İngilis dilinin qrammatikası (English Grammar)

Book - January 2019

1 author:

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This work was supported by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office of Hungary (Grant OTKA FK 125067). View project
İngilis dilinin qrammatikası

EASY GRAMMAR

Mahir HƏŞİMOV

Bakı, 2019
ÖN SÖZ

Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyinin təsdiq etdiyi proqram və dərsliklərə asasında hazırlanmışdır. Bu vəsait DİM-in (TQDK) keçirdiyi qəbul imtahanlarında iştirak etmək istəyən abituriyent və bakalavrlar, habela orta məktəb şagirdləri və ingilis dilini fərdi şəkildə öyrənmək istəyənələr üçün nəzərə tutulmuşdur.

Hər mövzuda istifadə edilən nümunələr DİM-nin müxtəlif illərdə keçirildiyi test imtahanlarının asasında hazırlanmışdır. Bu da imtahan verəcək namizədlərin daha effektli öyrənmə və testlərə işləmə bacarışını üçün zəmin yaradır.

Ümidvarıq ki, bu vəsait ingilis dilindən yiyələnənək istəyən hər bir kəsə köməklik edəcəkdir.

Əziz oxucular!

Sizə təhsilinizdə və qarşıdan gələn qəbul imtahanlarında uğurlar arzulayıır və ən yüksək noticə əldə etməyinizi diliyirik.

Müəllif
1. NOUN

- **Simple:** car, bed, father, room, map
- **Derivative:** teacher, activity, discussion, improvement, happiness, permission
- **Compound:** armchair, bedroom, newspaper, schoolboy, toothbrush

➢ **Noun-forming suffixes**

- **-ess**
  - actress, waitress, princess
- **-ance, -ence**
  - attendance, preference
- **-th**
  - strength, width, length
- **-ee**
  - employee, refugee, referee
- **-ist**
  - idealist, humanist, chemist
- **-ism**
  - humanism, idealism
- **-or, -er**
  - director, teacher, waiter
- **-ship**
  - friendship, scholarship
- **-hood**
  - childhood, neighborhood
- **-dom**
  - kingdom, freedom, wisdom
- **-ness**
  - kindness, happiness
- **-age**
  - passage, marriage
- **-(a)tion**
  - education, information
- **-ment**
  - movement, agreement
- **-ty**
  - safety, cruelty, anxiety

- **Common:** country, name, sea, month
- **Proper:** France, Tom, Caspian, April

❖ **Singular and Plural Nouns**

1. **embers**
   - A book – books
   - An apple – apples
   - A chair – chairs

2. **s/ss/tch/ch/sh/o/x +es**
   - a box – boxes
   - a bench – benches
   - a bus – buses
   - a glass – glasses
   - a potato – potatoes
   - a tomato – tomatoes
   - a fox – foxes

- **İstisna:**
  - A piano – pianos
  - A video – videos
  - A kilo – kilos
  - A radio – radios
  - A kilo – kilos
  - A photo – photos
  - A zoo – zoos

3. **f/fe → v + es**
   - A shelf – shelves
   - A loaf – loaves
   - A knife – knives
   - A leaf – leaves

- **İstisna:**
  - A roof – roofs
  - A chief – chiefs
  - A cliff – cliffs
  - A belief – beliefs

4. **Samit+y → i + es**
   - A city – cities
   - A country – countries
   - A baby – babies
   - An army – armies

5. **Sait + y → s**
   - A boy – boys
   - A toy – toys
   - A day – days
   - A ray – rays

6. **Kökündan dayişan sözlər:**
   - Man – men
   - Woman – women
   - Foot – feet
   - Tooth – teeth
   - Goose – geese
   - Mouse – mice
   - Ox – oxen
   - Person – people
   - Child – children
   - Louse – lice

7. **Ancaq cəməd işlənən sözlər:**
   - 7.1 İki eyni hissadan ibarət olan sözlər:
     - Trousers
     - Shoes
     - Socks
     - Gloves
     - Tights
     - Scales
     - Glasses
     - Scissors
     - Spectacles
     - Shorts
M. Həşimov, İngilis dilinin qrammatikası, 2019

A pair of + ... – bir cüt ...

A pair of shoes
Two pairs of trousers
Some pairs of socks

Cəm isimlərdan sonra xəbar həmişə cəmdə olur:

There is/ are trousers in the wardrobe.
My teeth is / are white.

7.2 Topluluq bildirən isimlər
Goods people
Stairs police
Clothes staff
Poultry government
Gentry family
Cattle team

Qeyd: Police sözü həmişə cəmdə işlənir.
Police is/ are asking you.

A policeman – policemen
A policewoman – policewomen
A police officer – police officers

8. Həm tak, həm cəmdə işlənə sözlər:
sheep craft
swine species / means
fish deer

A deer – two deer; A fish – some fish
There is/ are a swine in the yard.
There is/ are many sheep in the garden.

❖ Countable and Uncountable Nouns

1. Countable nouns
- Sayılar
- Takıda işləndikdə qarşısına mütələq a/an artıklı işlənir

Qeyd: Əgar sözlə səltə təlaffüz olunarsa an, samitlə təlaffüz olunarsa a artıklı işlədir.
Cəmdə və sayılmayan isimlərin qarşısına həmişə vaxt a/an artıklı işlədilənir:

a car an honest man
an apple a useful book
a unit, a uniform, an hour, a university, an honour

- Cəm şəkilləsi qəbul edirlər
A computer – computers
A phone – phones

Qeyd: Yiyilək əvəzləyindən sonra həmişə vaxt artıklı işlədilən.
My a book his a books your a bag

2. Uncountable nouns
- Sayılar
- Heç vaxt artıklı illə işlədilən
  A bread, an advice, a furniture
- Heç vaxt cəmlənməyən
  breads informations
  five advice three water

Sayılmayan isimləri saymaq üçün numerativ sözlərdən istifadə edilir.
Numerativ sözlər sayılan isim oldquqlar üçün cəmlənə də bilirlər:

A glass of water
A cup of coffee
A box of sugar
A bar of chocolate
A piece of meat
Two bottles of milk
Some pieces of advice
Four cups of juice
A sack of flour
A spoon of salt

There is/ are two slices of lemon on the table

There is/ are a glass of water on the table
Qeyd: Bazı isim təyin funksiyasında çıxış edir:

furniture
a furniture shop
an expensive furniture shop
expensive furniture shops
expensive furniture

Self-Study

| _ useful advice | _ honest man |
| _ advice | _ useful books |
| _ useful book | _ clever children |
| _ blue pen | _ boring films |
| _ huge building | _ pretty girl |

Possessive (Genitive) Case

1. + 's və ya + s' s' s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girl’s doll</td>
<td>Girls’ doll(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boy’s car</td>
<td>Boys’ car(s)</td>
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<td>Cat’s tail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Man’s house</td>
<td>Men’s houses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woman’s hat</td>
<td>Women’s hats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My son’s book</td>
<td>My sons’ books</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Tom’s book
   Mike’s car
   Farid’s phone

3. Soyadın önünə the artıklı artırılanda isim çəmlənir və ailo bildirir:
   "The Browns’ home"
   "The Smiths’ car"

4. – gildə/gilda mənasında ışlanır:
   I go to Tom’s
   I am at my uncle’s

5. Farid and Gunay’s book(s)
   Vasif’s and Zaur’s fathers

6. Today’s newspaper
   Evening’s lesson
   Moon’s light
   Sun’s rays
   Yesterday’s magazine
   Tomorrow’s meeting

7. A month’s vacation
   Two days’ holiday
   A week’s journey
   3 days’ trip

8. At/to the baker’s
   At/to the butcher’s
   At/to the chemist’s
   At/to the grocery’s
   At/to the dentist’s

I went to the butcher’s to buy a piece of meat.
Yesterday I was at the chemist’s.
9. Cansız ismlərin yiyəlik halını düzəltmək üçün of sözündə istifadə olunur:

Legs of the table
door of the room
streets of the city
name of the book

**Attention!**

Yiyəlik hal ancaq isim/avazlıq ilə isim arasında olur. Isimə fel arasında yiyəlik hal olmaqda **bilməz**:

Tom’s going to school  **is**
Martin’s got an expensive car  **has**
Let’s go to cinema  **us**
Richard’s gone to park  **has**

**Compare:**

Alan’s walking slowly  **is**
Alan’s walking is slow
Alan’s speaking quickly  **is**
Alan’s speaking is so fluent
Fuad’s walking made me angry
Vasif’s writing is unreadable
Vasif’s writing so quickly  **is**

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**Self-Study**

1. Choose the uncountable nouns.
   a. apple       d. flower
   b. time        e. fruit
   c. rice        f. pepper

2. Choose the correct possessive nouns.
   a. Two week’s holiday
   b. The Ahmadovs’ home
   c. Toms’ grandmother
   d. Farid’s running so fast

3. Choose the nouns in the plural.
   a. news   b. goods   c. childs
   d. economics   e. teeth
   f. stairs   g. mice   h. fruit

4. Choose the nouns.
   a. twenty   b. jam   c. beautiful
   d. wall   e. friendly   f. food
## 2. UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Azerbaijani</th>
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<tr>
<td>Water – su</td>
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<td>Food - ərzaq</td>
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<td>Tea – çay</td>
<td>Çay</td>
<td>Furniture – mebel</td>
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<td>Mathematics – riyaziyyat</td>
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<td>Coffee – kofe</td>
<td>Kofe</td>
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<td>Milk – süd</td>
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<td>Baggage – yük</td>
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<td>Art – inqənasıt</td>
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<td>Fruit juice – meyvə şirəsi</td>
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<td>Wine – şarab</td>
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<td>Jewelry – zinət/dəş-qəş</td>
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<td>Economics – iqtisadiyyat</td>
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<td>Oil – yağ/benzin</td>
<td>Yağ</td>
<td>Garbage – zibəl</td>
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<td>Fire – alov/od</td>
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<td>Snow – qar</td>
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<td>Sugar – qənd</td>
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<td>Love – sevgi</td>
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<td>Heat – istilik/hərarət</td>
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<td>Pride – fəxr</td>
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<td>Wheat – taxıl</td>
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<td>Soap – sabun</td>
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<td>Rice – düyü</td>
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<td>Hatred – nifrət</td>
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<td>Health – səглавlıq</td>
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<td>Wind – külək</td>
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<td>Sleep – yuxu</td>
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<td>Dust – toz</td>
<td>Toz</td>
<td>Stress – stress</td>
<td>Mənəbəl</td>
<td>Honey – bal</td>
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<td>Chalk – tabaşır</td>
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<td>Childhood – əşqaq dövəru</td>
<td>Mənəbəl</td>
<td>Hope – ümid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hair – saç</td>
<td>Sac</td>
<td>Permission – icazə</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. PRONOUN

1. Personal Pronouns

I am a student
You are a student
He/she/it
We are students
You are students
They are students

- Natalia studies at university. She is a student.
- Rashid works at hospital. He is a doctor.
- I have a dog. It is so big.
- There are many cats in the street. They are hungry.

2. Object Pronouns

Me
You
Him/her/it
Us
You
Them

Me Give me a book.
You They see you
Him/her/it I saw him yesterday.
Us Jim understands us.
You I cannot hear you.
Them I don’t know them.

5. Demonstrative Pronouns

This – these
That – those
So/such
The same

This tree is very old
These trees are very young
That house over there is mine
Those houses over there are not ours

On + possessive pronoun + own = başına

We live on our own
He lives on his own
I live on my own

3.2 İsimli tiyâlık vâzilikleri
Özündən sonra heçvəxət isim işlanmir

Mine
Yours
His/hers/its
Ours
Yours
Theirs

This is my phone. This phone is mine
It is not your umbrella. Yours is broken
His pen is blue but mine is red
My friend = a friend of mine
Our book = a book of us

4. Reflexive Pronouns

Myself
Yourself
Himself
Herself
Itself
Ourselves
Yourself
Themselves

I can do it myself
I myself can do it
He usually talks to himself
by + reflexive pronoun = başına
He lives by himself
They live by themselves

Itself öz-özliyində manasını da verir.
- Film itself was interesting but I didn’t like its music.
- Hotel itself is comfortable but its fee is so high.

3. Possessive Pronouns

3.1 İsimli tiyâlık vâzilikleri
Özündən sonra mütləq isim tələb edir.

My book
Your car
His/her/its behaviour
Our school
Your phones
Their ideas

Öz mənasında işlədilir:
I wear my coat
He washes his hands
She brushes her hair

This is my picture
It is not your bag

Sözünü – preposition
With – ilə, la²
To – ya²
From – dan²
For - üçün

This – these
That – those
So/such
The same

This tree is very old
These trees are very young
That house over there is mine
Those houses over there are not ours
Such + noun so + adverb/ adjective

such a book so quick
such books so hard
such advice so slowly

such + adjective+ noun

such a beautiful girl so quick
such beautiful girls so hard
such useful advice so slowly
such an honest boy so quick
such honest boys so hard
such useful books so slowly

6. Reciprocal pronouns

| Each other | Bir-birinə | Sübhət iki şaxs və ya aşyadan gedərsə |
| Each other’s (Each other’s + noun) | Bir-birinin | We don’t know each other |
| One another | Bir-birinə | Sübhət ikidən artıq şaxs və ya aşyadan gedərsə |
| Children use one another’s pens |

7. Other / another

- Another – başqa bir
- Other – başqa
- The others – digərləri, başqaları

8. Some/ any

- Some –bir neçə, bir qədar, bəzi
- Some+əm/sayılmayan isim

Some book
some books
some information

Təsdiq cümlelərində işlədilir:
I watched some films yesterday

Təklif/xahiş mənələrində sual cümleləndə işlədilir:
Would you like some coffee?
Could you give me some coffee?
Some of +  
the …  
these/those …  
possessive pr.  
+ Xəbər cəm

us, you, them

Some of the books are interesting
Some of them are here
Some of these films are boring
Some of my students are lazy

- Any – **heç bir, har hansı bir**
  
manalarında yalnız sual və inkar

cümlərinə işlədilir:

**Any+cəm/sayılmayan**

Any book
Any books
Any information

I didn’t buy any books.
Do you have any questions?

- Any – **istanilan**
  
manalarında təsdiq

cümlərinə işlədilir:

**Any+cəm/sayılmayan/tak sayılan**

Any book
Any books
Any information

You can take any book

Somebody – **kimsə**
Someone – **kimsə**
Something – **nəsə**
Somewhere – harasa, hardasa

Bu avazlıklərdan sonra fel həmişə **takدا** işlənir.

**Qeyd:**

Any+longer - daha **İnkar və sual cüməsində**
Any +more - daha **İnkar və sual cüməsində**
No + longer - daha **Yalnız təsdiq cüməsində**
At + all - **ümümiyyətlə** **İnkar və sual cüməsində**

I don’t love you **any more**
I don’t love you **you any longer**
I love you **no longer**
I don’t love you **at all**

9. **Quantifiers**

9.1 much/many – çoxlu

much + sayilmayan isim
many +cəm isim

much time    much information
many books    many people

Daha çox inkar və təsdiq cümələrinə işlədilir.

There is no much water in the bottle.

So + many        so + much

Such + many      such + much

Very many       very much
Too many         too much

9.2 a lot of / lots of / plenty of - çoxlu

a lot of +sayılmayan/cəm isim

a lot of information  a lot of books
lots of impressions   plenty of time

Təsdiq cümələrinə işlədilir.

I have a lot of time.
There are lots of teachers at university.

**Such + a lot of**    **so + a lot of**
9.3 little/few – az

- little+ sayılmayan isim
- few + cəm isim

little time  few books
little money  few apples

very + little  very + few
so + little  so + few
too + little  too + few

only a few= few  only a little= little

9.4 a little/ a few – bir az

- Can you give me some money?
  - I’m sorry, I have little money.
- Can you give me some money?
  - Yes, I have a little money.

9.5 a number of / the number of

A number of + cəm isim = çoxlu
A number of …. + xəbər cəm

There are/were a number of people in the street

The number of + cəm isim = sayı, miqdarı
The number of …. + xəbər tak

The number of people is/was nearly 100.

10. Relative Pronouns

Who → that  kim ki
Whom → that  kima ki/ kimi ki
Whose  → that  kinin ki
Which → that  hansı ki

- Canlı isim + who/that + xəbər

The boy who/that stands there is my friend
The guys who/that stand there are my friends

- Canlı isim + whom/that+ mübtəda +xəbər

The teacher whom/that book you read is my uncle

The book which/that lays on the table is mine
The phone which/that I bought last year was broken

Qeyd:

Preposition+whom
Who + preposition

The boy to whom you were talking is my friend
The boy who you were talking to is my friend

The café where we met is being broken now
The café in which we met is being broken now

Do you know the reason why he hasn’t come to the lesson

I don’t know what happened yesterday

11. All / the whole

All + sayılan (tak/cəm)/ sayılmayan isim
All the book
All my life
All these books
All the furniture

all of +

the …
these/those … + xəbər cəm
possessive pr. …
us, you, them

All of the books are interesting
All of us were there

The whole + tək sayılan isim

The whole book the whole time
My whole life  the whole books
We all = all of us
They all = all of them

Most of all – hamdan çox
First of all – hər şeydən avval
At + all – qətiyyən ınkar və sual cümlosında

12. Both

both – hər ikisi

both + cam
both (the) books
both book
both information

both of 

- the …
- these/those … + Xəbər cam
us, you, them

Both of the girls are beautiful
Both of those books are dull

We both=both of us
You both=both of you

Both ... and ... – həm ... həm də ...

Bu bağlayıcından sonra xəbər həmisə camda olur:
Both Tom and Martin were there
Both girls and boys are ready

13. Either

Either – ikişindən biri
Either+tak sayılan isim

Either book either information
Either books either-time

There are two books here. You can take either book.

either of 

- the …
- these/those … + Xəbər tak
us, you, them

Either of the books is interesting

Either of these girls was pretty

Either ... or ... – ya ... ya da ...

Bu bağlayıcından sonra xəbər or sözündən sonra galan sözə uzlaşma:
Either the boy or girl is here
Either the boy or girls are here

14. Neither

Neither – həc biri
Neither+tak sayılan isim

Neither book neither information
Neither books neither-time

There are two books here. You can take neither book.

neither of 

- the …
- these/those … + Xəbər tak
us, you, them

Neither of those films is interesting

Neither ... nor ... – nə ... nə də ...

Bu bağlayıcından sonra xəbər nor sözündən sonra galan sözə uzlaşma:
Neither the boy nor girl is here
Neither the boy nor girls are here

15. Each / every

Each→ hər/ hər biri (ayrı-ayrıluşda)
Every→ hər/ hər biri (bütünlükda)

Each + tak sayılan isim
Every + tak sayılan isim

Each book each books each time
Every book every books every time

Bu avazliliklərdən sonra xəbər təkda olur
I bought two books. Each book was interesting
I read every book in the library
Each of the books was interesting
Each of my friends lives abroad

Every one of us is a student
Every one of these computers is expensive

Everybody – har kəs
Everyone – har kəs
Everything – har şey
Everywhere – har yer(də)

Bu avəzlərdən sonra xəbər həmişə takda olur:

Everybody wants to go to the museum
Everybody was here
Everything is good

16. Negative Pronouns

Inkar avəzləkləri həmişə təsdiq və suial cümələrinə işlədilir. İnkər cümələrinə işlənmir.

- No (xeyr, xoy, deyil)
No avəzləyindən sonra heçvaxt artıq kəsim işlənmir.
There is no book There is no a book

- Not (deyil)
Not + a (tak sayılan isim)
There is not a book There is not book
Not + any (sayilma/əcm)
There is not any water There are not any books

- None (heç biri/ xoy)
None avəzləyindən sonra isim işlənmir.
Is there any milk? – No, there is none.

None of the books is exciting
None of these students has read this text
None of us wants to go

Nobody – heç kəs
No one – heç kəs
Nothing – heç nə
Nowhere – heç yer(də)

Bu avəzlərləndən sonra xəbər həmişə takda işlənir:

No one is ready for the lesson
Nothing is good

No + longer - daha yəliniz təsdiq cümələsində

I love you no longer

17. Interrogative Pronouns

Who - kim
Whom - kimi/kimə
Whose – kimin
What – nə/hansı
Which – hansı
Where – hara/harada
How – nəcə

Who, whom, whose avəzləkləri asassan canlılara aid olur.

Who are you?
Who is he standing there?
Who cümlelda mübtəda olarsa ondan sonra heç bir köməkçi fel gəlmir, xəbər birbaşa işlədilir:

Who wants to go there?
Who went to the shop?

Who əgər cümlelda tamamlıq kimi çıxış edərsə ondan sonra mütləq köməkçi fel gəlmək:

Who did you see yesterday?
Who do you look at?

Whom tamamlıq vəziyəsində çıxış etdiyi üçün ondan sonra mütləq köməkçi fel işlədilir:

Whom do you think we should call?

Compare:
Who do you see? Who did you see?
Who sees you Who saw you?

To whom are you speaking?
Who are you speaking to?

For whom are you waiting?
Who are you waiting for you?

Whose əvəzliyindən sonra mütləq isim işlədilir:

Whose book is this?
Whose photo is better?
Whose home is over there?

What əsəsən cansızlara aid olur:

What is your name?
What is there on the shelf?

What canlılara aid edilərsə peşə/vəziyyət soruşulur.

What are you? – I am a carpenter.
What is your father? – He is an engineer.

What do you do? – I am a doctor.
What is your sister? – She is a student.

What hansı səsənən da cavab verir.

What color do you love?
What country would you like to travel?

Which color do you love? – blue or green?
Which day of the week do you like most?

What kind of … – hansı, necə

What kind of films do you love?
What kind of music do you listen to?

Where do you live?
Where are you from?

How are you? – I am well
How is your father? – He is not bad

Self-Study

1. Choose the correct variants.
   … the girls were absent.
   a. Both  b. Each of  c. All  d. Every of
      e. Some of

2. Choose the correct pronouns.
The police are looking for the rubber.
   A) He, him
   B) They, them
   C) They, his
   D) They, him
   E) He, his

3. Choose the correct pronoun.
   No … student in our group is as intellegent as David.
   A) Other  B) Another  C) The others
      D) Others  E) The other

4. Choose the correct pronouns.
   … was enjoying the party, … were joking, … were talking.
   A) All, some, the others
   B) Everyone, some, others
   C) Every, they, the others
   D) Everybody, some, another
   E) All, some, others

5. Choose the correct variant.
   … a tall modern building, … architecture is so orginal.
   A) Its, its  B) It’s, it’s  C) It’s, its
      D) Its, it is  E) Its, it
4. ADJECTIVE

Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns.

1. Adjective-forming suffixes

- ful  helpful, harmful
- less  hopeless, helpless
- ous  dangerous, various
- able/-ible possible, countable
- ish  childish, babyish
- ent/-ant  different, important
- al  cultural, special
- y  sunny, cloudy
- ive  effective, attractive
- ly  friendly, lovely

2. Degrees of Adjective (Sifətən dərəcələri)

2.1 The Positive degree (Adi dərəcə)

a blue pen, green trees, a tall man, a clever student, an orange bag

İşlədilməsi:

* Şəxs və aşyaların eyni keyfiyyətə malik olmadiğını göstərək üçün

as ... as (kimi)

Jack is as lazy as his brother
Your sister is as beautiful as Monica
so ... as

This student is not so intelligent as Togrul

* Təkrarın qarşısını almaq üçün one sözündən istifadə edilir

This shop is as expensive as that shop
This shop is as expensive as that one

* very
too
so + adi dərəcə
rather
quite

Anna is very beautiful
The film was too boring
This phone is so expensive
The Laptop I bought last month was rather cheap

Enough (kifayət qədər)

* Enough+isim

I have enough money to buy it

* Sifət/zərəf +enough

He is clever enough
Tom runs fast enough

2.2 The Comparative degree (Müqayisə dərəcəsi)

Düzəldilməsi

* Çoxhecalı və ya sonu y ilə bitən ikihecalı sifətlərin sonuna -er artırmaqla dəzəlir.

Cheap-cheaper  long-longer
Cold-colder  tall-taller
Easy-easier  early-earlier
Happy-happier  funny-funnier
Safe-safer  nice-nicer
Big-bigger  hot-hottter

*Çoxhecalı sifətlərin müqayisə dərəcəsi more vasitəsilə düzəlir.

Expensive-more expensive
Dangerous-more dangerous
Necessary-more neecessary

İşlədilməsi:

* Şəxs və aşyaların müqayisə etmək üçün than bağlayıcısından istifadə edilir

Albert is more hardworking than Fred
This meal is more delicious than that one
This is a more beautiful girl than Clara
These are more interesting books than you bought
Much
This is a much more interesting book than yours
A lot
This song is a lot louder than that one
A bit
Thomas is a bit more diligent than you
A little
I am a little lazier than your brother
Slightly
Physics is slightly more boring than Chemistry

2.3 The Superlative degree (Üstünlük dərəcəsi)

Düzəldilməsi

* Təkhecalı və ya sonu y ilə bitən ikihecalı sifatların üstünlik dərəcəsi the most vasitəsilə düzəlir.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td>the longest</td>
<td>cold-the coldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Happy</td>
<td>the happiest</td>
<td>big-the biggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy</td>
<td>the easiest</td>
<td>early-the earliest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheap</td>
<td>the cheapest</td>
<td>safe-the safest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Çoxhecalı sifatların üstünlik dərəcəsi the most vasitəsilə düzəlir.

Expensive-the most expensive
Dangerous-the most dangerous
Necessary-the most neccessary

İşlədilməsi

* üstünlik dərəcəsi + in +yer/məkan/qrup/təşkilat

Baku is the biggest city in Azerbaijan
She is the most beautiful girl in the world
Alan is the laziest student in the class
Nick is the most diligent worker in the company

* üstünlik dərəcəsi + vaxt müddəti

July is the hottest month of the year
It was the best day in my life

Irregular Adjectives

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Posi</th>
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<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>farther/further</td>
<td>the farthest/furthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late</td>
<td>later, latter</td>
<td>the latest, last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>the least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>the most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>the most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>older/elder</td>
<td>the oldest/eldest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Üstünlik dərəcəsi + the perfect tense form

It is the most amazing game I have ever played
Alex is the laziest student I have ever seen

* üstünlik dərəcəsi + among

Sam is the most diligent teacher among the groups

It is the worst film I have ever watched
This topic is better than that one
Noun is the best chapter in the book
I need more time for this work
Tom is a better cat than Bob

* Older/elder

Older və oldest qoca, yaşlı və qədim manalarında işlədilir.

* The Maiden Tower is one of the oldest building in Baku
* John is 3 years older than me

Elder və eldest ailo içində danışdıqda işlədilir.

My elder brother lives abroad
I am the eldest in the family
* further (əlavə, sonraki)

Please tell me if you know any further information

* latest/last (son)

The poet’s latest poem was successful
Hajibayov’s last opera was „Firuza“

Aşağıdakı feillərdən sonra sifat işlədilir:

Be Be careful!
Get My friend got angry
Become I became older
Seem This book seems boring
Look He looks tired
Feel I felt excited yesterday
Sound That music sounds awesome
Taste The dish tasted delicious
Smell Flowers smell nice

Adjective-forming prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Adjective Forming Prefixes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td>unhappy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-legal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir-</td>
<td>-irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im-</td>
<td>-impossible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-</td>
<td>-imattentive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Self-Study

1. Choose the line of adjectives.
   A) Actress, activity
   B) Careless, attentive
   C) Sunny, usually
   D) Teach, pleasure
   E) Occupation, dust

2. Samuel is a .... player than his brother.
   A) Good
   B) Better
   C) The best
   D) As good
   E) Best

3. Choose the line of adjective forming suffixes.
   A) -y, -er, -ity
   B) -less, -able, -y
   C) -ty, -ful, -teen
   D) -ing, -tion, -th
   E) -ment, -ous, -ness

4. My ... brother is two years ... than me.
   A) Old, older
   B) Elder, older
   C) Elder, younger
   D) Older, elder
   E) Eldest, elder

5. Nigar is ... of all the children in her class.
   A) More active
   B) As active
   C) The most active
   D) Most active
   E) Not so active
5. ADVERB

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, another adverb.

*Sifətlərin sonuna -ly artıqmaqla düzəlir.

Quick-quickly quiet-quietly Slow-slowly nice-nicely Easy-easily kind-kindly

Jack is a nice boy Jack plays nicely

It is a bad game He writes badly

* Aşağıdakı səzlər eyni zamanda həm sıfat, həm də zərf kimi işlədilir.

Hard It is a fast train Fast Train goes fast Early This is a hard task Late He works hard Long Alone

Hardly isə zərfdir və yalnız təsdiqə işlənərkən cümələrə inqarlıq verir.

Tom is lazy, he is hardly working - Tom tənbəldir, güclə işləyir.

* Aşağıdakı səzlər zərfa oxşasa da sıfatdir.

Lively canlı Lovely sevimli Ugly eybəcər Lonely tənha Silly axmaq

He is a lovely student

* Good / well (yaxşı)

Good sıfat, well isə zərfədir.

Marry is a good tutor Marry teaches Maths well

Degrees of Adverbs (Zərfin dərəcələri)

İşlədilən xüsusiyyətləri sıfatdə olduğu kimi dərəcəsi ilə təsnif etmək dəqiqələri düzəlir.

Long-longer-longest Early-earlier-earliest Fast-faster-fastest

Train 1 reached earlier than Train 2 Lucas runs fastest in the class My cousin works as hard as his boss
-ly ilə düzəlmiş zərflərin müqayisə dərəcəsi
more, üstünlik dərəcəsi isə most vasitəsilə düzəlir.

Attentively-more attentively-most attentively
Slowly-more slowly-most slowly

He ran most slowly among the students
Farid listens more attentively than you

1. Choose the correct variant.
   It was getting ... and it was ... cold.
   A) Dark, terribly
   B) Darkly, terribly
   C) Dark, terrible
   D) Darker, terrible
   E) Darkest, terribly

2. We arrived in Baku ...him.
   A) The latest
   B) Lately than
   C) So lately as
   D) More later
   E) Later than

3. My colleague studies ... than the other colleagues.
   A) More hard
   B) Hard
   C) Harder
   D) Hardly
   E) More hardlier

4. Nicky always listens to everybody rather ...
   A) More carefully
   B) Carefully
   C) Most carefully
   D) Much more carefully
   E) The most carefully

5. The film we watched yesterday wasn’t ...
   A) Interesting enough
   B) As well
   C) So badly
   D) Well enough
   E) As good

**Irregular Adverbs**

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He knows better than Tom
Julia sang worst in the competition

* Zərflərin həm sifati, həm də özünü təyin edir.

**Adverb+adjective**

It was terribly cold yesterday
Fuad learns English incredibly quickly

**Self-Study**
6. PREPOSITION

1. Vaxt bildirən in/on/at

1.1 at+günün hissələri

at 5 o’clock
at dinner time
at lunchtime
at sunset

İstisna:
in the morning on Friday morning
in the evening on Sunday evening
in the afternoon on Tuesday afternoon

1.2 on+gün (bütün gün/ayın tarixi)

on Monday on 11 May
on Tuesday on 12 June 2005
on Wednesday on Christmas day
on Thursday on a rainy day
on Friday on a sunny day
on Saturday on his birthday
on Sunday on (the) weekend

1.3 in+uzun dövrər

in January in spring
in February in summer
in March in autumn/fall
in April in winter
in May in the XXI century
in June in the XV century
in July in 1993
in August in 1890
in September in the Past
in October in the Present
in November in the Future
in December

1.4 Aşağıdakı ifadələrə də at işlədilir:
at night at midnight
at the moment at the present
at Christmas at Novruz
at the same time at Ramadan
at (the) weekend at noon

at the age of 15
at dawn
at the speed of 180
at the temperature of 100

1.5 Aşağıdakı hallarda in/on/at işlədilmir:

last week next week this week
every week last month next year
next morning this afternoon every year

1.6 in (ərzinda,sonra)

Galəcək zaman cümlelerində işlədilir:

Î shall come back here in three years
He will finish his lessons in two hours
Fuad will come in a day.

1.7 on time/ in time (vaxtında)

on time – vaxtında (daqiqlikdə)
in time - vaxtında (taxminən)

Î shall be there in time
Train left the station on time

1.8 at the end of ... /at the beginning of ...

at the end of ... - ... sonunda
at the beginning of ... - ... axvalında

at the end of the month
at the beginning of June
at the end of the year
at the end of the week

1.9 in the end/at first

in the end – nəhayət ki/ sonda/axırda
at first – İlk in olaraq/birincisi

At first I didn’t know where to go. In the end I decided to go to the park
**Self-Study**

I shall go to school _ two weeks
_ the Past there was no such a thing
Water boils _ 100°C
He was born _ May 10
I usually go there _ Sunday morning
I visited to my uncle’s _ last week

2. **Məkan bildirən in/on/at**

2.1 **at** (hardasa olmaq, yanında, gilda)

at the bus stop _ at the table
at the station _ at the window
at the airport _ at school
at work _ at a concert
at a party _ at a lecture
at a meeting _ at Tom’s
at the baker’s _ at university
at the top of page _ at the bottom of page
at the end of street

2.2 **in** (İçində, içərisində)

in the room _ in my bag
in the city _ in the town
in the country _ in Baku
in the village _ in the street
in France _ in the office
in a line _ in the sky
in a row _ in the world
in a queue _ in bed
in a picture _ in the rain
in the sun _ in the shade
in the sunset _ in bad weather
in pencil _ in History
in ink _ in grammar
in cash

2.3 **on** (üstündə)

on the table _ on the wall
on the map _ on a menu
on the list _ on the farm
on an island _ on the chair

on the field _ on the page
on the right _ on the left
on the river _ on the road
on the coast _ on the way
on television _ on the radio
on the phone _ go on a diet
go on strike _ be on fire
on the ground floor _ on the first floor
on a hot day _ on the stage

**Compare:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>at</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in the shop</td>
<td>at the shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the building</td>
<td>at the building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the bottle</td>
<td>on the bottle</td>
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<tr>
<td>in the can</td>
<td>on the can</td>
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<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the door</td>
<td>on the door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the table</td>
<td>on the table</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 **in/at/on the front of ...** (qarşısında)
- in the front of a car - behind the car
- at the front of the house – at the back of house
- on the front of the book – on the back of the photo

2.5 **in/on/at the corner of ...**

**in the corner of** the room – otağın küncündə
**at/on the corner of** the street – küçənin tinində

2.6 **Nəqliyyat vasitələrinədən ifşənməsi**

in a taxi _ in his car _ in their boat
on our bus _ on a ship _ on a train
on a plane _ on a bicycle _ on foot
by train _ by plane _ by car

Qeyd: Artıq və yiiylək əvəzlikləri in/on sözünəndən sonra işlandiyi halda **by** sözünəndən sonra **işlandır**.
2.7 Aşağıdaki ifadələr də on işlədilir:

- on holiday
- on leave
- on a trip
- on business
- on a voyage
- on vacation
- on a cruise
- on a tour
- on a journey
- on the whole
- on purpose

3. İstiqamat bildirən sözənlər

3.1 to (-ya², -a²)

- My friend will go to London.
- When did you return to Baku?
- Please come to us tomorrow.

- Bir yerə olduğunu bildirmək üçün been to işlədilir:
- I have been to Italy several times.
- Have you ever been to Turkey?

Qeyd: İstiqamat bildirən fallarə home sözənin qarşısında to sözəni işlədilmir.

3.2 get to/arrive (çatmaq)

- He got to London at 3.
- When did you get home?
- We got to party early.

- Arrive in + country/city/town/…
- We will arrive in Istanbul in two hours.
- Tom arrived in the village yesterday.

- Arrive at + meeting/party/airport/…
- Samuel always arrives at work late
- Did you arrive at school on time?

3.3 from (-dan²)

- from Rome
- from the country
- from the shelf
- from you
- from my friend
- from Hungary

- He came from Moscow.
- Take the books from bookshelf.

3.4 Into ( içəri, içərisinə, içində)

- Put your books into your bag.
- He came into the room.
- He didn’t get into the class.

Get into=enter (daxil olmaq)

- Enter felindən sonra to sözəni işlədilmir:
- enter the room
- enter the class
- enter the university
- enter the house

3.5 out of

- into sözəninən antonimidir. Bir şeyin içindən kənar, bayırna mənasını verir.

- He went out of the room.
- She got out of the car.
- Please take the books out of the bag.

3.6 by

3.6.1 by – ila (naqliyyat vasitələri)

- I go to work by car.
- He goes to school by bus.

3.6.2 by – tərəfindən

- Passive cümlelərdə işlədilir.
- This poem was written by Nizami

3.6.3 by – yənində

- We sat by the fire.
- He wants to stand by me.

by=next to=beside=near

3.6.4 by – qədar, kimi

- Bitmiş (perfect) zaman formalarında işlədilir.
- I had done my HW by 2 o’clock yesterday.
- I shall have cleaned the room by tomorrow.

3.6.5 by – ila (ödəmə mənasında)

- o by cheque
- o by credit card

- Can I pay by cheque?
- He paid by credit card.
- I shall pay in cash.
4. Other prepositions

4.1 above

The plane was flying above the clouds. Here is so hot. It’s above 40 C.

4.2 below

Birds were flying below the clouds. Here is so cold. It’s below 5 C.

4.3 over

Tom jumped over the fence. This bridge is over the river.

4.4 through

Water flows through the pipe. We went to the village through the forest.

4.5 with

I want to go there with him. Tom was with me yesterday.

4.6 without

Don’t go out without a coat. He went without saying anything.

4.7 between

There is a problem between Tom and Jim.

4.8 among

We were sitting among the trees.

4.9 along

We walked along the river.

4.10 round/around

The Earth moves around the Sun.

4.11 under

There is a cat under the table.

4.12 Across

We swam across the river together. I saw him going across the street.

4.13 During

We had a good time during the party.

4.14 about

I don’t know anything about it.

4.15 towards

The car was going towards the building.

5. No preposition

To tell – him
To meet – my friend
To visit – Baku
A visit to Baku
To answer – the question
An answer to question
To enter – university
To miss – the plane
To catch – the plane
To reach – the station
To watch – the films
To go – abroad
To approach – the airport
To advise – her
To show – them
To ask – him
To join – the groups

6. Beside/besides & except/expect

Besides=except

All boys besides Tom sat beside us.

Expect=wait for

I expected you a lot.
He waited for me so long
7. Verb/adjective + preposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anger</th>
<th>about</th>
<th>asabı olmaq</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annoyed</td>
<td>(nayesə)</td>
<td>hirsli olmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angry</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>asabı olmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annoyed</td>
<td>(kiməsə)</td>
<td>hirsli olmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excited</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hayacanti olmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worried</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>Narahat olmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Think</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>Düşünmek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk</td>
<td></td>
<td>Söhbet etmek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speak</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>Danışmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorry</td>
<td>about/for</td>
<td>Uzgün olmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delighted</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>memnun olmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pleased</td>
<td></td>
<td>memnun olmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Happy</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>xoqbati olmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disappointment</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>mayus olmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fed up</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bezmek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bored</td>
<td></td>
<td>darıxmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afraid</td>
<td></td>
<td>Qorxmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scared</td>
<td></td>
<td>Qorxutmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fond</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sevmek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proud</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fəxr etmek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jealous</td>
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<td>Qisqanmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aware</td>
<td></td>
<td>Xəbərdar olmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full</td>
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<td>Dolmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Take care</td>
<td></td>
<td>Qayğısına qalmaq</td>
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<td>Accuse</td>
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<td>Günahlandırmak</td>
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<td>Consist</td>
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<td>İbarət olmaq</td>
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<td>Tired</td>
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<td>Yorulongaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sure</td>
<td></td>
<td>eimin olmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>Yanx olmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pis olmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td></td>
<td>Baxmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stare</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gözünü zilləmək</td>
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<tr>
<td>laugh</td>
<td></td>
<td>Güləmək</td>
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<tr>
<td>point</td>
<td></td>
<td>İşarə etmək</td>
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<tr>
<td>shoot</td>
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<td>Atış açmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>aim</td>
<td></td>
<td>Məqsəd olmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>shout</td>
<td></td>
<td>Qışqırmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Different</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>Fərqli olmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Özəb çıxmək</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protect</td>
<td></td>
<td>qorumaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interested</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>Marqlanmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>succeed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Müvəffəq olmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>believe</td>
<td></td>
<td>İnənmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depend</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>Asılı olmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rely</td>
<td></td>
<td>Etabl etmək</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insist</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tekid etmək</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spend</td>
<td></td>
<td>Xarclamaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Konsentra olmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congratulate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tebrik etmək</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Other uses

- Go for walk
- Go to bed
- Go in for sports
- On the 1st of September
- Question after question
- Far from Baku
- Turn on the radio/ turn off the radio
- Away from Baku
- For 3 years
- Get in the car/ get out of the car
- Get on the bus/ get off the bus
- Read in the original

9. Look

- Look at - baxmaq
- Look for – axtarmaq
- Look after – qayğısına qalmaq
- Look through – nazarından keçirmək
- Look up – lüabetdə söz axtarmaq
- Look forward to – sabrsizlikle gözələmək
- Look out! – Diqqətli ol!
- Look like – bənzəmək
- Look around – etrafə baxmaq
7. COMPLEX OBJECT

I want to go home.
Man eva getmak istayiram.

I want **him** to go home.
Man onun eva getmeyini istayiram.

Isim/obyekt avazlik+masdar=murakkab tamamlıq
Mübtada+xabar+M.T+digər üzvlər

I want **my friend** to go home.
I want **Tom** to go home.

Mürəkkab tamamlığın aşağıdakı xüsusiyyətləri var:

1. Masdar Şaxxa göra dayişmir.

**Tom** wants **him** to **go** home.
Tom wants him to go home.

2. Masdar Zamana göra dayişmir.

I wanted **him** to **go** home.
I wanted him to go home.

3. Masdar əsas cümənin xabarından əsli olaraq 3 formada dayişa bilar.

3.1 Bu fellərdən sonra masdar to hissəciksin işlənəcək.

- Let – let – let
- Make - made – made

Jeyhun let **his brother** **play** game.
İ made **Tom** **study** his lessons.

3.2 Bu fellərdən sonra masdar to hissəciyi ilə işlənəcək.

- Want-wanted-wanted
- Ask-asked-asked
- Expect-expected-expected
- Allow-allowed-allowed

- Offer-offered-offered
- Know-knew-known
- Recommend-recommended
- Order-ordered-ordered
- Tell-told-told

He asked me to learn about this problem.
I expected Laura to come in time.

3.3 Bu fellərdən sonra masdar ya -ing ilə ya da to hissəciksin işlənəcək.

- See-saw-seen
- Hear-heard-heard
- Feel-felt-felt
- Notice-noticed-noticed
- Watch-watched-watched
- Observe-observed-observed

I felt **him** knocking/knock the door
I saw **Tom** coming/come towards us

****

Tom saw her **come** and **sit** by the table
I don’t want you to **let** him go out.

Passive cümələrda made/let fellərəndən sonra mütlaq to hissəciyi işlədilir.

İ was made to study my lessons.
I was let to go to the park.

**Self-Study**

Tom felt him … and … the door. (to come/open)
Her mother always made her … the dishes. (to wash)
I want you … the university. (to enter)
He was made … home. (to leave)
I feel you … the game. (to play)
8. VERB

- Auxiliary Verbs
- Main Verbs
- Modal Verbs

**Auxiliary Verbs** – müstəqil leksik mənaya mələk olmur.

*am, is, are, was, were, shall be, will be, do, does, have, has*

He is going to school now.
Do you want to go to school?
Have you read this book?
He has finished his lessons.
Does he visit his grandpa?
We were watching TV at that night.

*as a main verb:*

I want to be a pilot.
I have a son and two daughters.
I do exercise every morning.
He has a new car.
What does he do?

**Main Verbs** – müstəqil leksik mənaya mələk olur.

*play, go, swim, decide, sleep, meet, buy*

**Modal Verbs** – hərəkətə münasibət bildirir və özündən sonra mütləq əsas fel tələb edir.

*can, could, to be able to, may, might, must, have to, should, ought to, need*

I can swim in the pool.
I think you should speak to them.
You musn’t smoke here.
Could you open the door?

**TENSE FORMS**

1. Present Simple
2. Present Continuous
3. Present Perfect
4. Present Perfect Continuous

1. Past Simple
2. Past Continuous
3. Past Perfect
4. Past Perfect Continuous

1. Future Simple
2. Future Continuous
3. Future Perfect
4. Future Perfect Continuous

**Present**

I work/go.
I am working/going.
I have worked/gone.
I have been working/going.

**Past**

I worked/went.
I was working/going.
I had worked/gone.
I had been working/going.

**Future**

I shall work/go.
I shall be working/going.
I shall have worked/gone.
I shall have been working/going.
9. **IRREGULAR VERBS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Form</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. beat</td>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beaten</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. become</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>become</td>
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<td>3. begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>begun</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. bend</td>
<td>bent</td>
<td>bent</td>
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<td>5. bet</td>
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<td>6. bite</td>
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<td>7. bleed</td>
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<td>8. blow</td>
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<td>12. buy</td>
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<td>18. dig</td>
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<td>25. feed</td>
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<td>29. fly</td>
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<td>32. freeze</td>
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<tr>
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<td>47. leave</td>
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<td>49. let</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. lie (down)</td>
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<td>lain</td>
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<tr>
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<td>56. pay</td>
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<td>57. put</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. quit</td>
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<tr>
<td>59. read</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. ride</td>
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<td>61. ring</td>
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<td>64. say</td>
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<td>65. see</td>
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<tr>
<td>66. sell</td>
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<td>67. send</td>
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</tr>
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<td>72. shut</td>
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<td>77. speak</td>
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<td>78. spend</td>
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<tr>
<td>79. stand</td>
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<td>80. steal</td>
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<td>81. sweep</td>
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<td>82. swim</td>
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<td>83. take</td>
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<td>84. teach</td>
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<td>taught</td>
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<td>85. tell</td>
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<tr>
<td>86. think</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87. throw</td>
<td>threw</td>
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<tr>
<td>88. understand</td>
<td>understood</td>
<td>understood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. wake</td>
<td>woke</td>
<td>woken</td>
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<tr>
<td>90. wear</td>
<td>wore</td>
<td>worn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. win</td>
<td>won</td>
<td>won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. write</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 10. VERB EXPRESSIONS

### Expressions with DO
- a course
- a crossword
- a dance
- a favor
- a job
- a painting
- a project
- a service
- an assignment
- anything
- business
- damage
- everything
- exercises
- good
- laundry
- nothing
- research
- the housework
- the ironing
- the dishes
- the rest
- the shopping
- the washing
- well
- work
- your best
- your hair
- your homework
- your job
- your nails
- your work

### Expressions with MAKE
- a cake
- a call
- a change
- a choice
- a comment
- a cup of coffee / tea
- a decision
- a difference
- a discovery
- a fortune
- a friend
- a joke
- a list
- a mistake
- a noise
- a plan
- a profit
- a promise
- a sandwich
- a suggestion
- an appointment
- an effort
- an impression
- an observation
- an offer
- arrangements
- breakfast
- dinner
- lunch
- progress
- money
- sense
- someone smile
- sure
- your bed
- your mind up

### Expressions with HAVE
- breakfast
- lunch
- supper
- dinner
- tea
- coffee
- a drink
- a meal
- a bath
- a wash
- a shower
- a rest
- a sleep
- a good time
- a bad day
- a nice evening
- a holiday
- a good journey
- a flight
- a trip
- a talk a chat
- a word with
- somebody
- a walk
- a swim
- a ride a dance
## 11. MODAL VERBS

### 1. Can - bacarmaq, bilmək

- Əxəsə görə **dayışmir**
- Sual və inkarı özü ilə düzəlir
- Zamana görə dayışır: present, past

#### The Present - CAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Əxəs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>can swim</td>
<td>can’t swim</td>
<td>Can I swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>can swim</td>
<td>can’t swim</td>
<td>Can you swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>can swim</td>
<td>can’t swim</td>
<td>Can he swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>can swim</td>
<td>can’t swim</td>
<td>Can we swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>can swim</td>
<td>can’t swim</td>
<td>Can you swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>can swim</td>
<td>can’t swim</td>
<td>Can they swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### The Past - COULD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Əxəs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>could swim</td>
<td>couldn’t swim</td>
<td>Could I swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>could swim</td>
<td>couldn’t swim</td>
<td>Could you swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>could swim</td>
<td>couldn’t swim</td>
<td>Could he swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>could swim</td>
<td>couldn’t swim</td>
<td>Could we swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>could swim</td>
<td>couldn’t swim</td>
<td>Could you swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>could swim</td>
<td>couldn’t swim</td>
<td>Could they swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. To be able to - bacarmaq, bilmək

- Əxəsə görə dayışır
- Sual və inkarı to be felinin formalarında düzəlir
- Zamana görə dayışır: present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect

#### The Present – am/is/are able to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Əxəs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am able to swim</td>
<td>am not able to swim</td>
<td>Am I able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are able to swim</td>
<td>aren’t able to swim</td>
<td>Are you able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>is able to swim</td>
<td>isn’t able to swim</td>
<td>Is he able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>are able to swim</td>
<td>aren’t able to swim</td>
<td>Are we able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are able to swim</td>
<td>aren’t able to swim</td>
<td>Are you able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are able to swim</td>
<td>aren’t able to swim</td>
<td>Are they able to swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### The Past – was/were able to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Əxəs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>was able to swim</td>
<td>was not able to swim</td>
<td>Was I able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>were able to swim</td>
<td>weren’t able to swim</td>
<td>Were you able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>was able to swim</td>
<td>was not able to swim</td>
<td>Was he able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>were able to swim</td>
<td>weren’t able to swim</td>
<td>Were we able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>were able to swim</td>
<td>weren’t able to swim</td>
<td>Were you able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>were able to swim</td>
<td>weren’t able to swim</td>
<td>Were they able to swim?</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### The Future – *shall be/will be able to*

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<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>shall be able to swim</td>
<td>shall not be able to swim</td>
<td>Shall I be able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>will be able to swim</td>
<td>won’t be able to swim</td>
<td>Will you be able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>will be able to swim</td>
<td>won’t be able to swim</td>
<td>Will he be able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>shall be able to swim</td>
<td>shall not be able to swim</td>
<td>Shall we be able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>will be able to swim</td>
<td>won’t be able to swim</td>
<td>Will you be able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>will be able to swim</td>
<td>won’t be able to swim</td>
<td>Will they be able to swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Past Perfect – *had been able to*

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>had been able to swim</td>
<td>had not been able to swim</td>
<td>Had I been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>had been able to swim</td>
<td>had not been able to swim</td>
<td>Had you been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>had been able to swim</td>
<td>had not been able to swim</td>
<td>Had he been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>had been able to swim</td>
<td>had not been able to swim</td>
<td>Had we been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>had been able to swim</td>
<td>had not been able to swim</td>
<td>Had you been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>had been able to swim</td>
<td>had not been able to swim</td>
<td>Had they been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Present Perfect – *have been/has been able to*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>have been able to swim</td>
<td>have not been able to swim</td>
<td>Have I been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>have been able to swim</td>
<td>have not been able to swim</td>
<td>Have you been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>has been able to swim</td>
<td>has not been able to swim</td>
<td>Has he been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>have been able to swim</td>
<td>have not been able to swim</td>
<td>Have we been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>have been able to swim</td>
<td>have not been able to swim</td>
<td>Have you been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>have been able to swim</td>
<td>have not been able to swim</td>
<td>Have they been able to swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. May - bilmək, olar

- Şəxsə görə **dayışmir**
- Sual və inkarı özü əlavə düzəlir
- Zamanı görə dayışir: present, past

### The Present - MAY

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<thead>
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<td>may swim</td>
<td>may not swim</td>
<td>May I swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>may swim</td>
<td>may not swim</td>
<td>May you swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>may swim</td>
<td>may not swim</td>
<td>May he swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>may swim</td>
<td>may not swim</td>
<td>May we swim?</td>
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<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>may swim</td>
<td>may not swim</td>
<td>May you swim?</td>
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<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>may swim</td>
<td>may not swim</td>
<td>May they swim?</td>
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The Pasf - MIGHT

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<th>Sual</th>
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<td>might swim</td>
<td>might not swim</td>
<td>Might I swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>might swim</td>
<td>might not swim</td>
<td>Might you swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>might swim</td>
<td>might not swim</td>
<td>Might he swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>might swim</td>
<td>might not swim</td>
<td>Might we swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>might swim</td>
<td>might not swim</td>
<td>Might you swim?</td>
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<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>might swim</td>
<td>might not swim</td>
<td>Might they swim?</td>
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</table>

4. Must - -mələ²
- Şəxsə göre dəyişir
- Sual və inkarı özü ilə düzəlir
- Zamana göre dəyişir: present, past, future

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Təsdiq</th>
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<th>Sual</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>must swim</td>
<td>must not swim</td>
<td>Must I swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>must swim</td>
<td>must not swim</td>
<td>Must you swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>must swim</td>
<td>must not swim</td>
<td>Must he swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>must swim</td>
<td>must not swim</td>
<td>Must we swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>must swim</td>
<td>must not swim</td>
<td>Must you swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>must swim</td>
<td>must not swim</td>
<td>Must they swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Have to - mələ²
- Şəxsə göre dəyişir
- Sual və inkarı to felə ilə düzəlir
- Zamana göre dəyişir: present, past, future

The Present – have to/has to

<table>
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<th>Sual</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>don’t have to swim</td>
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<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>have to swim</td>
<td>don’t have to swim</td>
<td>Do you have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>has to swim</td>
<td>doesn’t have to not swim</td>
<td>Does he have to swim?</td>
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<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>have to swim</td>
<td>don’t have to swim</td>
<td>Do we have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>have to swim</td>
<td>don’t have to swim</td>
<td>Do you have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>have to swim</td>
<td>don’t have to swim</td>
<td>Do they have to swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Past – had to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şəxs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>İnkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>had to swim</td>
<td>didn’t have to swim</td>
<td>Did I have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>had to swim</td>
<td>didn’t have to swim</td>
<td>Did you have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>had to swim</td>
<td>didn’t have to swim</td>
<td>Did he have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>had to swim</td>
<td>didn’t have to swim</td>
<td>Did we have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>had to swim</td>
<td>didn’t have to swim</td>
<td>Did you have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>had to swim</td>
<td>didn’t have to swim</td>
<td>Did they have to swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Future – shall/will have to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şəxs</th>
<th>Tasdiq</th>
<th>İnar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>shall have to swim</td>
<td>shall not have to swim</td>
<td>Shall I have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>will have to swim</td>
<td>will not have to swim</td>
<td>Will you have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He,she,it</td>
<td>will have to swim</td>
<td>will not have to swim</td>
<td>Will he have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>shall have to swim</td>
<td>shall not have to swim</td>
<td>Shall we have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>will have to swim</td>
<td>will not have to swim</td>
<td>Will you have to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>will have to swim</td>
<td>will not have to swim</td>
<td>Will they have to swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7. Ought to - malı² (gərək ki)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şəxs</th>
<th>Tasdiq</th>
<th>İnar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ought to swim</td>
<td>ought not to swim</td>
<td>Ought I to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>ought to swim</td>
<td>ought not to swim</td>
<td>Ought you to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He,she,it</td>
<td>ought to swim</td>
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<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>ought to swim</td>
<td>ought not to swim</td>
<td>Ought we to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>ought to swim</td>
<td>ought not to swim</td>
<td>Ought you to swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>ought to swim</td>
<td>ought not to swim</td>
<td>Ought they to swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8. Need – ehtiyacı olmaq

- İkili xüsusiyyət daşıyır: həm modal fel, həm də asas fel kimi işlədir: bilər
- Modal fel kimi ancaq İnkar və sual cümlelərinə işlədir.
- Şəxsə göre dayişmir
- Zamana göre dayişmir:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şəxs</th>
<th>Tasdiq</th>
<th>İnar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>should swim</td>
<td>should not swim</td>
<td>Should I swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>should swim</td>
<td>should not swim</td>
<td>Should you swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He,she,it</td>
<td>should swim</td>
<td>should not swim</td>
<td>Should he swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>should swim</td>
<td>should not swim</td>
<td>Should we swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>should swim</td>
<td>should not swim</td>
<td>Should you swim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>should swim</td>
<td>should not swim</td>
<td>Should they swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As a modal verb</th>
<th>As a main verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I need not do it</td>
<td>I don’t need to do it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You need not do it</td>
<td>You don’t need to do it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He need not do it</td>
<td>He doesn’t need to do it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We need not do it</td>
<td>We don’t need to do it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You need not do it</td>
<td>You don’t need to do it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They need not do it</td>
<td>They don’t need to do it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Modal fellərin məchul növə işlədilməsi

**Modal fel+be+Past Participle**

- **Active**: You must check this document.
- **Passive**: This document must be checked.

- **Active**: You should clean the window.
- **Passive**: The window should be cleaned.
12. PRESENT TENSE FORM

1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE

Düzəldilməsi:

- Məsələn to hissəsi atılır (III şəxsin təkİnədən fəl –s/es şəkilçisi qabul edir)
- Sual və inkarı do/does (not) köməkçi fəli ilə düzəlir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şəxs</th>
<th>Təsadiq</th>
<th>İkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>don't go</td>
<td>Do I go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>don't go</td>
<td>Do you go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/it</td>
<td>goes</td>
<td>doesn't go</td>
<td>Does he/she/it go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>don't go</td>
<td>Do we go?</td>
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<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>don't go</td>
<td>Do you go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>don't go</td>
<td>Do they go?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

İşlədilməsi:

1. Adi danışq zamanı davam etmək üçün işlədilir. I go to school.

2. Bu zaman forması sədə fəktlər, adət, vərdiş halını almış tez-tez təkrarlanan hərəkatları göstərmək üçün işlədilir. We usually play football in the street. My father goes to work twice a week.

3. Tərəfdar real xlxarım, fəktləri göstərdikdə işlənir. The Earth moves around the Sun. Water boils at 100° C degree.

Zaman zərfləri:

- Always- The Sun always rises in the East.
- Often- Samir often plays football.
- Sometimes- Sometimes I go to school with him
- Seldom- I seldom call my friends.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>İkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am going</td>
<td>am not going</td>
<td>Am I going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are going</td>
<td>aren't going</td>
<td>Are you going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/it</td>
<td>is going</td>
<td>isn't going</td>
<td>Is he going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>are going</td>
<td>aren’t going</td>
<td>Are we going?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>aren’t going</td>
<td>Are you going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are going</td>
<td>aren’t going</td>
<td>Are they going?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
İşlədilməsi:

1. Adi danışq zamanı davam edən hərəkat və prosesləri göstərmək üçün işlədilir.

I am going to school now.

2. Bu zaman forması amr cümələrindən sonra işlənərək hərəkatın danışdığı anda icrasını göstərir

Look! It is snowing.

Quiet! Baby is sleeping.

3. Dialoq zamanı.
- Where is your father doing?
  - He is watching TV.

Zaman zərəfləri:

Now- He is playing football now.

At the moment/at the present- What are you doing at the moment?

Still- He is still working at our school.

3. THE PRESENT PERFECT

Düzəldilməsi:

- Have/has + Past participle
- Sual və inkar have/has (not) köməkçiləri ilə düzəlir.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şəxs</th>
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<th>İnkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>haven’t</td>
<td>have I gone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>haven’t</td>
<td>have you gone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she/it</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>hasn’t</td>
<td>has he gone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>haven’t</td>
<td>have we gone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>haven’t</td>
<td>have you gone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>haven’t</td>
<td>have they gone?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zaman zərəfləri:

Just- I have just done my lessons.

Already- I have already done my lessons.

Never (yalnız təsadiq cümələrində işlənir)- He has never gone to the library.

Ever (sual və təsadiq cümələrində işlənir)- Have you ever been to Baku?

Yet/so far (yalnız inkar cümələrində işlənir)- I have not gone home yet.

Recently/lately/in the last few days (yaxın günərdə, son zamanlarda)- Have you seen him recently?

*For + vaxt məddəti

For two days- iki gündür ki
For a long time- üzun müddətdir ki
For an hour- bir saatdır ki

I have known you for two years.
İ have not seen him for a long time
Mən uzun müddətdir ki, onu görməram.

*Since + vaxt

Since October- oktyabrdan bərə
Since this month- bu aydan bərə
Since last Saturday- keçən Şənbədən bərə

İ have known him since 2007.
Mən onu 2007-ci ildən bərə tanıyiram.

*Since + Past Simple

İ have worked in this company since he came to Baku.

O, Bakıya gələndən bərə, man bu şirkətdə çalışiram.
4. THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

*Since + Past Simple

İ have been working in this company since he came to Baku.
O, Bakiya gələndən bərə, mən bu şirkətdə çalışıram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şəxs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>İnkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td><strong>Have been</strong> working</td>
<td>haven’t been working</td>
<td>have I been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td><strong>Have been</strong> working</td>
<td>haven’t been working</td>
<td>have you been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she/it</td>
<td><strong>has been</strong> working</td>
<td>hasn’t been working</td>
<td>has he been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td><strong>Have been</strong> working</td>
<td>haven’t been working</td>
<td>have we been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td><strong>Have been</strong> working</td>
<td>haven’t been working</td>
<td>have you been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td><strong>Have been</strong> working</td>
<td>haven’t been working</td>
<td>have they been working?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For + vaxt müddəti

For two days- iki gündür ki
For a long time- üzun müddətdir ki
For an hour- bir saatdır ki

I have been working here for two years.
Mən iki ildir ki burda işləyirəm

*Since + vaxt

Since October- oktyabrdan bərə
Since last month- bu aydan bərə
Since last Saturday- keçən Şənbədən bərə

İ have been reading this book since last year
Mən bu kitabı keçən ildən bərə oxuyuram

37
13. PAST TENSE FORM

1. THE PAST SIMPLE

Düzəldilməsi:
- Qaydələ və qaydasız fellərə düzəlir
- Qaydələ fellərin sonuna -ed artılır
- Sual və inkarı did (not) köməkçi feli ilə düzəlir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şəxs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>didn’t go</td>
<td>Did I go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>didn’t go</td>
<td>Did you go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/it</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>didn’t go</td>
<td>Did he go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>went</td>
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<td>went</td>
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<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>didn’t go</td>
<td>Did they go?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

İşlədilməsi:

I got up, washed, dressed, had my breakfast and went to school.

Zaman zarfları:
- Yesterday - Where did you go yesterday?
- The day before yesterday - I saw her the day before yesterday.
- Last week/month/year/morning - He played football last week.
- Ago
  - Two years ago - iki il əvvəl
  - Four months ago - dörd ay əvvəl
  - Once upon a time - bir zamanlar, bir vaxtlar,
    biri var idi, biri yox idi
- In
  - in my childhood - mənim uşaqlıqlımda

2. THE PAST CONTINUOUS

Düzəldilməsi:
- Was/were+verb-ing
- Sual və inkarı was/were (not) köməkçi fellərə ilə düzəlir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şəxs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>was going</td>
<td>wasn’t going</td>
<td>Was I going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>were going</td>
<td>weren’t going</td>
<td>Were you going?</td>
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<td>They</td>
<td>were going</td>
<td>weren’t going</td>
<td>Were they going?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I was learning my lessons at five o’clock yesterday.

**Zaman zərfləri:**

From morning till evening - I went to work from morning till evening.
At five o’clock yesterday - (dünən saat beşdə)
At that time yesterday - (dünən o vaxtı)
All day - (bütün günü)

**Mürəkkəb cümlelərdə:**

While+Past Continuous

While we were having dinner, he was watching TV.

When+Past Simple

When he called us, we were having dinner
O bizə zəng edəndə, biz nahar edirdik

3. **THE PAST PERFECT**

**Düzəldilməsi:**

- **Had + Past participle**
- Qaydələri falların sonuna –ed artırılır
- Sual və inkar had (not) been köməkçi fəli ilə düzəlir.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şəxs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>İnkər</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>hadn’t</td>
<td>Had I been going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>hadn’t</td>
<td>Had you been going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she/it</td>
<td>had</td>
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<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>hadn’t</td>
<td>Had they been going?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**İşlədilməsi:**

I had been working here for 3 years when he came to Baku

I had been working here since last year when he came to Baku

**Zaman zərfləri:**

By 2 o’clock yesterday - dünən saat ikiyə qadar
By the end of October - oktyabrın sonuna kimi

**Mürəkkəb cümlelərdə:**

**When+Past simple**

When he came, I had done my homework.
O gələndə mən dərsərimi etməddim.
14. FUTURE TENSE FORM

1. THE FUTURE SIMPLE

Düzəldilmişə:

- shall/will+verb
- Sual və inkarı shall/will (not) köməkçi fellər i là düzələr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şaxs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>shall go</td>
<td>shall not go</td>
<td>Shall I go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>will go</td>
<td>won't go</td>
<td>Will you go?</td>
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<tr>
<td>He/She/it</td>
<td>will go</td>
<td>won't go</td>
<td>Will he go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>shall go</td>
<td>shall not go</td>
<td>Shall we go</td>
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<td>will go</td>
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<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>will go</td>
<td>won't go</td>
<td>Will they go?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zaman zərfləri:

- Tomorrow- I shall go to work tomorrow.
- The day after tomorrow - He won't come here the day after tomorrow.
- Soon- He will come back to Baku soon.
- Next day/week/month….- I shall see him next week.
- In a week/two days…..- We shall read the whole article in two days.

Mürəkkəb cümələrə:

- When/as soon as/as long
- as/if/unless/till/after/before/until + PRESENT SIMPLE, ikinci tərəf FUTURE SIMPLE (shall/will)

When/as soon as/as long
- as/if/unless/till/after/before/until + PAST SIMPLE, ikinci tərəf FUTURE SIMPLE in past (should/would)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şaxs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>shall be going</td>
<td>shall not be going</td>
<td>Shall I be going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>will be going</td>
<td>won't be going</td>
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<td>We</td>
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<td>shall not be going</td>
<td>Shall we be going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>will be going</td>
<td>won't be going</td>
<td>Will you be going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>will be going</td>
<td>won't be going</td>
<td>Will they be going?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Düzəldilmişə:

- Shall/Will be+verb+ing
- Sual və inkarı shall be/will (not) be köməkçi fellər i là düzələr

When/as soon as/as long
- as/if/unless/till/after/before/until + PRESENT SIMPLE, ikinci tərəf FUTURE SIMPLE (shall/will)

When/as soon as/as long
- as/if/unless/till/after/before/until + PAST SIMPLE, ikinci tərəf FUTURE SIMPLE in past (should/would)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şaxs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>shall be going</td>
<td>shall not be going</td>
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<tr>
<td>You</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/it</td>
<td>will be going</td>
<td>won't be going</td>
<td>Will he be going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>shall be going</td>
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<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>will be going</td>
<td>won't be going</td>
<td>Will they be going?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zaman zərfləri:

- At 5 o’clock tomorrow- He will be going to work at 5 o’clock tomorrow.
- At this time tomorrow- (sabah bu vaxtı)
- All day tomorrow- (sabah bütün günü)

He will be working all day tomorrow
He will be making his report at this time tomorrow.
**TO BE GOING TO**

**The Present**

- **am/is/are+going to+verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Səxs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am going to buy a car</td>
<td>am not going to buy a car</td>
<td>Am I going to buy a car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are going to buy a car</td>
<td>are not going to buy a car</td>
<td>Are you going to buy a car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/it</td>
<td>is going to buy a car</td>
<td>Is not going to buy a car</td>
<td>Is he going to buy a car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>are going to buy a car</td>
<td>are not going to buy a car</td>
<td>Are we going to buy a car?</td>
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<tr>
<td>You</td>
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<td>are not going to buy a car</td>
<td>Are you going to buy a car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are going to buy a car</td>
<td>are not going to buy a car</td>
<td>Are they going to buy a car?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Past**

- **Was/were+going to+verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Səxs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>was going to buy a car</td>
<td>was not going to buy a car</td>
<td>Was I going to buy a car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>were going to buy a car</td>
<td>were not going to buy a car</td>
<td>Were you going to buy a car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/it</td>
<td>was going to buy a car</td>
<td>was not going to buy a car</td>
<td>Was he going to buy a car?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3. THE FUTURE PERFECT**

Düzəldilmiş:

- **Shall have/will have+ Past participle**
- **Qaydalı fəllərin sonuna –ed artırılır**
- **Sual və inkar shall (not) have/will (not) have köməkçi fəlləri ilə düzəlir.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Səxs</th>
<th>Təsdiq</th>
<th>Inkar</th>
<th>Sual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>shall have gone</td>
<td>shall not have gone</td>
<td>Shall I have gone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>will have gone</td>
<td>will not have gone</td>
<td>Will you have gone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she/it</td>
<td>will have gone</td>
<td>will not have gone</td>
<td>Will he have gone?</td>
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<td>will not have gone</td>
<td>Will you have gone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>will have gone</td>
<td>will not have gone</td>
<td>Will they have gone?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zaman zərfləri:**

- **By 2 o’clock tomorrow-** sabah saat ikisi qədər
- **By Monday next week-** növbəti haftanın bazar ertasını

I shall have written the article by Monday next week.

Mən növbəti haftanın bazar ertasını kimə maqaləni yazmış olacağam.
## 15. PASSIVE VOICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Continuous</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present</strong></td>
<td>I open the door. The door is opened.</td>
<td>I am opening the door. The door is being opened.</td>
<td>I have opened the door. The door has been opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Am/is/are+P.P</td>
<td>Am/is/are+being+P.P</td>
<td>Has/have+been+P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Past</strong></td>
<td>I opened the door. The door was opened.</td>
<td>I was opening the door. The door was being opened.</td>
<td>I had opened the door. The door had been opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Was/were+P.P</td>
<td>Was/were+being+P.P</td>
<td>Had+been+P.P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>I shall open the door. The door will be opened.</td>
<td>I shall be opening the door.</td>
<td>I shall have opened the door. The door will have been opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shall/will+be+P.P</td>
<td></td>
<td>Will/shall+have been+P.P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aktiv cümlede **Obyekt avazlıyi** Passive formaya çevrilərkən **Şaxs avazlıyi** olur.

Alex invited her to the party.
She was invited to the party.

Passive formada hərəkətin icrasını göstərmək üçün by istifadə olunur.

She cleans my room.
My room is cleaned by her.
16. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Sual cümlelerinin 4 növü var:
1. General questions- ümumi suallar

Cümləyə ümumən sual verilir.Ümumi sualları düzaltmak üçün köməkçi feylləri(to be/to do/to have) və modal feylləri (to have to-istisna) cüməlinə əvvələnə keçirmək lazımdır.

Azərbaycan dilində bu tip sual cümleli yalnız intonasiya ilə düzəlir.

You are a student.- Are you student?
They go to school.- Do they go to school?
She has just come.- Has she just come?

*Cüməlin xəbirində iki və daha artıq köməkçi feil olarsa, yalnız 1. Köməkçi feil əvvələnə keçir.

They will have been waiting for 2 years.
Will they have been waiting for 2 years?
Will have been they waiting for 2 years?

Ümumi suallara qısa cavab verilir. Cavablar 2 yerə bölünür. Yes/No

Fuad goes to work 3 times in a week.
Does Fuad go to work 3 times in a week?

Təsdiq: Yes, he does. İnkər: No, he doesn’t

Fuad can play the piano.
Can Fuad play the piano?

Təsdiq: Yes, he can. İnkər: No, he can’t

Don’t you know me?
Təsdiq: No, I don’t. İnkər: Yes, I do

Hamçinin qısa cavablardı nağıl cümlelerdə ifadə edilən fikirə razılıq bildirir. Təsdiq cümleləri so, inkər cümleləri neither ilə düzəlir.

İ am working today.- So am I
I am not working-Neither am I
I go to school every day.- So do I
I do not go to school every day-Neither do I
I can play football.- So can I
I can’t play football-Neither can I
He went to school yesterday.- So did I
He didn’t go to school yesterday-Neither did I

2. Special questions-xüsusi suallar

Cüməlin hər bir üzvənə ayrı-ayrılıqda sual verilir. Sual sözlərə ilə başlayır.

Sual sözü+ümumi sual forması
Fuad came yesterday.
When did Fuad come? When Fuad come?

Who/What sual sözləri mübətənənə çıxış edir. Heç vaxt Do/does/did əşləmir.

Xəsar 3. Şəxs təkənə işlənir.

We go to school.- Who goes to school?

Who do you want to speak to?

İ want you speak to Gunel.- Who do you want to speak to?

I am from Azerbaijan.- Where are you from?

What/Which isimlə yanaşı işlənərən mürəkkəb sual sözləri formalaşdırır.

What+noun
What colour....?
What size....?
What time....?
What kind of....?
What size are your shoes?
What day is it today?
What else...? sual sözündən sonra isim işlənmir.
What else do you want?

Which+noun
Which doctor did you see?
Which train did you catch?

How əsafat və zərflə yanaşı işlənərk mürəkkəb sual sözüəri formallaşdırır.

How+adj/adv
How tall....?
How big....?
How old....?
How far....?
How often.....?
How long....?

How much....?(sayilmayan imilar)
How many....?(sayılan-cam isimlərə)
How tall are you? I am 1.70

1. How long does it take to go there by car? Maşınla ora getmək nə qadar vaxta başa gələr? 2. It takes about 10 minutes to go there by car. Maşınla ora getmək təxminin 10 dəqiqəya başa gələr.
3. How long will it take to learn English for me? İngilis dilini öyrənmək mənə nə qadar vaxta başa gələr? 4. It will take 6 month to learn English. İngilis dilini öyrənmək 6 aya başa gələcək. 5. How long did it take Fuad to learn English? İngilis dilini öyrənmək Fuada nə qadar vaxta başa gəldi? 6. It took Fuad 6 month to learn English. Fuad ingilis dilini öyrənmək 6 aya başa gəldi.

Mürəkkəb sual cümələri:

Mürəkkəb sual cümələri 2 və də daha artıq sual cümələrinin birləşməsi nəticəsində yaranır. Lakin nəzərə alına lazımdır ki, bu cümələrdən yalnız bir Suqal strukturuna malik olur,digar cümələrin söz sırası isə adi nəqli cümələrdə olduğu kimi olur.

Xüsusi sual+Ümumi sual

1. Do you know?+Who is he?=Do you know who he is? 2. Can you tell me?+How old is your sister?= Can you tell me how old your sister is?

Ümumi sual+Ümumi sual

2 və də daha artıq umumi sual cümələrinin birləşməsindən ənənə gələn mürəkkəb umumi sual cümələrində isə cümələr arasında if/whether bağlayıcıları işlənir və tərcümə edilir.

1. Do you know?+Is Fuad at home?=Do you know if Fuad is at home? 2. Do you know?+Has Fuad got a car?=Do you know whether Fuad has got a car?

3. Tag questions

Ayrıcı suallarda cümə 2 hissədən ibarat olur.1. hissə nəqli cümə formasında, 2. hissə umumi sual formasında olur.Əgər 1. hissə təsdiq olarsa, 2. hissə inkarda olur və ya əksinə.

1. You live in Baku, don’t you? 2. You live in Baku, do you? 3. You can do it, can’t you? 4. We have to go, don’t we?

*Ayrıcı suallarda aşağıdakı vəzətlərə nişan olunmuşdur.
1. **This/That—It**  
*This is a book, isn’t it?*

These/Those—**they**  
*These are books, aren’t they?*

2. **everybody/everyone/somebody/someone/no ne/nobody—they**  
*Everybody took the test, didn’t they?*

3. **everything/something/nothing—it**  
*Everything is OK, isn’t it?*

4. **Birinci şəxsin təkənədə am formasının yerinə adatən are yazılır.**  
*I am a pupil, aren’t I?*

4. **Alternative questions**

2 fikirdən birini, dəqiqlişdirmək məqsədi ilə işlədilən suallara alternativ suallar deyilir. Alternativ suallar or bağlayıcısı ilə bir-birinə bağlı olan 2 və daha artıq ümumi suallardan ibarət olur.

_Do you in the village or in the city?_  
Sən şəhərdə yaşayırsan yoxsa kənddə?*

**Note:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I go</td>
<td>I don’t go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So does he</td>
<td>Neither does he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He does too</td>
<td>He doesn’t either</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But he doesn’t</td>
<td>But he does</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is a student</td>
<td>He isn’t a student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So am I</td>
<td>Neither am I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am too</td>
<td>I amn’t either</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But I amn’t</td>
<td>But I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have to go</td>
<td>You don’t have to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So do we</td>
<td>Neither do we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We do too</td>
<td>We don’t either</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But we don’t</td>
<td>But we do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. CONJUNCTION

1. although, though - baxmayaraq ki
Although / though + mübtəda + xəbər

Baxmayaraq ki, yağış yağdı, biz çölə çıxdıq. Although it was rain we went out.

İn spite of, despite of - baxmayaraq
İn spite of, despite of + isim / vəzlik / gerund

Yağış yağmasına baxmayaraq, biz çölə çıxdıq. In spite of rain, we went out.

2. like / as
like (kimi) + isim / vəzlik

Mən qardaşım kimi tənbaləm. I am lazy like my brother.

Like = for example / such as
I love some sports like tennis.

As (kimi) + mübtəda + xəbər

O, bu nu mənim dediyim kimi etdi. He did it as I said.
O, müəllim işləyir. He works as a teacher.
O, gələn kimi mən getdim. I went as he came.

3. during / while - arzinda, - arkan²

During + isim
O, film arzinda yatdı. He slept during the film.

While + mübtəda + xəbər
O, filmə baxan müddətdə yatdı. He slept while he was watching film.

4. too / either / also - həmçinin, -da²

Too bağlayıcısı həmçinin, -da² manasında həmişə təsdiq cümlelərində, sonda işlənir.

I want to go there too.

Either bağlayıcısı həmçinin, -da² manasında həmişə inkar cümlelərində, sonda işlənir.
I don’t want to go there either.

Also bağlayıcısı həmçinin, -da² manasında cüməlin ortasında işlənir
İ also want to go there.

5. hardly - demək olarkə, çatınlıq

Təsdiq cümlelərində işlənir və mənaca inkarlıq bildirir.
She hardly helped me.

Bazı bağlayıcılar:
As if / as though guyə/elə bil ki
Even hatta
As soon as kimi
After / Then sonra
Before ovvəl
Whenever nəvəx tələr olsun
Whichever hər hansı
Whoever hər kim
However bununla belə
Not only .... but also nəinki .... həttə
So belə ki / ona görə
So that ona görə ki
Anyway hər halda
By the way yeri gəlmişkən
By the time o vaxta kimi
For üçün / görə
But amma / ancaq / lakin
And va/bəs
That ki
Since bərə / dan²
Till / until qədər
18. CAUSATIVE FORM OF VERB

Causative verbs express the idea of somebody causing something to happen or causing another person to do something.

\[(İcbar növ feillərdə iş va hərəkatı danışan (ya da haqqında danışılan) şəxs yox, başqası icra edir.)\]

**make somebody do something**  
*make + object + infinitive without to  
somebody requires another person to do something*  
- The barking dog made the postman run away.  
- The rain has made the tourists stay in the hotel this morning.  
- I don’t think she can make her husband buy that expensive ring.  
- Sad movies always make me cry.

**have something done**  
*have + object + 3rd form of the verb  
somebody wants something to be done for them*  
- Did you have the car washed yesterday?  
- I have my hair cut once in 2-3 months.  
- We’ve had the lawn mowed by the neighbour’s son.  
- Jane will have the curtains cleaned at the dry cleaner’s tomorrow.

**Note:** *get is often used instead of have in informal speech:*

- Did you get your hair cut before the weekend?  
- We must get the house decorated for the wedding.

**get somebody to do something**  
*get + object + infinitive with to  
somebody requires or inspires another person to do something*  
- Let’s get mother to bake a cake on Sunday.  
- I couldn’t get my sister to wash my dirty overalls.  
- The tap is leaking, get a plumber to fix it.  
- She always gets me to help with her homework.

**EXAMPLES:**

- He had his jacket cleaned.  
  (He didn't clean it himself.)
- Did you have your camera fixed?  
- Peter had his phone stolen last night.  
- She's getting her hair done again.  
- 'John had his car repaired.' is very different to 'John had repaired his car.'  
  In the first sentence John arranged for someone else to repair his car. In the second sentence he did it himself.  
- He should have his car repaired.  
- It's worth having his car repaired.  
- I had the electrician look at my broken light.  
- The doctor will have the nurse call the patients.  
- The teacher had the students write the answers on the whiteboard.
19. VOCABULARY WORDS

Time

Second – saniyə
Minute – daqiqə
Hour – saat
Day – gün
Week – qəftə
Fortnight – yarım ay (iki haftə)
Month – ay
Year – il
Century – əsr
Era – era

Seasons of the year

Spring – yaz
Summer – yay
Autumn / fall – payız
Winter – qış

Days of the week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Adverbs of time

The day before yesterday - srağagün
Yesterday – dünən
Today – bugün
Tomorrow – sabah
The day after tomorrow – birigün
Morning – səhər
Afternoon – günorta
Evening – axşam
Before - əvvəl
Now – indi
After – sonra
All day – bütün gün

Colors

Black – qara
White – ağ
Pink – çəhrayı
Green – yaşıl
Blue – mavi
Yellow – sari
Purple - banövşəyi
Brown – qəhvəyi
Grey – boz
Red – qırmızı
Orange – narıncı
Silver – gümüşü
Gold – qızılı
Violet – banöşəyi

Figures

Circle – dairə
Triangle – üçbucaq
Cube – kub
Square – kvadrat
Prism – prizma
Pyramid – piramida
Cone – konus
Rectangular – düzbucaqlı
Sphere – sfera
Cylinder – silindr
Trapeze – trapesiya

Often – tez-tez
Never – heç vaxt
Seldom – hərədan
Rarely – nadir hallarda
Sometimes – başan
Usually – adətan
Generally – ümumiyyətlə
Yet – halə
Still – halə də
Night – axşam
Midnight- gecə yarım
Noon – günorta
Dawn – səhəb tezdan
**Fruit**

Apple – alma
Apricot - arik
Avocado – avocado
Banana – banan
Blackcurrant – qaraqarağat
Blackberry – böyükran
Blueberry – göyəm
Cherry – qilas
Coconut – hind qozu
Cornel - zoğal
Date – xurma
Fig - əncir
Grapefruit – qreypfrut
Grapes – üzüm
Kiwi – kivi
Lemon – limon
Lime – limon
Mango – manqo
Melon – yemiş
Mulberry – tut
Olive – zeytun
Orange – portağal
Peach – şaftalı
Pear – armud
Persimmon -- korolyok
Pineapple – ananas
Plum – gavalı
Pomegranate – nar
Quince – heyva
Raspberry – moruq
Strawberry – çiyələk
Tangerine – naringi
Watermelon – qarpız

**Vegetables**

Aubergine – badımcan
Basil – reyhan
Beans – lobyə
Beetroot – çuğundur
Cabbage – qaləm
Carrot – qök
Celery – krəviz
Coriander – keşiş
Corn - qarğıdalı
Cucumber – xiyar
Eggplant – badımcan
Fennel – şuyud
Garlic – sarımsaq
Mushroom – göbələk
Onion – soğqan
Peas – noxud
Pepper – istiot
Potato – kartof
Pumpkin – balqabaq
Radish – turp
Squash – kudu
Tomato – pomidor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animals &amp; birds</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ant – qarsşqa</td>
<td>Jaguar – yaqar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope – antilop</td>
<td>Kangaroo – kenquru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat – yarasa</td>
<td>Lion – şir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear – ayı</td>
<td>Lizard – kərtənkələ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver – qunduz</td>
<td>Lobster – xərçəng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee –arı</td>
<td>Monkey – meymun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boar – qaban</td>
<td>Mosquito – ağcaqanad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo – camış</td>
<td>Mouse – siçan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly – kapanak</td>
<td>Ostrich – dəvəquşu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camel – dəvə</td>
<td>Owl - bayquş</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat – pişik</td>
<td>Ox – öküz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot – qaşqaldaq</td>
<td>Oyster – ilbiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken – cücə</td>
<td>Parrot – tutuquşu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow – inak</td>
<td>Peacock – tovuzquşu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab – yengəc</td>
<td>Pelican – qutan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane – durna</td>
<td>Penguin – pinqvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow – qarğa</td>
<td>Pig – donuz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer – maral</td>
<td>Pigeon – göyərçin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog – it</td>
<td>Quail – bildırçin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolphin – delfin</td>
<td>Rabbit – dovşan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkey – uzunqulaq</td>
<td>Raccoon – yenot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dove – göyərçin</td>
<td>Rat – siçovul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon - əjdəha</td>
<td>Scorpion - aqrəb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck – ördək</td>
<td>Seal – suiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle – qartal</td>
<td>Shark – akula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant – fil</td>
<td>Sheep – qoyun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk – sığır</td>
<td>Snail – ilbiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falcon – şahin</td>
<td>Snake – ilan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly – milçək</td>
<td>Sparrow – sarça</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox – tülkü</td>
<td>Spider – hörümçək</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog – qurbağa</td>
<td>Squirrel – dalə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giraffe – zürafo</td>
<td>Stoat – sincab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat – keçi</td>
<td>Swallow – qaranquş</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose – qaz</td>
<td>Swan – qu quşu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse - kaklik</td>
<td>Swine – donuz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gull – qağayı</td>
<td>Tiger – palæng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamster – dağ siçanı</td>
<td>Turkey – hindquşu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare – dovşan</td>
<td>Turtle – tsbağa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedgehog – kirpi</td>
<td>Wolf – canavar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen – toyuq</td>
<td>Whale – balina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippo – bergamot</td>
<td>Zebra – zebr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse – at</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The words describing CLOTHES

1. Apron - önlük
2. Boot – çãkmə
3. Belt – çãmar
4. Blouse - kofta
5. Coat - palto
6. Cap - papaq
7. Hat - şlyapa
8. Raincoat - plaş
9. Shorts - şortik
10. Socks - corab
11. Scarf - şarf
12. Shirt – köynək
13. Shoes - ayaqqabı
14. Skirt - yubka
15. Suit - kostyum
16. T-shirt - mayka
17. Tie - qalstuk
18. Tights – uzun corab
19. Trousers – şalvar

The words describing PROFESSIONS

1. Actor - aktyor
2. Actress - aktrisa
3. Accountant - mühasib
4. Architect - memar
5. Artist - rəssam
6. Author – müəllif
7. Barber- dəllək
8. Baker – çőrəkçi
9. Captain - kapitan
10. Cahier - kəsir
11. Cook - aşpaz
12. Customer – müştəri
13. Composer – bastəkar
14. Carpenter – dülər, xarrat
15. Driver - sürücü
16. Dancer – rəqqas
17. Doctor – hakim
18. Dentist – diş hakimi
19. Director – direktor, rejissor
20. Engineer – mühəndis
21. Economist - iqtisadçı
22. Explorer – tədqiqatçı
23. Electrician - elektrik
24. Florist – gül satan
25. Fisherman – balıqçı
26. Fishmonger – balıq satan
27. Guide – baladçı
28. Guard – qözətçi
29. Interpreter – tərcüməçi
30. Instructor – talimətçı
31. Journalist - jurnalist
32. Judge - hakim
33. Jeweler - zərgər
34. Lawyer – hüquqşünas
35. Librarian - kitabxanaçı
36. Manager - müdir
37. Musician – musiqiçi
38. Master - usta
39. Nurse – dayə
40. Pilot - pilot
41. Plumber – su kəmər işçisi
42. Porter - hambal
43. Postman - poçtalyon
44. Potter - dulusçu
45. Poet - şair
46. Painter - rəssam
47. Sailor – donəçı
48. Servant – qulluqçu
49. Shoemaker – pınəçi
50. Sportsman - idmançı
51. Singer – müğənni
52. Scientist - alim
53. Salesman - satici
54. Secretary – katib(ə)
55. Surgeon – cərrəh
56. Trainer – maşçi
57. Teacher – müəllim
58. Tutor – müəllim
59. Translator – tərcüməçi
60. Tailor – dərzi
61. Volunteer - könnüllü
62. Worker – fahla, işçi
63. Waiter – ofisial oğlan
64. Writer – yazıçı
65. Waitress – ofisial qız
## 20. SYNONYMS

| 1. Accept-admit-recieve-qəbul etmək | 42. High-tall-uca |
| 2. Allow-permit-let-icazə vermak | 43. Handsome-smart-yaraşıqlı |
| 3. Amusing-funny-əylançağlı | 44. Incorrect-wrong-sahv |
| 4. Angry-nervous-furious-qəzəblə | 45. Ill-sick-xəstə |
| 5. Answer-reply-cavab vermak | 46. İntelligent-clever-ağlıłı |
| 6. Area-region-saha, ərazı | 47. Laugh-smile-güləmək |
| 8. At once-immediately-dərhal | 49. Learn-study-öyrəncəmək |
| 9. At last-finally-nəhayət | 50. Look after-take care-qayıqışına qalmaq |
| 10. Attractive-charming-cəzbedəci | 51. Lose-miss-ətirmək, qaçırmaq |
| 11. Ache-pain-ağrı | 52. Mend-repair-təmir etmək |
| 12. Attentive-careful-diqqətlə | 53. Own-personal-şaxsi |
| 13. Ancient-old-qədim, köhnə | 54. Offer-suggest-propose-təklif etmək |
| 14. Foolish-mind-stupid-əxmaq | 55. Path-way-yol |
| 16. Big-large-huge-enormous-boyük | 57. Post-send-gəndərmək |
| 17. Boring-dull-dreary-darxədircəi | 58. Put on-wear-gəyinmək |
| 19. Desire-wish-arzulamaq | 60. Right-true-düzgün, doğru |
| 20. Be situated-located-yerləşmək | 61. Relax-rest-istirəhat etmək |
| 22. Begin-start-bəşlamaq | 63. Tasty-delicious-dəldi |
| 23. Buy-get-almaq | 64. Type-sort-kind-nəv |
| 25. Carpet-rug-xalça | 66. Wide-broad-geniş |
| 27. Cheerful-merry-şan | 68. Cold-cool-soyuq |
| 28. Clean-tidy-əmən | 69. Wood-forest-məşə |
| 29. Clever-wise-ağlılı | 70. Work-job-şə |
| 31. Cruel-rude-qəddar, kobud | 72. Sad-gloomy-qəmğin |
21. ANTONYMS

1. Accept-object-etiraz etmak
2. Allow-forbid-qadağan etmak
3. Always-never-heçvaxt
4. Advantage-disadvantage-çatışmazlıq
5. Amusing-boring-darxdrıcı
6. Arrive-leave for-tərk etmak
7. Alive-dead-ölü
8. Back-front-öhn
9. Borrow-lend-borc vermək
10. Build-knock down-sökmək
11. Before-after-sonra
12. Busy-free-bekar
13. Break-mend-tamir etmak
14. Begin-finish-over-bitmak
15. Big-small-kiçik
16. Blunt-sharp-iti
17. Buy-sell-satmaq
18. Calm-nervous-asəbi
19. Cool-warm-isti
20. Cruel-kind-mehrihan
21. Clean-dirty-çirkli
22. Cry-laugh-güləmk
23. Dangerous-safe-təhlükəsiz
24. Delight-sad-qəmən
25. Difficult-easy-asan
26. Diligent-lazy-tənbəl
27. Deep-shallow-dayaz
28. Dull-interesting-maraqlı
29. Full-empty-boş
30. Friend-enemy-düşman
31. Earn-spend-xəcləmək
32. Fast-slow-asta.yavaş
33. Entrance-exit-qışış
34. Forget-remember-xətərləmaq
35. Harmful-useful-faydalı
36. Hard-soft-yəngül
37. High-low-alçaq,yastı
38. Hate-love-sevmək
39. Health-illness-xəstəlik
40. Heavy-light-yəngül
41. İnnocent-guilty-günahkar
42. Laugh-cry-ağlamaq
43. Lock-open-açmaq
44. Long-short-qəsa
45. Married-single-subəy
46. Miss-catch-tutmaq, çatmaq
47. National-foreign-xarici
48. Neat-untidy-səliqəsiz
49. Near-far-uzaq
50. Narrow-wide-ğeniş
51. Old-young-cavan
52. Old-modern-məasir
53. Open-shut-bağlamaq
54. Poor-rich-ğeriniz
55. Thin-thick-qalin
56. Powerful-weak-zaif
57. Pretty-ugly-eybəçər
58. Same-different-müxtəlif
59. Sad-glad-şad
60. Sweet-bitter-acı
61. Simple-complex-mürəkkəb, çətin
62. Top-bottom-aşağı
63. True-wrong-sahv
64. Vacant-full-dolu
65. Weak-strong-ğülə
66. Win-lose-çarəq, uduzmaq
67. Wet-dry-quru
İSTİFAĐƏ EDİLMİŞ ƏDƏBİYYAT

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