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Учреждение образования «Витебский государственный  
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Кафедра мировых языков

# THE VERB (IşLIK)

*Методические рекомендации*

Витебск  
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Данные методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Русский язык и литература. Иностранный язык (английский)». Цель издания – развитие языковых навыков по теме «Глагол» у туркменских студентов. Оно может быть использовано для самостоятельной работы студентов, а также оказаться полезным лицам, желающим совершенствовать свои знания в английском языке (например, магистрантам, аспирантам и др.).

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное издание предназначено для студентов 1–2 курсов филологического факультета специальности «Русский язык и литература. Иностранный язык (английский)» дневной формы обучения и может быть использовано на занятиях по курсу иностранного языка (английского) при работе над темой «Глагол».

Целью данного учебного издания является оказание реальной помощи указанной выше категории студентов в освоении материала, выработке языковых навыков и умений владения английским языком по сложной с лингвистической точки зрения теме и в организации самостоятельного изучения тематики, предусмотренной программой.

В основе методических рекомендаций лежат принципы коммуникативной направленности, посильности, наглядности, постепенного нарастания трудностей, сочетания языковых тренировок с грамматической практикой. Каждое упражнение имеет образец выполнения. Упражнения разработаны с учетом наиболее часто встречаемых трудностей изучаемого материала и направлены на предотвращение типичных грамматических ошибок.

Методические рекомендации составлены в соответствии с программными требованиями и состоят из 5 частей: “The Present Simple and The Present Continuous”, “The Past Simple and The Past Continuous”, “The Present Perfect and The Present Perfect Continuous”, “The Past Perfect and The Past Perfect Continuous”, “Future Tenses”.

Методика работы над грамматическим материалом предусматривает: 1) изучение систематизированного в таблицах материала; 2) анализ грамматических структур и речевых образцов; 3) выполнение тренировочных упражнений на дифференциацию, имитацию, подстановку и трансформацию.

При составлении данных методических рекомендаций были использованы материалы современных английских изданий, изданий ведущих белорусских вузов.

Системное и методически грамотное изложение материала позволит использовать данное учебное издание как для аудиторной работы под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

# ALL TENSES OF ENGLISH VERBS

## İNLIS DİLİNİŇ İŞLİKLERİNİŇ ÄHLİ ZAMANLARY

### 1. THE ACTIVE VOICE

In the active voice subject does the action. The active voice is used more than the passive voice. The usual structure for an active sentence is:

**SUBJECT + PREDICATE (verb) + OBJECT**

### 2. İŞLİGİŇ DÜÝP DEREJESI

*İşligiň düýp derejesinde, gymyldy- hereketi ýerine ýetirýän – eýe bolp durýar. İşligiň düýp derejesi gaýdym derejesinden has köp ulanylýar. Adaty gurluşy:*

**EÝE + HABAR (işlik) + DOLDURGYÇ**

### THE ENGLISH VERB TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE

#### İNLIS DİLİNDÄKI İŞLİK ZAMANLARYNYŇ DÜÝP DEREJESİNDE ULANYLYŞY

### SECTION I

#### 1-NJI BÖLÜM

### THE PRESENT SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

#### ÝÖNEKEÝ HÄZIRKI ZAMAN WE HÄZIRKI DOWAMLY ZAMAN.

#### The Present Simple

#### Ýönekeý häzirki zaman

#### Formation

#### Gurluşy

The Present Simple is formed from the infinitive without the particle **to**. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (HE/SHE/IT) we add **-s (-es/ies)** to the verb. In the interrogative and negative sentences the auxiliary **do/does** is used.

*Ýönekeý häzirki zaman, işligiň nämälim galybyndan, ýöne to ownuk böleksiz ýasalýar. (ýagny, işligiň soňundaky -mak, -meksiz).*

*Olluk ýöňkemesinde (ol gyz, ol oglan, ol zat) işligiň soňuna -s goşulmasy goşulýar. Sorag we ýokluk sözlemlerde kömekçi işlikleri (do/does) ulanylýar.*

Affirmative		Negative			Interrogative		
I	work	I	do	not	Do	I	work?
You		you	(don't)	work		You	
He		He				he	
She	works	She	does not			she	
It		It	(doesn't)		Does	It	
We	work	We	do not		Do	we	
You		You				you	
They		They				they	

The verb “**to be**” forms the Present Simple in the interrogative, negative sentences without the auxiliary ‘do’.

*Ýönekeý häzirki zamanyň ýokluk we sorag sözlemlerinde ‘to be’ (bar bolmak) işligi geleninde, do/does kömekçi işlikleri ulanylmaýar.*

**Спряжение глагола to be.  
‘to be’ işliginiň ýöňkemedede üýtgedilişi.**

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
I am	I was	I shall be
You are	You were	You will be
He She is It	He She was It	He will be She will be It will be
We are	We were	We shall be
You are	You were	You will be
They are	They were	They will be

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am a student	I am not a student	Am I a student?
You are a student	You are not a student	Are you a student?
He/she is a student	He/she is not a student	Is he/she a student?
It is a computer	It is not a computer	Is it a computer?
We/you/they are students	We/you/they are not students	Are we/you/they students?

**Note:** in the present simple we can’t use action or stative verbs with the verb ‘to be’ (am, is, are)

**For example:** I am a student. I study at University.

Not I am study; because **study** is an action verb so we don’t use it with the verb to be.

**Bellik:** ýönekeý häzirki zamanynda biz hereketi ýa-da hal-ýagdaýy aňladýan işlikleri bilen ‘to be’ (bar bolmak) işligini bir sözlemde getirip bilmeyäris.

Ýokarda getirilen sözlemleriň birinjisinde (Men talyp) hereketi aňladýan işlik bolmanlygy sebäpli, biz ‘to be’ işligini, ýagny( am, is, are) getirdik. Ikinji sözlemde bolsa, okamak (study) işligi hereket aňladýanlygy sebäpli biz “to be” işligini ulanmadyk.

Sentences with construction **there is/are** claim the presence or absence of any item (s) under certain conditions (at a given location, at a given time, etc.). They are translated into Russian by sentences beginning with the circumstances. The verb **to be** in construction can be used in different temporary forms.

There are different books on the shelf.  
 There were many mistakes in your dictation.  
 There will be a meeting after classes.

In questions, the components of the **there is** construct are swapped: Is there a newspaper on the desk? – Yes, there is.

*‘There is’ we ‘there are’ bar bolan sözlemler, belli bir ýerde ýa-da wagtda bir zadyň bardygyny ýa- da ýokdygyny aňladýar. Türkmen dilinde sözlem yzdan terjime edilip başlanýar. There + (to be) dürli zamanlarda ulanylýar.*

**There are** different books on the shelf. (Tekjede dürli kitaplar bar). Is/are= häzirki zaman.

**There were** many mistakes in your dictation. (Seniň diktantyňda köp ýalňyşlar bardy). was/were= dy/di. Öten zaman.

**There will be** a meeting after classes. ( Derslerden soňra ýygnaç bolar). Will be= ar/er ýa-da jak/jek. Geljek zaman.



#### Спряжение глагола to have (иметь)

*‘To have’ (bar bolmak (degişlilik)) işliginiň ýöňkemedede üýtgedilişi.*

Present	Past	Future
I have	I	I shall
You have	You	You will
He	He	He will
She has	She had	She will have
It	It	It will
We have	We	We shall
You have	You	You will
They have	They	They will

## SPELLING RULES OF THE 3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON SINGULAR FORM OLLUK YÖNKEMESINDÄKI IŞLIKLERİN DÜRS ÝAZUW DÜZGÜNI

- According to the general rule the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular is formed with the help of the ending –s: **works, drives, plays, runs.**
- Umumy kada laýyklykda, olluk ýönkemesi işligiň yzyna –s goşulmasynyň goşulmagy bilen ýasalýar: **works, drives, plays, runs.**
- Verbs ending in –o or in –g, –s, –x, –ch, –sh take –es: **does, goes, misses, mixes, catches, finishes, manage**
- –oýa-da –g, –s, –x, –ch, –sh harplary bilen tamamlanan işliklere –es goşulmasy goşulýar: **does, goes, misses, mixes, catches, finishes, manages.**
- If there is a consonant before the ending –y, this letter is omitted and added –ies: **study-studies, fly-flies, try-tries.**  
But if there is a vowel before the ending –y, we only add –s:  
**play-plays, stay-stays, say-says.**
- Egerde –y harpynyň önündäki harp çekimsiz bolsa, onda y harpy düşürilip, –ies goşulmasy goşulýar: **study-studies, fly-flies, try-tries.** Ýöne –y harpynyň önündäki çekimli bolsa, onda diňe –s goşulýar: **play-plays, stay-stays, say-says.**

KEY WORDS OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE	ÝÖNEKEÝ HÄZIRKI ZAMANYNYŇ AÇAR SÖZLERI
<i>Always</i>	<i>Hemişe</i>
<i>Usually</i>	<i>Adatça</i>
<i>Frequently</i>	<i>Ýygy-ýygydan</i>
<i>Often</i>	<i>Köplenç</i>
<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Käwagt</i>
<i>Occasionally</i>	<i>Kämahal, käýarym</i>
<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Seýrek</i>
<i>Hardly ever</i>	<i>Has seýrek</i>
<i>Never</i>	<i>Hiç haçan</i>
<i>Normally</i>	<i>Adatça</i>
<i>Generally</i>	<i>Düzgün boýunça</i>
<i>Every + noun (every day, every week, every year)</i>	<i>Her + at (her gün, her hepde, her ýyl)</i>
<i>On + days of the week (on Mondays, on Fridays)</i>	<i>On + hepdäniň günleri (Duşenbe günleri, Anna günleri)</i>
<i>Twice a week</i> <i>Once a month</i>	<i>Hepdede iki gezek</i> <i>Aýda bir gezek</i>

### MAIN USES OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE ÝÖNEKEÝ HÄZIRKI ZAMANYNYŇ ESASY ULANYLYAN ÝERLERI

#### 1. Regular activities and events. Habitual or repeated actions.

*They always go out on Sundays.*

*I always get up at 7 o'clock*



**\*Adaty iş ýa- da waka. Gündeki endik boýunça gaýtalanýan hereket. Hemişe edilýän şol bir zatlar, adaty ýagdaýlar (edil häzir däl).**

*Olar her ýekşenbe günleri gezelenje gidýärler.*

*Men hemişe sagat 7-de turýaryn.*

**2. Habits, hobbies, customs, opinions, facts.**

*As a hobby, I like make paper airliners. (hobby)*

*She often cries at sad films. (habit)*

*Turkmen girls wear long dresses with embroideries. (custom)*

*I think he is a very clever boy. (opinion)*

*The earth goes round the Sun. (fact)*

**\* Endikler, gyzyklanmalar, döp- dessurlar, pikirler, ylmy ýa--da adaty hakykatlar.**

*Gyzyklanma hökmünde men kagyzdan uçar ýasamagygowy görýärim. (gyzyklanma)*

*Ol köplenç gynançly kino göreňde aglaýar. (endik)*

*Türkmen gyzlary uzyn ýakaly köýnek geýýärler. (döp)*

*Meniň pikirimçe ol örän akyllý oglan. (pikir)*

*Ýer Günüň daşyndan aýlanýar. (ylmy hakykat)*

**3. Time-tables and working hours (there can be connection with the future).**

*Now it is 2 p.m. and the train leaves at 5 p.m. ( in this sentence we see that the train will leave at 5p.m but we use it in the present simple because trains go by a time-table).*

*We have 4 lessons tomorrow.*

*The shop opens at 9 a.m and closes at 8 p.m*

**\* Tertipnama, raspisaniye ýa-daiş wagtlary (geljek zamany bilen baglanyşyk bolup biler ).**

*Häzir sagat gündiz 2 we otly gündiz 5-de ugraýar. (bu sözlemde, otlynyň geljek zamanda ugramalydygyny habar berýäris, emma ýönekeý häzirki zamany ulanýarys, sebäbi otlylar tertipnamalar arkaly hereket edýärler).*

*Biziň ertir 4 sapagymyz bar. ( bu sözlemde hem ertir bardygyny aýdýarys, ýagny geljek zamany suratlandyryarys, ýöne tertipnama bolanlygy üçin häzirki zamany ulanýarys ).*

*Dükán irden 9-da açylyar we agşam 8-de ýapylyar.*

**PRACTICE  
TEJRIBEDE BARLA**

**Ex. 1. Complete what Mergen says about himself . Use am, is or are.**

My name (1) ... Mergen. I (2) ... on the left in the picture. I (3) ... 23 years old and I (4) ... in the third course. My birthday (5) ... on the first of January. I (6) ... from Turkmenistan. I (7) ... Turkmen. My phone number (8) ... 235-456-789. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names (10) ... Shemshat and Guvanch. Shemshat (11) ... 16 years old and Guvanch (12) ... only three. I've also got a dog. His name (13) ... Alabay. He (14) ... on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) ... a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) ... a teacher. He works at school. We (17) ... all friendly in our family.

**Ex. 2. Complete with 'to be' verbs.**

1. Myrat ... thirteen now. 2. «... you English? «No, I ... . 3. Her name ... Maya. 4. «... Oraz a good friend?» «Yes, he ... ». 5. ... these men doctors? 6. «You ... from Turkmenistan, ... you?» «Yes, that ... right». 7. There ... a nice lake in the forest. Let's go! 8. There ... no more questions, ... there?

**Ex. 3. Write the verbs in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular.**

1. Water (boil) **boils** at 100<sup>0</sup> C. 2. Hot air (rise) ... . 3. My brother (study) ... at University. 4. She often (carry) ... heavy bags. 5. She never (worry) ... about anything. 6. Maral seldom

(eat) ... meat. 7. Geldi always (try) ... to cheer me up. 8. She often (cry) ... at sad films. 9. He never (lose) ... things. 10. I think Meret often (lie) ... to his mother. 11. The film (start) ... every night at 8 p.m. 12. The chairman (declare) ... the meeting open.

**Ex. 4. Underline or circle the correct present simple verb form in each sentence.**

1. My family go / goes on holiday in the summer.
2. I often eat / eats dinner at my friend's house.
3. Nadirado / does her homework in the evening.
4. They play / plays badminton every afternoon.
5. Geldi seldom listen / listens to me.
6. My brother never watch / watches television.
7. He never finish / finishes his homework on time.
8. Myahri sweep / sweeps the floor twice a week.
9. My dog bark / barks at night.
10. You listen / listens to the radio every morning.
11. Serdar and Ali go / goes to the swimming pool every week.
12. I never feed / feeds my cat.
13. My parents live / lives in Ashgabad.
14. We eat / eats eggs for breakfast.
15. She take / takes a shower every morning.

**Ex. 5. Complete the present simple affirmative and negative sentences with the verbs in brackets.**

1. Myrat ... (not play) football. He likes to ... (play) computer games.
2. Fish ... (not fly). They ... (swim).
3. I ... (wash) the dishes, but I ... (not put) them away.
4. They ... (not clean) the kitchen, before they ... (eat) dinner.
5. Dovlet ... (try) to be a good boy, but he ... (not behave) well.
6. Sayara ... (brush) her hair every morning, before she ... (go) to school.
7. I ... (not catch) a cold in the summer, but I often ... (catch) a cold in the winter.
8. The sun ... (not rise) in the west. It ... (rise) in the east.
9. Suray ... (not sit) in the sun. She rarely ... (go) to the beach.
10. A spider ... (not have) wings. A bird ... (have) wings.

**Ex. 6. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.**

1. There is a good film on TV tonight.
2. There are a lot of people at the party.
3. There are many magnificent monuments in our city.
4. There is a bus stop near our house.
5. There is a light in my bedroom.
6. There is a postman at the door.
7. There are a lot of interesting exhibits in our museum.
8. There is a dog in our garden.
9. There are 12 students in our group.
10. There are so many interesting novels in our library.

**Ex. 7. Rewrite the sentences using there is, there are.**

1. They have a lot of English books in their library.
2. They have a villa near the beach.
3. Our city has many theatres.
4. He has some pencils in his bag.
5. The family has only one child.
6. Every week has seven days.
7. We have a beautiful picture on the wall.
8. She has some mistakes in her dictation.
9. They have some cherry trees in their garden.
10. She has many cats in the house.
11. Our house has no lift.

**Ex. 8. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.**

1. I have a new car.
2. They have a nice apartment.
3. Do you have any spare pencils?
4. Do you have today's newspaper?
5. She has ten dresses.
6. He has plenty of money.
7. He has long black hair.
8. How many sisters do you have?
9. They have three sons.
10. We have a very good butcher.
11. I have a good accountant.

**Ex. 9. Rewrite the following present simple sentences, adding the adverb of frequency.**

1. We are at home on Sunday. (often) 2. I'm not busy on Monday. (usually) 3. The cleaner works here. (five days a week) 4. My parents visit me. (once a month) 5. They are happy to have guests. (always) 6. We have bacon for breakfast. (sometimes) 7. Birds build their nests on this roof. (every summer) 8. They sing very loudly. (generally) 9. Serdar is late for school. (rarely) 10. Bike has lunch before one o'clock. (seldom)

**Ex. 10. Where do we place adverbs of frequency in a sentence?**

Sentence with the verb to be:

Sentences with one main verb:

Negative sentences:

Interrogative sentences

**Ex. 11. Put the verbs in the present form.**

*go, like, love, watch, read, like, walk, come, do, watch*

My name's Polat. In the evening I usually (1) ... my homework. Then I (2) ... TV or video. I (3) ... action films! They are super! Then I (4) ... my dog. After that I (5) ... home, (6) ... a book and (7) ... to bed. My sister is little. She doesn't (8) ... action films. She (9) ... cartoons. She (10) ... them every day.

**Ex. 12. Look at the quiz below. Work in pairs or groups and answer the questions.**

1. I answer the phone and type letters. What is my job?
2. Which is correct? The sun goes round the earth or the earth goes round the sun?
3. Maysa comes from South America but she doesn't speak Spanish. What nationality is she?
4. You work for a multinational company. This company produces chocolate, coffee, baby milk and many other things. Who do you work for?
5. This machine does the washing up. What is its name?
6. Some of the men in this country wear skirts, called kilts. Where do they live?
7. It flies from Belarus to Turkmenistan in 3.5 hours. What is it?
8. It rings or buzzes when it's time to wake up. What is the name of this object?

**Ex. 13. Use these sentences to make questions. Begin the questions with the word in brackets.**

*Example:*

The machine breaks down. (How often?) How often does the machine break down?

1. You begin work in the morning. (What time?)
2. The Managing Director makes presentations. (How often?)
3. Jeyhun works. (Where?)
4. You leave the office. (When?)
5. He reads a newspaper. (Which?)
6. They travel abroad. (How often?)
7. He checks me sales figures. (When?)
8. You have lunch with your clients. (Where?)
9. The film starts. (What time?)
10. You listen to music. (What kind?)

**Ex. 14. Write the third person singular of these verbs. Pronounce them.**

announce arise believe bow deny cry destroy  
excite lose sneeze yawn weep spring swear flee

come deal hide have forgive lay learn lie forbid  
fight drive lose quit shake show rush fix fry  
receive switch touch smash skip reach go do

**Ex. 15. Match the sentences with the meaning of the tense-form in each case.**

1. The market opens at 8 a.m. and closes at 11 p.m.	custom
2. Turkmen people eat palaw once a week.	working hour
3. I like reading poems of Mollanepes.	time-table
4. She always bites her nails when she is nervous.	Regular activity
5. We have three classes and two tutorials tomorrow.	hobby
6. They always go out on Saturdays.	fact
7. The Earth goes round the Sun.	habit

**Ex. 16. Make up sentences in the Present Simple using the phrases below.**

To leave / finish school	Mekdebi tamamlamak
Dormitory	Umumyýaşaýyş jaýy
To attend lectures	Leksiýalara gatnamak
To play truant / to skip classes	Sapaklardan galmak ýa-da sapaklary goýbermek
To lag behind	Yza galmak (ýetişmezlik)
To be expelled	Çykarylmak
To be admitted to the University	Uniwersiteta kabul edilmek
To retake an exam	Gaýtadan synagy tabşyrmak

**Ex. 17. Translate into English using the Present Simple tense-form.**

1. Нуры мой брат. Он учится в университете. Он всегда посещает лекции. (*Nury meniň doganym. Ol uniwersitetda okaýar. Ol elmydama leksiýalara gatnaýar.*)

2. У нас много работы. Мы часто ходим в зал прослушивания и слушаем записи. Это помогает нам овладеть языком. Мы также выполняем много грамматических упражнений. (*Biziň örän köp işimiz bar. Biz köplenç diňleme otagyna gidýäris we ýazgylary diňleýäris. Bu biziň dil öwrenmegimize kömek edýär.*)

3. У меня нету студенческого билета и зачетной книжки. (*Meniň talyp şahadatnamam we hasap depderçäm ýok.*)

4. Общение с носителями языка помогает совершенствовать язык, а чтение помогает обогащать словарный запас. (*Ýerli halky bilen gepleşik geçirmek diliň ösmegine kömek edýär, okamaklyk bolsa, sözlügmizi baýlaşdyrýar.*)

5. Наш поезд отправляется в 10 часов вечера. (*Biziň otlymyz agşam sagat 10-da ugraýar.*)

6. Он часто берет у меня книги, но часто забывает отдавать их. (*Ol köplenç menden kitaplarymy alyar, ýöne uzyna gaýtarmagy unudýar.*)

7. Он занимается спортом, иностранными языками и научной работой. (*Ol sport, daşary ýurt dilleri we ylmy işleri bilen meşgullanýar.*)

8. Я не очень люблю писать изложения и диктанты. (*Men düzme we diktant ýazmagy halamaýaryn.*)

9. Вегетарианцы – это люди, которые не едят мясо. (*Wegetarianlar – olar et iýmeýän adamlardyr.*)

10. Почему ты не носишь очки? Ты же плохо видишь. (*Sen näme üçin äýnek dakmaýarsyň? Sen erbet görýän ahyrýn.*)

## The Present Continuous. *Häzirki dowamly zaman.*

### Formation

#### Gurluşy

The Present Continuous is formed with the help of the auxiliary verb ‘**to be**’ in the necessary present simple form and with the help of adding **-ing** to the main verb. Formula : **Subject + to be + V<sub>ing</sub>.**

Turkmen has a few words that can be written in the present continuous. For example: **otyrn, ýatyr, dur.** You should translate them in this way: I am reading the book now = Men häzir kitap okar otyryn.

*Häzirki dowamly zaman ‘to be’ kömekçi işliginiň we esasy many aňladýan işligiň yzyna –ing goşulmasynyň goşulmagy bilen ýasalýar. Gurluşy : Eýe + “to be” + İşlik+ing. Türkmen dilinde dowamlylygy bildirýän: otyryn, ýatyr, dur, ýör ýaly sözler bar. Bu sözler terjime edilmeyär, ýöne dowamlylygy bildirýär. Meselem : I am reading = Men okap otyryn. ( inlis dilindäki sözlemde otyryn söz ýok, ýöne biz dowamlylyk üçin ulandyk).*

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am working	I am not working	Am I working?
You are working	You are not working	Are you working?
He/she is working	He/she is not working	Is he/she working?
It is working	It is not working	Is it working?
We/you/they are working	We/you/they are not working	Are we/you/they working?

### SPELLING RULES *DÜRS ÝAZUW DÜZGÜNI*

- The ending **-ing** is added to most verbs without changing the base form *wait-waiting, stand-standing, do-doing, study-studying.*
- **-ing** goşulmasy köp işliklerde işligiň yzyna üýtgedilmän goşulýar: *wait-waiting, stand-standing, do-doing, study-studying.*
- If a verb ends in **-e** this letter is omitted: *use- using, manage- managing but dye-dying.*
- *Eger- de işlik –e harpa gutarsa, onda –e harpy düşürilýär we –ing goşulýar: use- using, manage- managing\* dye (boýamak (saç)) işligi kada boýun egmeyär.*
- If a verb ends in **-ie** these two letters change to **-y**: *lie- lying, die- dying.*
- *Eger- de işlik –ie goşulmasynyna gutarsa, onda –ie harplary düşürilip, deregine –y harpy geçýär we –ing goşulýar: lie- lying, die- dying.*
- A final consonant is doubled if it is preceded by a short stressed vowel: *sit—sitting, stop- stopping, slim- slimming.*
- *Işligiň iň soňundaky gelen harpyň önündäki çekimli bolup, oňa hem basym düşýän bolsa, onda işligiň soňky harpy goşalanýar: sit—sitting, stop- stopping, slim- slimming.*
- A final **l** is always doubled, if preceded by a short vowel: *travel-travelling, quarell-quarelling.*

- Eger-de işlikdäki **l** harpynyň öňünden gysga çekimli gelyän bolsa, işligiň soňundaky **l** harpy goşalanyar: *travel*\*( -e harpy **l** harpynyň öňünde we gysga aýdylyar, şonuň üçin **l** harpy goşalandy)-**travelling** ,**quarel-quarelling**.
- **-ic** changes into **-ick**: *picnic-picnicking*.
- **-ic** harplary elmydama **-ick** harplaryna öwürülýär: *picnic-picnicking*.

KEY WORDS OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS	DOWAMLY HÄZIRKI ZAMANYNYŇ AÇAR SÖZLERI
<i>Now</i>	<i>Häzir</i>
<i>At the moment</i>	<i>Şu wagt</i>
<i>At present</i>	<i>Şu wagt</i>
<i>Right now</i>	<i>Edil häzir</i>
<i>Still</i>	<i>Entägem</i>
<i>All day</i>	<i>Uzakly gün</i>
<i>Currently</i>	<i>Şu wagt</i>
<i>Always</i>	<i>Elmydama (gaharlandyryjy hereketlerde)</i>
<i>Constantly</i>	<i>Elmydama, haçan görseň, her wagt</i>
<i>Look !</i>	<i>Seret!</i>
<i>Listen!</i>	<i>Diňle!</i>

### MAIN USES OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS DOWAMLY HÄZIRKI ZAMANYNYŇ ESASY ULANYLYÄN ÝERLERI

**1. The Present Continuous is used when we talk about something which is happening at the time of speaking:**

*My mother is cooking palaw.*

*The kettle is boiling. Can you turn it off?*

**\*Häzirki dowamly zaman gymyldy- hereketiň edil şu wagt bolup durandygyny görkezýär.**

*Ejem palaw bişirip ýör.*

*Kitir gaýnap dur, öçürüp bilersiňmi?*

**2. Actions happening around the present moment not necessarily exactly at the time of speaking.**

*He is collecting material for his book.*

**\*Hereketiň edil şol wagt däl-de, şol töwerekde ýakynlarda bolup geçýändigini aňlatmak üçin ulanylyar.**

*Ol täze kitaby üçin maglumat ýygnaýar. (Edil şu wagt ýygnap ýörenok).*

**3. For a temporary situation.**

*Maya is staying at her brother's home until she buys a new flat.*

**\* Wagtlaryň ýagdaýlar üçin.**

*Maya özüne täze jaý satyn alýança, doganlarynda ýaşap ýör.*

**4. Actions that are having a dynamic character (changing, developing).**

*The weather is getting warmer day by day.*

*The population of the world is rising very fast.*

**\* Öňe gidişlik ýa-da özgerişlik bar bolan ýagdaýlarda.**

*Howa gün- günden maylaýar.*

*Dünyäniň ilat sany örän çalt depginde ösýär.*

5. The Present Continuous is also used when the speaker wants to give an emotional colouring to his sentence: annoyance, irritation.

*Mr. Sapar is always grumbling.*

*She is always shouting at her little sister.*

\* *Häzirki dowamly zamanyny eger-de siz gepleşikde gaharyňzy ýa-da biriniň hereketiniň size ýakmaýandygyny bildirmek isläniňizde ulanyp bilersiňiz.*

*Jenap Sapar mydama (haçan görseň) hüňürdäp ýör.*

*Ol mydama (haçan görseň) kiçi jigsine gygyryp ýör. ( Bize onuň häzir gygyryandygy ýa-da gygyрмаýandygy anyk däl, ýöne bu zamanyň üsti bilen ol gyzyň bu endiginiň bize ýakmaýandygyny bildirýäris).*

### Stative verbs

#### *Hal-ýagdaýy aňladýan işlikler*

Stative verbs are verbs that express a state, they are not action verbs such as: walk, read, learn, study. They usually relate to thoughts, emotions, senses. These verbs are not usually used with –ing. **We don't use them in the Present Continuous** even though they may take on time expressions such as **now** and **at the moment**.

*'Stative verbs' bu işlikler hereketi däl-de, hal- ýagdaýy aňladýarlar. Olar esasan, pikirler ýa-da duýgylar bilen baglanyşykly bolýarlar. Bu işlikler sözlemde: edil häzir, şu wagt ýaly sözler bar bolan ýagdaýynda hem özlerine –ing goşulmasyny kabul etmeýärler we bu işlikler dowamly zamanlaryň hiç birinde ulanylmaýar.*

#### *List of the stative verbs*

#### *Hal- ýagdaýy aňladýan işlikleriň sanawy*

Verb	Translation
Agree	Ylaşmak
Appear	Görünmek, peýda bolmak
Believe	Ynanmak
Belong	Degişli bolmak
Consist	Ybarat bolmak
Depend	Bagly bolmak, garaşly bolmak
Deserve	Mynasyp bolmak
Disagree	Ylaşmazlyk
Dislike	Halamazlyk
Doubt	Şübhelenmek
Feel	Duýmak
Hate	Ýigrenmek
Hear	Eşitmek
Imagine	Göz önüne getirmek
Forget	Unutmak, ýatdan çykarmak
Know	Bilmek, habarly bolmak
Like	Halamak
Love	Söýmek
Need	Mätäç bolmak (gereklilik)
Own	Eýelik etmek (öz hususy bir zadyňa)
Prefer	Makul bilmek, dogry hasaplamak
Promise	Söz bermek
Realize	Düşünmek, akyl ýetirmek
Recognize	Tanamak, bilmek

Remember	Ýadyňa düşürmek
Seem	Görünmek ýa-da öýtmek
Sound	Eşidilmek
Suppose	Hasaplamak, çak etmek
Understand	Düşünmek
Want	Islemek
Wish	Arzuw etmek
Advise	Maslahat bermek
<b>These verbs can be both; but the meaning will be different:</b> <b>Aşakdaky sözler hem dowamlylykda, hem beýleki zamanlarda ulanylyp bilner, ýöne sözleriň manysy başga bolar:</b>	
<b>Be</b> *be is usually a stative verb, but when it is used in the continuous it means 'behaving' or 'acting'. <b>For example:</b> <i>You are stupid</i> = it is part of your personality. <i>You are being stupid today</i> = only now, not usually.	<b>Bolmak</b> *bolmak-adatça hal- ýagdaý aňladýan işlik we ol ýönekeý häzirki zamanda (present simple-da) ulanylýar. Eger-de ol dowamly zamanda (present continuous-da) ulanylsa, onda ol adaty ýagdaýy däl-de, şu gündäki üýtgeşmäni aňladýar. <b>Meselem:</b> <i>He is stupid</i> – Ol akmak ( bu adamyň aslynyň şeýledigini görkezýär). <i>You are being stupid today</i> – Sen şu gün bir hili akmak ýaly. ( asly beýle däl, ýöne käbir sebäplere görä şu gün şeýle).
<b>See</b> *see (stative) = see with your eyes/ understand. <i>I see what you mean.</i> <i>I see her now, she is coming with my friend.</i> *see(dynamic) = meet/have a relationship with smb <i>I am seeing my sister tomorrow.</i>	<b>Görmek</b> *görmek işligi - bir zady gözüň bilen göreninde, ýa-da bir zada düşüneninde häzirki zamanda (Present Simple-da) ulanylýar( şu wagt görüp ýa- da şu wagt düşünişip oturan hem bolsaň –ing goşulmasynyň özüne kabul etmeýär). <i>I see what you mean.</i> = Men seniň näme diýjek bolýanyňa düşüňarin. <i>I see her now, she is coming with my friend</i> = Men ony görýärin, ol dostum bilen gelýär. <i>Eger-de görmek işligi dowamly häzirki zamanda (Present Continuous-da) ulanylsa, onda ol duşuşmak manysynda geler.</i> <i>I am seeing my sister tomorrow.</i> = Men ertir jigim bilen duşuşýaryn.
<b>Taste</b> *taste (stative) = has a certain taste <i>This soup tastes great.</i> *Taste (dynamic) = the action of tasting <i>I am tasting the soup if it needs salt.</i>	<b>Dadyp görmek işligi:</b> eger-de bir zadyň tagamyny sypatlandyrmak isleseňiz, onda bu işligi ýönekeý häzirki zamanda (present simple-da) ulanmaly. <b>Meselem :</b> <i>Bu çorba diyseň tagamly.</i> (Türkmen dilinde bu işlik sypat yaly terjime edlyär) <i>Emma bir zadyň tagamany barlanynyňyzda, onda dowamlylygy (present continuous-da) ulanyp bilersiniňiz.</i> <b>Meselem:</b> <i>Men çorbanyň duzuny bilmek üçin dadyp görýän.</i>
<b>Smell</b> *smell (stative) = the quality of smell possessed by something. <i>The room smells awful.</i>	<b>Ysgamak</b> işligini, ýönekeý häzirki zamanda (present simple-da) bir zadyň ysynyň nähilidigini sypatlandyrmak isläninizde ulanmaly. <b>Meselem:</b> <i>The room smells awful</i> = Otagyň ysy örän erbet.



<p><i>The rose smells nice.</i>  <b>*Smell (dynamic)</b> = an action, when a person uses his nose to test something.  <i>She is smelling the flowers.</i></p>	<p><i>The rose smells nice = Bägüliň ysy ajaýyp.</i>  <i>Haçan-da bir zady ysganyňyzda, onda dowamly (Present continuous-da) zamany ulanmaly. Meselem: She is smelling the flowers = Ol gyz gülleri ysgaýar.</i></p>
<p><b>Think</b>  <b>*think (stative)</b> = have an opinion.  <i>I think this tea is great.</i>  <b>Think (dynamic)</b> = consider, have in my head.  <i>What are you thinking about?- I'm thinking about my next exam.</i></p>	<p><b>Pikirlenmek işligi.</b> Eger-de sözlemde öz pikirini beýan etmek isleseňiz, onda bu işligi ýönekeý zamanda (present simple-da) ulanyň. Adatça bu ýagdaýda, <i>I think-</i> meniň pikirimçe diýip terjime edilýär. Meselem: <i>I think this tea is great = Men pikirimçe bu çay ajaýyp.</i>  Eger-de bir zat barada köp wagt pikirlenip gezeňiz, ýa- da pikirlenip oturan bolsaňyz, onda bu işligi dowamlylykda (Present continuous-da) ulanyň. <b>Meselem:</b> <i>Näme barada oýlanyp otyrsyň? Synaglarym barada oýlanýaryn.</i></p>
<p><b>Have</b>  <b>*have (stative)</b> = own (car)  <i>I have a car.</i>  <b>*have (dynamic)</b> = part of an expression.  <i>I am having a party/a picnic a bath/a good time/a break.</i></p>	<p>Egerde bir zadym (zady) bar diýjek bolsaňyz, onda <b>bar bolmak</b> işligini ýönekeý häzirki zamanda (Present Simple-da) ulanyň.  <i>I have a car = Meniň ulagym bar.</i>  <i>Bar bolmak işligini dowamlylykda diňe işlik jümleleri ( phrasal verbs) bilen ulanyp bilersiňiz.</i>  <b>İşlik jümlelerinden:</b>  <i>To have a good time = wagtyňy gowy geçirmek.</i>  <i>To have a shower = suwa düşmek.</i>  <i>To have a bite = bir zatlar iýmek.</i>  <b>Meselem :</b> <i>He is having a shower = Ol suwa düşýär.</i></p>

## PRACTICE TEJRIBEDE BARLA

### Ex. 1. Complete the Present Continuous tense-forms in these sentences.

1. I'm still (write) ... a letter to my sister. 2. She's (dye) ... her hair at the moment. 3. I'm always (forget) ... things. 4. He's (travel) ... abroad now. 5. I'm (die) ... of thirst, you know. 6. Leyli's (knit) ... a sweater. 7. Geldi's always (panic) ... about nothing. 8. I'm (leave) ... at the end of the week. 9. It's (rain) ... all day. 10. Why are you (look) ... at me like that? 11. Polat is (clean) ... his car. 12. I'm (watch) ... television. 13. The teachers are (show) ... us a film. 14. She is happy. She is (not work) ... today. 15. We are (sing) ... our favourite song. 16. We are (go) ... to the park.

### Ex. 2. Put the -ing form of the following verbs following the spelling rules.

Become begin bite change cost crawl cry cut deny  
die dig drop enjoy fly go do jog lay let panick pay  
put rise run saw say sell set slip spend  
stop swim walk win write

### Ex. 3. Match the sentences with the meaning of the tense-form in each case.

1. You are constantly panicking.	An action in progress at the time of speaking
2. While they are travelling I'm working.	An action expressing irritation

3. My English is getting better day by day.	Parallel actions in progress
4. I'm staying with Maya for a few weeks until my flat's ready.	A temporary situation
5. Look out! My dad is coming.	A developing situation

**Ex. 4. Check your grammar: true or false. Are these sentences True or False?**

1. We use the Present Continuous for permanent states or situations.
2. We use the Present Continuous for temporary situations.
3. We often use the Present Continuous for things happening right now.
4. We can use the Present Continuous for future arrangements.
5. We can use the Present Continuous with all verbs.

**Ex. 5. Complete the following conversation by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

*Serdar and Meret meet in a restaurant.*

**Serdar:** Hello, Meret. I haven't seen you for ages. What ... (you/do) these days?

**Meret:** I ... (train) to be a shop manager.

**Serdar :** Really? ... (you/enjoy) it?

**Meret:** Yes, it's quite interesting. How about you?

**Serdar:** Well, I ... (not work) at the moment, but I'm very busy. I ... (build) a house.

**Meret:** Really? ... (you/do) it alone?

**Serdar:** No, some friends of mine ... (help) me.

**Ex. 6. Put the verbs in the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.**

1. He (spend) money like water- only yesterday he bought ten CDs. 2. Hurry! The bus (come). I (not/want) to miss it. 3. It ever (snow) in India? 4. He (work) very hard at the moment and (deserve) to succeed. 5. Rejep is in London at the moment. He (stay) at the Hilton Hotel. He usually (stay) at the Hilton Hotel when he is in London. 6. Some people still (think) the sun (go) round the earth. 7. It (smell) like something (burn). 8. Five plus five (make) ten. 9. Aly (explain) to his son how to use the new computer. 10. Don't interrupt me while I (talk). 11. Excuse me, (you/speak) English? 12. Tom (have/shower) at the moment. 13. They (not/watch) television very often. 14. Listen! Somebody (sing) 15. She's tired. She (want) to go home. 16. How often (you/read) a newspaper? 17. Excuse me, but you (sit) in my place. Oh I'm sorry. 18. I'm sorry. I not/understand). Please speak more slowly. 19. Where are you Rejep? I am in the office. I (read) the magazine. 20. What time (she/finish) work every day? 21. You can turn off the radio. I (not listen) to it. 22. He (not/usually/drive) to work. He usually (walk).

**Ex. 7. Choose between the Present Continuous and the Present Simple to express a future action.**

1. We (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come? 2. The concert (start) at 7.30. tomorrow night. 3. George, is it true that you (get) married next week? 4. The art exhibition (open) on 3 May and (finish) on 15 July. 5. We (go) to town. You (come) with us, Ayna? 6. I (attend) a seminar on Monday. 7. What time the banks (close) tonight? 8. You (see) Leyli on Sunday?

**Ex. 8. Make up sentences in the Present Continuous using the phrases below.**

To concentrate on	Bir zada ünsüni bermek
To borrow books from the library	Kitaphanadan kitap almak
To pronounce words	Sözleri aýtmak
To practice with native speakers	Ýerli halky bilen (öz dili bolan) adam bilen gepleşip tejribe etmek.
To lecture	Leksiýa alyp barmak
To revise for exams	Synaglara taýynlanmak

**Ex. 9. Translate into English using the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.**

1. Я не пойму, почему она всегда говорит так громко. (*Men düşünip bilemok, näme üçin ol hemişe beýle gaty gürleýär?*)
2. Я не знаю, что вы имеете в виду. (*Men siziň näme diýjek bolýanyňyza düşünemok*).
3. По субботам мы всегда убираем квартиру: моем полы, пылесосим, вытираем пыль. (*Her şenbe günleri biz içerileri ýygnaşdyrýarys: pollary ýuwyarys, pylesos edýäris (syryp süpürýäris), we tozanlary süpürýäris*).
4. Как у тебя идут дела в Университете? – Хорошо, я стараюсь выполнять все задания. Мы часто выполняем тесты, и я получаю хорошие оценки. (*Seniň uniwersitetda işleriň nähili gidýär? – Oňat, men ähli ýumuşary ýerine ýetirmäge synaňýaryn. Biz köplenç test işleýäris we men ondan oňat bahalary alýaryn*).
5. Чем ты занимаешься?(doing) – Я пишу сочинение. Мы обычно пишем сочинение раз в неделю. (*Näme edip otyrsyn? – Men düzme ýazyp otyryn. Biz adatça hepdede 1 gezek düzme ýazýarys*).
6. Она обычно ездит на работу на метро. Это занимает (It takes) у нее всего 10 минут. (*Ol adatça işe metroda gidýär. Onuň üçin oňa 10 minut gerek*).
7. Идет сильный дождь. Не забудь взять зонт. (*Güýçli ýagyş ýagýar. Saýawanyňy almagy unutma!*)
8. Я не знаю, чем он занят. Наверное, он готовится к тесту по грамматике. (*Men onuň näme bilen meşgullanyp oturanyny bilemok. Mümkün ol grammatikadan testa taýýarlanyp oturandyr*).
9. Почему ты на меня так смотришь? (*Näme üçin maňa beýle seredýäň?*)
10. Чем занимается твой отец? (do) – Он работает в банке. (*Kakaň käri näme? – Ol bankda işleýär*).

**SECTION II**  
**2-NJI BÖLÜM**

**THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST CONTINUOUS**  
**ÝÖNEKEÝ ÖTEN ZAMAN WE DOWAMLY ÖTEN ZAMAN.**

**The Past Simple**  
**Ýönekeý öten zaman**

**Formation**  
**Gurluşy**

Past Simple is formed by adding **-ed** to the root form of the regular verb. **Irregular forms of the verbs must be memorized.** The formula of the Past Simple is : **Subject + Ved**; For negative sentences: **Subject+did not +V** ; in question sentences **Did+ Subject + V?**

Ýönekeý öten zamany, dogry (regular) işliginiň yzyna **-ed** goşulmasynyň goşulmagy bilen ýasalýar. Meselem egerde siz Myrat top oýnady diýjek bolsaňyz : Myrat played the ball diýersiňiz. Oýnamak dogry işligi bolany üçin, ol özüne **-ed** aldy. Dogry işlikleriň yzyna **-ed** goşulýan bolsa, onda nädogry (irregular) işlikleriň sanawy bar, olar kada boýun egmeýärler. Ýagny olara **-ed** goşulmasy goşulman, sözüň özi üýtgedilýär. Nädogry işlikleriň sanawyny ýat tutmaly. Meselem: Maral hat ýazdy diýjek bolsaňyz onda: Maral wrote a letter bolar. Ýazmak nädogry işlik bolanlygy üçin, write (ýazmak) sözi öten zamanda wrote (ýazdy) işligine öwürüldi.

Sorag ýa-da ýokluk şekilini etmek üçin **did** kömekçi işligi ulanylýar we işlik üýtgedilmeyär.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I worked	I did not work	Did I work?
You wrote	You did not write	Did you write?
He/she/it played	He/she did not play	Did he/she/it play?
We/you/they worked	We/you/they did not work	Did we/you/they work?

**Note:** When you make negative or question sentences use aux. verb **did**, but don't change the main verb to the past form.

For example: I wrote - **Did** you write? I saw - **Did** you see? He drove - He **didn't** drive and etc.

**Bellik:** Ýokluk we sorag sözlemleri ýasalanda, **did** ulanylyr. Did yokluk sözleminiň başynda gelyär, sorag sözlemde bolsa, işligiň önünden gelyär we many aňladýan işlik öten zamana geçmeýär.

**Meselem:** I wrote - **Did** you write? I saw - **Did** you see? He drove - He **didn't** drive and etc.

To be verbs in the Past Simple are: **was/were**. We can't use was/were with action or stative verbs in the active voice. I was a student 2 years ago . not ~~I was studied at school 2 years ago.~~ Öten zamanda 'to be' işligi- was/were işliklerine üýtgeýär. Biz was/were işliklerini hereket aňladýan işlikler ýa-da hal ýagdaý aňladýan işlikler bilen ulanyp bilmeyäris. Meselem: I was a student 2 years ago = 2 ýyl mundan ozal men talypdym.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was a student.	I was not a student.	Was I a student?
You were a student.	You were not a student.	Were you a student ?
He/she/it was a student.	He/she was not a student.	Was Is he/she a student ?
We/you/they were a student.	We/you/they were not a student.	Were we/you/they a student?

## SPELLING RULES DÜRS ÝAZUW DÜZGÜNI

- When the verb ends in **-e**; only **-d** is added: **change- changed; dance- danced.**
- *Eger işlik -e harpy bilen gutarsa, onda diňe -d harpy goşulýar: change- changed, dance- danced.*
- If there is a consonant before the ending **-y**, **-y** is changed into **-i** and **-ed** is added: *hurry- hurried, study- studied.*
- *Eger -y harpynyň önünden çekimsiz gelse, onda -y harpy -i harpyna öwrülýärde, -ed goşulýar: hurry- hurried, study- studied.*
- A final **l** is always doubled, if preceded by a short vowel: **travel-travelled, quarel-quarrelled.**
- *Eger-de işlikdäki l harpynyň önünden gysga çekimli gelyän bolsa, işligiň soňundaky l harpy goşalanýar: travel\*( -e harpy l harpynyň önünde we gysga aýdylyar, şonuň üçin l harpy goşalandy)-travelled, quarel-quarrelled.*
- **-ic** changes into **-ick**: **picnic-picnicked**
- **-ic** harplary elmydama **-ick** harplaryna öwrülýär: **picnic-picnicking.**

KEY WORDS OF THE PAST SIMPLE	ÝÖNEKEÝ ÖTEN ZAMANYNYŇ AÇAR SÖZLERI
Ago	Öň
Last year	Geçen ýyl
Yesterday	Düýn
In 1998	1998-nji ýylda
Last	Öten/ geçen
Last week	Geçen hepde
Last year	Geçen ýyl
2 days ago	2 gün mundan ozal
An hour ago	1 sagat mundan öň
When	Haçan-da

### MAIN USES OF THE PAST SIMPLE ÝÖNEKEÝ ÖTEN ZAMANYNYŇ ESASY ULANYLYÁN ÝERLERI

1. The Past Simple is used to talk about finished actions or situations at a specific time in the past. We don't need the result of the action.

*I finished the school 2 years ago.*

*Anna watched movie yesterday.*

**\*Ýönekeý öten zamany gymldy-hereketiň öten zamanda belli bir wagtda bolup geçendigini görkezýär we häzirki wagtda bizi netijesi gyzyklandyrmayar.**

*Men mekdebi 2 ýyl mundan ozal tamamladym.*

*Anna düýn kino gördi.*

2. Together with the Past Continuous - the Past Simple interrupted an action which was in progress in the past.

*They were reading books when I opened the door.*

*Maysa was washing dishes when he came.*

*\*Dowamly öten zamany bilen ulanylýar- ötende dowamlylykdan bolup duran zady kesen ýa-da bölen ýagdaýynda.*

*Men gapyny açanymda, (gysga hereket) olar kitap okap otyrdylar. (dowamlylyk)*

*Ol gelende, Maysa gap- gaçlary yuwup durdy.*

**3. If you want to ask about when something happened, you should use the past simple.**

*When were you born?*

*What time did they come?*

*When did you write the letter?*

*\*Eger-de bir zadyň haçan bolandygyny soramak isleseňiz, öten zamany ulanyň. Adatça, haçan (when) sözi bilen başlanýar we öten zamany wagt talap edýär.*

*Sen haçan dogulduň?*

*Sagat näçede geldiň?*

*Haty haçan ýazdyň?*

**4. Note that used to + the infinitive can be used to express repeated actions in the past that have now ended.**

*She used to play the piano when she was a child. (but not now)*

*He used to like sweets. (but he doesn't like it now).*

*\*used to + the infinitive = (dym/dim) bu gurluş öň geçmişde bir zat edipdim, ýöne indi edemok diýmek üçin ulanylýar.*

*Ol çagaka pianino çalyardy. (ýöne indi çalmaýar).*

*Ol öň süýji halaýardy (ýöne indi däl).*

**PRACTICE**  
**TEJRIBEDE BARLA**

**Ex. 1. Complete with was or were.**

1. She ... . 2. Chary ... . 3. Maysa and Mahri ... . 4. You and I ... . 5. A picture ... . 6. My bike ... . 7. Her hair ... . 8. We ... . 9. My teacher ... . 10. Mice ... .

**Ex. 2. Complete with was-wasn't-were-weren't.**

1. Ayna ... (+) in the bank. 2. My mother ... (-) at home yesterday. 3. Tawus and I ... (-) friend. 4. We ... (+) in the classroom. 5. My jeans ... (-) very expensive. 6. I ... (-) worried. 7. My dad ... (+) wrong. 8. She ... (-) late. 9. Wepa ... (+) smart. 10. I ... (-) at University last week.

**Ex. 3. Write down the irregular verbs from the list .**

Be Sleep

Blow Teach

Build Win

Buy Sweep

Come Know

Drink Understand

Eat Take

Fly Sell

Forget Lose

See Read

Speak Put

**Ex. 4. Make notes about the last holiday you had. (in the Past Simple)**

- Where did you go?
- When?
- Who with?
- Accommodation;
- First time?
- Weather;
- Good points about your holiday;
- Bad points;
- Opinion of holiday;
- Again ?

**Ex. 5. Answer the following questions using the Past Simple.**

1. What time did you arrive in Belarus?
2. When did you meet him?
3. When did they book seats at the travel agency?
4. What time exactly did the bank robbery happen?
5. Do you remember the years when the Beatles were popular?
6. When did Baird invent television?

**Ex. 6. Open the brackets using the Past Simple tense-forms.**

1. First I (meet) Jennet in the foyer, then we (go) into the hall to find our seats. 2. In those days Paul (look) young and handsome. 3. I (meet) Polat at the university. We (be) both in the same year. He (study) law, but he (not/be) very interested in it and (spend) most of his time practising the flute. 4. Yesterday evening I (go) to Jeren's house but (not/find) him in. His mother (say) that she (not/know) where he (be) and (think) he probably (be) in the library. 5. I (use) to play football when I (be) at school but when I (leave) school I (drop) it and (take) up golf. 6. We usually go out on Saturday evening, but last Saturday (be) so wet that we (decide) to stay in and play computer games. 7. When I (be) a child I (have) violin lessons for six or seven years. 8. Yesterday she (dye) her hair the same colour I (do). 9. Steven Spielberg (direct) his first film in 1974. 10. To tell the truth, I (not/expect) our trip would be so exhausting.

**Ex. 7. Make up sentences in the Past Simple using the phrases below.**

To solve problems	Meseleleri çözmek
To move into a new flat	Täze jaýa göçmek
To share the household chores	Öý(hojalyk) işlerini öz-araňda bölüşmek
To feel close	Rahat duýmak
To do everything at the last minute	Ähli zatlary soňky minutda ýerine ýetirmek
To get a pass	Začýot(hasap) tabşyrmak;

**Ex. 8. In this exercise you have to write questions. A friend has just come back from holiday and you are asking him about it.**

*Examples:* where / go ? Where did you go?

food/good? Was the food good?

1. how long / stay there? \_\_\_\_\_.
2. stay in a hotel? \_\_\_\_\_.
3. go alone? \_\_\_\_\_.
4. how/travel? \_\_\_\_\_.

5. the weather/ fine? \_\_\_\_\_.
6. what/ do in the evenings? \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex. 9. Put the verbs into the correct form. All the sentences are in the past.**

*Example:* I didn't go (not/go) to work yesterday because I wasn't (not/be) very well.

1. Berdi ... (not/shave) this morning because he (not/have) time.
2. We ... (not/eat) anything because we ... (not/ be) hungry.
3. I ... (not/rush) because I ... (not/be) in a hurry.
4. She ... (not/be) interested in the book because she ... (not/understand) it.

**Ex.10. Read about Leyli's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.**



Last Tuesday Leyli. She **flew** (fly) from London to Madrid. She ... (get) up at six o'clock in the morning and ... (have) a cup of coffee. At 6/30 she ... (leave) home and ... (drive) to the airport. When she ... (arrive), she ... (park) the car and then ... (go) to the airport café where she ... (have) breakfast. Then she ... (go) through passport control and ... (wait) for her flight. The plane ... (depart) on time and 13. ... (arrive) in Madrid two hours later. Finally she ... (take) a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the center of Madrid.

**Ex. 11. Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the irregular verbs.**

1. We ... (eat) fish at a restaurant last night.
2. I ... (go) to Spain on holiday last summer.
3. She ... (buy) a new suit for work at the weekend.
4. I ... (have) a bicycle when I was a child.
5. They ... (do) their homework last night.
6. We ... (swim) in the pool in the park on Sunday.
7. You ... (take) a taxi to the station last week.
8. She ... (make) lunch for us yesterday.
9. He ... (get) up late this morning.
10. I ... (sit) in the sun all afternoon.
11. We ... (give) her a camera for her birthday.
12. They ... (see) some horses on the beach this morning.

**Ex. 12. Complete the conversation with the past simple of the verbs: buy, do, eat, get up, go have, sit, swim, take.**

**A:** How was your holiday?

**B:** Great! We ... late every day and ... in the hotel pool before breakfast.

**A:** How was the food at the hotel?

**B:** Not bad, but we usually ... in one of the local restaurants. We ... some delicious fish dishes.

**A:** So, were you near the coast?

**B:** Yes, we were. We ... the hotel bus down to the sea and ... on the beach in the afternoon.

**A:** Were there many places to visit?

**B:** Mark ... sightseeing but I wasn't interested. I ... some shopping on the last day. Look! I ... this beautiful bracelet at a local market.

**Ex. 13. Translate into English. (use the Past Simple tense);**

1. Когда ты убирала квартиру в последний раз? – По-моему, в прошлый четверг. (*İn soňky gezek içerini haçan ýygnaýdň( syryp- süpürdiň)? – Geçen 4-nji güni öýdýän.*)



2. Мне кажется, она вышла замуж 2 года тому назад. (*Meniň pikirimçe, ol 2 ýyl mundan ozal durmuşa çykdy*).
3. Где ты был, когда я зашел к тебе вчера вечером? (*Düýn men size baramda sen niredediň?*)
4. В прошлом году мой брат получил водительские права. (*Geçen ýyl meniň doganym sürüjilik şahadatnamasyny (hukuk/prawo) aldy*).
5. После экзамена он был таким усталым, что проспал целых 12 часов. (*Synaglardan soň ol öran ýadawdy we tegelek 12 sagadyny ýatyp geçirdi*).
6. Где ты купила этот свитер? Мне он очень нравится. (*Sen switeryňy nireden aldyň? Men ony haladym*).
7. Я не знала, что ты любишь котов. (*Men seniň pişikleri halaýanyňy bilemokdym*).
8. Она не смогла сдать экзамен вчера. (*Ol düýn synagy tabşyryp bilmedi*).
9. Когда мы учились в школе, он обычно все списывал. (*Biziň mekdepde okayan wagtlarymyz, ol hemme zady göçürýärdi*).
10. Вчера я не смогла выучить эти слова и получила 2 бала. (*Düýn men sözleri ýat tutup bilmedim we 2 bal aldym*).
11. Вчера я почистил зубы три раза. (*Düýn men dişlerimi 3 gezek ýuwdum*).
12. В комнате было жарко, поэтому я открыл окно. (*Otagyň içi örän yssydy, şonuň üçin men äpişgäni açdym*).
13. Концерт начался в 7.30 и закончился в 10.00. (*Konsert 7.30-da başlady we 10.00-da tamamlandy*).
14. Когда я был ребенком, я хотел быть доктором. (*Men çaga wagtym lukman bolmak isleýärdim*).
15. Происшествие случилось в прошлое воскресенье. (*Bu waka geçen ýekşenbe güni bolup geçdi*).

### The Past Continuous Dowamly öten zaman

#### Formation

##### Gurluşy

The Past Continuous is formed with the help of the auxiliary verb **‘to be’** in the past form (was/were) and with the help of adding **-ing** to the main verb. Formula : **Subject + to be (was/were) + V<sub>ing</sub>**.

Turkmen has a few words that can be written in the past continuous. For example: **otyrdym, ýatyrdym, ýördim**. You should translate them in this way: I was reading the book from 2 till 5 yesterday. = Men düýn sagat 2-den 5-e çenli kitap okar otyrdym.

Öten dowamly zaman **‘to be’ (was/were)** kömekçi işliginiň we esasy many aňladýan işligiň yzyna **-ing** goşulmasynyň goşulmagy bilen ýasalyar. **Gurluşy : Eýe + “to be”(was/were) + İşlik+ing**.

Türkmen dilinde öten zamanda dowamlylygy bildirýän: **otyrdym, ýatyrdym, ýördim** ýaly sözler bar.

Bu sözler terjime edilmeyär, ýöne dowamlylygy bildirýär. Meselem : I was reading the book from 2 till 5 yesterday = Men düýn sagat 2-den 5-e çenli kitap okap otyrdym. (iňlis dilindäki sözlemde otyrdym söz ýok, ýöne biz dowamlylyk üçin ulandyk).

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was working	I was not working	Was I working?
You were working	You were not working	Were you working?

He/she was working	He/she was not working	Was he/she working?
It was working	It was not working	Was it working?
We/you/they wereworking	We/you/they were not working	Were we/you/they working?

KEY WORDS OF THE PAST CONTINUOUS	ÖTEN DOWAMLY ZAMANYNYŇ AÇAR SÖZLERİ
At 2 p.m	Sagat öylän ikide
At that time yesterday	Düýn şu wagtlar
From 2 till 5	Sagat ikiden bäşe çenli
All night/evening	Uzak gije
The whole day	Uzakly gün
Between one and two	Bir we ikiniň aralygynda
While	Haçan-da/dowamlylygynda

### MAIN USES OF THE PAST CONTINUOUS DOWAMLY ÖTEN ZAMANYNYŇ ESASY ULANYLYAN ÝERLERİ

**1. The Past Continuous tense is used to denote actions in progress at a definite moment in the past.**

*What were you doing at 9a.m. yesterday?*

*– I was having breakfast with my friend.*

*She was sitting in the library from 2till 5 yesterday.*

*\*dowamly öten zamany gymyldy-hereketiň öten zamanda belli bir wagtda uzak dowam edendigini aňladýar. Ýönekeý öten zamanynda : Men düýn kitap okadym (I read the book yesterday); Dowamly öten zamanynda: Men düýn kitap okap otyrdym ( I was reading yesterday). Ýagny okap otyrdym eýýäm dowamlylygy görkezdi.*

*Düýn sagat irden sekizde näme edip ýördüň?*

*- Dostum bilen irdenlik edinip otyrdym.*

*Ol düýn sagat ikiden bäşe çenli kitaphanada otyrды.*

**2. The Past Continuous is also used for a continuous past action which was interrupted by a single action:**

*When you came, I was eating my soup.*

*\*dowamly öten zamanyň ýene-de şu ýagdaýda ulanyp bolýar: geçmişde uzak wagtda dowam edip duran hereketi, gysga bir hereket bölen ýagdaýynda.*

*Sen geleninde, men çorba içip otyrdym.*

*(çorbany ötende, ol gelmezinden öň hem içip otyrды we ol geleninde hereket bölündi).*

**3. The Past Continuous is also used when the speaker wants to say about his annoyance, irritation or repeated habitual actions in the past.**

*The teacher was always telling me off when I was a child.*

*She was always smiling when I was nervous.*

*\*eger-de size geçmişde biriniň hereketi ýakmadyk bolsa, ýa-da gaharlandyran bolsa, dowamly öten zamany ulanyp häzir ol barada gürrüň açyp bilersiňiz.*

*Men çaga wagtyň mugallym hemişe maňa käýýärdi.*

*Meniň gaharlanan wagtyň ol mydama gülyärdi.*

**4. We don't use the stative verbs in the Past Continuous.**

*\*hal-ýagdaýyny aňladýan işliklerini biz dowamly öten zamanynda ulanmaýarys.*

**5. The Past Continuous is also used for two past actions in progress happening at the same time in the past.**

*While Zyba was cooking palaw, I was writing an essay.*

**\* ötende iki sany dowamly hereket deň (parallel) dowam edip durandygyny görkezmek üçin hem dowamly öten zaman ulanyp bilersiňiz.**

*Zyba palaw bişirip ýörka, men düzme ýazyp otyrdym.*

*(bu meselemde iki adamyň öten zamanda dowamly bir zat edip ýörendiklerini habar berýäris).*

### **PRACTICE TEJRIBEDE BARLA**

**Ex. 1. Here is a list of some things that Jennet did yesterday and times at which she did them. You should write sentences saying what she was doing at these times.**

*Example : From 7.45 till 8.00 she was having a bath.*

7.30 – 8.00 had a bath

8.00 – 8.15 made breakfast

8.15 – 8.45 had breakfast

8.16 – 9.00 washed up

9.00 – 9.45 read the newspapers

9.45 – 10.00 made plans for the day

10.00 – 12.30 cleaned the flat

12.30 – 13.00 made lunch

13.00 – 14.45 had lunch

16.00 – 17.00 watched television.

**Ex 2. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Put the verb into the correct form, past simple (I did) or past continuous (I was doing).**

*Example: (I/fall/asleep when I/watch/television).*

*I fell asleep when I was watching television.*

*(Men telewizor görüp otyrkam(past continuous), ýatyp galypdyrn(past simple)).*

1. (the phone/ring/when I/have a shower).

2. (it/begin/to rain when I/walk home).

3. (we/see/an accident when we/wait/for the bus)

**Ex. 3. Open the brackets using the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.**

1. They (stand) under the shelter because it (rain). 2. When she (open) the window she (be) happy to see it (snow) lightly. 3. When the teacher (come) into the classroom the pupils (run) around and (scream) at the top of their voices. Someone (draw) funny pictures on the board. 4. While I (study) for my exams I (gain) a lot of weight. 5. It (pour) with rain and she (wonder) what to do. 6. At school I (dislike) chemistry classes because the teacher always (pick) on me. 7. While he (drive) from Minsk to Vitebsk, his car (break) down. 8. Most of the boys (listen) to the teacher but a few (whisper) to each other, and Toyly (read) a history book. 9. When Myrat (arrive) home Serdar still (unload) things from the car. 10. Everyone (read) quietly when suddenly the door (burst) open and the headmaster (come) in. 11. Sahet (fall) off the ladder while he (paint) the ceiling. 12. Last night I (read) in bed when suddenly I (hear) a scream. 13. (you/watch) television when I (phone) you? 14. I (not/drive) very fast when the accident (happen). 15. We (go) out because it (rain). 16. What you (do) at this time yesterday. 17. I (see) Maral at the party. She (wear) a really beautiful dress.

**Ex. 4. Identify the Past tenses and match them with the correct definition.**

1. She left school last year.	A habitual past action
2. Nazar was always teasing me when we were at school.	A past action in progress interrupted by another past action
3. While they were discussing the itinerary I was packing the suitcases.	An action in progress at a definite moment in the past
4. She was cleaning the flat at 2 p.m. yesterday.	A single past event
5. He broke his leg while he was playing football.	Simultaneous (parallel) past actions in progress

**Ex 5. Rewrite the sentences. Make the underlined verbs negatives.**

1. When I first met you, I was studing for my English exams. 2. Arslan was playing football all day on Saturday. 3. My mom was cooking all morning. She went to see my aunt at 11 a.m. 4. During ICT, they were looking for a file on the computer. 5. When I saw him, Perhat was waiting for his English teacher outside his office.

**Ex. 6. Complete with 'to be' verbs in the past. (was/were)**

1. Maral ... busy, so she couldn't come to the party. 2. Children ... playing in the garden from 2 till 5 yesterday. 3. Myrat and Sulgun ... close friends when they ... students. 4. Me like ... (not) at home yesterday. 5. I ... sitting in the library 4 hours yesterday. 6. Boys ... playing football while we ... dancing. 7. My sister and brother ... in Turkey 2 days ago. 8. It ... 49<sup>0</sup> C in Turkmenistan when I ... there.

**Ex. 7. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.**

1. I (see) Selbi at the party. She (wear) a really beautiful dress. 2. You (watch) television when I (phone) you? 3. Just as I (get) to an interesting part of the story, the doorbell (ring). 4. I (not/listen), so I (miss) what he had said. 5. As I (drive) to London I (listen) to music on the car radio. 6. A bird (fly) in through the window while I (watch) TV. 7. She nearly (choke) on her sandwich as she (eat) very fast. 8. I (break) a plate last night, I (do) the washing- up when it (slip) out of my hand. 9. They (build) that bridge when I (be) here last year. They haven't finished it yet. 10. Hadyja (prepare) dinner while Guvanch (work) in the garden. 11. While the water (to heat) Maral (to begin) sweeping the floor. 12. Ayna (to sit) in the restaurant when I (to see) her. 13. What you both (to do) at 8 o'clock yesterday? – I (to play) chess with my brother and Wepa (to watch) television. 14. When I (to go) out the sun (to shine). 15. My friend (to be) a captain of a ship which (to sail) that night for Liverpool. 16. When the doctor (to leave) the hospital, he (to catch) a glimpse of himself in the glass front door. 17. The boy (to fall down) while he (run) along the road. 18. The door of his room (to be) open; his mother still (to stand) at the window. 19. Next day, while he (to shave) he (to cut) himself slightly. 20. I (to slip) away while the others (to have) coffee. 21. At 10 o'clock the train (to arrive) at the station. In a flash he (to be) in the platform and (to move) up Railway Road. 22. My granny (to fall) asleep while she (to watch) the new show. 23. It (to drizzle) when they (to come) out of the house. 24. We (to have) dinner when the light (to go out). 25. When I (to have) a dog in my childhood I always (to take) him out for a walk in the evening. 26. Large crowds (to wait) at the station when the Prime Minister (to arrive). 27. When the phone (to ring), I (to have) a bath. 28. Anna just (to pass) the shop and (to head) to the door when she (to come) face to face with her husband. 29. It (to be) a pity I (to have) to be out last night. 30. Mary (to take) me to her mother's, where they (to expect) me to lunch.

**Ex. 8. Put in the Past Simple / the Past Continuous**

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Aylar (call) ... She said she (call) ... me on her cell phone from her biology classroom at UCLA. I asked her if she (wait) ... for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (talk) ... to me. I couldn't believe she (make) ... a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on. She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (sleep, actually) ... in class. Some of the students (talk) ... about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (draw) ... a picture of a horse. When Aylar (tell) ... me she was not satisfied with the class, I (mention) ... that my biology professor was quite good and (suggest) ... that she switch to my class. While we were talking, I (hear) ... her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I (hang) ... up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (cut) ... vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (be) ... Aylar, but this time she (not sit) ... in class.

**Ex. 9. Make up interrogative sentences (the Past Continuous tense).**

1. .... She ..... (Take) exam last month?
2. .... They ..... (Concentrate) while teacher teaching?
3. .... He ..... (Laugh) at me?
4. .... Seena ..... (Work) in a factory?
5. .... They ..... (Speak) to me?
6. .... We ..... (Look) gorgeous that day?
7. .... You all girls ..... (Leave) that ground?
8. .... He ..... (Run) so fast in the ground?
9. .... She ..... (Wash) her clothes?
10. .... We ..... (Do) party at last night?

**Ex. 10. Translate sentences into English. (the Past Simple and the Past Continuous)**

1. Дженнет познакомилась со своим будущим мужем, когда они путешествовали по Италии. (*Jennet öz geljekgi ýoldaşy bilen Italiýada syýahat edip ýörkä tanyşdy*).
2. Когда я выглянула в окно, то увидела, что мы летим над горами. (*Men äpişgeden seredenimde, daglaryň üstünden uçup barýanymyzy gördüm*).
3. Когда мы шли в университет, мы встретили своего бывшего одноклассника. (*Biz uniwersiteta barýarkak, ozalky synpdaşymyza gabat geldik*).
4. Пока вы смотрели фильм, я готовила обед, Теперь вы должны рассказать мне, о чем был фильм. (*Sen film görüp otyrkaň, men günortanlyk edinip otyrdym. Indi sen maňa filmyň näme barada bolandygyny gürrüň bermeli bolarsyň*).
5. Я порезала палец, когда чистила картошку. (*Men kartoşka arassalap durkam, barmagymy kesdim*).
6. Они могли болтать по телефону часами. (*Olar telefonda sagatlap gürrüň (gep) edip bilýärdiler*).
7. Когда я проснулась, шел сильный дождь. (*Men oýanamda, güýçli ýaguş ýagup durdy*).
8. Он постоянно жаловался мне на свою жизнь! Ему не нравилась его работа. У него не было друзей. Он чувствовал себя одиноким. (*Ol haçan görseň durmuşyna zeyrenip ýördi. Ol işini halamaýardy. Onuň dostlary ýokdy. Ol özüni ýeke duýýardy*).

### SECTION III 3-NJI BÖLÜM

#### THE PRESENT PERFECT AND THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS GUTARNYKLY HÄZIRKI ZAMAN WE GUTARNYKLY DOWAMLY HÄZIRKI ZAMAN.

##### The Present Perfect *Gutarnykly häzirki zaman*

##### Formation

##### *Gurluşy*

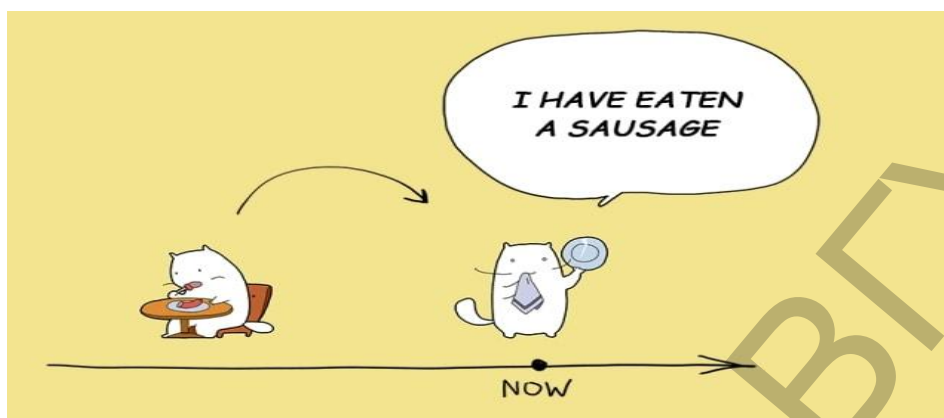
The Present Perfect is formed with the help of the auxiliary verb **have/has** and the **past participle** (V<sub>ed</sub> or V<sub>3</sub>) of the main verb. The past participle often ends in **–ed** (opened, decided) but many important verbs are **irregular** (lost, written, done).

*\*Gutarnykly häzirki zamany kömekçi işligi: have/has we dogry işliklerde, işligiň yzyna –ed goşulmagynyň, nädogry işliklerde bolsa işligiň 3-nji şekili bilen ýasalyar. Üns beriň! Bu zamandaky have/has kömekçi işlikleri terjime edilmeyär bular diňe sözlem ýasamak üçin ulanylýar.*

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have worked.	I haven't (have not) worked.	Have I worked?
You have worked.	You haven't worked.	Have you worked?
He/she/it has worked.	He/she/it hasn't (has not) worked.	Has he/she/it worked?
We/you/they have worked.	We/you/they haven't worked.	Have we/you/they worked?

KEY WORDS OF THE PRESENT PERFECT	GUTARNYKLY HÄZIRKI ZAMANYNYŇ AÇAR SÖZLERI
<i>Ever</i>	<i>Haçan hem bolsa bir wagt</i>
<i>Never</i>	<i>Hiç haçan</i>
<i>Before</i>	<i>Öň (ötende)</i>
<i>Already</i>	<i>Eýýäm</i>
<i>Yet (-)</i>	<i>Entägem (ýokluk sözlemlerde)</i>
<i>Recently</i>	<i>Soňky döwür</i>
<i>Lately</i>	<i>Soňky döwür</i>
<i>Just</i>	<i>Yanja</i>
<i>Today</i>	<i>Şu gün</i>
<i>This week</i>	<i>Şu hepde</i>
<i>This year</i>	<i>Şu ýyl</i>
<i>For seven years</i>	<i>7 ýyllap</i>
<i>For a long time</i>	<i>Köp wagtlap (bäri)</i>
<i>For</i>	<i>-lap, -läp (3 ýyllap)</i>

**MAIN USES OF THE PRESENT PERFECT**  
**GUTARNYKLY HÄZIRKI ZAMANYNYŇ ESASY**  
**ULANYLYAN ÝERLERI**



**1. The Present Perfect is used when there is a connection with the present and situations where you can see the result:**

*I've lost my key. (= I haven't got it now.)*

*Ayna has gone to France (=She is in France or on her way there now.)*

*I've forgotten her name (= I can't remember it now.)*

*She has learned English for 5 years (=she speaks it fluently.)*

*Hey! You've been in a fight. (=when you see someone with a black eye.)*

**\*Gutarnykly häzirki zamany- ötende bolan hereketiň ýa-da ýagdaýyň häzirki zaman bilen baglanyşygy bolanda we bolan zadyň netijesini görkezmek isläniňizde ulanylýar:**

*Men açarymy ýitirdim. (netije: men şu wagt tapamok).*

*Aýna Fransiýa gitdi. (netije: ol Fransiýada ýa-da gaýtmak üçin ýolda).*

*Ol iňlis dilini 5 ýyllap öwrendi. (netije: häzir ol suwara gürleýär).*

*Eý! Sen uruşypsyň ahyryn. (netije: uruşdan soňky gözüniň gökligi).*

**2. The Present Perfect is also used with adverbs such as: today, this year, this week, this month, because they haven't finished yet.**

*Have you been busy today?( it is still the same day.)*

*I've read this book this week.(it is still the same week.)*

**\*gutarnykly häzirki zamany : şu gün, şu ýyl, şu hepde we şu aý ýaly wagt aňladýan hallary bilen ulanylýar, sebäbi şu gün (hepde, aý, ýyl) entäk gutaranok. Türkmen diline terjime edilende, öten zamanyndaky ýaly terjime edilýär, ýöne iňlis dilinde gutarnykly zaman ulanylýar.**

*Sen bu gün işli bolduňmy?(bu gün entäk gutaranok.)*

*Men bu kitaby şu hepde okadym. (şu hepde hem entäk gutaranok.)*

**3. The Present Perfect is used for actions happened in the recent past with just (= a short time ago.)**

*She has just gone out.*

*I've just said it!*

**\*Gutarnykly häzirki zamany ýañy- ýakynda bolan gymldy-hereketi bildirmek üçin ulanylýar. Adatça bu ýagdaý üçin -just (ýañja ýa-da şu wagtjyk) sözi ulanylýar.**

*Ol şu wagtjyk daşa çykdy.*

*Men muny ýañja aýtdym ahyryn!*

**Note :** the Present Perfect is often used with adverbs : ever, never, before, already, yet, seldom, recently:

*Have you ever been to Chine?*

*I haven't finished the work yet.*

*I've never eaten this kind of food before.*

**Bellik :** Gutarnykly häzirki zamany köplenç wagt bildirýän hallar bilen ulanylyar: haçan hem bolsa bir wagt, hiç haçan, öň, eýýäm, entäk(heniz), ýaňy- ýakynda.

*Sen haçan hem bolsa bir wagt Hytaýda bolup gördüňmi?*

*Men heniz bu işi tamamlamak.*

*Men öň hiç haçan bular ýaly nahary iýip görmedim.*

\* The main difference between Past Simple and Present Perfect is: Past simple requires the specific time. In the Present Perfect it doesn't matter when the action was done.

\* Öten zamanynyň (past simple) gutarnykly häzirki zamanyndan (present perfect) tapawudy: Ýönekeý öten zamany wagt talap edýär. Gutarnykly häzirki zamany bolsa, hereketiň haçan ýa-da näwagt bolandygynyň zerurlygy ýok. Türkmen diline terjime edilende öten zamandaky ýaly terjime edilýär.

Study the difference between gone to and been to:

Danaya is on holiday. She has gone to Paris

(= *She is there now or she is on her way there.*)

Tawus has been to Italy.

(= *he was there but now he has come back.*)

**Ýatda saklaň! Been to** (bolup gelmek) we **gone to** (gitmek):

Danaýa häzir dynç alyşda. Ol Pariža gitdi (entäk gaýdyp gelenok) = gone to.

Tawus Italiýada bolup geldi (Ol bolup geldi haçan bolanlygy bize belli däl)

= been to.

We use both **for** and **since** to say how long something has been happening. We use for when we say the period of time (three years) and since when we say the beginning of the period (last summer).

*Biz for (-lap,-läp) we since (bäri) sözlerini bir ýagdaýyň näçe wagt dowam edendigini bildirmek üçin ulanýarys. Meselem: for 3 months = 3 ýyllap, for a year = 1 ýyllap; since last summer = geçen tomusdan bäri . Adatça iňlis dilinde goşulmalar esasy sözüň önünden gelýär. Türkmen dilinde bolsa, soňundan : for 3 months = 3 aýlap.*

## PRACTICE TEJRIBEDE BARLA

**Ex. 1. Open the brackets using the Present Perfect tense.**

1. I know who your boss is. I (work) for him.
2. Somebody already (broke) the tree.
3. Maral (go) to Belarus, but she'll be back next Monday at the latest.
4. Shirin is in hospital now. He (have) a bad crash.
5. Jeren is crying. She (hurt) her knee.
6. He (finish) training.
7. She (score) twenty points in the match.
8. We (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
9. That's amazing! She (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
10. She (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
11. Oh, no! I (lose) my money!
12. My mum (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
13. Dad, you (eat) my biscuit!
14. I'm tired. I (watch) three X-Files videos.
15. Hurry up! They (start) the film!
16. Mergen (study) hard this year, so he'll pass her exams.
17. Oh no! She (drop) the plate!
18. The garden is very green. It (rain) a lot this



month. 19. These are my favourite trousers. I (have) them for five years. 20. Tom's my best friend. I (know) him for three years.

**Ex. 2. Open the brackets making the negative sentences.**

1. I (not clean) my football boots. 2. They (not start) their meal. 3. I (not do) my homework. 4. He (not win) all his matches this year. 5. My brother and I (not see) any films this week. 6. It's my birthday party today. I (not invite) many people. 7. He (not wash) his hands. They're very dirty. 8. Mum's really angry. We (not tidy) our room! 9. I can't play with my friends this evening. I (not finish) my homework. 10. I (not visit) New York for three years. 11. Where's Bahar? (not see) her since yesterday. 12. Dad (not take) a holiday since last August. 13. Didar (not play) the violin since he was 14 years old.

**Ex. 3. Put the words in their own places and translate them into Russian.**

1. have – Britain – several – I – to – times – been
2. Spain – since – she – lived – in – 1994 – has
3. five – married – have – they – years – been – for
4. I – coffee – made – already – for – have – you
5. never – Bob – a bike – has – had

**Ex. 4. Make up sentences in the Present Perfect using the phrases below:**

- ссорится (söğüşmek) — to quarrel
- болеть гриппом (dümewlemek) — to have a flu
- дарить цветы (gül sowgat etmek) — to present flowers
- пробовать торт (tortdan (süyjilikden) dadyp görmek — to taste a cake
- влюбляться (aşyk bolmak) — to fall in love

**Ex. 5. Translate into English.**

1. Я ещё никогда не был за границей. (*Men mundan öň daşary ýurtda bolup görmedim*).
2. Мои родители уже переехали в новую квартиру. (*Meniň ene-atam eýýäm täze jaýa göçüpdirler*).
3. Он ещё не закончил уборку. (*Men entäk içerleri ýygnap (uborka edip) bolamok*).
4. Я видел эту комедию трижды. (*Men bu komediýany 3 gezek gördim*).
5. Ты уже читал сегодняшнюю газету? (*Sen eýýäm şu günki gazety okadyňmy?*)
6. Вы когда-нибудь были в Лондоне? (*Siz haçan hem bolsa bir wagt Londonda bolup gördüňizmi?*)
7. Он когда-нибудь рассказывал вам о своей жене? (*Ol haçan hem bolsa bir wagt aýaly barada size gürrüň berdimi?*)
8. Они когда-нибудь ссорились? (*Olar haçan hem bolsa bir wagt söğüşip gördilermi?*)
9. Вы когда-нибудь болели гриппом? (*Sen haçan hem bolsa dümewläp(griplap) gördüňmi?*)
10. Он когда-нибудь дарил вам цветы? (*Ol size haçan hem bolsa bir wagt gül berip gördümi?*)
11. Вы когда-нибудь летали на самолете? (*Siz haçan hem bolsa bir wagt uçarda uçup gördüňizmi?*)
12. Вы когда-нибудь видели такую красивую девушку? (*Siz haçan hem bolsa bir wagt şular ýaly owadan gyz gördüňizmi?*)

**Ex. 6. Make up question sentences.**

Example: (*you ever/be/to Italy*) – Have you ever been to Italy?

1. You/ever/be/to South America?
2. You/read/any English books?
3. You/live/in this house all your life?
4. How many times/you/be/in love?
5. What's/the most beautiful country/you/ever/visit?
6. You ever/speak/to a famous person?

**Ex. 7. Answer the questions using already (eýýäm) and just (ýaňja).**

Example: Will you make some sandwiches, please? — But I have **already** made them.

1. Do the flat, will you?
2. Why don't you sweep the floor, please?
3. Please, give Peter this dictionary.
4. Will you send a telegram to Mary, please?
5. Write them a letter, please!
6. Don't forget to phone Mother.
7. Will you show the children your new books, please?
8. Make fresh tea, please!
9. Bring, some more bread from the kitchen, please!
10. Will you wash up the dishes, please!

**Ex. 8. Put been to/gone to.**

1. Jim is on holiday. He's ... to France.
2. Hello! I've just ... to the shops. I've bought lots of things.
3. Alice isn't here at the moment. She's ... to the shops to get a newspaper.
4. Tom has ... out. He'll be back in about an hour.
5. Are you going to the bank? — No, I've already ... to the bank.

**Ex. 9. Put already, ever, yet, just**

1. Have you ... been to Africa?
2. Have you finished writing your essay? — I haven't finished it ....
3. Shall I pay the waiter? — No, I've ... paid the bill.
4. Have you spoken to a famous person?
5. Ann, lay the table. I've ... cooked dinner.
6. They don't know what the problem is. They have ... arrived.
7. Is it a good film? — Yes, it's the best I have ... seen.
8. The letter hasn't come ... .
9. She has ... explained the situation to me.
10. He hasn't invited me to the party ... .
11. Nobody has found the lost dog ...

**The Present Perfect Continuous**

*Gutarnykly häzirki dowamly zaman*

**Formation**

**Gurluşy**

The Present Perfect Continuous is formed by using this construction: **have/has+ been+ Ving.**

\*Gutarnykly dowamly zaman **have/has + been + Işlik** ing gurluşynyň kömegi bilen ýasalýar.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have been working.	I haven't been (have not) working.	Have I been working?
You have been working.	You haven't been working.	Have you been working?
He/she/it has been working.	He/she/it hasn't (has not) been working.	Has he/she/it been working?
We/you/they have been working.	We/you/they haven't been working.	Have we/you/they been working?

KEY WORDS OF THE PRESENT PERFECTCONTINUOUS	GUTARNYKLY HÄZIRKI DOWAMLY ZAMANYNYŇ AÇAR SÖZLERI
<i>All day/night/week/life</i>	<i>Uzak/gün/gije/hepde/ömür</i>
<i>For</i>	<i>-lap, -läp</i>
<i>Since</i>	<i>bäri</i>
<i>How long...?</i>	<i>Näçe wagt... ?</i>
<i>Still</i>	<i>Entägem</i>

### MAIN USES OF THE PRESENT PERFECTCONTINUOUS GUTARNYKLY HÄZIRKIDOWAMLY ZAMANYNYŇ ESASYULANYLÝAN ÝERLERI

The Present Perfect Continuous is used to say how long something has been going on. This time the action or situation began in the past and is still going on. Also to talk about quite a long action which began in the past and has recently stopped or just finished.

*It has been snowing since two hours.*

*(It began to snow two hours ago and it is still snowing). (still going)*

*You're out of breath. Have you been running? (just finished).*

**\*Gutarnykly dowamly zaman bir hereketiň ötende bir wagtda başlap şu wagt hem dowam edip durand ygyny görkezýär. Bu zaman geljek bilen baglanyşygy bolan ýeketäk zamandyr. Ýagny hereket öň başlady, şu wagt dowam edýär we mümkin geljekde hem dowam edip biler.**

*Gar iki sagatlap ýagyp dur. ( gar 2 sagat mundan ozal ýagyp başlady we häzir hem ýagmasyny dowam edýär).*

**Ýene-de, eger bir hereket uzak dowam edip edil häzir hem gutaran bolsa şol uzak dowam eden hereketi suratlandyrmak üçin hem ulanylýar.**

*Dem alayşyň name? Ylgap geldiňmi ýa? (ýañja ylgap geldi we onuň uzak wagt ylaganyňy suratlandyrdyk).*

**You can also use the present perfect continuous with 'how long' :**

- *How long have you been learning english?*

- *I've been learning English since I was 16. (now I am 20).*

**\*siz bu zamany söhbetdeşiniňiň näçe wagt näme edýänligini soramak üçin hem ulanyň bilersiňiz:**

- *Sen näçe wagt bäri Iňlis dilini öwrenýärsiň?*

*Men ony 16 ýaşymdan bäri öwrenýärim. (häzir men 20 ýaşymda we men öwrenmegimi dowam edýärim).*

**Note :** The Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous have similar uses, but there are some differences. Look at these examples and compare them:

a) *I've read the book. (this means the action was completed recently, and we're interested in the result).*

b) *I've been reading a book. (I haven't finished reading the book. I'm still reading it).*

**Bellik:** *Gutarnykly häzirki zaman we gutarnykly häzirki dowamly zamanlarynyň ulanylyş ýerleri deň, ýöne käbir tapawutlyklar bar. Deňşdirmelere seredip geçeliň:*

a) *Men kitap okadym. (I've read the book) (bu sözlemde, meniň kitaby ýaňy- ýakynda okap bolandygymy habar berýärim we meni netije gyzyklandyrýär).*

b) *Men kitap okap ýörn. (I've been reading a book) (bu sözlemde bolsa, men entäk hem kitaby okap ýörendigimi we geljekde hem okajakdygymy aýdýaryn).*

**Remember that stative verbs are not used in the continuous.**

**Ýatda saklaň ! Biz hal- ýagdaý bildirýän işlikler bilen dowamlylyk ulanmaýarys.**

## PRACTICE

### TEJRIBEDE BARLA

**Ex. 1. Open the brackets** (the Past Simple or the Present Perfect).

1. You (ever work) in a shop? 2. I (work) in my uncle's shop when I was younger. 3. Are you going to eat lunch soon? - I (eat) (already). I (eat) lunch an hour ago. 4. George (arrive) late to work again this morning. He (be) late at least five times this month. 5. John Keats, who (die) when he (be) only 26 years old, (write) a lot of beautiful poems. 6. Ann is looking for her key. She can't find it. She (lose) her key. 7. How many symphonies Beethoven (compose)? 8. Look! Somebody (spill) ink on the notebook. 9. You (have) a holiday this year yet? 10. You (see) any good films recently? 11. Clare (be) in New York for almost a year now. I (go) to visit her last month and I have to say I (be) very impressed. 12. I (cut) some flowers from my garden yesterday. I (cut) lots of flowers from my garden so far this summer. 13. I (not/see) Tot recently. 14. The artist (draw) a picture of sunset yesterday. She (draw) many pictures of sunsets in her lifetime. 15. I (feed) birds at the park yesterday. I (feed) birds at the park every day since I (lose) my job. 16. Ann (wake up) late and (miss) her breakfast on Monday.

**Ex. 2. Open the brackets** (the Present Perfect, the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous).

1. Today is Thursday, and John (be) late twice this week; he (be) late yesterday and on Monday. 2. I first (meet) George a month ago, and I (meet) him several times since then. 3. It is October now, and we (do) a lot of work this year; we (do) a lot last year too. 4. She (buy) a coat last winter, but she (not/buy) a new dress since 1992. 5. It's only the middle of the month, and he (spend) most of his salary; he (spend) \$60 yesterday. (already) 6. I (break) my leg in 1991, but I (break) my arm. (never) 7. He's over sixty, and he's still working. He (work) hard all his life. When he (be) a young man, he sometimes (work) all night. 8. The postman (come) at eight yesterday, but it's now half past eight and he (not/come) yet. 9. Today is May 25th. Ted (not/be) absent this month.

**Ex. 3. Translate from Russian into English.**

1. Я учу японский язык с октября. (*Men yapon dilini oktyabr ayından bəri öwrenip yörn*). 2. Она работает в Сингапуре с 2014 года. (*Ol Singapurda 2014-nji yıldan bəri işleyär*). 3. Как долго идет дождь? (*Ýaguş näçe wagtdan bəri ýagyp dur? How long*) 4. Мэри ищет работу уже шесть месяцев. (*Meri 6 aýlap iş gözlep yör.*) 5. Китти путешествует уже последние 4 месяца. (*Soňky 4 aý bəri Kitti syýahat edýär*) 6. Она учила этот предмет на протяжении 5 лет. (*Ol bu dersi 5 ýylyň dowamynda öwrendi*). 7. Сэм очень устал. Он тяжело работал весь день. (*Sem örän ýadady. Ol uzakly gün agyr işledi*).

## SECTION IV

### 4-NJI BÖLÜM

## THE PAST PERFECT AND THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

### GUTARNYKLY ÖTEN ZAMANY WE GUTARNYKLY DOWAMLY ÖTEN ZAMANY

### The Past Perfect

#### Gutarnykly öten zamany

#### Formation

##### Gurluşy

We form the Past Perfect with the auxiliary verb **had** + **the past participle**.

*Biz gutarnykly öten zamanyň kömekçi işligi had + işligiň 3-nji şekili bilen ýasaýarys. Dogry işliklerde işligiň yzyna -ed goşulmasy goşulýar.*

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had worked	I hadn't worked	Had I worked?
You had worked	You hadn't worked	Had you worked?
He/she/it had worked	He/she/it hadn't worked	Had he/she/it worked?
We/you/they had worked	We/you/they hadn't worked	Had we/you/they worked?

**Note:** If see you sentence such as: We had had breakfast before you came. Don't worry it is not wrong. The first had is the auxiliary and the second had is the third form of the verb have.

**Bellik:** Eger-de siz şular ýaly sözleme gabat gelseňiz: **We had had breakfast before you came;** ýalňyş hasaplamaň, köp adamlary bu sorag pikirlendirýär: Näme üçin iki had bile geldikä diýip. Gutarnykly öten zamanyn gurluşynda (formulasynda) had kömekçi işligi bar(had+V<sub>3</sub>) we have (bar bolmak) işligiň 3-nji şekili - had. Şonuň üçin 1nji ulanylan had terjime edilmeyär ol bize kömekçi sözi bolup hyzmat edýär. 2nji had bolsa to **have breakfast** – irdenlik edinmek diýen işlik jümlesi , öten zamanda **had breakfasta** öwrülýär.

### MAIN USES OF THE PAST PERFECT GUTARNYKLY ÖTEN ZAMANYNYŇ ESASY ULANYLYAN ÝERLERI

**The Past Perfect is used for an action completed before another action .**

*When I return home, she **had already left**.*

*I went there after I **had completed** the task.*

**\*Gutarnykly öten zamany geçmişde bir hereketiň beýleki hereketden hem öň bolandygyny görkezmek üçin ulanylýar.**

*Haçan-da men öýe gelemde, ol eýýäm gidipdir.*

*(Meniň öýe gelenim ilki bolup geçen hereketmi ýa-da onuň gideni? Elbetde, ol iki gitdi soňra men bardym, sebäbi men baramda ol öýde ýokdy. Onuň meniň barmazymdan öň gideni bolsa, gutarnykly öten zaman (past perfect)).*

*Men olýere işlerimi tamamlanymdan soňra gitdim. (bu ýerde hem men ilki tamamladym, soňra bolsa gitdim).*

*Bu zamany öten zamandaky wakalar üçin ulanylýar .Geçmişde bir wakany aýdyp, ondan öňem ýene bir hereketiň bolandygyny aytjak bolsaňyz, bu zamany ulanmalysyňyz.*

Compare:

Present :

I am not hungry. I've just had lunch.

The house is dirty. They haven't cleaned it for weeks.

Past:

I wasn't hungry because I had had lunch.

The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it for weeks.

Deňeşdir:

Häzirki zaman:

Men aç däl. Men ýañja günortanlygymy edindim.

Bu jaý örän hapa. Olar hepdeläp içeriňi ýygnamandyrlar.

Öten zaman:

Men aç dăldim sebăbi men gŭnortanlygymy edinipdim.

Bu jaý őrăn hapady. Olar hepdelăp ięerini ýygnamandylar.

More eexamples:

*I **had made** a decision before you called me. ( Menseniň maňa jaň etmeziňden őr kararymy berdim).*

*When she arrived, the bus **had already left**. ( Ol gelende (ol gelmănkă), awtobus gidipdi).*

*After the film **had started**, we arrived. (Kino başlanyndan soňra,biz bardyk).*

## PRACTICE TEJRIBEDE BARLA

### Ex.1. Open the brackets (the Past Perfect or the Past Simple)

1. The policeman read the suspect his rights after he (arrest) him. 2. After John (wash) his clothes, he began to study. 3. George (wait) for one hour before the bus came. 4. Maria (enter) the university after she had passed her tests. 5. Jeanette (wash) the pipettes after she had completed the experiment. 6. Jane sent a letter to her university after she (receive) her scholarship check. 7. After the stewardesses served lunch to the passengers, they (start) eating. 8. The car (flip) ten times before it landed on its roof. 9. We corrected our papers after we (take) the quiz. 10. John (live) in Miami for one year when his parents came to visit him. 11. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 12. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 13. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 14. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock.

### Ex. 2. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect tense.

1. I ... (to have) breakfast before I went to school. 2. He went to meet his friends after he ... (to do) his homework. 3. By 8 o'clock the rain ... (to stop). 4. Alice was late because she ... (to miss) the bus. 5. She went to the post-office after she ... (to write) the letter. 6. He ... (to work) at the factory before he entered the college. 7. He got a bad mark for his test because he ... (to make) a lot of mistakes in it. 8. I went to bed after I ... (to finish) reading the book. 9. The child ... (to fall) asleep before the parents came home. 10. Jill was afraid she ... (forget) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag. 11. Dad wasn't at home when I came back. He ... (go) out twenty minutes before. 12. I wasn't hungry because I... (just/have) breakfast. 13. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody... (leave) it the day before. 14. I apologized I ...(not/phone) her. 15. He told me that he... (come back) a fortnight before.

### Ex. 3. Use the Past Perfect of the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

to leave, to go, to die, to see, to live, to fly

1. I didn't read the text in class because I ... my book at home.
2. The children didn't want to go to the cinema because they ... already ... the film.
3. Kate wasn't at home last week because she ... to visit her uncle.
4. Linda never knew her father because he ... before she was born.
5. I was excited when the plane took off because I ... never ... before.
6. My grandfather was always afraid of animals because he ... never ... in the country.

### Ex. 4. Open the brackets (the Past Simple, the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect)

1. When I called at his house, they (to tell) me that he (to leave) an hour before. 2. When I came to the station, I (not to) find my friend there as I (to be) five minutes late and the train (to leave). 3. He (to want) to visit the place where he (to live) in his childhood. 4. The telegram (to come) some minutes after he (to leave). 5. She (to look) very tired as she (to

work) hard. 6. I (to return) to the hotel only late at night as I (to lose) my way in the fog. When I (to come) up to my room, I (to see) Pete who (to stand) at the door of the room. He (to wait) for me as he (to lose) his key and could not get in. 7. There (to be) two men in the room. One of them (to write) something while the other (to read) a newspaper. 8. I (to go) up to the open window. The rain (to stop) and the sun (to shine) brightly. The birds in the garden (to sing). The morning (to be) fine. 9. When the rain (to stop) I (to look) out of the window and (to see) John who (to stand) under a tree waiting for me. 10. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 11. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 12. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice-cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street. 13. I (to sit) in an armchair and (to think) of the coming trip across the North Sea when the door suddenly (to open) and an old friend of mine whom I (not to see) for a very long time (to enter) the room.

### The Past Perfect Continuous *Gutarnykly öten dowamly zamany*

#### Formation

##### *Gurluşy*

The Past Perfect Continuous tense is made up of three main parts auxiliary verb **had**, auxiliary verb **been** and  $V_{ing}$ .

*Gutarnykly öten dowamly zamany kömekçi işligi had been we işlige –ing goşulmasynyň goşulmagy bilen ýasalýar.*

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had been working	I hadn't been working	Had I been working?
You had been working	You hadn't been working	Had you been working?
He/she/it had been working	He/she/it hadn't been working	Had he/she/it been working?
We/you/they had been working	We/you/they hadn't been working	Had we/you/they been working?

### MAIN USE OF THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS *GUTARNYKLY ÖTEN DOWAMLY ZAMANYNYŇ ESASY ULANYLYAN ÝERI*

**The Past Perfect Continuous is a verb tense which is used to show that an action started in the past and continued up to the time of the second action.**

*They had been talking for over an hour before Toyly arrived.*

*I had been typing this text for 2 hours and then found it on the Internet.*

*Gutarnykly dowamly öten zamany bir heretiň geçmişde uzak wagtlap dowam edip durka, başga bir öten hereketiň ony kesendigini suratlandyrmak üçin ulanylýar. (ýagny, bir hereket geçmişde dowam edip durdy diýeliň, şol wagtda başga bir gysga hereket boldyda, dowamlylygy kesdi ýa-da mümkin ol şol wagtda dowam edendir bize belli däl).*

*Olar Toyly gelmezinden ön 1 sagatdan hem kän gepleşip otyrdylar. (Onda olar ön gürleşip otyrdylar, Toyly geldi we gürleşmegi şol wagtda bölündi). (Bu iki hereket hem geçmişde boldy, mümkin siz häzir ony ýatlap aýdyp berýänsiňiz).*

*Men bu teksti 2 sagatlap ýazdym we soň ony internetdan tapdym. (ilki ýazdy (dowamly) soňra internetdan tapdy (gysga hereket)).*

**Ex. 1. Open the brackets using the Past Perfect Continuous.**

1. Sally ... (type) this text for 3 hours before Mark came. 2. Anthony ... (wait) for his airplane for 3 hours when its delay was announced. 3. I saw many huge puddles. ... it ... (rain) hard? 4. Sam did not even realize what a hard time Molly ... (have). 5. Rita ... (train) for a year and she was very fit when her ex-boyfriend met her. 6. Rachel's husband ... (fix) the car since early morning. 7. Paul and Molly ... (talk) on the phone for an hour when the line broke. 8. How long ... you (watch) TV before you decided to go to bed? 9. Steven felt tired as he ... (sail) for several hours. 10. Zina ... (try) to find her mother for years but she failed.

**Ex. 2. Open the brackets the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.**

1. Julia wanted to sit down as she ... (stand) at work all day long. 2. She ... (learn) "Eugene Onegin" by the autumn. 3. The rain stopped but there were a lot of puddles because it ... (rain) cats and dogs. 4. Olivia and Victor ... (chat) via Skype for an hour when the connection broke. 5. They ... (decorate) the New Year tree before the children arrived. 6. Bob ... (eat up) all the muffins by lunchtime. 7. My sister ... (do) the laundry since early morning. 8. I knew that our parents ... (grow) melons in their greenhouse since they bought the house. 9. He ... (lose) much weight by the end of the year. 10. Brown understood the problems of his agency because he ... (work) for it since 2005.

## SECTION V

### 5-NJI BÖLÜM

## THE FUTURE SIMPLE AND THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS

### ÝÖNEKEÝ GELJEK ZAMAN WE DOWAMLY GELJEK ZAMAN.

### The Future Simple

#### Ýönekeý geljek zaman

**Formation****Gurluşy**

The Future Simple tense is formed using the construction **shall/will+ the infinitive** of the main verb without particle *to*. The formula of the Future Simple: **Subject + shall/will+ V.**

Ýönekeý geljek zamany **shall/will** kömekçi işlikleriniň we işligiň nämälim galybyndan ýasalyar (işligiň yzyndaky –mak –mek goşulmasyz). Bu zamanyň türkmen dilindäki goşulmasy –**jak,-jek,-ar, -er.** Gurluşy: **Eýe+shall/will + Işlik.**

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative		
I	Shall	work	I	Shall	work	Shall	I	work?
We	Will ('ll)		We	not(shan't) Will not(won't)			we	
He	Will ('ll)	work	He	will not (won't)	work	Will	He	work?
She			She				She	
It			It				It	
You			You				You	
They			They				They	



**Bellik:** eger-de siz sözlemde, hereketi ýa-da hal ýagdaýy aňladýan işlikleri getirmedik ýagdaýyňyzda, onda bolmak işligi 'be' şol durşuna galýar.

Meselem: Men 10 minutdan ol ýerde **bolaryn** : I will **be** there in 10 minutes ~~not I will there in 10 minutes.~~

Men 2 ýyldan mugallym **bolarn** : I will **be** a teacher in 2 years ~~not I will a teacher in 2 years.~~

KEY WORDS OF THE FUTURE SIMPLE	ÝÖNEKEÝ GELJEK ZAMANYNYŇ AÇAR SÖZLERI
Tomorrow	Ertir
The day after tomorrow	Birigün
In a week	1 hepdeden
In 2 days	2 günden
Next year (month, week)	Indiki ýyl (aý, hepde)
Later	Soňarrak
In the future	Geljekde
Very soon	Ýakyn wagtda

### MAIN USES OF THE FUTURE SIMPLE ÝÖNEKEÝ GELJEK ZAMANYNYŇ ESASY ULANYLYAN ÝERLERI

#### 1. The Future Simple is normally used for future facts and habits:

*Our classes will start at 9 o'clock.*

*She will be thirty next Friday.*

*She will be here in a few minutes.*

**\*biz geljek zamanyny geljekde boljak ýagdaý ýa-da hakykat üçin ulanýarys.**

*Sapaklarymyz sagat 9- da başlar.*

*Ol indiki anna güni 30 ýaşayar.*

*Ol ýene biraz wagtdan bu ýerde bolar.*

#### 2. The Future Simple is also used to talk about a decision at the moment of making it:

*- It's really hot in here!*

*-I'll open the window.*

*-I don't want to go to the Zoo alone.*

*-I will go with you then.*

**\*geljek zamaný edil häzir berlen kararlar üçin hem ulanylýar:**

*- Içeri örän gyzgyn!*

*- Äpişgäni açayyn onda/ Äpişgäni açarn.*

*-Men haýwanat bagyna ýeke gitmek islemeyärim.*

*-Men seniň bilen gidäýerin onda.*

#### 3. An action which the speaker regards as possible, probably or likely to happen in the future:

*I think they will easily win the match.*

*I'm sure you will enjoy your visit to the Zoo.*

**\*eger-de geljekde bir ýagdaý (nähilidir bir halda) bolar diýip öz pikiriňizi aýtmak isläniňizde hem ulanyp bilersiňiz:**

*Meniň pikirimçe olar ýaryşy aňsatlyk bilen utarlar.*

*Saňa haýwanat bagynyň ýarajagyny men bilýärim.*

#### 4. Giving a promise:

*I will not watch TV tonight.*

*I will not tell anybody, I promise.*

**\*Söz bereniňizde:**

*Men indi telewizor görmerin.*

*Söz berýärim, hiç kime aýtmaryn.*

**Note: after the conjunctions *when, till, before, after, if, unless*- you use the Present Simple instead of the Future Simple:**

*We will help you if we have some free time(not,if I will have).*

*You will go there after I come home ( not, after I will come).*

**Bellik :haçan-da, çenli, öň( öten zamandaky öň däl-de, bir zatdan öň), soň, eger, eger bolmasa ýaly baglaýjylardan soň geljek zamanyňa derek, ýönekeý häzirki zamany ulanmalysyňyz!**

*Eger biziň wagtymyz bolsa, biz saňa kömek ederis.*

*Sen ol ýere men öýe baranymdan soň gidersiň.*

## PRACTICE TEJRIBEDE BARLA

**Ex. 1. Refer these statements to the Future Simple using the given adverbial modifiers of time.**

Example: Chary is a first-year student now. (next year)

*Next year Chary **will be** a second- year student.*

1. Our students work in the video- class almost every day. (next Wednesday)
2. Hatyja is working hard to catch up with the group. (soon)
3. He usually helps old Mrs. Gozel do shopping. (tomorrow)
4. Selbi and Leyli travel much every summer. (next summer)
5. I didn't take part in the Conference on Small Business in Vienna last month. (in Bern next month)
6. I have no time to see this customer today. (the day after tomorrow).

**Ex. 2. Complete these sentence with *I'll* and suitable verb.**

Example: I'm too tired to walk home. I think ... a taxi.

*I'm too tired to walk home . I think I'll **get** a taxi.*

1. It's too late to telephone Maksat now. ... him in the morning.
2. I feel a bit hungry. I think ... something to eat in the fridge.
3. It's a bit cold in this room. – Is it? ... on the heating then.
4. Did you write that letter to your cousin? –Oh, I forgot. Thanks for reminding me. ... it tomorrow.
5. Would you like tea or coffee? - ... coffee, please.
6. Why haven't you switched on the light ? It is getting dark. – Oh, yes, it is . ... it now.

**Ex. 3. Put *will* ('ll) or *will not* (won't).**

1. Sahra was born in 1995. In 2007 she ... be 12.
2. It's sunny today. It ... rain.
3. Kerim is eleven today. He ... be twelve until next year.
4. Oguljan is nine. She ... be ten on his next birthday.
5. This month is May. It ... be June next month.
6. Jennet : 'Mum, the bus is late. I ... be home until eight o'clock.
7. It's 25 degrees today. It ... snow tomorrow.
8. I sent the letter this afternoon. It ... arrive until tomorrow.
9. Aya's brother is thirteen. He ... be fourteen on his next birthday.
10. I bought a lottery ticket, but I ... win.
11. My dad is thirty-nine. He ... be forty on his next birthday.
12. My sister Maysa is fifteen. She ... be sixteen until next year.
13. My brother's clever. He ... pass all his exams.
14. It's raining now. But it ... be sunny later.
15. Didar and Ovez are always late. They ... arrive until eight o'clock.

**Ex. 4. This time you have to agree and promise to do things.**

**Example:** **A:** Can you clean the windows?

**B:** Sure, I'll clean them this afternoon.

**A:** Do you promise?

**B:** Yes, I promise I will clean them this afternoon.

1. Can you phone me later?
2. Can you repair the clock?
3. Please don't tell anyone.
4. Can you book a seat for me?
5. Can you take me to the other country?
6. He adores you. Will you eat out with him?

**Ex. 5. Complete these sentences by putting in the right tenses (the Present Simple or the Future Simple). Don't forget about tenses after the conjunctions (when, if, till ...) !**

1. When I (be) an old woman, I (wear) purple. 2. After they (finish) the building work, things (be) easier. 3. I hope you (tell) me about the holiday when you (get) back. 4. If they (catch) the train at 10.30, what time ... they (be) in Mary? 5. I don't know if Hurma (be) here when you (phone) tomorrow? 6. I think when I (be) 80, I (understand) what goes on in your head. 7. We (wait) for you for some time if you (be) busy at that time tomorrow. 8. When we (finish) work we (go) to the park. 9. Aman (pass) the exam if he (study) hard. 10. If you (go) there I (not/chat) with you anymore!

**Ex. 6. Open the brackets using the Future Simple tense.**

1. Robots with human intelligence (be) common in the near future. 2. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century Tokyo (have) a population of over 15 million people. 3. I'm sorry about spilling wine on your dress last week. – Don't worry. I (take) it to the cleaner's anyway. 4. Do as I say, and you (make) a good impression. 5. We (start) the decorating at the weekend if we have no other plans? 6. Everybody thinks they (get) married next year. 6. I (call) the police if you (not/turn) down the music. 7. I (tell) her I love her? Where is a coin? If it's heads, I (tell) her, and if it's tails, I (not/tell) her. 8. It is very difficult to climb. If you are not careful, you (fall). 9. Have you told her about her new job? She (be) very delighted.

**Ex. 7. Translate into English.**

1. Я думаю, каждый будет уметь пользоваться компьютером в будущем. (*Meniñ pikirimçe, geljekde her bir adam kompýuter ulanyp biler*).
2. Как ты думаешь, кто выиграет чемпионат мира по футболу в следующем году? (*Seniñ pikiriniñçe indiki ýyl futbol boýunça dünçä çempionatyny kim utar?*)
3. Текст очень трудный. Боюсь, я не смогу перевести его без словаря. (*Tekst örän kyn, men ony sözlüksiz terjime edip bilmerin öýdüp gorkýaryn*).
4. Если ты не будешь носить очки, у тебя будет болеть голова. (*Eger-de sen äýnegiñi dakmasañ, seniñ kelläñ agyrrar*).
5. В комнате душно. Вы не откроете окно? (*Içeri örän dymyk. Äpişgäni açyp bilmersiñizmi?*)
6. В следующем году у меня будет больше свободного времени, и я смогу поехать в путешествие по Европе. (*Indiki ýyl boş wagtym has köp bolar we men Ýewropa ýurtlaryna gezelenje gidip bilerin*).
7. Ты думаешь, он сможет сдать экзамены? Он пропустил так много занятий в этом семестре. (*Seniñ pikiriniñçe ol synagdan geçip bilermi? Ol bu semestr (ýarymýyllykda) örän köp sapaklary göýberdi*).

8. Боюсь, что мне хватит денег на эту покупку. – Не беспокойтесь, я одолжу вам денег. (*Meniň söwda etmek üçin pulum ýetmez öýdüp gorkýan. – Alada etmäň men sizi karz berern).*

### The Future Continuous *Dowamlygeljek zaman*

#### Formation

#### *Gurluşy*

The Future Continuous tense is formed using the construction **will/shall+ be+ Ving.**

*Dowamly geljek zamany şugurluşyň (konstruksiýanyň) kömegi bilen ýasalýar : will/shall + be + Işlik ing.*

**Abbreviations are possible:** I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, we'll, they'll.

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative		
I	Shall/	working.	I	Shall not/	working.	Shall/	I	be working?
We	Will be		We	Will not be		Will	we	
He	Will ( 'll) be	working.	He	will not (won't) be	working.	Will	He	be working?
She			She				She	
It			It				It	
You			You				You	
They			They				They	

KEY WORDS OF THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS	DOWAMLYGELJEK AÇAR SÖZLERİ	ZAMANYNYŇ
<i>At 2 p.m</i>	<i>Sagat 2-de</i>	
<i>At this time tomorrow</i>	<i>Ertir şu wagtlar</i>	
<i>All night/ evening</i>	<i>Uzakly gije</i>	
<i>From October to November</i>	<i>Oktýabrdan Noýabra çenli</i>	
<i>At 9 o'clock on Monday</i>	<i>Duşenbe güni sagat 9- da</i>	

### MAIN USES OF THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS *DOWAMLY GELJEK ZAMANYNYŇ ESASY ULANYLYAN ÝERLERI*

1. The Future Continuous tense denotes an action or event that will be in progress at a definite moment or during a certain period of time in the future.

*At 10 o'clock tomorrow Seyit will be working.*

*I will be waiting for you tomorrow after classes near the market.*

**\*Dowamly geljek zamany, geljekde belli bir wagtda bir zadyň dowamly bolup durjagyny görkezmek üçin ulanylýar.**

*Ertir sagat 10-da Seyit işläp ýorer. (ýönekeý geljek zamanynda, Ol ertir işläp diýýäris, emma dowamly geljek zamanynda bolsa, ol şol wagtda işläp ýorer diýýäris.*

*Men ertir saňa sapaklardan soň dükanyň ýanynda garaşyp duraryn.*

2. We use the Future Continuous to say that we will be in the middle of doing something at a certain time in the future.

The football match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15. So during this time, for example at 8.30, Toyly will be watching the match.

**\*Meselem:** Futbol ýaryşy ertir sagat 7.30-da başlap, 9.15 de tamamlanýar diýeliň we şol wagtyň aralygynda meselem 8.30 Toýly şol ýaryşy görüp oturar. Dowamly geljek zamany biziň geljekde belli bir wagt aralygyndabir zatlar edip ýörjekdigimizi görkezýär. Ýagny bu meselemde hem, geljekde futbol ýaryşynyň boljakdygyny we Toýlynyň şol ýaryşy görüp oturjakdygyny suratlandyrýars.

**Compare will be doing with the other continuous forms:**

Tom works every morning from 9 o'clock till 12 o'clock. So:

At 10 o'clock yesterday he was working (the PAST CONTINUOUS)

It is 10 o'clock now. He is working. (the PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

At 10 o'clock tomorrow he will be working. (the FUTURE CONTINUOUS).

**Dowamlylygy bildirýän zamanlary deňeşdir:**

Tom her gün sagat 9-dan 12-ä çenli işleýär. Onda:

Düýn sagat 10-da Tom işläp ýördi. (dowamly öten zaman)

Häzir sagat 10. Ol işläp ýör. (häzirki dowamly zaman)

Ertir sagat 10 – da hem ol işäp ýörer. (geljek dowamly zaman)

Ýagny, dowamly geljek zamany ýönekeý geljek zamanyndan - **dowamlylyk** bilen tapawutlanýar: Men garaşarn ( I will wait) we Men garaşyp durarn ( I will be waiting) Tapawudyny duýduňmy? Geliň onda tejribede barlalyň!

## PRACTICE TEJRIBEDE BARLA

**Ex. 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous.**

1. At this time tomorrow we ... (to watch) a new play in the theatre. 2. I ... (to have) lunch with our business partners from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow. 3. Mike ... (to interview) a famous showman at 6 o'clock next Thursday. 4. We ... (to discuss) this project at our morning meeting next Wednesday. 5. My lawyer ... (to wait) for us in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. 6. The workers ... (to repair) the road in the city center for two days next week.

**Ex. 2. Make up sentences using the Future Continuous tense.**

Example : Sue will be doing homework at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

1. Sue/to do/homework/at 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
2. We/to sunbathe/from 9 to 12 o'clock/tomorrow morning.
3. Nick and Jack/to drive/to Berlin/at this time/next Monday.
4. You/to have/a conference/from 3 to 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
5. My cousin/ to practice/in the gym/at 7 o'clock/tomorrow evening.
6. Nelly and Diana/to rest/in Hawaii/at this time/next week.
7. We/to dance/at the party/all the evening/tomorrow.

**Ex. 3. Put the sentences in negative and interrogative forms.**

1. She will be doing aerobics at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening. 2. We will be cycling tomorrow morning. 3. Henry will be walking his dog at 2 o'clock tomorrow. 4. Molly will be making a cake for our party at 3 o'clock tomorrow. 5. The girls will be preparing the costumes for the performance since 3 o'clock tomorrow. 6. Brian will be writing an article at this time next Friday. 7. We will be exercising in the gym from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. tomorrow. 8. Mr. Peters will be visiting our country from Monday till Friday. 9. It will be raining all day

tomorrow. 10. You will be seeing your dentist at 5 o'clock next Thursday. 11. We ... (to have) a picnic at 4 o'clock tomorrow.

**Ex. 4. Open the brackets using the Future Continuous tense.**

1. This time next Monday, I ... in a huge office in New York. (work) 2. This time on Tuesday, Mary ... on a beach in Italy. (sunbathe) 3. Don't make noise after midnight – I ... soundly, I hope. (sleep) 4. Jackeline ... to Kenya tomorrow at this time. (fly) 5. Students ... copies while he ... the report. (make/finish) 6. I ... in my study library at 6pm tomorrow. (work) 7. This time next year we ... the Pacific Ocean. (cross) 8. I ... the dinner table while my mother ... the meat. (lay/prepare) 9. You'll recognize Molly! She ... a pink hat. (wear) 10. From 7 till 12 I ... classes. (have) 11. ...you ... your bike this evening? (use)

**Ex. 5. Use the Future Continuous or the Future Simple of the verbs in brackets according to the situation.**

1. Dr. Brown (be) in the office at 3 p.m.? -No, I'm afraid not. He (attend) a conference. 2. Do you think Sapar (agree) to take part in the University boating race if we send him an invitation? – I'm sure he will. 3. Have you missed the last train? – Yes, I (have) to walk home now. 4. Are you free from 9 to 10 tomorrow morning? – Well, I am but I (not/be) at home. I (walk) with the dog at that time. 5. I'd like to have a chat with you today. I (come) and (see) you at the office, if you don't mind. – All right, I (wait) for you.

**Ex. 6. Translate into English using the Future Simple or the Future Continuous tense.**

1. Если хочешь позвонить мне, то звони как можно позже. Я буду писать сочинение весь вечер. – Можно позвонит тебе в 11 часов вечера? – Боюсь, что нет. В это время я уже буду спать. (*Eger sen maña jaň etmek isleseň, onda biraz gijräk jaň et. Men uzak gije düzme ýazarn. – Saňa agşam 11-de jan etsem bolarmy? – Ýok. Men ol wagtda eýýäm uklap ýataryn.*)

2. Через пять лет многое изменится. Я уже не буду учиться в университете. Я буду преподавать английский язык. (*Ýene 5 ýyldan köp zatlar üýtgär. Men uniwersitetda okaman. Men Iňlis dili öwrederin.*)

3. Я буду проходить мимо почты по дороге на работу и отправлю ваше письмо. (*Men işe baryňarkam, poçtanyň gabadyndan geçern we şonda size haty ugradarn.*)

**SECTION VI**  
**6-NJY BÖLÜM**

**THE FUTURE PERFECT AND THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS**  
**GUTARNYKLY ÖTEN ZAMANY WE GUTARNYKLY DOWAMLY ÖTEN ZAMANY**

**The Future Perfect**  
**Gutarnykly geljek zamany**

**Formation**  
**Gurluşy**

The Future Perfect is made with the future simple of 'have' (will have) and the past participle. For regular past participles add 'ed' to the verb ('play' becomes 'played').

**Gutarnykly geljek zamany-will + have we nädogry işlikleriň 3-nji şekilinden ýasalyar. Dogry işliklerde işlikligiň yzyna –ed goşulmasy goşulýar.**

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will have worked	I will not have worked	Will I have worked ?
You will have worked	You will have worked	Will you have worked ?
He/she/it will have worked	He/she/it will have worked	Will he/she/it have worked?
We/you/they will have worked	We/you/they will have worked	Will we/you/they have worked ?

KEY WORDS OF THE FUTURE PERFECT	GUTARNYKLY GELJEK ZAMANYNYŇ AÇAR SÖZLERİ
<i>By</i>	<i>Çenli</i>
<i>By tomorrow</i>	<i>Ertire çenli</i>
<i>By that time</i>	<i>Şu wagta çenli</i>
<i>Before</i>	<i>(bir zatdan) öň</i>
<i>Untill and till (in negative sentences)</i>	<i>Çenli (ýokluk sözlemlerinde)</i>

### THE MAIN USE OF THE FUTURE PERFECT GUTARNYKLY GELJEK ZAMANYNYŇ ESASY ULANYLYŇ ÝERI

We use the future perfect to talk about an action that will finish before a certain time in the future, but we don't know exactly when.

By 10 o'clock, I will have finished my homework. (= I will finish my homework some time before 10, but we don't know exactly when.)

*Gutarnykly geljek zamanyny geljekde bir hereketi belli bir wagtda çenli ýerine ýetirdejekdigimizi aýtmak üçin ulanýarys .*

*Sagat 10-a çenli men öý işlerimi tamamlaryn. ( men öý işlerimi 10-dan öň tamamlamagym hem ahmal, ýöme 10 çenli hökmen tamamlaryn).*

Use until / till in negative sentences:

I will not have read the book until next month. — I did not read the book to the next month.

He will not have finished arguing till you agree with him. — He did not stop to argue, as long as you do not agree with him.

Untill we till (çenli) sözlerini ýokluk sözlemlerinde ulanmaly. (habar we sorag sözlemleri üçin by ulanmaly).

*Men bu kitaby indiki aýa çenli okap bilmerin (ýagny, mümkin men ol wagta çenli kitaby okap ýetişmerin).*

*Ol sen onuň bilen ylalaşýançaň sögüşmegini goýmaz. (ilki sen goýarsyň, soň ol goýar. Oňa çenli ol sögüşmegini dowam eder).*

### The Future Perfect Continuous Gutarnykly geljekdowamly zamany

#### Formation

#### Gurluşy

Future Perfect Continuous tense is made up of four main parts auxiliary verb **will**, auxiliary verb **have** auxiliary verb **been** and 1<sup>st</sup> form of base **verb + ing**.

Future Perfect continuous tense = Subject +will (Helping Verb) + have been (Auxiliary verb) + 1<sup>st</sup>Verb+ing+Object.

**Gutarnykly geljek dowamly zamany:** *will + have been + V inggurluşynyň kömegi bilen ýasalýar.*

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will have been working	I will not have been working	Will I have been working?
You will have been working	You will have not been working	Will you have been working ?
He/she/it will have been working	He/she/it will have not been working	Will he/she/it have been working?
We/you/they will have been working	We/you/they will not have been working	Will we/you/they have been working ?

KEY WORDS OF THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS	GUTARNYKLY GELJEK DOWAMLY ZAMANYNYŇ AÇAR SÖZLERI
<i>By 5 o'clock tomorrow</i>	<i>Ertir sagat 5-e cenli</i>
<i>When he comes back</i>	<i>Haçan-da ol gelende</i>
<i>By the time he calls</i>	<i>Ol jaň edýänçä</i>

### **THE MAIN USE OF THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS GUTARNYKLY GELJEK DOWAMLY ZAMANYNYŇ ESASY ULANYLYÁN ÝERI**

**The Future Perfect Continuous, also sometimes called the Future Perfect Pprogressive, is a verb tense that describes actions that will continue up until a point in the future.**

*In November, I will have been working at my company for three years.*

*At five o'clock, I will have been waiting for thirty minutes.*

*When I turn thirty, I will have been playing piano for twenty-one years.*

**Gutarnykly geljek dowamly zamany bir hereketiň geljekde belli bir wagta çenli dowam etjekdigini görkezmek isläniňizde ulanylýar.**

*Noýabr aýynda meniň bu kompaniýada işläp ýörenime 3 ýyl bolýar.*

*Sagat 5- de garaşyp duranyma ýarym sagat bolýar.*

*Men 30 ýaşanymda, pianino çalýanyma 21 ýyl bolýar. (ýagny dowamly, uzak hereket).*

**Ex. 1. Open the brackets (the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous).**

1. They ... (build) the airport by April. 2. The speaker ... (present) his project for 4 hours by 6 o'clock. 3. When I retire I ... (work) here for 30 years. 4. We ... (decorate) the Christmas tree before the children come back. 5. By 2020 we ... (move) to a new house. 6. By August the kids ... (stay) at the camp for a fortnight. 7. I think we ... (launch) our new product by the end of December. 8. Greg ... (plant) the trees for 8 hours by midnight. 9. The workers ... (deliver) the sofa before we leave. 10. She ... (drive) the car for more than 6 hours when we cross the border.



**Ex. 2. Make sentences using the Future Perfect Continuous tense.**

1. By the beginning of April/my father/to work as the General Manager of this corporation/for fifteen years.
2. By 8 o'clock/we/to surf the Net/for five hours.
3. By the end of next month/we/to live/in this city/for ten years.
4. By the end of this day/Dolly/not to design/this fancy dress/for seven hours.
5. Ted/to work/as an attorney/for twenty years/by the end of March?
6. Jack and Alison/to build/their house/for a year by Easter?
7. My parents/to run/this cafe/for six years/by next September.
8. By 4 o'clock/they/to play volleyball/for three hours.
9. By 3 o'clock/the students/to write/the test for two hours and a half.
10. By next Friday/Henry/to train/for the competition/for ten months.

**Ex. 3. Choose the correct answer.**

1. By 6 o'clock Jimmy *will be playing* / *will have been playing* computer games for four hours.
2. At 3 o'clock tomorrow we *will be watching* / *will have watched* a film.
3. *Will you be shopping* / *will you have been shopping* a bit later today? Can you buy me a bottle of milk?
4. By the beginning of February I *will have attended* / *will have been attending* computer courses for four months.
5. Don't call Henry. I *will have seen* / *will be seeing* him in the office later, so I'll tell him about the seminar.
6. This time next week they *will be cruising* / *will have been cruising* round South America.
7. The postman *will be delivering* / *will have delivered* all the newspapers by 4 o'clock.
8. By the end of next month Mrs Wilson *will have taught* / *will have been teaching* for thirty years.
9. *Will you be using* / *will you have been using* the printer for long? I need to print the article.
10. By 5 o'clock tomorrow Fred *will be receiving* / *will have received* your telegram.

## Revision

**Open the brackets (the Present Simple, the Past Simple, the Future Simple, the Present Continuous, the Past Continuous, the Future Continuous, the Present Perfect, the Past Perfect, the Present Perfect Continuous).**

1. We (to bring) a lot of berries from the wood. Now we shall make jam.
2. Look! Jane (to swim) across the river.
3. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday?
4. You ever (to see) the Pyramids?
5. I (to go) to Greece two years ago.
6. When Nick (to come) home yesterday, his mother (to return) and (to cook) dinner in the kitchen.
7. When I (to go) shopping yesterday, I suddenly (to remember) that I (to forget) to take my purse.
8. Yesterday grandfather (to tell) us how he (to work) at the factory during the war.
9. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to the cinema because he (to go) to the cinema yesterday. He already (to be) to the cinema this week.
10. Look! The baby (to cry).
11. What your brother (to do) now?
12. My friend (to like) pies. He (to eat) pies every day. When I (to meet) him in the street yesterday, he (to eat) a pie. He (to

tell) me that he (to buy) that pie at the corner of the street. Look at my friend now, he (to eat) a pie again. 13. When you (to come) to see us? — I (to come) tomorrow if I (not to be) busy. 14. I (not to like) apples. 15. I (to ring) you up as soon as I (to come) home tomorrow. 16. I (to show) you my work if you (to like). 6. He (to come) home by six o'clock yesterday. 17. Pete certainly (to help) you with your English if you (to ask) him. 18. This little boy never (to see) a crocodile. 19. Send me a message as soon as you (to arrive). 20. Let's go for a walk. The rain (to stop) and the sun (to shine). 21. If you (to help) me, I (to do) this work well. 22. I always (to get) up at eight o'clock, but tomorrow I (to get) up a little later. 23. As soon as you (to see) your friend, tell him that I (to want) to see him. 24. The storm (to rage) the whole night, and the sailors (to try) to do their best to save the ship. 25. Mike's friends could hardly recognize him as he (to change) greatly after his expedition to the Antarctic. 26. When I (to enter) the hall, the students (to listen) to a very interesting lecture in history. 27. You (to go) to Great Britain next year? 28. They (to walk) along the street and (to talk). Suddenly Nick (to stop) and (to say): "Oh, what shall we do? I (to lose) the key to the door." "If you (not to find) it," said Pete, "we (to have) to wait for mother in the street." 29. When I (to come) to the station yesterday, I (to learn) that my train already (to leave). 30. At this time tomorrow the boys of our group (play) football. 31. The tourists ... (to do) the sightseeing since nine o'clock. 32. You ... (to work) as a computer programmer for more than fifteen years.

## Irregular verbs Nädogry işlikler

The Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Participle II
1. be [bi:] быть	was [wɔz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]
2. become [bi`kʌm] становиться	became [bi`keim]	become [bi`kʌm]
3. begin [bi`gin] начинать	began [bi`gæn]	begun [bi`gʌn]
4. blow [blou] дуть	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]
5. break [breik] ломать	broke [brouk]	broken [broukn]
6. bring [briŋ] приносить	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]
7. build [bild] строить	built [bilt]	built [bilt]
8. burn [bɜ:n] гореть	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]
9. buy [bai] покупать	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]
10. can [kæn] мочь	could [kud]	
11. catch [kætʃ] ловить	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]
12. come [kʌm] приходить	came [keim]	come [kʌm]
13. cost [kɔst] стоить	cost	cost

14. cut [kʌt] резать	cut	cut
15. deal [di:l] иметь дело с ...	dealt [delt]	dealt [delt]
16. do [du:] делать	did [did]	done [dʌn]
17. draw [drɔ:] рисовать	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]
18. drink [drɪŋk] пить	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]
19. drive [draɪv] ехать	drove [drouv]	driven [drɪvn]
20. eat [i:t] есть	ate [et]	eaten [i:tn]
21. fall [fɔ:l] падать	fell [fel]	fallen [fɔ:ln]
22. feel [fi:l] чувствовать	felt [felt]	felt
23. find [faɪnd] находить	found [faund]	found
24. fly [flaɪ] летать	flew [flu:]	flown [floun]
25. forget [fɒ`get] забывать	forgot [fɒ`gɔt]	forgotten [fɒ`gɔtn]
26. get [get] получать	got [gɔt]	got
27. give [gɪv] давать	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvn]
28. go [gou] идти	went [went]	gone [gɔn]
29. grow [grou] расти	grew [gru:]	grown [groun]
30. hang [hæŋ] вешать	hung [hʌŋ]	hung
31. have [hæv] иметь	had [hæd]	had
32. hear [hiə] слышать	heard [hɜ:d]	heard
33. hide [haɪd] прятать	hid [hid]	hidden [hɪdn]
34. hurt [hɜ:t] причинять	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt
35. keep [ki:p] хранить	kept [kept]	kept
36. know [nou] знать	knew [nju:]	known [noun]
37. learn [lɜ:n] учиться	learned [lɜ:nd] learnt [lɜ:nt]	learned learnt
38. leave [li:v] оставлять	left [left]	left

39. lend [lend] давать займы	lent [lent]	lent
40. let [let] позволять	let	let
41. lose [lu:z] терять	lost [lɒst]	lost
42. make [meik] делать	made [meid]	made [meid]
43. mean [mi:n] значить	meant [ment]	meant
44. meet [mi:t] встречать	met [met]	met
45. put [put] класть	put	put
46. read [ri:d] читать	read [red]	read [red]
47. ride [raid] ездить верхом	rode [roud]	ridden [ridn]
48. rise [raiz] подниматься	rose [rouz]	risen [rizn]
49. run [rʌn] бежать	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]
50. say [sei] сказать	said [sed]	said [sed]
51. see [si:] видеть	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]
52. sell [sel] продавать	sold [sould]	sold
53. send [send] посылать	sent [sent]	sent
54. set [set] устанавливать	set	set
55. show [ʃou] показывать	showed [ʃoud]	shown [ʃoun]
56. sit [sit] сидеть	sat [sæt]	sat
57. sing [siŋ] петь	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]
58. speak [spi:k] говорить	spoke [spouk]	spoken [spoukn]
59. spend [spend] проводить	spent [spent]	spent
60. stand [stnd] стоять	stood [stu:d]	stood
61. sweep [swi:p] подметать	swept [swept]	swept
62. swim [swim] плавать	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]
63. take [teik] брать	took [tuk]	taken [teikn]
64. tear [teə] рвать	tore [tɔ:]	torn [tɔ:n]

65. tell [tel] рассказывать	told [tould]	told [tould]
66. teach [ti:tʃ] обучать	taught [tɔ:tʃ]	taught
67. think [θɪŋk] думать	thought [θɔ:t]	thought
68. throw [θrou] бросать	threw [θru:]	thrown [θroun]
69. understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd] понимать	understood [ˌʌndəˈstu:d]	understood
70. wear [weə] носить	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]
71. win [wɪn] выигрывать	won [wʌn]	won
72. write [raɪt] писать	wrote [rout]	written [rɪtn]

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