiz, bekor	бесполезный, непригодный
usual [ˈju:zuəl] <i>a</i> odatdagi, oʻrganib qolingan, oddiy	обычный, обыкновенный
usually [ˈju:zuəli] <i>adv</i> odatda, rasmiy, odatga koʻra	обычно, обыкновенно
Uzbek [ˈuzbek] <i>n</i> oʻzbek, oʻzbek tili; <i>a</i> oʻzbek(cha)	<i>n</i> узбек, узбечка/узбекский язык; <i>a</i> узбекский, по-узбекски
Uzbekistan [uzbekiˈstɑ:n] <i>n</i> Oʻzbekiston; the Republic of Uzbekistan Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi	Узбекистан; the Republic of Uzbekistan Республика Узбекистан

V v

vacation [vəˈkeɪʃn] <i>n</i> AE = holiday; kanikul (taʼtil); otpuska	каникулы; отпуск
valid [ˈvælid] <i>a</i> joriy, amaldagi	действительный, действующий; действенный
validity [vəˈlɪdɪti] <i>n</i> yaroqlilik, haqiqiylik	обоснованность; надёжность
valley [ˈvæli] <i>n</i> водий: the Fargona valley Fargʻona vodiysi	долина: the Fargona valley Ферганская долина
value [ˈvælju:] <i>n</i> ahamiyat(i); baho(si); qadriyat; qadrlash; <i>v</i> qadrlamoq	<i>n</i> ценность; важность; стоимость; ценности; <i>v</i> оценивать; дорожить, ценить

valuable [ˈvæljuəbl] <i>a</i> ahamiyatli; foydali	ценный; полезный, важный
various [ˈvɛəriəs] <i>a</i> har xil, turli	разный, разнообразный
vary [ˈvɛəri] <i>v</i> oʻzgart(ir)moq, almash-(tir)moq; farq(la)moq	менять, изменять(ся); отличать(ся)
Vatican [ˈvætɪkən] <i>n</i> Vatikan	Ватикан
vegetable [ˈvedʒɪtəbl] <i>n</i> sabzavot	овош
verandah [vəˈrændə] <i>n</i> veranda (ro-von, ayvon)	веранда (навес)
very [ˈveri] <i>a, adv</i> juda, gʻoyat, bagʻoyat, nihoyatda; very well roziman (kelishdik)	<i>a</i> настоящий, полный, суший; <i>adv</i> очень, весьма; very well согласен (договорились)
veteran [ˈvetrən] <i>n</i> veteran (faxriy); <i>AE</i> urush qatnashchisi	ветеран; <i>AE</i> участник войны
victory [ˈvɪktri] <i>n</i> gʻalaba	победа
view [vju:] <i>n</i> qarash: fikr; koʻrinish, tus; <i>v</i> koʻrmoq, qaramoq; koʻrib chiqmoq	<i>n</i> взгляд: мнение; вид, пейзаж; <i>v</i> осматривать, смотреть; рассматривать
viewer [ˈvju:ə] <i>n</i> (televizor) koʻruvchi, tomoshabin	телезритель, зритель
village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] <i>n</i> qishloq	деревня
villager [ˈvɪlɪdʒə] <i>n</i> qishloqi, dehqon	сельский житель, крестьянин
visit [ˈvɪzɪt] <i>n</i> borish, kelish, boʻlish, tashrif (vizit); <i>v</i> bormoq, kelmoq, boʻlmoq, tashrif buyurmoq	<i>n</i> посещение, визит; <i>v</i> навещать, посещать, бывать
visitor [ˈvɪzɪtə] <i>n</i> mehmon (vizityor)	гость (визитёр); приезжий
vitamin(e) [ˈvɪtəmin] <i>n</i> vitamin	витамин
vocabulary [vəˈkæbjʊləri] <i>n</i> lugʻat; soʻz boyligi	словарь; словарный запас (лексика)
vocational [vouˈkeɪʃən] <i>a</i> hunar, kasbiy: vocational school hunar maktabi	профессиональный, ремесленный: vocational school профессиональное училище
voice [voɪs] <i>n</i> ovoz, tovush: the Voice of America Amerika ovozi	голос, звук: the Voice of America голос Америки
volleyball [ˈvɒlibɔ:l] <i>n</i> voleybol	волейбол
voyage [ˈvoɪɪdʒ] <i>n</i> sayohat, safar (dengizda)	путешествие (<i>морское</i>)

W w

wages [ˈweɪdʒɪz] <i>n</i> maosh	заработная плата
wagon [ˈwæɡən] <i>n=AE</i> waggon furgon (soyabon arava)	фургон (повозка)
wait [weɪt] <i>v</i> kutmoq, poylamoq	ждать, подстергать
Wales [weɪlz] <i>n</i> Uels	Уэльс
walk [wɔ:k] <i>n</i> (piyoda) yurish, sayr; <i>v</i> uyuvon yurmoq, sayr qilmoq	<i>n</i> ходьба, прогулка пешком; <i>v</i> ходить, идти пешком, прогуливаться

wall [wɔ:l] <i>n</i> devor	стена
want [wɔnt] <i>v</i> xohlamoq, istamoq	хотеть, желать
war [wɔ:] <i>n</i> urush, jang	война
warlike ['wɔ:laik] <i>a</i> jangovor, jangari	воинственный, боевой
warm [wɔ:m] <i>n</i> iliq; <i>v</i> ilitmoq	<i>a</i> тёплый; <i>v</i> согревать
warmth [wɔ:mθ] <i>n</i> ilqlik, issiqlik	тепло, теплота
warrior ['wɔ:riə] jangchi, sipoh	воин, боец
warship ['wɔ:ʃip] <i>n</i> harbiy kema	боевой корабль
was [wɔz/ wɔz] <i>past of be</i>	
wash [wɔʃ] <i>v</i> yuv(in)moq	мыть(ся); стирать(ся)
watch [wɔ:tʃ] <i>v</i> qaramoq, ko'rmoq, kuzatmoq	смотреть, наблюдать
watch <i>n</i> soat	часы
water ['wɔ:tə] <i>n</i> suv; <i>v</i> sug'ormoq, suv quymoq/qo'yumoq	<i>n</i> вода; <i>v</i> поливать
water-melon ['wɔ:təmelən] <i>n</i> tarvuz	арбуз
way [wei] <i>n</i> yo'l, masofa; usul, vosita, chora; tarz: the way of living; by the way aytganday, aytgancha	путь, способ: the way of living; by the way кстати
we [wi:/ wi] <i>prn</i> biz(lar)	мы
weak [wi:k] <i>a</i> bo'sh, kuchsiz; zaif; suyuq: weak tea	<i>a</i> слабый, бессильный, жидкий: weak tea
weakness ['wi:knis] <i>n</i> kuchsizlik, darmonsizlik, zaiflik	слабость, ослабление; хилость
wealthy ['welθi] <i>a</i> badavlat (boy)	богатый, состоятельный
wear [weə] <i>v</i> kiymoq, kiyib yurmoq, taqmoq	носить, быть одетым
weather ['weðə] <i>n</i> ob-havo	погода
wedding ['wediŋ] <i>n</i> uylanish, nikoh to'yi	свадьба; бракосочетание
Wednesday ['wenzd(e)i] <i>n</i> chorshanba	среда
week [wi:k] <i>n</i> hafta	неделя
weekday ['wi:kdei] <i>n</i> ish kuni	будний день
weekend ['wi:kend] <i>n</i> uikend (hafta oxiri dam olish kunlari)	уикенд (<i>выходные</i>)
welcome {'welkəm] <i>a</i> kutilgan: You are welcome! Xush kelibsiz! <i>v</i> samimiy kutib olmoq	<i>a</i> желанный: You are welcome! Добро пожаловать!; <i>v</i> радушно принимать
well [wel] <i>adv</i> (better, best) yaxshi, durust; as well shuningdek (yana)	хорошо: as well тоже
well-known ['wel'noun] <i>a</i> taniqli, mashhur	известный, знаменитый
well-made ['wel'meid] <i>n</i> kelishgan, qomatli	хорошо сложенный
Welsh [welʃ] <i>n</i> uelslar (valliyy) tili; the Welsh uelslar (valliylar); <i>a</i> uelslar(ga oid)	<i>n</i> уэльский язык; the Welsh уэльсцы; <i>a</i> уэльский, валлийский
Welshman ['welʃmən] <i>n</i> uelslik (val-	валлиец, уэльсец

liy)

- went** [went] *past of go*
- were** [wə:/ wə] *past of be*
- west** [west] *n* rapb; West End (London (zodagonlar) qismi) запад; West End (аристократическая часть Лондона)
- western** ['westən] *a* g'arbiy западный
- westward** ['westwəd] *n, a, adv* *n* запад (западное направление); *a* западный; *adv* к западу, на запад
- wet** [wet] *a* ho', nam, zah влажность, сырость
- what** [wot] *prn* nima; *a* qanday, qaysi; (bog'lovchi so 'z) He told us what ... *prn* то; *a* какой, что за; He told us what ...
- whatever** [wot'evə] *prn* har qanday что бы ни; хоть какой-нибудь
- wheat** [wi:t] *n* bug'doy пшеница
- when** [wen] *adv, a, cj* qachon; qachonki *adv* когда; *cj* когда бы ни
- where** [wəə] *adv, cj* qayerda, qayerga; qayerda(ga)ki *adv* где, куда; *cj* (там) где; (туда) куда; (туда) где
- whether** ['wede] *prn, cj* ... ga (-magan), ... lish, ... -maslik: Say whether *prn* который из; *cj* ли: Say whether you know about it. U haqda bilish *prn* whether you know it. Скажи, знаешь ли ты об этом.
- which** [witʃ] *prn* qaysi (biri), qaysinisi, qaysiki *prn* который, какой
- while** [wail] *n, cj* (o'sha) vaqt(da), ... guncha, ... ganda *n* время, промежуток времени; (всё) это время; *cj* пока, в то время как, когда
- whisper** ['wispə] *n* shivirlash; *v* shivirlamoq, pichirlamoq *n* шёпот; *v* шептать(ся)
- white** [wait] *a* oq: White House Oq Uy (Vashingtonda) белый; White House Белый Дом (в Вашингтоне)
- white-collar** ['wait'kələ]: white-collar worker xizmatchi *slужащий*
- who** [hu:] *prn* kim, qaysi(ki) *кто, который*
- whole** [houl] *n, a*, butun, hammasi *n* целое; *a* целый
- wholly** ['houli] *adv* butunlay, batamom, to'liq *полностью, целиком; вполне, совсем*
- whom** [hu:m] *prn* kimni, kimga, qaysi(-ga, -ni) *кого, которого; кто*
- whose** [hu:z] *prn* kimning, kimniki *чей, чья, чьё, чьи; которого, которой, которых*
- why** [wai] *prn* nimaga, nima uchun, nima sabab(dan) *почему, зачем; отчего*
- wide** [waid] *a, adv* keng (tor emas) *a* широкий; *adv* широко
- wife** [waif] *n* xotin (rafiqa) *жена*
- wild** [waild] *a* yovvoyi; dahshatli *дикий*
- will** [wil] *n* iroda, xohish; *v* xohlamoq, istamoq *n* воля, сила воли; *v* проявлять волю

will <i>v</i> (ko'makchi fe'l): He will go ...; (iltimos, taklifni bildiradi): Will you give me ...?	(вспомогательный глагол): He will go ...; (выражает просьбу, приглашение): Will you give me ...?
win [win] <i>v</i> yutmoq, g'olib chiqmoq	выигрывать, победить
wind [wind] <i>n</i> shamol, shabada	ветер(ок)
window ['windou] <i>n</i> deraza	окно
winner ['winə] <i>n</i> g'olib, sovrindor, laureat	победитель; лауреат
winter ['wintə] <i>n</i> qish	зима
wire [wai] <i>n</i> сим; <i>AE</i> = telegram	провода; <i>AE</i> = telegram
wisdom ['wizdəm] <i>n</i> donolik, zakovat	мудрость, благоразумие
wise [waiz] <i>a</i> dono, donishmand	мудрый, премудрый; умудрённый
wish [wif] <i>n</i> xohish, istak; <i>v</i> xohlamoq	<i>n</i> желание, пожелание; <i>v</i> выражать пожелание, (по)желать
with [wið] <i>prp</i> bilan, birga(lashib)	с, вместе с
within [wi'tʃin] <i>adv, prp</i> ichida	внутри
without [wi'daut] <i>prp</i> (ishtirok etmaslik) ... siz: coffee without milk sutsiz, (sut qo'shilmagan) kofe	без; coffee without milk кофе без молока
woman ['wumən] <i>n</i> ayol, xotin kishi	женщина
women ['wimin] <i>pl of</i> woman	
won [wɒn] <i>past, pp of</i> win	
wonder ['wʌndə] <i>n</i> mo'jiza; <i>v</i> bilishni istamoq	<i>n</i> чудо; <i>v</i> желать знать, интересоваться
wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl] <i>a</i> ajoyib	чудесный; изумительный
wood [wud] <i>n</i> o'rmon (kichik), daraxtzor; yog'och; o'tin	лес (маленький), роша; дерево; лесоматериал; дрова
woodcraft ['wudkra:ft] <i>n</i> o'rmonchilik (kasb)	ремесло деревообделочника;
wooden ['wudn] <i>a</i> yog'ochdan	знание леса
word [wɜ:d] <i>n</i> so'z	деревянный
wore [wɔ:] <i>past of</i> wear	слово
work [wɜ:k] <i>n</i> ish, yumush; mehnat; asar; <i>v</i> ishlamoq, mehnat qilmoq	<i>n</i> работа; труд; дело; производство (труд); <i>v</i> работать, трудиться
workday ['wɜ:kdeɪ] <i>n</i> ish kuni	будний (рабочий) день
worker ['wɜ:kə] <i>n</i> ishchi, mehnatkash; xodim	рабочий; работник (сотрудник)
work-place ['wɜ:kpleɪs] <i>n</i> ish joyi, ishxon	рабочее место
world [wɜ:ld] <i>n</i> dunyo: all over the world	мир (свет): all over the world
worn [wɔ:n] <i>pp of</i> wear	
worse [wɜ:s] <i>of</i> bad/badly	
worst [wɜ:st] <i>of</i> bad/badly	
worth [wɜ:θ] <i>a</i> arziydigan	стоящий (имеющий цену)
would [wud] <i>v past of</i> will; (<i>modal v</i>) Would you ...? ... istaysizmi?	(<i>modal v</i>) Would you ...? Хотите ли ...?

write [rait] <i>v</i> yozmoq; tuzmoq	писать; составлять; сочинять; написать
writer [ˈraɪtə] <i>n</i> yozuvchi (muallif)	писатель
writing [ˈraɪtɪŋ] <i>n</i> xat yozishma	переписка письмами
written [ˈrɪtɪn] <i>pp of write</i>	
wrong [rɒŋ] <i>a</i> xato, noto'g'ri, nohaq	ошибочный; неправильный
wrote [rout] <i>past of write</i>	wrote <i>past of write</i>

X x

Xmas [ˈkrɪsməs] = Christmas	Xmas = Christmas
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Y y

yard [jɑ:d] <i>n</i> hovli; <i>AE</i> = garden	двор; <i>AE</i> = garden
yeah [je, jæ] <i>AE</i> =yes	<i>AE See:</i> yes
year [jɜ:] <i>n</i> yil	год
yellow [ˈjeləʊ] <i>a</i> sariq	жёлтый
yes [jes] <i>ha</i>	да
yesterday [ˈjestəd(e)i] <i>n</i> kecha	вчера
yet [jet] <i>adv, cj</i> haligacha, hanuz	<i>adv</i> ещё, всё ещё; до сих пор; (пока) ещё; (все) ещё; все же; однако; <i>cj</i> тем не менее
you [ju:/ ju] <i>prn</i> sizga, sizni	вы, вам, вас, вами
young [jʌŋ] <i>a</i> yosh, o'spirin	молодой
your [jɜ:/ jə] <i>prn</i> sizning	ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши
yours [jɜ:z] <i>prn</i> sizniki, sizning	ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши
yourself [jɜ:'self] <i>prn</i> o'zingiz, o'zing	сам(и)
yourselves [jɜ:'selvz] <i>prn</i> o'zlaringiz	сами
youth [ju:θ] <i>n</i> yoshlik, o'spirinlik	молодёжь

Z z

zebra [ˈzebrə] <i>n</i> zebra	зебра
zero [ˈziərəʊ] <i>n</i> nol	ноль
zone [zoun] <i>n</i> zona, mintaqa	зона, пояс
zoo [zu:] <i>n</i> zoopark (hayvonot bog'i)	зоопарк
zoology [zouˈɒlədʒi] <i>n</i> zoologiya	зоология

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