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İngilis dilinin qrammatikası

EASY GRAMMAR

Mahir HƏŞİMOV

Bakı, 2019

ÖN SÖZ

Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyinin təsdiq etdiyi proqram və dərsliklər əsasında hazırlanmışdır. Bu vəsait DİM-in (TQDK) keçirdiyi qəbul imtahanlarında iştirak etmək istəyən abituriyent və bakalavrlar, habelə orta məktəb şagirdləri və ingilis dilini fərdi şəkildə öyrənmək istəyənlər üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdur.

Hər mövzuda istifadə edilən nümunələr DİM-nin müxtəlif illərdə keçirdiyi test imtahanlarının əsasında hazırlanmışdır. Bu da imtahan verəcək namizədlərə daha effektiv öyrənmə və testlərlə işləmə bacarığı üçün zəmin yaradır.

Ümidvarıq ki, bu vəsait ingilis dilinə dərinlən yiyələnmək istəyən hər bir kəsə köməklik edəcəkdir.

Əziz oxucular!

Sizə təhsilinizdə və qarşıdan gələn qəbul imtahanlarında uğurlar arzulayır və ən yüksək nəticə əldə etməyinizi diləyirik.

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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. Əksər isimlər sonuna +s artırılmaqla cəmlənir:

A book – books a bird – birds
A chair – chairs an apple – apples

2. s/ss/tch/ch/sh/o/x +es

a box – boxes a bench – benches
a bus – buses a bush – bushes
a glass- glasses a tomato – tomatoes
a potato – potatoes a fox – foxes

- **İstisna:**

A piano – pianos a video – videos
A kilo – kilos a photo – photos
A radio – radios a zoo – zoos

3. **f/fe** → v + es

a shelf – shelves a wife – wives
a loaf – loaves a wolf – wolves
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. **Kökündən dəyişən sözlər:**

Man – men
Woman – women
Foot – feet
Tooth – teeth
Goose – geese
Mouse – mice
Ox – oxen
Person – people
Child – children
Louse – lice

7. **Ancaq cəmdə işlənən sözlər:**

- 7.1 *İki eyni hissədən ibarət olan sözlər*

Trousers shoes
Socks gloves
Tights scales
Glasses scissors
Spectacles shorts

A pair of + ... – bir cüt ...

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

Cəm isimlərdən sonra xəbər həmişə cəmdə olur:

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

7.2 Topluuq 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 tək, həm cəmdə işləmə 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

- Sayılırlar
- Təkdə işləndikdə qarşısında mütləq **a/an** artıqlı işlənir

Qeyd: Əgər söz saitlə tələffüz olunarsa **an**, samitlə tələffüz olunarsa **a** artıqlı işlədilir. Cəmdə və sayılmayan isimlərin qarşısında heç vaxt **a/an** artıqlı işlədilmir:

a car an honest man
an apple a useful book

a unit, a uniform, an hour, a university, an honour

- Cəm şəkilçisi qəbul edirlər

A computer – computers

A phone – phones

Qeyd: Yiyəlik əvəzliyindən sonra heç vaxt artıqlı işlədilmir.

My **a** book his **a** books your **a** bag

2. Uncountable nouns

- Sayılmırlar
- Heç vaxt artıqlı ilə işlədilmir
A bread, ~~a~~ advice, ~~a~~ furniture
- Heç vaxt cəmlənmirlər
breads informations
~~five~~ advice ~~three~~ water

Sayılmayan isimləri saymaq üçün **numerativ sözlərdən** istifadə edilir. Numerativ sözlər sayılan isim olduqları 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

Careful!

Aşağıdakı isimlər **sayılan** isimlərdir:

Impression – təəssürat

Cloud – bulud

Storm – qasırğa

Idea – ideya

Qeyd: Bəzən isim təyin funksiyasında çıxış edir:

furniture

a furniture shop

an expensive furniture shop

expensive furniture shops

expensive furniture

 **Self-Study**

_ useful advice

_ advice

_ useful book

_ blue pen

_ huge building

_ honest man

_ useful books

_ clever children

_ boring films

_ pretty girl

❖ **Possessive (Genitive) Case**

1. + s və ya + s' s's

Singular	Plural
Girl's doll	Girls' doll(s)
Boy's car	Boys' car(s)
Cat's tail	Cats' tails
Man's house	Men's houses
Woman's hat	Women's hats
My son's book	My sons' books

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

3. Soyadın önünə **the** artiklı artırılarda isim cəmlənir və ailə bildirir:

The Browns' home

The Smiths' car

4. – **gilə/gildə** mənasında işlənir:

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 isimlərin yiyəlik halını düzəltmək üçün **of** sözündən istifadə olunur:

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

Attention!

Yiyəlik hal ancaq isim/əvəzlik ilə isim arasında olur. Isimlə fel arasında yiyəlik hal ola **bilməz**:

Tom's going to school
Martin's got an expensive car
Let's go to cinema
Richard's gone to park

Compare:

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

 **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

Water – su	Food - ərzaq	Youth – gənclik
Tea – çay	Furniture – mebel	Mathematics – riyaziyyat
Coffee – kofe	Traffic – nəqliyyat	Physics - fizika
Milk – süd	Baggage – yük	Art – incəsənət
Fruit juice – meyvə şirəsi	Luggage – yük	History – tarix
Beer – pivə	Mail – poçt	Chemistry – kimya
Wine – şərab	Jewelry – zinət/daş-qaş	Economics – iqtisadiyyat
Oil – yağ/benzin	Garbage – zibil	Music – musiqi
Petrol – benzin	Charity - xeyirxahlıq	Education – təhsil
Fuel – yanacaq	Improvement – inkişaf	Politics – siyasət
Blood – qan	Poverty – kasıb təbəqə	Grammar – qrammatika
Glue – kley	Research – araşdırma	Science – elm
Ink – mürəkkəb	Wealth – sərvət, var-dövlət	Literature - ədəbiyyat
Air – hava	Wisdom – müdriklik	Medicine – tibb/dərman
Smoke – tüstü	Advice – məsləhət	Advertising – reklam
Steam – buxar	Freedom – azadlıq	Law – hüquq/qanun
Bread – çörək	Friendship – dostluq	Basketball – basketbol
Butter – yağ	Help – kömək	Football – futbol
Cheese – pendir	Honesty – vicdan	Tennis – tenis
Meat - ət	Information – məlumat	Chess – şahmat
Fruit – meyvə	Knowledge – bilik	Draughts - şahski/dama
Ice – buz	Luck – uğur	Cards – kart oyunu
Gold – qızıl	News – xəbərlər	Athletics – atletika
Silver – gümüş	Peace – sülh	Gymnastics – gimnastika
Iron – dəmir	Power – güc	Billiards – bilyard
Coal – kömür	Progress – inkişaf	Energy – enerji
Glass – şüşə	Time – vaxt	Light – işıq
Wood – taxta	Work – iş	Electricity – elektrik
Paper – kağız	Truth – həqiqət	Darkness – qaranlıq
Wool – yun	Anger - əsəb	Weather – hava
Cotton – pambıq	Calm – sakitlik	Fire – alov/od
Silk – ipək	Disappointment – məyusluq	Lightning – ildırım
Dirt – çirk	Happiness – xoşbəxtlik	Snow – qar
Mud – palçıq	Kindness – mehribanlıq	Frost – şaxta
Sugar – qənd	Love – sevgi	Heat – istilik/hərərət
Salt – duz	Patience – səbr	Rain – yağış
Pepper – istiot	Sadness – qəmçinlik	Money – pul
Corn – qarğıdalı	Pride – fəxr	Development – inkişaf
Wheat – taxıl	Trust – inam	Soap – sabun
Rice – düyü	Hatred – nifrət	Fruit – meyvə
Flour – un	Health – sağlamlıq	Wind – külək
Sand – qum	Sleep – yuxu	Business – biznes
Dust – toz	Stress – stress	Honey – bal
Chalk – təbaşir	Childhood – uşaqlıq dövrü	Hope – ümid
Hair – saç		Permission – icazə

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	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 .

Sözönu + **Object Pronoun**

I bought a gift **for her**
 He went **with us**
 Take it **from them**
 Tom listens **to me**
 I waited **for him** so long

<u>Sözönu – preposition</u>
With – ilə, la ²
To – ya ²
From – dan ²
For - üçün

3. Possessive Pronouns

3.1 İsimli yiyəlik əvəzliləri

Özündən sonra mütləq isim tələb edir.

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

<u>Öz</u> mənasında işlədilir:
I wear my coat
He washes his hands
She brushes her hair
This is my picture
It is not your bag

On + possessive pronoun + own = təkbaşına

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

3.2 İsimsiz yiyəlik əvəzliləri

Özündən sonra heçvaxt isim **işlənmir**

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

Yourselves

Themselves

I can do it myself
I myself can do it
He usually talks to himself

by + reflexive pronoun = təkbaşına

He lives by himself

They live by themselves

Itself öz-özlüyündə mənasını da verir.

- Film **itself** was interesting but I didn't like its music.
- Hotel **itself** is comfortable but its fee is so high.

5. Demonstrative Pronouns

This – these bu – bunlar

That – those o – onlar

So/such elə/belə

The same eyni

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

such a book
such books
such advice

such + adjective+ noun

such a beautiful girl
such beautiful girls
such useful advice
such a useful book
such an honest boy
such honest boys
such useful books

so + adverb/ adjective

so quick
so hard
so slowly

6. Reciprocal pronouns

Each other	Bir-birinə Bir birini	Söhbət iki şəxs və ya əşyadan gedərsə We don't know each other
Each other's (Each other's + noun)	Bir-birinin	They wear each other's shoes
One another	Bir-birinə Bir birini	Söhbət ikidən artıq şəxs və ya əşyadan gedərsə Students help one another in the class
One another's (one another's+ noun)	Bir-birinin	Children use one another's pens

7. Other / another

- Another – başqa bir

Another+tək sayılan isim

Another student

~~another students~~

~~another information~~

I have read this book, give me another one

- Other – başqa, digər

Other+sayılmayan/cəm isim

~~other book~~

other books

other information

I don't know **other** questions

what +other

some + other

~~no+other~~

any + other

What other books would you like to read?

Haqqında danışılan isim müəyyəndirsə the other/ the others işlədilir.

- The others – digərləri, başqaları

The others + ~~noun~~

There are 5 workers in our department. two of them are from France, the others are from Turkey.

8. Some/ any

- Some –bir neçə, bir qədər, bəzi

Some+cəm/sayılmayan isim

~~some book~~

some books

some information

Təsdiq cümlələrində işlədilir:

I watched some films yesterday

Təklif/xahiş mənalığında sual cümləsində işlədilir:

Would you like some coffee?

Could you give me some coffee?

Some of + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the ...} \\ \text{these/those ...} \\ \text{possessive pr.} \\ \text{us, you, them} \end{array} \right. + \text{Xəbər cəm}$

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, hər hansı bir** mənalarında yalnız sual və inkar cümlələrində işlədilir:

Any+cəm/sayılmayan

~~Any book~~
Any books
Any information

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

- Any – **istənilən** mənalarında təsdiq cümlələrində işlədilir:
Any+cəm/sayılmayan/tək sayılan

Any book
Any books
Any information

You can take any book

Somebody – kimsə
Someone – kimsə
Something – nəşə
Somewhere – harasa, hardasa

Bu əvəzlilərdən sonra fel həmişə **təkdə** işlənir.
Someone **is** singing
Something goes wrong

Sual və inkar	təsdiq
Anybody – heç kim	istənilən kəs
Anyone – heçkim	istənilən kəs
Anything – heç nə	istənilən bir şey
Anywhere – heç yer(də)	hara olsa

Bu əvəzlilərdən sonra fel həmişə **təkdə** işlənir.

You can go anywhere
There is no anything on the table
Did anybody call me?

Qeyd:

Any+longer - daha	İnkər və sual cümləsində
Any +more - daha	İnkər və sual cümləsində
No + longer - daha	yalnız təsdiq cümləsində
At + all - ümumiyyətlə	İnkər və sual cümləsində

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

9. Quantifiers

9.1 much/many – çoxlu

much + sayılmayan isim
many +cəm isim

much time	much information
many books	many people

Daha çox inkər və təsdiq cümlələrində 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 cümlələrində 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 tək

The number of people **is/was** nearly 100.

10. Relative Pronouns

Who → that	kim ki
Whom → that	kimə ki/ kimi ki
Whose	kimin 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 boy **whom/that** you met is my friend

- Canlı/cansız isim + whose +isim

The teacher **whose** book you read is my uncle

- Cansız isim +which/that

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 (tək/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 – hamıdan çox
First of all – hər şeydən əvvəl
At + all – qətiyyən İnkər və sual cümləsində

12. Both

both – hər ikisi

both+cəm

both (the) books

~~both book~~

~~both information~~

both of { the ...
these/those ... + Xəbər cəm
possessive pr. ...
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 bağlayıcıdan sonra xəbər həmişə **cəmdə** olur:

Both Tom and Martin **were** there

Both girls and boys **are** ready

13. Either

Either – ikisindən biri
Either+tək 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 tək
possessive pr. ...
us, you, them

Either of the books **is** interesting

Either of these girls **was** pretty

Either ... or ... – ya ... ya da ...

Bu bağlayıcıdan sonra xəbər **or** sözündən sonra gələn sözlə uzlaşır:

Either the boy or girl **is** here

Either the boy or girls **are** here

14. Neither

Neither – heç biri

Neither+tək 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 tək
possessive pr. ...
us, you, them

Neither of those films **is** interesting

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

Bu bağlayıcıdan sonra xəbər **nor** sözündən sonra gələn sözlə uzlaşır:

Neither the boy nor girl **is** here

Neither the boy nor girls **are** here

15. Each / every

Each→ hər/ hər biri (ayrı-ayrılıqda)

Every→ hər/ hər biri (bütünlükdə)

Each + tək sayılan isim

Every+ tək sayılan isim

Each book

~~each books~~

~~each time~~

Every book

~~every books~~

~~every time~~

Bu əvəzlilərdən sonra xəbər **təkdə** olur

I bought two books. Each book **was** interesting

I read every book in the library

each of + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the ...} \\ \text{these/those ...} \\ \text{possessive pr. ...} \\ \text{us, you, them} \end{array} \right. + \text{Xəbər tək}$

Each of the books **was** interesting

Each of my friends **lives** abroad

Every one of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the ...} \\ \text{these/those ...} \\ \text{possessive pr. ...} \\ \text{us, you, them} \end{array} \right. + \text{Xəbər tək}$

Every one of us **is** a student

Every one of these computers **is** expensive

Everybody – hər kəs

Everyone – hər kəs

Everything – hər şey

Everywhere – hər yer(də)

Bu əvəzlilərdən sonra xəbər həmişə **təkdə** olur:

Everybody **wants** to go to the museum

Everybody **was** here

Everything **is** good

16. Negative Pronouns

İnkar əvəzliləri həmişə **təsdiq** və **sual** cümlələrində işlədilir. İnkar cümlələrində **işlənir**.

- No (xeyr, yox, deyil)

No əvəzliyindən sonra heçvaxt artıql işlənir.

There is no book ~~There is no a book~~

- Not (deyil)

Not + a (tək sayılan isim)

There is **not a** book ~~There is not book~~

Not + any (sayılmaya/cəm)

There is **not any** water

There are **not any** books

- None (heç biri/ yox)

None əvəzliyindən sonra isim işlənir.

Is there any milk? – No, there is **none**.

none of + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the ...} \\ \text{these/those ...} \\ \text{possessive pr. ...} \\ \text{us, you, them} \end{array} \right. + \text{Xəbər tək}$

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 əvəzlilərdən sonra xəbər həmişə **təkdə** işlənir:

No one **is** ready for the lesson

Nothing **is** good

No + longer - daha yalnız təsdiq cümləsində

I love you **no longer**

17. Interrogative Pronouns

Who - kim

Whom - kimi/kimə

Whose – kimin

What – nə/hansı

Which – hansı

Where – hara/harada

How – necə

Who, whom, whose əvəzliləri əsasən canlılara aid olur.

Who are you?

Who is he standing there?

Who cümlədə mübtədə olarsa ondan sonra heç bir köməkçi fel gəlmir, xəbər birbaşa işlənir:

Who **wants** to go there?

Who **went** to the shop?

Who əgər cümlədə tamamlıq kimi çıxış edərsə ondan sonra mütləq köməkçi fel gələcək:

Who **did** you see yesterday?

Who **do** you look at?

Whom tamamlıq vəzifəsində çıxış etdiyi üçün ondan sonra mütləq köməkçi fel işlənilir:

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 işlənilir:

Whose book is this?

Whose photo is better?

Whose home is over there?

What əsasən cansızlara aid olur:

What is your name?

What is there on the shelf?

What canlılara aid edilərsə peşə/vəzifə 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 sualına 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 intelligent 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 original.
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 (Sifətin 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 əşyaların eyni keyfiyyətə malik olub-olmadığını göstərmək 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/zərf +enough**

He is clever enough
Tom runs fast enough

2.2 The Comparative degree (Müqayisə dərəcəsi)

Düzəldilməsi

* Təkhəcalı və ya sonu **y** ilə bitən ikihecalı sifətlərin sonuna **-er** artırmaqla düzəlir.

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

*Çoxhecalı sifətlərin müqayisə dərəcəsi **more** vasitəsilə düzəlir.

Expensive-**more** expensive
Dangerous-**more** dangerous
Necessary-**more** necessary

İşlədilməsi

* Şəxs və əşyaları 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

* Əlaməti daha da zəiflətmək və ya gücləndirmək üçün aşağıdakı sözlərdən istifadə edilir

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

* Təkhəcalı və ya sonu **y** ilə bitən ikihecalı sifətlərin üstünlük dərəcəsi **the ***est** vasitəsilə düzəlidir.

Long- the longest	cold- the coldest
Happy- the happiest	big- the biggest
Easy- the easiest	early- the earliest
Cheap- the cheapest	safe- the safest

*Çoxhecalı sifətlərin üstünlük dərəcəsi **the most** vasitəsilə düzəlidir.

Expensive-**the most** expensive
 Dangerous-**the most** dangerous
 Necessary-**the most** necessary

İşlədilməsi

* üstünlük 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

* üstünlük dərəcəsi + vaxt müddəti

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

* üstünlük dərəcəsi + the perfect tense form

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

* üstünlük dərəcəsi + among

Sam is the most diligent teacher among the groups

Irregular Adjectives

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

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 mənalarında işlədilir.

* The Maiden Tower is one of **the oldest** building in Baku

* John is 3 years **older** than me

Elder və **eldest** ailə içində danışıldıqda işlədilir.

My **elder** brother lives abroad
 I am **the eldest** in the family

* **further** (əlavə, sonrakı)

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 **sifət** 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

un- un happy	bədbəxt
il- il legal	qeyri-qanuni
ir- ir regular	qaydasız
im- im possible	qeyri-mümkün
in- in attentive	diqqətsiz

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	ADJ
Jack plays nicely	ADV

It is a bad game	ADJ
He writes badly	ADV

* Aşağıdakı sözlər eyni zamanda həm **sifət**, həm də **zərf** kimi işlədilir.

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

Hardly isə zərfdır və yalnız təsdiqdə işlənərək cümləyə inkarlıq verir.

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

* Aşağıdakı sözlər zərfə oxşasa da **sifətdir**.

Lively	canlı
Lovely	sevimli
Ugly	eybəcər
Lonely	tənha
Silly	axmaq

He is a lovely student
~~He plays lovely~~

*Aşağıdakı sözlər zərfdır.

Here-bura, burada	There-ora, orada
Above-yuxarıda	Below-aşağıda
Always-həmişə	Usually-adətən
Often-tez-tez	Generally-ümumiyyətlə
Sometimes-bəzən	Regularly-müntəzəm
Seldom-hərdən	Never-heçvaxt
Hardly-çətin ki	Ever-nə vaxtsa
Lately-son zamanlarda	yet-hələ
Hardly ever-demək olar ki heçvaxt	

Yet-inkarda, cümlənin sonunda işlənir
 Lately-cümlənin sonunda işlənir
 Never-təsdiqdə, köməkçi feldən sonra işlənir
 Always, Usually köməkçi feldən sonra işlənir

* **Good / well** (yaxşı)

Good **sifət**, well isə **zərfdır**.

Marry is a **good** tutor
 Marry teaches Maths **well**

Degrees of Adverbs (Zərfin dərəcələri)

İşlədilmə xüsusiyyətləri sifətdə olduğu kimidir. Təkhəcalı zərflərin müqayisə dərəcəsi **-er**, üstünlük dərəcəsi **-est** şəkilçisi əlavə etməklə 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**, üstünlük 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

Irregular Adverbs

<i>Posi</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
<i>badly</i>	worse	worst
<i>far</i>	farther/further	farthest/furthest
<i>well</i>	better	best
<i>late</i>	later, latter	latest, last
<i>little</i>	less	least
<i>many</i>	more	most
<i>much</i>	more	most

He knows **better** than Tom
Julia sang **worst** in the competition

* Zərf həm sifəti, həm də özünü təyin edir.

Adverb+adjective
Adverb+adverb

It was **terribly** cold yesterday
Fuad learns English **incredibly** quickly

- Choose the correct variant.
It was getting ... and it was ... cold.
A) Dark, terribly
B) Darkly, terribly
C) Dark, teerible
D) Darker, teerible
E) Darkest, terribly
- We arrived in Baku ...him.
A) The latest
B) Lately than
C) So lately as
D) More later
E) Later than
- My colleague studies ... than the other colleagues.
A) More hard
B) Hard
C) Harder
D) Hardly
E) More hardlier
- Nicky always listens to everybody rather ...
A) More carefully
B) Carefully
C) Most carefully
D) Much more carefully
E) The most carefully
- The film we watched yesterday wasn't ...
A) Interesting enough
B) As well
C) So badly
D) Well enough
E) As good

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 <u>day</u>
on Thursday	on a rainy <u>day</u>
on Friday	on a sunny <u>day</u>
on Saturday	on his birth <u>day</u>
on Sunday	on (the) weekend

1.3 **in**+uzun dövrlər

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 ifadələrlə 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** (ərzində,sonra)

Gələcək zaman cümlələrində işlədilir:

I 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 (dəqiqliklə)
in time - vaxtında (təxminən)

I 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 ... - ... əvvəlində

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 – ilkin 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

on the field

on the right

on the river

on the coast

on television

on the phone

go on strike

on the ground floor

on a hot day

on the page

on the left

on the road

on the way

on the radio

go on a diet

be on fire

on the first floor

on the stage

2. Məkan bildirən in/on/at

2.1 at (hardasa olmaq, yanında, gildə)

at the bus stop at the table

at the station at the window

at the airport at the door

at work at school

at a party at a concert

at a meeting at a lecture

at a match 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 in Maths

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

Compare:

in	at
in the shop	at the shop
in the building	at the building
in	on
in the bottle	on the bottle
in the can	on the can
at	on
at the door	on the door
at the table	on the 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 vasitələrində işlənməsi

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: Artıql və yiyəlik əvəzlilikləri **in/on** sözlərindən sonra işləndiyi halda **by** sözlərindən sonra işlənmir.

2.7 Aşağıdakı ifadələrlə də **on** işlədilir:

on holiday on leave on a trip
on business on a tour on a cruise
on a voyage on vacation on an excursion

on the whole=in general (ümumiyyətlə)
on purpose= on intentionally (qəsdən)

3. İstiqamət bildirən sözləri

3.1 **to** (-ya², -a²)

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

Bir yerdə olduğumuzu bildirmək üçün **been to** işlədilir:

I have **been to** İtaly several times.
Have you ever been to Turkey?

Qeyd: İstiqamət bildirən fəllərlə **home** sözünün qarşısında **to** sözü işlədilmir.

go home **come home**
get home **on the way home**

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** sözü işlədilmir:

enter the room enter the class
enter the university enter the house

3.5 **out of**

into sözünün antonimidir. Bir şeyin içindən kənara, bayıra 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** – ilə (nəqliyyat vasitələri)

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

3.6.2 **by** – tərəfindən

Passive cümlələrdə işlədilir.
This poem was written **by** Nizami

3.6.3 **by** – yanında

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

by=next to=beside=near

3.6.4 **by** – qədər, 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** – ilə (ödəmə mənasında)

- **by cheque**
- **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

Angry	about (nəyəsə)	əsəbi olmaq	
Annoyed		hirsli olmaq	
Angry	with (kiməsə)	əsəbi olmaq	
Annoyed		hirsli olmaq	
Excited	about	Həyəcanlı olmaq	
Worried		Narahat olmaq	
Think		Düşünmək	
Talk		Söhbət etmək	
Speak		Danışmaq	
Sorry		about/for	Üzgün olmaq
Delighted		with	məmnun olmaq
Pleased	məmnun olmaq		
Happy	xoşbəxt olmaq		
Disappointment	məyus olmaq		
Fed up	Bezmək		
Bored	darıxmaq		
Afraid	of	Qorxmaq	
Scared		Qorxutmaq	
Fond		Sevmək	
Proud		Fəxr etmək	
Jealous		Qısqanmaq	
Aware		Xəbərdar olmaq	
Full		Dolmaq	
Take care		Qayğısına qalmaq	
Accuse		Günahlandırmaq	
Consist		İbarət olmaq	
Tired		Yorulmaq	
Sure		əmin olmaq	
good	at	Yaxşı olmaq	
bad		Pis olmaq	
look		Baxmaq	
stare		Gözünü zilləmək	
laugh		Gülmək	
point		İşarə etmək	
shoot		Atəş açmaq	
aim		Məqsədi olmaq	
shout		Qışqırmaq	
Different	from	Fərqli olmaq	
Suffer		Əzab çəkmək	
Protect		qorumaq	
Interested	in	Marqlanmaq	
succeed		Müvəffəq olmaq	
believe		Inanmaq	
Depend	on	Asılı olmaq	
Rely		Etibar etmək	
Insist		Təkid etmək	
Spend		Xərcləmək	
Concentrate		Konsentra olmaq	
Congratulate		Təbrik etmək	

Famous	for	Məşhur olmaq	
Responsible		Məsuliyyətli olmaq	
Wait		Gözləmək	
Search		Axtarmaq	
Leave		Tərk etmək	
Thank		Təşəkkür etmək	
Forgive		Bağışlamaq	
Late		Gecikmək	
Exchange		Dəyişmək	
Rent		Kirayə	
Apologise		Üzr istəmək	
Look		Axtarmaq	
Listen		to	Qulaq asmaq
Write			Yazmaq
Apologise	Üzr istəmək		
Happen	Baş vermək		
Prefer	to	Üstün tutmaq	
Speak		Danışmaq	
Talk		Söhbət etmək	
Married		Evlənmək	
Grateful		Minnətdar olmaq	
Similar		Bənzəmək	
Explain		İzah etmək	

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 – nəzərdən keçirmək
 Look up – lüğətdə söz axtarmaq
 Look forward to – səbrsizliklə gözləmək
 Look out! – Diqqətli ol!
 Look like – bənzəmək
 Look around – ətrafa baxmaq

7. COMPLEX OBJECT

I want to go home.
Mən evə getmək istəyirəm.

I want **him to go** home.
Mən onun evə getməyini istəyirəm.

İsim/obyekt əvəzlik+məsdər=mürəkkəb tamamlıq
Mübtəda+xəbər+M.T+digər üzvlər

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

Mürəkkəb tamamlığın aşağıdakı xüsusiyyətləri var:

1. Məsdər Şəxsə görə dəyişmir.

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

2. Məsdər Zamana görə dəyişmir.

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

3. Məsdər əsas cümlənin xəbərindən asılı olaraq 3 formada dəyişə bilər.

3.1 Bu fellərdən sonra məsdər **to** hissəciksiz işlənəcək.

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

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

3.2 Bu fellərdən sonra məsdər **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 məsdər ya **-ing** ilə ya da **to** hissəciksiz 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 cümlələrdə made/let fellərindən sonra mütləq **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 malik 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 malik 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

Simple Form	Past	Past participle
1. beat	beat	beaten
2. become	became	become
3. begin	began	begun
4. bend	bent	bent
5. bet	bet	bet
6. bite	bit	bitten
7. bleed	bled	bled
8. blow	blew	blown
9. break	broke	broken
10. bring	brought	brought
11. build	built	built
12. buy	bought	bought
13. catch	caught	caught
14. choose	chose	chosen
15. come	came	come
16. cost	cost	cost
17. cut	cut	cut
18. dig	dug	dug
19. do	did	done
20. draw	drew	drawn
21. drink	drank	drunk
22. drive	drove	driven
23. eat	ate	eaten
24. fall	fell	fallen
25. feed	fed	fed
26. feel	felt	felt
27. fight	fought	fought
28. find	found	found
29. fly	flew	flown
30. forget	forgot	forgotten
31. forgive	forgave	forgiven
32. freeze	froze	frozen
33. get	got	gotten
34. give	gave	given
35. go	went	gone
36. hang (up)	hung	hung
37. have	had	had
38. hear	heard	heard
39. hide	hid	hidden
40. hit	hit	hit
41. hold	held	held
42. hurt	hurt	hurt
43. keep	kept	kept
44. know	knew	known
45. lay	laid	laid

simple form	past	past participle
46. lead	led	led
47. leave	left	left
48. lend	lent	lent
49. let	let	let
50. lie (down)	lay	lain
51. light	lit	lit
52. lose	lost	lost
53. make	made	made
54. mean	meant	meant
55. meet	met	met
56. pay	paid	paid
57. put	put	put
58. quit	quit	quit
59. read	read	read
60. ride	rode	ridden
61. ring	rang	rung
62. rise	rose	risen
63. run	ran	run
64. say	said	said
65. see	saw	seen
66. sell	sold	sold
67. send	sent	sent
68. set	set	set
69. shake	shook	shaken
70. shine	shone	shone
71. shoot	shot	shot
72. shut	shut	shut
73. sing	sang	sung
74. sink	sank	sunk
75. sit	sat	sat
76. sleep	slept	slept
77. speak	spoke	spoken
78. spend	spent	spent
79. stand	stood	stood
80. steal	stole	stolen
81. sweep	swept	swept
82. swim	swam	swum
83. take	took	taken
84. teach	taught	taught
85. tell	told	told
86. think	thought	thought
87. throw	threw	thrown
88. understand	understood	understood
89. wake	woke	woken
90. wear	wore	worn
91. win	won	won
92. write	wrote	written

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

- Şəxsə görə dəyişmir
- Sual və inkarı özü ilə düzəlir
- Zamana görə dəyişir: present, past

The Present - CAN

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	can swim	can't swim	Can I swim?
You	can swim	can't swim	Can you swim?
He, she, it	can swim	can't swim	Can he swim?
We	can swim	can't swim	Can we swim?
You	can swim	can't swim	Can you swim?
They	can swim	can't swim	Can they swim?

The Past - COULD

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	could swim	couldn't swim	Could I swim?
You	could swim	couldn't swim	Could you swim?
He, she, it	could swim	couldn't swim	Could he swim?
We	could swim	couldn't swim	Could we swim?
You	could swim	couldn't swim	Could you swim?
They	could swim	couldn't swim	Could they swim?

2. To be able to - bacarmaq, bilmək

- Şəxsə görə dəyişir
- Sual və inkarı **to be** felinin formaları əsasında düzəlir
- Zamana görə dəyişir: present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect

The Present – am/is/are able to

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	am able to swim	am not able to swim	Am I able to swim?
You	are able to swim	aren't able to swim	Are you able to swim?
He, she, it	is able to swim	isn't able to swim	Is he able to swim?
We	are able to swim	aren't able to swim	Are we able to swim?
You	are able to swim	aren't able to swim	Are you able to swim?
They	are able to swim	aren't able to swim	Are they able to swim?

The Past – was/were able to

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	was able to swim	was not able to swim	Was I able to swim?
You	were able to swim	weren't able to swim	Were you able to swim?
He, she, it	was able to swim	was not able to swim	Was he able to swim?
We	were able to swim	weren't able to swim	Were we able to swim?
You	were able to swim	weren't able to swim	Were you able to swim?
They	were able to swim	weren't able to swim	Were they able to swim?

The Future – shall be/will be able to

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	shall be able to swim	shall not be able to swim	Shall I be able to swim?
You	will be able to swim	won't be able to swim	Will you be able to swim?
He,she,it	will be able to swim	won't be able to swim	Will he be able to swim?
We	shall be able to swim	shall not be able to swim	Shall we be able to swim?
You	will be able to swim	won't be able to swim	Will you be able to swim?
They	will be able to swim	won't be able to swim	Will they be able to swim?

The Past Perfect – had been able to

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	had been able to swim	had not been able to swim	Had I been able to swim?
You	had been able to swim	had not been able to swim	Had you been able to swim?
He,she,it	had been able to swim	had not been able to swim	Had he been able to swim?
We	had been able to swim	had not been able to swim	Had we been able to swim?
You	had been able to swim	had not been able to swim	Had you been able to swim?
They	had been able to swim	had not been able to swim	Had they been able to swim?

The Present Perfect – have been/has been able to

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	have been able to swim	have not been able to swim	Have I been able to swim?
You	have been able to swim	have not been able to swim	Have you been able to swim?
He,she,it	has been able to swim	has not been able to swim	Has he been able to swim?
We	have been able to swim	have not been able to swim	Have we been able to swim?
You	have been able to swim	have not been able to swim	Have you been able to swim?
They	have been able to swim	have not been able to swim	Have they been able to swim?

3. May - bilmək,olar

- Şəxsə görə dəyişmir
- Sual və inkarı özü ilə düzəlir
- Zamana görə dəyişir: present, past

The Present - MAY

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	may swim	may not swim	May I swim?
You	may swim	may not swim	May you swim?
He,she,it	may swim	may not swim	May he swim?
We	may swim	may not swim	May we swim?
You	may swim	may not swim	May you swim?
They	may swim	may not swim	May they swim?

The Pasf - MIGHT

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	might swim	might not swim	Might I swim?
You	might swim	might not swim	Might you swim?
He, she, it	might swim	might not swim	Might he swim?
We	might swim	might not swim	Might we swim?
You	might swim	might not swim	Might you swim?
They	might swim	might not swim	Might they swim?

4. Must - -malı²

- Şəxsə görə dəyişmir
- Sual və inkarı özü ilə düzəlir
- Zamana görə dəyişmir:

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	must swim	must not swim	Must I swim?
You	must swim	must not swim	Must you swim?
He, she, it	must swim	must not swim	Must he swim?
We	must swim	must not swim	Must we swim?
You	must swim	must not swim	Must you swim?
They	must swim	must not swim	Must they swim?

5. Have to - -malı²

- Şəxsə görə dəyişir
- Sual və inkarı **to do** felii ilə düzəlir
- Zamana görə dəyişir: present, past, future

The Present – have to/has to

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	have to swim	don't have to swim	Do I have to swim?
You	have to swim	don't have to swim	Do you have to swim?
He, she, it	has to swim	doesn't have to swim	Does he have to swim?
We	have to swim	don't have to swim	Do we have to swim?
You	have to swim	don't have to swim	Do you have to swim?
They	have to swim	don't have to swim	Do they have to swim?

The Past – had to

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	had to swim	didn't have to swim	Did I have to swim?
You	had to swim	didn't have to swim	Did you have to swim?
He, she, it	had to swim	didn't have to swim	Did he have to swim?
We	had to swim	didn't have to swim	Did we have to swim?
You	had to swim	didn't have to swim	Did you have to swim?
They	had to swim	didn't have to swim	Did they have to swim?

The Future – shall/will have to

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	shall have to swim	shall not have to swim	Shall I have to swim?
You	will have to swim	will not have to swim	Will you have to swim?
He,she,it	will have to swim	will not have to swim	Will he have to swim?
We	shall have to swim	shall not have to swim	Shall we have to swim?
You	will have to swim	will not have to swim	Will you have to swim?
They	will have to swim	will not have to swim	Will they have to swim?

6. Should - malı² (gərək ki)

- Şəxsə görə dəyişmir
- Sual və inkarı özü ilə düzəlir
- Zamana görə dəyişmir:

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	should swim	should not swim	Should I swim?
You	should swim	should not swim	Should you swim?
He,she,it	should swim	should not swim	Should he swim?
We	should swim	should not swim	Should we swim?
You	should swim	should not swim	Should you swim?
They	should swim	should not swim	Should they swim?

7. Ought to - malı² (gərək ki)

- Şəxsə görə dəyişmir
- Sual və inkarı özü ilə düzəlir
- Zamana görə dəyişmir:

Şəxs	Təsdiq	Inkar	Sual
I	ought to swim	ought not to swim	Ought I to swim?
You	ought to swim	ought not to swim	Ought you to swim?
He,she,it	ought to swim	ought not to swim	Ought he to swim?
We	ought to swim	ought not to swim	Ought we to swim?
You	ought to swim	ought not to swim	Ought you to swim?
They	ought to swim	ought not to swim	Ought they to swim?

8. Need – ehtiyacı olmaq

- İkili xüsusiyyət daşıyır: həm modal fel, həm də əsas fel kimi işlədilə bilər
- Modal fel kimi ancaq İnkər və sual cümlələrində işlədilir.
- Şəxsə görə dəyişmir
- Zamana görə dəyişmir:

Compare:

As a modal verb	As a main verb
I need not do it	I don't need to do it
You need not do it	You don't need to do it
He need not do it	He doesn't need to do it
We need not do it	We don't need to do it
You need not do it	You don't need to do it
They need not do it	They don't need to do it

Modal fellərin məchul növdə 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:

- Məsdərin **to** hissəciyi atılır
- III şəxsin təkində fel **-s/-es** şəkilçisi qəbul edilir
- Sual və inkarı **do/does (not)** köməkçi feli ilə düzəlir

Şəxs	Təsdiq	İnkər	Sual
I	go	don't go	Do I go?
You	go	don't go	Do you go?
He/She/it	goes	doesn't go	Does he go?
We	go	don't go	Do we go?
You	go	don't go	Do you go?
They	go	don't go	Do they go?

İşlədilməsi:

1. Adi danışiq zamanı davam etməyən hərəkət və prosesləri göstərmək üçün işlədilir.

I go to school.

2. Bu zaman forması sadə faktları, adət, vərdis halını almış tez-tez təkrarlanan hərəkətləri göstərmək üçün işlədilir.

We usually play football in the street.

My father goes to work twice a week.

3. Təbiət reallıqlarını, faktları göstərdikdə işlənilir.

The Earth moves around the Sun.

Water boils at 100⁰ 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.

Generally - ümumiyyətlə

Rarely - nadir hallarda

Regularly - müntəzəm olaraq

Daily - gündəlik

Occasionally – bəzən

Every- We play football **every day**.

Once a day- gündə bir dəfə

Twice a day- gündə iki dəfə

Three times a year-ildə üç dəfə

Four times a month-ayda dörd dəfə

Bu zaman zərflərinə adətən **How often** və ya **How many times** sual sözləri ilə sual verilir.

How many times do you go to school?

I go to school five times a week.

How often do you go to school?

I go to school five times a week.

2. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Düzəldilməsi:

- **Am/is/are +verb+ing**
- Sual və inkarı **am/is/are (not)** köməkçi feli ilə düzəlir

Şəxs	Təsdiq	inkər	Sual
I	am going	am not going	Am I going?
You	are going	aren't going	Are you going?
He/She/it	is going	isn't going	Is he going?
We	are going	aren't going	Are we going?
You	are going	aren't going	Are you going?
They	are going	aren't going	Are they going?

İşlədilməsi:

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

I am going to school now.

2.Bu zaman forması əmr cümlələrindən sonra işlənərək hərəkətin danışılan anda icrasını göstərir

Look! It is snowing.
Quiet! Baby is sleeping.

3.Dialog zamanı.

-Where is your father doing?
-He is watching TV.

Zaman zərfləri:

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 inkarı **have/has (not)** köməkçi feli ilə düzəlidir.

Şəxs	Təsdiq	İnkər	Sual
I	have gone	haven't gone	have I gone?
You	have gone	haven't gone	have you gone?
He/she/ it	has gone	hasn't gone	has he gone?
We	have gone	haven't gone	have we gone?
You	have gone	haven't gone	have you gone?
They	have gone	haven't gone	have they gone?

Zaman zərfləri:

Just- I have **just** done my lessons.

Already- I have **already** done my lessons.

Never (yalnız təsdiq cümlələrində işlənir)-He has **never** gone to the library.

Ever(sual və təsdiq cümlələrində işlənir)- Have you **ever** been to Baku?

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

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

***For** + vaxt müddəti

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

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

***Since** + vaxt

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

I have known him since 2007.
Mən onu 2007-ci ildən bəri tanıyıram.

***Since** + Past Simple

I have worked in this company since he **came** to Baku.

O, Bakıya gələndən bəri, mən bu şirkətdə çalışıram.

4. THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

***Since** + Past Simple

I have been working in this company since he **came** to Baku.

O, Bakıya gələndən bəri, mən bu şirkətdə çalışıram.

Düzəldilməsi:

- **Have/has been+ verb+ ing**
- Sual və inkarı **have/has been(not)** köməkçi feli ilə düzəlir.

Şəxs	Təsdiq	İnkər	Sual
I	Have been working	haven't been working	have I been working?
You	Have been working	haven't been working	have you been working?
He/she/it	has been working	hasn't been working	has he been working?
We	Have been working	haven't been working	have we been working?
You	Have been working	haven't been working	have you been working?
They	Have been working	haven't been working	have they been working?

***For** + vaxt müddəti

For two days- iki gündür ki

For a long time- uzun 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 bəri

Since last month- bu aydan bəri

Since last Saturday- keçən Şənbədən bəri

I have been reading this book **since** last year

Mən bu kitabı keçən ildən bəri oxuyuram

13. PAST TENSE FORM

1. THE PAST SIMPLE

Düzəldilməsi:

- Qaydalı və qaydasız fellərlə düzəlir
- Qaydalı fellərin sonuna **-ed** artırılır
- Sual və inkarı **did (not)** köməkçi felii ilə düzəlir

Şəxs	Təsdiq	İnkâr	Sual
I	went	didn't go	Did I go?
You	went	didn't go	Did you go?
He/She/it	went	didn't go	Did he go?
We	went	didn't go	Did we go?
You	went	didn't go	Did you go?
They	went	didn't go	Did they go?

İşlədilməsi:

1.Keçmişdə bir-birinin ardınca, ardıcıl baş verən hərəkətləri göstərmək üçün işlənir.

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

Zaman zərfləri:

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+1995/2005- 1995-ci ildə/ 2005-ci ildə

in my childhood-mənim uşaqlığımda

Used to

Keçmişdə baş verən, lakin indi davam etməyən hərəkətləri göstərmək üçün istifadə edilir.

Şəxs	Təsdiq	İnkâr	Sual
I	used to go	didn't use to go	Did I use to go?
You	used to go	didn't use to go	Did you use to go?
He/She/it	used to go	didn't use to go	Did he use to go?
We	used to go	didn't use to go	Did we use to go?
You	used to go	didn't use to go	Did you use to go?
They	used to go	didn't use to go	Did they use to go?

2. THE PAST CONTINUOUS

Düzəldilməsi:

- **Was/were+verb+ing**
- Sual və inkarı **was/were (not)** köməkçi felləri ilə düzəlir

Şəxs	Təsdiq	inkar	Sual
I	was going	wasn't going	Was I going?
You	were going	weren't going	Were you going?
He/She/it	was going	wasn't going	Was he going?
We	were going	weren't going	Were we going?
You	were going	weren't going	Were you going?
They	were going	weren't going	Were they going?

İşlədilməsi:

1.Keçmişdə dəqiq vaxtda və ya müəyyən vaxt müddətində hərəkətləri göstərmək üçün işlənir.

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)

At the same time- (eyni vaxtda)

All day- (bütün günü)

Mürəkkəb cümlələrdə:

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**
- Qaydalı fellərin sonuna **–ed** artırılır
- Sual və inkarı **had (not)** köməkçi feli ilə düzəlir.

Şəxs	Təsdiq	İnkâr	Sual
I	had gone	Hadn't gone	Had I gone?
You	had gone	Hadn't gone	Had you gone?
He/she/it	had gone	Hadn't gone	Had he gone?
We	had gone	Hadn't gone	Had we gone?
You	had gone	Hadn't gone	Had you gone?
They	had gone	Hadn't gone	Had they gone?

Zaman zərfləri:

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

Mürəkkəb cümlələrdə:

When+Past simple

When he came, I had done my homework.
O gələndə mən dərslərimi etmişdim.

4. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Düzəldilməsi:

- **Had been+verb+ing**
- Sual və inkarı **had (not) been** köməkçi feli ilə düzəlir.

Şəxs	Təsdiq	İnkâr	Sual
I	had been going	hadn't been going	Had I been going?
You	had been going	hadn't been going	Had you been going?
He/she/it	had been going	hadn't been going	Had he been going?
We	had been going	hadn't been going	Had we been going?
You	had been going	hadn't been going	Had you been going?
They	had been going	hadn't been going	Had they been going?

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

14. FUTURE TENSE FORM

1. THE FUTURE SIMPLE

Düzəldilməsi:

- **shall/will+verb**
- Sual və inkarı **shall/will (not)** köməkçi felləri ilə düzəlir

Şəxs	Təsdiq	İnkər	Sual
I	shall go	shall not go	Shall I go?
You	will go	won't go	Will you go?
He/She/it	will go	won't go	Will he go?
We	shall go	shall not go	Shall we go?
You	will go	won't go	Will you go?
They	will go	won't go	Will they go?

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 cümlələrdə:

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

when (-anda)

When he comes we shall go.

as soon as (kimi)

As soon as we come we will go.

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

if = as long as (əgər)

As long as If he came we should go.

till=until (qədər)

Until he came you would go.

Unless (əgər olmasa)

Unless I studied well, I should fail the exam.

2. THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Düzəldilməsi:

- **Shall/Will be+verb+ing**
- Sual və inkarı **shall be/will (not) be** köməkçi felləri ilə düzəlir

Şəxs	Təsdiq	inkər	Sual
I	shall be going	shall not be going	Shall I be going?
You	will be going	won't be going	Will you be going?
He/She/it	will be going	won't be going	Will he be going?
We	shall be going	shall not be going	Shall we be going?
You	will be going	won't be going	Will you be going?
They	will be going	won't be going	Will they be going?

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 GOİNG TO

The Present

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

Şəxs	Təsdiq	inkar	Sual
I	am going to buy a car	am not going to buy a car	Am I going to buy a car?
You	are going to buy a car	are not going to buy a car	Are you going to buy a car?
He/She/it	is going to buy a car	Is not going to buy a car	Is he going to buy a car?
We	are going to buy a car	are not going to buy a car	Are we going to buy a car?
You	Are going to buy a car	are not going to buy a car	Are you going to buy a car?
They	Are going to buy a car	are not going to buy a car	Are you going to buy a car?

The Past

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

Şəxs	Təsdiq	inkar	Sual
I	was going to buy a car	was not going to buy a car	Was I going to buy a car?
You	were going to buy a car	were not going to buy a car	Were you going to buy a car?
He/She/it	was going to buy a car	was not going to buy a car	Was he going to buy a car?

We	were going to buy a car	were not going to buy a car	Were we going to buy a car?
You	were going to buy a car	were not going to buy a car	Were you going to buy a car?
They	were going to buy a car	were not going to buy a car	Were they going to buy a car?

3. THE FUTURE PERFECT

Düzəldilməsi:

- **Shall have/will have+ Past participle**
- Qaydalı fellərin sonuna **-ed** artırılır
- Sual və inkarı **shall (not) have/will (not) have** köməkçi felləri ilə düzəlidir.

Şəxs	Təsdiq	İnkar	Sual
I	shall have gone	shall not have gone	Shall I have gone?
You	will have gone	will not have gone	Will you have gone?
He/she/it	will have gone	will not have gone	Will he have gone?
We	shall have gone	shall not have gone	Shall we have gone?
You	will have gone	will not have gone	Will you have gone?
They	will have gone	will not have gone	Will they have gone?

Zaman zərfləri:

By 2 o'clock tomorrow- sabah saat ikiyə qədər
By Monday next week- növbəti həftənin bazar ertəsinə kimi

I shall have written the article **by Monday next week.**

Mən növbəti həftənin bazar ertəsinə kimi məqaləni yazmış olacağam.

15. PASSIVE VOICE

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

Aktiv cümlədə Obyekt əvəzliyi Passive formaya çevrilərkən Şəxs əvəzliyi 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 cümlələrinin 4 növü var:

1.General questions- ümumi suallar

Cümləyə ümumən sual verilir.Ümumi sualları düzəltmək üçün köməkçi feilləri(to be/to do/to have) və modal feilləri (to have to-istisna) cümlənin əvvəlinə keçirmək lazımdır.

Azərbaycan dilində bu tip sual cümlələri 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?

*Cümlənin xəbərində iki və daha artıq köməkçi feil olarsa, yalnız 1. Köməkçi feil əvvələ 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. İnkar: No,he doesn't

Fuad can play the piano.
Can Fuad play the piano?
Təsdiq: Yes,he can İnkar:No,he can't

Don't you know me?
Təsdiq:No,I don't İnkar:Yes,I do

Həmcins qısa cavablar nəqli cümlələrdə ifadə edilən fikrə razılıq bildirir.Təsdiq cümlələri so, inkar cümlələri neither ilə düzəlir.

I 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

Cümlənin hər bir üzvünə ayri-ayrılıqda sual verilir. Sual sözləri ilə başlayır.

Sual sözü+ümumi sual forması

Fuad came **yesterday**.

When did Fuad come? ~~When Fuad come?~~

Who/What sual sözləri mübtədə vəzifəsində çıxış edir.Heç vaxt Do/does/did işlənir.

Xəbər 3. Şəxs təkdə işlənir.

We go to school.- Who goes to school?

~~Who go to school?~~

~~Who does go to school?~~

We are student.- Who is a student?

~~Who are student?~~

Tamamlıq vəzifəsində çıxış etdikdə do/does/did işlənir.

Müqayisə

Mübtədə	Tamamlıq
Who saw Farid?	Who did Farid see?
Fəridi kim gördü?	Fərid kimi gördü?

Who/What/Which/Where ilə düzələn sual cümlələrində sözönləri adətən cümlənin sonuna keçir.

I want you speak to Gunel.- Who do you want to speak **to**?

I am **from** Azerbaijan.- Where are you **from**?

What/Which isimlə yanaşı işlənərək 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 sözdündən sonra isim işlənir.

What else do you want?

Which+noun

Which doctor did you see?

Which train did you catch?

How sifət və zərflə yanaşı işlənərək mürəkkəb sual sözləri formalaşdırır.

How+adj/adv

How tall....?

How big....?

How old....?

How far....?

How often....?

How long....?

How much....?(sayılmayan isimlər)

How many....?(sayılan-cəm isimlərlə)

How tall are you? I am 1.70

How long does it take....?

....nə qədər vaxta başa gələr?/....nə qədər vaxt aparar?

1.How long does it take to go there by car?

Maşınla ora getmək nə qədər vaxta başa gələr?

2.It takes about 10 minutes to go there by car.

Maşınla ora getmək təxminən 10 dəqiqəyə başa gələr.

3.How long will it take to learn English for me?

İngilis dilini öyrənmək mənə nə qədər 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 qədər vaxta başa gəldi?

6.It took Fuad 6 month to learn English.

Fuad ingilis dilini öyrənmək 6 aya başa gəldi.

Mürəkkəb sual cümlələri:

Mürəkkəb sual cümlələri 2 və daha artıq sual cümlələrinin birləşməsi nəticəsində yaranır.

Lakin nəzərə almaq lazımdır ki, bu cümlələrdən yalnız biri sual strukturuna malik olur,digər cümlələrin söz sırası isə adi nəqli cümlələrdə olduğu kimi olur.

Xüsusi sual+Ümumi sual

1.Do you know?+Who is he?=Do you know who he is?

~~Do you know,who is he?~~

2.Can you tell me?+How old is your sister?=
Can you tell me how old your sister is?

~~Can you tell me,how old is your sister?~~

Ümumi sual+Ümumi sual

2 və daha artıq ümumi sual cümlələrinin birləşməsindən əməllə gələn mürəkkəb ümumi sual cümlələrində isə cümlələr arasında **if/whether** bağlayıcıları işlənir və tərcümə edilmir.

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

Ayırıcı suallarda cümlə 2 hissədən ibarət olur.1. hissə nəqli cümlə formasında, 2. hissə ümumi sual formasında olur.Əgər 1. hissə təsdiqdə olarsa, 2. hissə inkarda olur və ya əksinə.

1.You live in Baku, don't you?

Sən bakıda yaşayırsan,elə deyilmi?

~~You live in Baku,do you?~~

2.You are not a student, are you ?

Sən tələbə deyilsən, elə deyilmi?

~~You are not a student,are not you?~~

3.You can do it, can't you?

4.We have to go, don't we?

*Ayırıcı suallarda aşağıdakı əvəzliliklərin dəyişilmələrinə diqqət yetirmək lazımdır.

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 one/nobody—they

Everybody took the test, didn't they?

3. everything/something/nothing—it

Everything is OK, isn't it?

4. Birinci şəxsın təkındə **am** formasının yerinə adətən **are** yazılır.

I am a pupil, aren't I?

4. Alternative questions

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

Do you in the village **or** in the city?

Sən şəhərdə yaşayırsan yoxsa kənddə?

Note:

Positive	Negative
I go	I don't go
So does he	Neither does he
He does too	He doesn't either
But he doesn't	But he does
He is a student	He isn't a student
So am I	Neither am I
I am too	I amn't either
But I amn't	But I am
You have to go	You don't have to go
So do we	Neither do we
We do too	We don't either
But we don't	But we do

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.

In spite of, despite of-baxmayaraq **In spite of,despite of+isim/əvəzlik/gerund**

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

2.**like/as** **like(kimi)+isim/əvəzlik**

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

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

As(kimi)+mübtəda+xəbər

O, bunu 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-ərzində,-arkən²**

During+isim
O, film ərzində 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 mənasında həmişə təsdiq cümlələrində, sonda işlənir.

I want to go there too.

Either bağlayıcısı həmçinin,-da² mənasında həmişə inkar cümlələrində, sonda işlənir.
I don't want to go there either.

Also bağlayıcısı həmçinin,-da² mənasında cümlənin ortasında işlənir
I also want to go there

5.**hardly-demək olarki,çətinliklə**

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

Bəzi bağlayıcılar:

As if/as though	guya/elə bil ki
Even	hətta
As soon as	kimi
After/Then	sonra
Before	əvvəl
Whenever	nəvaxt olur olsun
Whichever	hər hansı
Whoever	hər kim
However	bununla belə
Not only....but also	nəinki....hətta
So	belə ki/ona görə
So that	ona görə ki
Anyway	hərhalda
By the way	yeri gəlmişkən
By the time	o vaxta kimi
For	üçün/görə
But	amma/ancaq/lakin
And	və/bəs
That	ki
Since	bəri/-dan ²
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 və hərəkəti 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 – dəqiqə
Hour – saat
Day – gün
Week – həftə
Fortnight – yarım ay (iki həftə)
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

Often – tez-tez

Never – heç vaxt
Seldom – hərdən
Rarely – nadir hallarda
Sometimes – bəzən
Usually – adətən
Generally – ümumiyyətlə
Yet – hələ
Still – hələ də
Night – axşam
Midnight- gecə yarısı
Noon – günorta
Dawn – səhər tezdən

Colors

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

Figures

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

Fruit

Apple – alma
Apricot - ərik
Avocado – avocado
Banana – banan
Blackcurrant – qaraqarağat
Blackberry – böyütkən
Blueberry – göyəm
Cherry – giləs
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 – lobya
Beetroot – çuğundur
Cabbage – kələm
Carrot – kök
Celery – kərəviz
Coriander – keşniş
Corn - qarğıdalı
Cucumber – xiyar
Eggplant – badımcan
Fennel – şüyüd
Garlic – sarımsaq
Mushroom – göbələk
Onion – soğqan
Peas – noxud
Pepper – istiot
Potato – kartof
Pumpkin – balqabaq
Radish – turp
Squash – kudu
Tomato – pomidor

Animals & birds

Ant – qarışqa	Jaguar – yaquar
Antelope – antilop	Kangaroo – kenquru
Bat – yarasa	Lion – şir
Bear – ayı	Lizard – kərtənkələ
Beaver – qunduz	Lobster – xərçəng
Bee –arı	Monkey – meymun
Boar – qaban	Mosquito – ağcaqanad
Buffalo – camış	Mouse – siçan
Butterfly – kəpənək	Ostrich – dəvəquşu
Camel – dəvə	Owl - bayquş
Cat – pişik	Ox – öküz
Coot – qaşqaldaq	Oyster – ilbiz
Chicken – cücə	Parrot – tutuquşu
Cow – inək	Peacock – tovuzquşu
Crab – yengəc	Pelican – qutan
Crane – durna	Penguin – pinqvin
Crow – qarğa	Pig – donuz
Deer – maral	Pigeon – göyərçin
Dog – it	Quail – bildirçin
Dolphin – delfin	Rabbit – dovşan
Donkey – uzunqulaq	Raccoon – yenot
Dove – göyərçin	Rat – siçovul
Dragon - əjdəha	Scorpion - əqrəb
Duck – ördək	Seal – suiti
Eagle – qartal	Shark – akula
Elephant – fil	Sheep – qoyun
Elk – sığır	Snail – ilbiz
Falcon – şahin	Snake – ilan
Fly – milçək	Sparrow – sərçə
Fox – tülkü	Spider – hörümçək
Frog – qurbağa	Squirrel – dələ
Giraffe – zürafə	Stoat – sincab
Goat – keçi	Swallow – qaranquş
Goose – qaz	Swan – qu quşu
Grouse - kəklik	Swine – donuz
Gull – qağayı	Tiger – pələng
Hamster – dağ siçanı	Turkey – hindquşu
Hare – dovşan	Turtle – tısbağa
Hedgehog – kirpi	Wolf – canavar
Hen – toyuq	Whale – balina
Hippo – bergamot	Zebra – zebr
Horse – at	

The words describing **CLOTHES**

1. Apron - önlük
2. Boot – çəkmə
3. Belt – kəmər
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 – çörəkçi
9. Captain - kapitan
10. Cahier - kassir
11. Cook - aşpaz
12. Customer – müştəri
13. Composer – bəstəkar
14. Carpenter – dülgər, xarrat
15. Driver - sürücü
16. Dancer – rəqqas
17. Doctor – həkim
18. Dentist – diş həkimi
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 – bələdçi
28. Guard – gözətçi
29. Interpreter – tərcüməçi
30. Instructor – təlimatçı
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 – dənizçi
48. Servant – qulluqçu
49. Shoemaker – pinəçi
50. Sportsman - idmançı
51. Singer – müğənni
52. Scientist - alim
53. Salesman - satıcı
54. Secretary – katib(ə)
55. Surgeon – cərrah
56. Trainer – məşqçi
57. Teacher – müəllim
58. Tutor – müəllim
59. Translator – tərcüməçi
60. Tailor – dərzi
61. Volunteer - könüllü
62. Worker – fəhlə, işçi
63. Waiter – ofisiyant oğlan
64. Writer – yazıçı
65. Waitress – ofisiyant qız

20. SYNONYMS

1. Accept-admit-recvieve-qəbul etmək
2. Allow-permit-let-icazə vermək
3. Amusing-funny-əyləncəli
4. Angry-nervous-furious-qəzəbli
5. Answer-reply-cavab vermək
6. Area-region-sahə, ərazi
7. Arrive-reach-get to-çatmaq
8. At once-immediately-dərhal
9. At last-finally-nəhayət
10. Attractive-charming-cəzbedici
11. Ache-pain-ağrı
12. Attentive-careful-diqqətli
13. Ancient-old-qədim, köhnə
14. Foolish-mind-stupid-axmaq
15. Awful-terrible-başıboş
16. Big-large-huge-enormous-böyük
17. Boring-dull-dreary-darıxdırıcı
18. Bank-shore-coast-sahil
19. Desire-wish-arzulamaq
20. Be situated-be located-yerləşmək
21. Beautiful-nice-pretty-qəşəng
22. Begin-start-başlamaq
23. Buy-get-almaq
24. Calm-quiet-sakit
25. Carpet-rug-xalça
26. Castle-tower-qala
27. Cheerful-merry-şən
28. Clean-tidy-təmiz
29. Clever-wise-ağıllı
30. Comfortable-convenient-cozy-rahat
31. Cruel-rude-qəddar, kobud
32. Different-various-müxtəlif
33. Diligent-hardworking-çalışqan
34. Difficult-hard-çətin
35. Export-sell-satmaq
36. Famous-popular-well-known-məşhur
37. Fast-quick-rapid-cəld
38. Gather-collect-toplamaq, yığmaq
39. Gift-present-hədiyyə
40. Hate-dislike-nifrət etmək
41. Hop-jump-tullanmaq
42. High-tall-uca
43. Handsome-smart-yarışıqlı
44. Incorrect-wrong-səhv
45. İll-sick-xəstə
46. İntelligent-clever-ağıllı
47. Laugh-smile-gülmək
48. Journey-trip-səyahət
49. Learn-study-öyrənmək
50. Look after-take care-qayğısına qalmaq
51. Lose-miss-itirmək, qaçıрмаq
52. Mend-repair-təmir etmək
53. Own-personal-şəxsi
54. Offer-suggest-propose-təklif etmək
55. Path-way-yol
56. Strong-powerful-güclü
57. Post-send-göndərmək
58. Put on-wear-geyinmək
59. Rich-wealthy-varlı
60. Right-true-düzgün, doğru
61. Relax-rest-istirahət etmək
62. Serious-strict-ciddi
63. Tasty-delicious-dadlı
64. Type-sort-kind-növ
65. Necessary-imporant- vacib
66. Wide-broad-geniş
67. Warm-hot-isti
68. Cold-cool-soyuq
69. Wood-forest-meşə
70. Work-job-iş
71. Stout-fat-plump-şişman, kök
72. Sad-gloomy-qəmgin

21. ANTONYMS

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

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