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# COMPLETE UZBEK LANGUAGE COURSE

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Uzbek Grammar, Vocabulary and Culture

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# AN INTRODUCTION TO THE UZBEK [O'ZBEK] LANGUAGE

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## CHAPTER 1: ALPHABET AND INTRODUCTION TO UZBEK

### A HISTORY OF THE UZBEK [O'ZBEK] LANGUAGE

**The Uzbek language** (O'zbek tili in Latin script, Ўзбек тили in Cyrillic script) is an Eastern Turkic language and is the official language of Uzbekistan. There are about 23.5 million native speakers, and it is spoken by the Uzbeks of Central Asia, both in Uzbekistan and abroad. **Uzbek** belongs to the **Qarluq** family of Turkic languages, like the **Uighur** [Uyghur] language, which is spoken by the Uighurs of northwestern China. Other influences on modern Uzbek include Russian, Persian, and Arabic. The Arabic influences are those same that were already inherent in Persian at the time of first contact between Turkic and Persian speakers, and are not the direct result of the initial Arabic assault of Central Asia in the 8<sup>th</sup> century.

Turkic speakers of proto-Uzbek [which could also be called proto-Kazakh, proto-Uighur, etc.] had probably settled in the Amu Darya, Syr Darya, and Zeravshan watersheds by at least the 7<sup>th</sup> century, gradually pushing out the speakers of Indo-Iranian languages [ancestors of today's Tajiks in Tajikistan] or settling in a coexistence that led to the mixing of the languages. The first Turkic dynasty in Central Asia was the Karakhanid, which controlled the region from the 9<sup>th</sup> until the 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. They were a Qarluq tribe. However, the intelligentsia of Samarkand and other major urban areas still remained fluent in Persian, which remained the language of science and learning until the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

One sign of the change of dominant languages are the writings of Mir Alisher Navoiy, who is today celebrated in Uzbekistan as the father of the Uzbek language. His impassioned defense of the Chagatai language, which was based on the Qarluq variant and named after one of Genghis Khan's sons, led the way for its entrance into the scientific and learned writings of Central Asia. This language contained large numbers of Persian and Arabic loan words.

The name of the Uzbek language has changed over the years. Prior to 1921, "Uzbek" and "Sart" were thought to be different dialects of the same Turkic language. "Uzbek" was a vowel-harmonized Kipchak dialect closely related to Kazakh and spoken by the descendants of the Turkic people that arrived in Transoxiana under Shaybani Khan in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, who settled around Bukhara and Samarkand, and eventually near Tashkent as well. "Sart" was the Qarluq dialect spoken by the older settled Turkic populations in the Ferghana Valley and the southern Kashka Darya region, as well as in some areas near Samarkand. It contained more Persian and Arabic loan words and did not use vowel-harmonization. The Uzbeks in Khiva and areas of Western Uzbekistan spoke a still different dialect, a more Persianized Oghuz Turkic, owing to their closer geographic relationship with Persia.

After 1921 the Soviet government declared the term "Sart" as derogatory and that all of the settled Turkic population of Turkestan would be known as Uzbeks, though many had no Uzbek tribal history. The written language chosen for the new republic in 1924 was the "Sart" language, despite the protests of the Uzbek Bolsheviks who spoke the "Uzbek" dialect. All three dialects continue to exist in spoken form, though the written form is now standard.

Uzbek is a Turkic language. These languages are spoken from the Tuvas of Siberia and the Uighurs of Northwestern China to the Kazakhs and Kyrgyz of Central Asia to the Tatars of Europe and the Turks and Azeris of Asia Minor. While all of the Turkic languages share a common structure and basic vocabulary, many are not mutually intelligible. This is due to the large number of borrowed words from various languages and cultures. Uzbek itself owes a large amount of its vocabulary to both Arabic and Persian sources. Uzbeks and Uighurs are able to converse freely with one another because their ancestors adopted the same Turkic dialects.

Uzbek is unlike most of the Turkic languages in that it does not use vowel harmonization, and suffix harmonization is very limited when compared with other Turkic languages. This is probably due largely to the Persian and Arabic influences absorbed over the years of assimilation when the Turkic ancestors of Uzbeks first migrated to Central Asia. Standard Uzbek reflects the classical language of Chagatai [Central Asian Turki], which was written in an adapted Arabic script, much like Persian. This was in common use throughout all of Central Asia until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with large dialectic differences in speech. The Soviets also left their mark on Standard Uzbek, as many words that came into use in the last century are taken directly from the Russian language.

- Unlike Russian and some Turkic languages [Kazakh, for example] there is **no Instrumental case** in Uzbek grammar. Instead, the word **bilan** is used as the word **with** in English.

Uzbek, like all Turkic languages, is an **agglutinative language**. This means that word formation and grammatical concepts are expressed through the addition of suffixes to simple, unchangeable stems. Unlike Russian [or English], there are almost no prefixes used outside of the formation of proper nouns and names. Using the various suffixes, it is possible to create words truly epic in length.

Here's an example:

**Mustaxkamlashtirolmayotganingizdandurda, or**  
**мустваккамлаштиролмаётганингиздандурда** in Cyrillic

Standard Uzbek has been written in a modified Cyrillic [Russian] alphabet for more than fifty years. From 1929 until 1940, Uzbek was actually written using a Latin alphabet similar to that used by Turkey, and Turkmenistan today. Before that time, it was written in the Arabic alphabet, like Chagatai before it. Uzbekistan has changed from the Cyrillic to a new Latin alphabet, closer to the Roman Latin alphabet than that used by Turks or Turkmen. However, this change only dates from several years following Independence, and as such, there are many books and publications, not to mention shop and street signs, which still use the old Cyrillic form of Uzbek. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find the old Arabic form of Uzbek outside of religious texts and markings on tombs and mausoleums.

There are different dialects spoken by Uzbeks, both inside and outside of Uzbekistan. Some of them are quite different from the standard language. Historically, the difference between the “Uzbek” and “Sart” languages of pre-1921 account for the largest difference, as “Uzbek” speakers used a vowel-harmonized form, while “Sart” speakers used a form of Uzbek without vowel-harmonization. The consequences of these differences lies in the radically different vocabularies used between Kazakhstani Uzbeks and Afghanistan Uzbeks, not to mention the differences in pronunciation between “Uzbek” and “Sart” descended Uzbek speakers. The written language, however, is fairly uniform, and even the spoken variants are mutually intelligible to the various native speakers. The situation is not unlike the differences between British, American, and Australian English.

## THE UZBEK [O'ZBEK] ALPHABET

The Uzbek **Cyrillic** Alphabet consists of 33 letters and one marking: **ъ**.

Аа Бб Вв Гг Дд Ее Ёё Жж Зз Ии Йй Кк Лл Мм

Нн Оо Пп Рр Сс Тт Уу Фф Хх Цц Чч Шш **ъ**

Ээ Юю Яя Ўў Ққ Ғғ Ҳҳ

**The names of the letters:** А ah Б beh В veh Г geh Д deh Е yeh  
Ё yoh Ж jeh/zeh З zeh И ee Й yih К keh Л el М em Н en О awe  
П peh Р err С seh Т teh У oo Ф feh Х xeh Ц tseh Ч cheh Ш sheh  
Э eh Ю you Я yah Ў oh Қ quh Ғ g'uh Ҳ heh, yumshoq xeh

The Uzbek **Latin** Alphabet is transliterated from **Cyrillic** in the following way:

<b>А = A</b>	<b>К = K</b>	<b>Ц = Ts</b>
<b>Б = B</b>	<b>Л = L</b>	<b>Ч = Ch</b>
<b>В = V</b>	<b>М = M</b>	<b>Ш = Sh</b>
<b>Г = G</b>	<b>Н = N</b>	<b>Ъ = ‘</b>
<b>Д = D</b>	<b>О = O</b>	<b>Э = E</b>
<b>Е [first letter] = Ye</b>	<b>П = P</b>	<b>Ю = Yu</b>
<b>Е [not first letter] = E</b>	<b>Р = R</b>	<b>Я = Ya</b>
<b>Ё = Yo</b>	<b>С = S</b>	<b>Ў = O’</b>
<b>Ж = J</b>	<b>Т = T</b>	<b>Қ = Q</b>
<b>З = Z</b>	<b>У = U</b>	<b>Ғ = G’</b>
<b>И = I</b>	<b>Ф = F</b>	<b>Ҳ = H</b>
<b>Й = Y</b>	<b>Х = X</b>	

### Example of Transliteration:

Агар мен Маъмура билан шам учун ғаройиб магазинга борсам, мен ўзбекча гапираман.  
Agar men Ma'mura bilan sham uchun g'aroyib magazinga borsam, men o'zbekcha gapiraman.

[Translation]

If I go with Ma'mura [*girl's name*] to the strange store for a candle, I'll speak in Uzbek.

## A PHONETIC INTRODUCTION TO THE ALPHABET

Here is a brief explanation of the letters and their sounds as estimated in English. The letters are introduced in their Cyrillic and Latin forms in the order they appear in Uzbek [O'zbek] dictionaries.

<b>Aa [Aa]</b>	<b>This common vowel varies in pronunciation between dialects and certain words. It can sound as the English <i>a</i> in “are”, or even as the <i>a</i> in “man.”</b>
<b>Бб [Bb]</b>	<b>As English <i>b</i> in “baker”</b>
<b>Вв [Vv]</b>	<b>This letter changes pronunciation depending on placement. If it sits between two vowels or at the end of a word, it sounds like English <i>w</i> in “west.” Otherwise, it sounds like English <i>v</i> in “vice.”</b>
<b>Гг [Gg]</b>	<b>As English <i>g</i> in “gape”</b>
<b>Дд [Dd]</b>	<b>As English <i>d</i> in “drop”</b>
<b>Ее [Ee, Ye ye]</b>	<b>As English <i>ye</i> in “yesterday,” but only at the beginning of a word. Within a word, the letter <i>e</i> is pronounced as English <i>e</i> in “less.”</b>
<b>Ёё [Yo yo]</b>	<b>As English <i>yo</i> in “yonder”</b>
<b>Жж [Jj]</b>	<b>As English <i>j</i> in “joke” or as English <i>s</i> in “pleasure” in Russian and international cognates.</b>
<b>Зз [Zz]</b>	<b>As English <i>z</i> in “zebra”</b>
<b>Ии [Ii]</b>	<b>As English <i>I</i> in “if”</b>
<b>Йй [Yy]</b>	<b>As English semi-vowel <i>y</i> in “yep” and “yore”</b>
<b>Кк [Kk]</b>	<b>As English <i>k</i> in “kangeroo”</b>
<b>Лл [Ll]</b>	<b>As English <i>l</i> in “left”</b>
<b>Мм [Mm]</b>	<b>As English <i>m</i> in “miss”</b>
<b>Нн [Nn]</b>	<b>As English <i>n</i> in “never”</b>
<b>Оо [Oo]</b>	<b>As English <i>o</i> in “not” or <i>ough</i> in “bought”</b>
<b>Пп [Pp]</b>	<b>As English <i>p</i> in “pile”</b>
<b>Рр [Rr]</b>	<b>As British flipped/rolled <i>r</i>, or American-English <i>r</i> in “thrill”</b>
<b>Сс [Ss]</b>	<b>As English <i>s</i> in “song”</b>
<b>Тт [Tt]</b>	<b>As English <i>t</i> in “teacher”</b>
<b>Уу [Uu]</b>	<b>As English <i>oo</i> in “Boo”</b>
<b>Фф [Ff]</b>	<b>As English <i>f</i> in “first”</b>

<b>Xx [Xx]</b>	As Scottish <i>ch</i> in “loch” {Loch Ness}, or as German in “Bach”
<b>Цц [Ts ts]</b>	As English <i>ts</i> in “lets” [Only used in Russian/International Words]
<b>Чч [Ch ch]</b>	As English <i>ch</i> in “chicken”
<b>Шш [Sh sh]</b>	As English <i>sh</i> in “sheep”
<b>Ъ [ ‘ ]</b>	Separation Sign. After a vowel this sign indicates that the vowel is long, as in the name Раѣно (Ra’no). After a consonant it indicates that the consonant is followed by a break, as in the word for art, Санѣат (San’at).
<b>Ээ [Ee]</b>	As English <i>e</i> in the word “left.” This letter {Э} is only written at the beginning of words, as the letter <i>e</i> is used elsewhere in a word.
<b>Юю [Yu yu]</b>	As English <i>u</i> in “university”
<b>Яя [Ya ya]</b>	As English <i>ya</i> in “yacht”
<b>Ўў [O’ o’]</b>	As English <i>o</i> in “row,” but harder, without the “w” sound
<b>Ққ [Qq]</b>	English has no equivalent. This letter is pronounced similarly to the <i>c</i> in “cost,” but farther back in the throat.
<b>Ғғ [G’ g’]</b>	English has no equivalent. Similar to the sound of gargling, but with the mouth only slightly open. It is similar to X [Scottish <i>ch</i> ], but pronounced more forward in the throat.
<b>Хх [Hh]</b>	As English <i>h</i> in “him”



### Stress

In O'zbek the stress generally falls on the last syllable of the root word. This includes most first names as well.

Daftar	[Notebook]
Daftarlar	[Notebooks]
Daftarlaringiz	[Your notebooks]
Dilafuz	[Woman's name]

### DOUBLE LETTERS

Double letters are held longer than single ones. For unvoiced letters {t, k, q, sh} this sounds like a short pause.

Alla	[Lullaby]
Amma	[Aunt, Father's Sister]
Alijonning	[Alijon's]
Qat--tiq	[Hard]

### NG

These two letters are pronounced as one sound, exactly like English **ng** in “wing” or “sing.”

<b>MENING</b>	<b>[MY]</b>
Sening	[Your]
Ingliz	[English]
Uning	[His/Her/Its]
O'ng	[Right (direction)]

### Pronunciation of I [И]

In many words this letter nearly disappears when pronounced.

Ismim	Ism'm	[my name]
Bilan	B'lan	[with]
Kichkina	K'chkina	[little, small]
Shim	Sh'm	[pants]
Fikrim	F'krim	[my idea, my opinion]

### WORDS ENDING IN K AND Q

When adding **Personal Endings** or the **-ga suffix**, remember that the spelling changes if a word ends in K, Q, or G'

PERSONAL ENDINGS

K TO G

Q TO G'

DATIVE ENDINGS [-GA]  
G'+GA = QQA

K+GA = KKA

Q+GA = QQA

UZUK - UZUK+IM TO UZUGIM

**MY RING**

YONG'OQ - YONG'OQ+ING TO YONG'OG'ING  
NUT

**YOUR**

ESHIK - ESHKI+GA TO ESHIKKA

**TO THE DOOR**

Qishloq - Qishloq+ga to Qishloqqa

To the village

BOG' - BOG'+GA TO BOQQA  
GARDEN

**TO THE**

## CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTIONS

### THE UZBEKS [O'ZBEKLAR]

Uzbeks [O'zbeklar] make up over 70 percent of the population of Uzbekistan today. There are millions of Uzbeks living outside of Uzbekistan, as well, spread around Central Asia. There are sizeable populations of Uzbeks and Uzbek speakers in Tajikistan, Afghanistan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Russia. Uzbeks still live mostly agriculturally centered lives and most are engaged in rural occupations like farming and machinery maintenance.

The family and the neighborhood community are the backbone of Uzbek society. Generally speaking, these are not two different groups, as families tend to live very close to each other, often simply adding another room or house to their open-courtyard estates. In many Uzbek neighborhoods, you will find that many are easily able to trace their relationship with each of their neighbors, whether as brother, cousin, or more distant relations.

**Mahalla** – Neighborhood

**Mahallalar** - Neighborhoods

Senior family members and elder members of the **mahalla** play extremely important roles in day-to-day Uzbek life. In many social activities outside of the public schools in Uzbek **mahallalar** and villages men and women are segregated by sex. If groups are large enough to be divided a second time, the old and young are likewise separated. Under Soviet rule in Uzbekistan, some Uzbeks had considerable contact with Russians and other non-Muslims, but few have had contact with people from Western Europe or other countries outside the sphere of influence of the old Soviet Union. Due to Uzbek hospitality and lack of contact with the global community, you can expect as a foreigner to be noticed and invited to visit many of the Uzbeks you will meet. It goes without saying that even a basic knowledge of Uzbek will increase interest a hundredfold.

**Mehmondo'stlik** – Hospitality

**Mehmondo'st** – Hospitable

**Mehmonlar** – Guests

**Mehmonxona** – Hotel, Dining Room for Guests

Even Uzbeks of modest means are extremely generous toward their **mehmonlar**. When a stranger arrives at an Uzbek household, he or she is invited directly to the **mehmonxona**. Once seated, the hosts will arrange for tea and snacks, or even a large meal. Only after the guest is satisfied with the **mehmondo'stlik** will the host ask about the purpose of the visit. The most important thing for an Uzbek house is **mehmondo'st**.

Uzbek etiquette is as interesting as it is intricate. It is considered impolite to enter or exit a room before an older person of higher status. Also, remember to never greet someone through a doorway – it is always better to either allow that person to enter or exit before greeting him or her. When a group of Uzbeks enters a building, they will generally pause at the doorway for the senior person to enter first and greet whomever is on the other side of the door. It will take some time for such aspects of culture to become habit, but don't worry – Uzbeks don't really expect foreigners to learn their ways overnight, but they are grateful when they witness the effort.

## Saying Hello

UZBEKS DO NOT USE DIFFERENT GREETINGS FOR DIFFERENT TIMES  
OF THE DAY

[Good morning, Good afternoon, Good evening, Good day]

**The most appropriate greeting for any time of the day --**

Assalomu alaykum!                      Peace be with you!      [Hello!]

**AND IT IS ANSWERED WITH --**

Vaalaykum assalom!                      And Peace also be with you!      [Hello!]

**A QUICKER VERSION, BUT STILL RESPECTFUL --**

Assalom!                                      Peace!                      [Hello, there!]

**THE QUICKEST VERSION, FOR YOUR PEERS AND THOSE YOUNGER  
THAN YOU --**

Salom!    Peace!                      [Hi!]

## Greeting

When Uzbek men meet, they greet one another with their right hand on their chest, or they shake hands with their left hand over their heart. It is polite for the younger man to initiate the greeting, **and it is considered rude for a young man to walk up to an older man and extend his hand expecting to greet the older man.** Again, when shaking hands, the left hand is placed over the chest. When a man greets an adult woman, he generally will not extend his hand for a handshake, but simply put his hand over his chest. If the woman is considerably older, he may lower his shoulder for her to touch it lightly in greeting.

When Uzbek women meet, they will place their right hands on the left shoulder of the other person, or simply touch the others arm or elbow. Young women will often simply shake hands, usually without the hand-over-chest that men use. When a woman greets an adult man, she will, however, place her hand over chest and maintain more distance than with another woman. If a woman wishes to extend her hand when greeting a man, she may do so, but it is not commonplace outside of Tashkent and other large cities.

Such customs are very strictly observed in rural areas. However, in large cities the Uzbeks have adopted European habits of greeting, albeit with generally less body contact.

# Practice Dialogues 1

**Aziz: Salom, Farhod!**

**Farhod: Salom, Aziz!**

**Nargiza: Assalom, Feruza!**

**Feruza: Salom, Nargiza!**

**Nadir: Assalomu alaykum, Baxodir aka!**

**Baxodir: Va-alaykum assalom, Nadirjon!**

**Ra'no: Assalomu alaykum, Aziza opa!**

**Aziza: Va-alaykum assalom, Ra'noxon!**

**Honorifics** – Uzbeks add honorifics to the ends of first names to establish their relationship with the speaker, as well as to give respect. **Aka** [older brother] is used for all older, respected men. **Opa** [older sister] is used like Aka, but with women. The suffix **-jon** is generally added to the names of well-liked younger men. **Bi** or **Xon** may be added to women's names, though it is not as common. **Ona** [mother] can also be added to older women for respect.

## GREETINGS AND SIMPLE CONVERSATION

### How are you?

- |                |              |                                 |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| • Yaxshimisiz? | How are you? | [Are you good?]                 |
| • Qalaysiz?    | How are you? | [How are you? <i>polite</i> ]   |
| • Qalaysan?    | How are you? | [How are you? <i>informal</i> ] |
| • Qalay?       | How are you? | [How?]                          |

### GOOD, THANKS!

- |                                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| • Yaxshi! Raxmat! <b>Siz</b> -chi?* | Good, thanks! And you? |
| • Zo'r! <b>Siz</b> -chi?*           | Great! How about you?  |
| • Yomon emas. <b>Siz</b> -chi?*     | Not bad. And you?      |
| • Yaxshi. <b>Sen</b> -chi?*         | Good. You?             |

### HOW'RE THINGS?

- |                      |                   |                     |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| • Qalay ishlar?      | How's everything? | [How's work?]       |
| • Ishlar yaxshimi?   | Is work ok?       | [Is work good?]     |
| • Charchamadingizmi? | You doing ok?     | [Aren't you tired?] |

### GOODBYE!

- |                                     |                   |                    |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| • Charchamang! Don't work too hard! | [Don't be tired!] |                    |
| • Bo'pti. Hayr~! Ok, bye!           | [Ok. Goodbye!]    |                    |
| • Ko'rish guncha!                   | See you later!    | [Until I see you!] |
| • Ho'p. Hayr!                       | Ok, bye!          | [Ok. Goodbye!]     |
| • Ertagacha!                        | See you tomorrow! | [Until tomorrow!]  |
| • Hayrli Tun!                       | Good night!       | [Goodnight!]       |

\* In these phrases, **Sen** and **Siz** are interchangeable, changing only the degree of respect. Use **Sen** for those your age and younger, **Siz** for older and those you aren't certain of.

~ **Hayr** is a word whose original meaning of «Goodness» or «Peace» is lost, and simply retains its idiomatic meaning of «Goodbye.» **Hayrli Tun**, similarly, simply means «Goodnight.»

## GLOSSARY

### YAXSHI

**Rahmat**  
**Katta rahmat**  
**Qalay**  
**Ish/Ishlar**  
**Hayr**  
**Sen**  
**Siz**  
**Yomon**  
**Emas**  
**Bo'pti**  
**Ho'p**

### GOOD

Thanks  
Thanks a lot!  
How  
Work  
Goodbye  
You [informal]  
You [formal, polite]  
Bad  
Not  
Ok/Bye  
Ok.

### ISM

**Ot**

### NAME

Name, Noun, Horse

## Practice Dialogues 2

**NARGIZA: SALOM, FARHOD! QALAYSAN? ISHLAR YAXSHIMI?**

**Farhod: Nargiza! Salom! Ishlarim yaxshi, rahmat! Sen-chi?**

**Nargiza: Yaxshi, rahmat.**

**Nadir: Charchamang, Aziz. Hayr!**

**Aziz: Bo'pti. Hayr!**

## SAYING YOUR NAME

Men Maykl**man**. [I am Michael\*]

Men \_\_\_\_\_man. [I am \_\_\_\_\_.]

**Asking who someone is...**

Siz kimsiz? [Who are you?]

Men Azizaman. [I am Aziza.]

Kimsiz? [Who are you?]

Men Botirman.[I am Botir.]

**...or just asking for their name.**

Ismingiz nima? [What is your name?]

Jessi. [Jessie.]

Otingiz nima? [What is your name?] *colloquial*

Fotima. [Fotima.]

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND PERSONAL ENDINGS

Initial use of the “be” verb in Uzbek

## SINGULAR

## PLURAL

## MEN I

## BIZ WE

**Sen You**  
**U He, She, It**

**Siz You**  
**Ular They**

**Men Jon+man.**

[I am John.]

**Sen Patrik+san.**

[You are Patrick.]

**U Jessi.**

[She is Jessie.]

**Biz Fotima va Zuxra+miz.**

[We are Fotima and Zuxra.]

**Siz Jenifer+siz.**

[You are Jennifer.]

**Ular Tohir va Zuxra+(lar).**

[They are Tohir and Zuxra.]

~ Notice: The **-lar** suffix is commonly **optional**. There are times when it is not optional, but they will be discussed later on.

## Practice Dialogues

3

RUSTAM: KECHIRASIZ. SIZ KIMSIZ?

AKROM: MEN AKROMMAN. ISMINGIZ NIMA?

**Rustam: Rustam.**

NARGIZA: KECHIRASIZ, AKA. OTINGIZ NIMA?

**Botir: Botir.**

~\***Michael** would be spelled **Maykl** in O'zbek. It's a good idea to learn how to spell your name using O'zbek letters and sounds. Some names, like **Sara**, remain the same. However, if your name has sounds unavailable in O'zbek [**th** and **w**, for example] you'll have to approximate. It is generally accepted that **th** will become a simple **t** sound, [**Martha** as **Marta**] while **w** will be **v** or **oo**. [**Walter** as **Valter** or **Ooalter**]



## Declarative Sentences in O'zbek Alphabetical order

<b>Bu anor.</b>	This is a pomegranate.	<b>Bu ro'mol.</b>	This is a headscarf.
<b>Bu baliq.</b>	This is a fish.	<b>Bu sabzi.</b>	This is a carrot.
<b>Bu vilka.</b>	This is a fork.	<b>Bu tarvuz.</b>	This is a watermelon.
<b>Bu gul.</b>	This is a flower.	<b>Bu uy.</b>	This is a house.
<b>Bu daftar.</b>	This is a notebook.	<b>Bu futbolka.</b>	This is a T-shirt.
<b>Bu yengil.</b>	This is light. [not heavy]	<b>Bu xo'roz.</b>	This is a rooster.
<b>Bu yong'oq.</b>	This is a nut.	<b>Bu tsirk.</b>	This is a circus.
<b>Bu jo'ja.</b>	This is a chick.	<b>Bu choy.</b>	This is tea.
<b>Bu zo'r!</b>	This is great!	<b>Bu shim.</b>	These are pants.
<b>Bu ilon.</b>	This is a snake.	<b>Bu eshik.</b>	This is a door.
<b>Bu yo'l.</b>	This is a road.	<b>Bu yulduz.</b>	This is a star.
<b>Bu kuchuk.</b>	This is a dog.	<b>Bu yaproq.</b>	This is a leaf.
<b>Bu lab.</b>	This is a lip.	<b>Bu O'yim.</b>	This is my thought.
<b>Bu mushuk.</b>	This is a cat.	<b>Bu qovun.</b>	This is a melon.
<b>Bu non.</b>	This is bread.	<b>Bu g'isht.</b>	This is a brick.
<b>Bu olma.</b>	This is an apple.	<b>Bu haykal.</b>	This is a monument.
<b>Bu paypoq.</b>	This is a sock.		

## Practice Exercise 1

## TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES INTO O'ZBEK

This is my thought.	This is a lip.
This is bread.	This is a brick.
This is a cat.	This is a melon.
This is a rooster.	This is a watermelon.
This is a star.	This is a dog.

**Gaplar Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling** {Translate the sentences into English}

Use the glossary in the back of the book

Bu baxt.	Bu yaproq.
Bu qiz.	Bu haykal.
Bu kafe.	Bu lab.
Bu teatr.	Bu yo'l.
Bu ayol.	Bu yong'oq.

## FORMING THE PLURAL

Forming the Plural is very simple in O'zbek. Simply add the suffix [-lar] to the end of the word to be made plural. O'zbek is not a vowel-harmonizing language, so the suffix is the same no matter the word that comes before.

Yigit	Yigitlar	A guy.	Guys.
Anor	Anorlar	A pomegranate	Pomegranates
Mehmon	Mehmonlar	A guest	Guests
O'zbek	O'zbeklar	An Uzbek	Uzbeks
Farhod	Farhodlar	Farhod [man's name]	Farhods
Tulki	Tulkilar	A fox.	Foxes.

## SIMPLE QUESTIONS

### - mi

Pronounced "muh", this suffix in Uzbek signifies a question. It can change a declarative sentence like **Bu gul | This is a flower** into a question with a yes or no answer like **Bu gulmi? | Is this a flower?**

**Bu anormi?** Is this a pomegranate?

**Bu g'ishtmi?** Is this a brick?

## Using the Plural

**BULAR GULLARMI? ARE THESE FLOWERS?**

In English, we must signify the plural both with the verb and with the noun.

Is this a flower? Are these flowers?

O'zbek is much the same. The exception is that when using numbers, no plural is needed.

**Bular gullar.** These are flowers.

**Menda 15 gul bor.** I have 15 flowers.

# Introducing the Negative and What

**Bu gulmi?    Yo'q, bu gul emas.**

**Emas** is the O'zbek equivalent of "is not/are not." It can be made into a question by adding the question particle –mi to the end. **Nima** is "what," and unlike in English, can often come before or after the subject.

<b>Bu gul emasmi?</b>	Isn't this a flower?
<b>Ha, bu gul.</b>	Yes, this is a flower.
<b>Bu nima?</b>	This is what?
<b>Nima bu?</b>	What is this?

## GLOSSARY

**HA            YES**

**Yo'q            No**  
**Emas            Not**

**BU            THIS**

**Bular            These**  
**Nima            What**

## **Practice Exercise            2**

**Translate the sentences into O'zbek**

This is not bread.  
This is a chicken.  
What is this?  
Isn't this an apple?  
Is this a fish?  
Yes, this is an apple.  
No, this is not a fish.  
This is not a cat.  
Isn't this a fish?  
This is what?  
No, it is a snake.  
Yes, this is my thought.  
These are cats.  
Aren't these fish?  
No, these are apples.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE ENDINGS

<b>Mening</b>	<b>ism</b>	<b>+im</b>	<b>My name</b>
<b>Sening</b>	<b>ism</b>	<b>+ing</b>	<b>Your name</b>
<b>Uning</b>	<b>ism</b>	<b>+i</b>	<b>His/Her/Its name</b>
<b>Bizning</b>	<b>ism(lar)</b>	<b>+imiz</b>	<b>Our name(s)</b>
<b>Sizning</b>	<b>ism(lar)</b>	<b>+ingiz</b>	<b>Your name(s)</b>
<b>Ularning</b>	<b>ism(lar)</b>	<b>+i</b>	<b>Their name(s)</b>

In English, we use ‘s to signify possession: Walter’s car. We also have special pronouns to use when we own something: their house. O’zbek uses the **Genitive Case** to signify possession, and also has special pronouns, written in the table above.

Like English, O’zbek has two kinds of possessive pronouns. **Emphatic possessive pronouns** act like **adjectives**, emphasizing whose something is, because in O’zbek it is already clear from the usage of the **Possessive endings** {-im, -ing, -i, -imiz, -ingiz}. These correspond to the pronouns **My, Your, His/Her/Its, Our, Your, and Their**. The second kind of possessive pronoun is the **Absolute possessive**. They are able to stand alone without the noun to which they refer. They are formed by adding the suffix **-iki** to end of the **Nominative** pronoun. Compare the following:

**Bu mening daftarim.** This is my notebook.

**Bu daftar meniki.** This notebook is mine.

Notice: The **noun** does not use the possessive endings with **absolute possessive** pronouns.

Here are both varieties of possessive pronouns:

<b>MENING</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>MY</b>	<b>MENIKI</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>MINE</b>
<b>Sening</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Your</b>	<b>Seniki</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Yours</b>
<b>Uning</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>His/Her/Its</b>	<b>Uniki</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>His/Hers/Its</b>
<b>Bizning</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Our</b>	<b>Bizniki</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Ours</b>
<b>Sizning</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Your</b>	<b>Sizniki</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Yours</b>
<b>Ularning</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Their</b>	<b>Ularniki</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Theirs</b>

**Tell your name using this model**

Mening ismim Jon.

Mening ismim \_\_\_\_\_.

## ASKING FOR SOMEONE'S NAME

<b>Uning ismi nima?</b>	What is her name?
<b>Uning ismi Dilnoza.</b>	Her name is Dilnoza.
<b>Uning ismi nima?</b>	What is his name?
<b>Uning ismi Shorustam.</b>	His name is Shorustam.

## Some Common O'zbek names for Men

**Farhod, Bobur, Rustam, Temur, Muhammad, Kamal, Botir, Baxodir, Aziz, Abror, Shorustam, Mirdiyor, Shodiyor, Ulug'bek, Tohir, Turgun, Samandar, Dilshod, Raxim, Nodir, Shahzod, Sherzod, Hasan, Husan, Abdumalik, Josur, Olim, Mirolim, Shobaxram, Tolkun, Shuxrat, Davlat, Faxriddin, Alijon, Boxram, Shahriyor, Davron, Anvar, Yusuf, Ahmad, Rufat, Sherali, Jamshid, Arzimat, Alisher, Mirislom, Ali, Sanvar, Ravshan, Sardor**

## Practice Dialogues 4

Janet meets her friend Feruza, who wants to introduce her to her friend Dilnoza.

**Janet: Assalomu alaykum, Feruza!**

**Feruza: Va-alaykum assalom, Janet! Janet, tanishing, bu mening do'stim. Uning ismi Dilnoza. Dilnoza, bu Janet.**

**Janet: Tanishganimdan xursandman, Dilnoza!**

**Dilnoza: Men ham, Janet. Qalaysiz?**

**JANET: JUDA YAXSHI, RAHMAT. SIZ-CHI?**

**Dilnoza: Yaxshi, rahmat.**

[Translation]

Janet: Hello, Feruza!

Feruza: Hello, Janet! Janet, please meet my friend. Her name is Dilnoza. Dilnoza, this is Janet.

Janet: Nice to meet you, Dilnoza!

Dilnoza: Nice to meet you, too, Janet. How are you?

Janet: Very well, thanks. And you?

Dilnoza: Good, thanks.

## Practice Text 1

Read and translate the dialogue

**A: Assalomu alaykum, Boburjon! Qalaysiz?**

**B: Va-alaykum assalom! Yaxshi, rahmat. Tanishing mening yaxshi do'stim Rob.**

**A: Salom, Rob. Qalaysan?**

**C: Men Zo'rman! Kechirasiz aka. Ismingiz nima?**

**A: Mening ismim Farhod.**

**B: Farhod aka yaxshi. U mening bojam<sup>1</sup>.**

**C: Tanishganimdan xursandman<sup>2</sup>, Farhod aka.**

**B: Ishlaringiz qalay Farhod aka? Charchamadingizmi?**

**A: Yaxshi, xudoga shukur. Sening yangi do'sting o'zbekcha yaxshi tushunadi.**

**B: U zo'r tushunadi! Rob, charchadingmi?**

**C: Ha, Bobur aka.**

**A: Ho'p. Bo'пти, Boburjon. Hayr, Robjon!**

**B: Mayli, Farhod aka. Charchamang.**

**C: Charchamang, Farhod aka. Ko'rish guncha. Hayr.**

- 1 What are the names of A, B, and C?
- 2 Who is the youngest of the three? Who is the oldest?
- 3 Find all the honorifics used.
- 4 Who is meeting for the first time?
- 5 Who knows each other?

<sup>1</sup>U mening bojam “Boja” is a special relationship. “Bojalar” are men whose wives are sisters.

<sup>2</sup>Tanishganimdan Xursandman Nice to meet you [I'm happy to meet you]

### Some Common O'zbek names for Women

**Ozoda, Shahnoza, Gulnoza, Rayhona, Ra'no, Shahlo, Xurshida, Shahida, Ixlimoy, Dilorom, Dilobar, Gulchexra, Gulmira, Ma'mura, Gauhar, Nodira, Aziza, Fotima, Zuxra, Malika, Charoz, Shirin, Dilnoza, Dinara, Diyara, Lola, Olima, Jazira, Feruza, Ziyoda, Mahliyo, Dildora, Salomat, Sevara, Sevinch, Gulnora, Gulnara, Shahrizoda, Setora, Dilafruz, Jasmina, Muhabbat, Soabat, Xabiba, Munira, Muxlisa, Muqaddas, Yagano, Shahzoda, Gavhar**

## GLOSSARY

<b>Yangi</b>	New	<b>Ham</b>	Also, as well, too
<b>Tushunadi</b>	He/She Understands	<b>Xursand</b>	Happy, Glad
<b>Tushunmoq</b>	To understand	<b>Zo'r</b>	Great
<b>Mayli</b>	Alright, Ok	<b>Yomon</b>	Bad
<b>Tanishing</b>	Please meet	<b>O'rtacha</b>	So-So, Medium
<b>Juda Yaxshi</b>	Very good	<b>Xudoga Shukur</b>	Thank God
<b>Juda</b>	Very	<b>Sizniki-chi?</b>	And yours?
<b>Do'st</b>	Friend	<b>Siz-chi?</b>	And you?

### **Practice Exercise** Complete the Dialogues

**3**

**1. Yaxshimisiz?**

\_\_\_\_\_, rahmat. Siz-chi?  
\_\_\_\_\_, rahmat.

**2. Qalaysiz?**

Yomon emas, raxmat. \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_, rahmat.

**3. Ishlaringiz qalay?**

\_\_\_\_\_. Sizniki-chi?  
\_\_\_\_\_, rahmat.

**4. Salom Brian. Bu mening do'stim. Tanishing.**

Mening \_\_\_\_\_ Brian.  
Mening ismim Farhod. \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Salom Nargiza.**

Salom Jazira. Ishlaringiz qalay?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Assalom Turgunjon. Qalaysan?**

\_\_\_\_\_, Botir aka. Sizchi?  
\_\_\_\_\_, rahmat.

There are three kinds of numbers in Uzbek, while English has two. Each kind has its own uses. We'll begin with the two that relate to English numbers.

**Sonlar [Cardinal Numbers]**

<b>Bir</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>To'qqiz</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Ellik</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Ikki</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>O'n</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Oltmish</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Uch</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>O'n Bir</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Yetmish</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>To'rt</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>O'n Besh</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Sakson</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Besh</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>O'n To'qqiz</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>To'qson</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Olti</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Yigirma</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Yuz</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Yeti</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>O'ttiz</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Ming</b>	<b>1000</b>
<b>Sakkiz</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Qirq</b>	<b>40</b>		

Like English, it is common to say both One Hundred [**Bir Yuz**] and simply Hundred [**Yuz**]. The same applies to Thousand [**Ming**], Million [**Million**], Billion [**Milliard**], and so on.

**Tartib Sonlar [Ordinal Numbers]**

Add **-inchi** if the numeral ends in a consonant or **-nchi** if the numeral ends in a vowel.

<b>Birinchi</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>Yettinchi</b>	<b>7<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>Ikkinchi</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>Sakkizinchi</b>	<b>8<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>Uchinchi</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	<b>To'qqizinchi</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>To'rtinchi</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>O'ninchi</b>	<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>Beshinchi</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Yigirmanchi</b>	<b>20<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>Oltinchi</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Yuz Birinchi</b>	<b>101<sup>st</sup></b>

**Extra – Tens, Hundreds, Thousands**

It is also possible to give a vague number of definite size, like in English “hundreds of hours” or “thousands of dollars” or “tens of thousands of days.” In Uzbek you simply add **-lab** to the numeral you wish to use.

Hundreds	Thousands	Tens	Millions
<b>Yuzlab</b>	<b>Minglab</b>	<b>O'nlab</b>	<b>Millionlab</b>



## Practice Exercise

### Read the Numbers in O'zbek

4

7	192 <sup>nd</sup>	842
5	483	28
16 <sup>th</sup>	68	9
35	2 <sup>nd</sup>	99 <sup>th</sup>
72	6,578	999
103	1002	9999 <sup>th</sup>
8 <sup>th</sup>	2346 <sup>th</sup>	1,000,000

### COUNTING [REAL] NUMBERS AND FRACTIONS

O'zbek distinguishes between real and theoretical numbers. Do not confuse this with abstract mathematics like Algebra or Calculus. Both real and theoretical numbers in O'zbek refer to objects you see every single day. The difference is subtler.

**Theoretical Numbers** refer to weight, height, amounts of money, time, temperature, measurements, distance, and statistics.

**Real Numbers**, or **Counting Numbers**, are only for physical counting, for those objects that are each touched and counted in turn.

**Real Numbers** receive the suffix **-ta**. The only irregular number is **1**, which becomes **bitta** and not **birta**.

Bitta	Beshta	To'qqizta
Ikkita	Oltita	O'nta
Uchta	Yettita	Yigirmata
To'rtta	Sakkizta	Yuzta

## When to Use Real Numbers

If you were to ask for two apples, you would use the “real” form of 2.

ILTAMOS, IKKITA OLMA BERING.  
APPLES.

PLEASE GIVE ME TWO

If you were to ask for two kilograms of apples, you would need the “theoretical” form.  
**Iltimos, ikki kilo olma bering.** Please give me two kilograms of apples.

### Notice

O'zbek does not use the plural form if there is a number present. The number carries the meaning of plural, and thus **-lar** suffix is not added.

### Correct

**Iltimos, ikki kilo olma bering.**

### Incorrect

**Iltimos, ikki kilolar olma bering.**

To read fractions in O'zbek, you will use the **Ablative Case**. This case is generally equivalent to the use of the word "from" in English, though there are subtle differences in its use.

In English, we call the top number of a fraction the **numerator** and the bottom number the **denominator**. We use a **Cardinal Number** for the numerator and a plural **Ordinal Number** for the denominator. We read the numerator first and the denominator second:

$\frac{3}{4}$  is read Three Fourths,  $\frac{15}{62}$  is read Fifteen Sixty-Seconds.

However, in O'zbek both the numerator and denominator are named using Cardinal Numbers. Also different from English, the denominator is named first while adding the suffix **-dan**. This suffix signifies the **Ablative Case**.

$\frac{7}{9}$	<b>Seven-Ninths</b>	<b>To'qqizdan Yetti</b>
$\frac{3}{4}$	<b>Three-Fourths</b>	<b>To'rtdan Uch</b>
$\frac{12}{17}$	<b>Twelve-Seventeenths</b>	<b>O'n Yettidan On' Ikki</b>

GENDER IN O'ZBEK

What is Gender?

**Gender is a characteristic of nouns**; similar to whether they are **Countable** or **Uncountable**, **Animate** or **Inanimate**. The gender of the noun effects how it will be used in the sentence.

O'zbek, like English, does not use Gender. However, there are differences. O'zbek does not differentiate gender for pronouns as English does. Because of this, there is no O'zbek equivalent of he or she, him or her, his or hers. Similarly there is no special word for it or its, himself, herself, or itself.

This will certainly require getting used to, and you will have to listen very closely to conversations at first to understand who [or what] is being talked about.

### Compare

He is here.	<b>U buyerda.</b>
She is here.	<b>U buyerda.</b>
It is here.	<b>U buyerda.</b>

The following phrases have different literal translations, but all of them mean roughly the same, and would be translated simply as, “How old are you?” and, “I am 31.”

**Yoshingiz nechada?** What is your age at?  
Yoshim 31da. (O’ttiz birda) My age is at 31.

**Siz necha yoshdasiz?** What age are you?  
Men 31 (o’ttiz bir) yoshdaman. I am 31.

**Necha yoshga kirdingiz?** What age did you enter?  
Men 31 yoshga kirdim. I have entered 31 age.

These three variations use three different grammatical approaches. It’s still too early to go into depth as to the differences between **yoshingiz**, **yoshdasiz**, and **yoshga**. However, you should notice that they all have the same stem, **yosh**, which is **Youth**, not “age.”

Unfortunately, these answers are not interchangeable between the three different forms. You should try and recognize which is being asked, so that you can give the correct response. Using this model, practice giving your own age using each variant.

Yoshingiz nechada? [Yoshing nechada? ‘Sen’ variant]  
**Yoshim \_\_\_da.**

Siz necha yoshdasiz? [Sen necha yoshdasan? ‘Sen’ variant]  
**Men \_\_\_\_ yoshdaman.**

Necha yoshga kirdingiz? [Necha yoshga kirding? ‘Sen’ variant]  
**Men \_\_\_\_yoshga dirdim.**

## Practice Dialogues 5

Read and translate the following dialogue

**Ra’no: Yaxshimisiz?**  
**Yusuf: Yaxshi, rahmat. Siz-chi?**  
**Ra’no: Xudoga shukur, rahmat.**  
**Yusuf: Yoshingiz nechada?**  
**Ra’no: Men 17 yoshdaman.**

**Bobur: Assalomu alaykum!**  
**Shahlo: Va-alaykum assalom, Bobur aka. Yaxshimisiz?**  
**Bobur: Zo’r, rahmat. Hozir<sup>1</sup> yoshing nechada?**  
**Shahlo: Yoshim 8da.**

<sup>1</sup>**Hozir** – Now, Right Now

Time is told using hours (**soatlar**) and minutes (**minutlar** or **kaqiqalar**). These can be abbreviated as follows:

Soat           s.  
Minut         min.  
Daqiqa       d.

Read the following times in O'zbek.

<u>Soat necha bo'ldi?</u>	<u>[What time is it?]</u>	<u>Time</u>
Soat sakkiz		8:00
Soat sakkizdan o'n besh minut o'tdi		8:15
Soat sakkizdan yigirma uch minut o'tdi		8:23
Soat sakkiz yarim		8:30
Soat o'n beshta kam to'qqiz		8:45
Soat beshta kam to'qqiz		8:55

It is important to remember that Central Asia, like most of the former Soviet Union, uses both the twelve-hour clock and the twenty-four clocks. It's a good idea to familiarize with the system, which most in America know as **military time**.

13:00 = 1 pm  
14:00 = 2 pm  
15:00 = 3 pm  
16:00 = 4 pm  
17:00 = 5 pm  
18:00 = 6 pm  
19:00 = 7 pm  
20:00 = 8 pm  
21:00 = 9 pm  
22:00 = 10 pm  
23:00 = 11 pm  
24:00 = 12 am

AM Ozonda                      PM Tunda

### Practice Exercise                      4

Read the times in O'zbek

1. 7:26            2. 4:30            3. 11:00            4. 8:20  
5. 17:30           6. 1:03            7. 3:15            8. 21:05

O'zbek names for days of the week are very straight forward, and should prove easy to learn. There is both a formal name and an informal name for each, the informal name simply being the order of the day in the week (**Monday = 1<sup>st</sup> Day**), though there is a special name for Sunday in most communities – **Bozor kuni**, or “Bazaar Day.” This reflects the fact that Sundays are the days of the week when everyone is free to go shopping, and the bazaars are often ten times as busy on Sundays as on other days of the week. Many Uzbeks will also use the Russian names for the days of the week, often adding **kuni**, meaning “day of.” [**Sreda Kuni** -- Wednesday]

It is interesting to note that the formal names [from Persian] have the week starting on Sunday, and the informal names and Russian names have the week starting on Monday.

<b>Day of the Week</b>	<b>Formal Name</b>	<b>Informal Name</b>	<b>Russian Name</b>
Sunday	<b>Yakshanba</b>	<b>Yettinchi Kuni</b>	<b>Voskresen'ye</b>
Monday	<b>Dushanba</b>	<b>Birinchi Kuni</b>	<b>Ponedel'nik</b>
Tuesday	<b>Seshanba</b>	<b>Ikkinchi Kuni</b>	<b>Vtornik</b>
Wednesday	<b>Chorshanba</b>	<b>Uchinchi Kuni</b>	<b>Sreda</b>
Thursday	<b>Payshanba</b>	<b>To'rtinchi Kuni</b>	<b>Chetverg</b> [g pronounced k]
Friday	<b>Juma</b>	<b>Beshinchi Kuni</b>	<b>Pyatnitsa</b>
Saturday	<b>Shanba</b>	<b>Oltinchi Kuni</b>	<b>Subbota</b>

## READING THE DATE AND YEAR

Learn the O'zbek words for the months. They are nearly identical to the Russian names.

**Oy** is both **moon** and **month** in O'zbek.

The seasons are **Qish** (winter), **Bahor** (spring), **Yoz** (summer, and **Kuz** (autumn).

<b>Yanvar</b>	<b>Birinchi Oy</b>	<b>--1chi Oy</b>	<b>Qish</b>
<b>Fevral</b>	<b>Ikkinchi Oy</b>	<b>--2chi Oy</b>	<b>Qish</b>
<b>Mart</b>	<b>Uchinchi Oy</b>	<b>--3chi Oy</b>	<b>Bahor</b>
<b>Aprel</b>	<b>To'rtinchi Oy</b>	<b>--4chi Oy</b>	<b>Bahor</b>
<b>May</b>	<b>Beshinchi Oy</b>	<b>--5chi Oy</b>	<b>Bahor</b>
<b>Iyun</b>	<b>Oltinchi Oy</b>	<b>--6chi Oy</b>	<b>Yoz</b>
<b>Iyul</b>	<b>Yettinchi Oy</b>	<b>--7chi Oy</b>	<b>Yoz</b>
<b>Avgust</b>	<b>Sakkizinchi Oy</b>	<b>--8chi Oy</b>	<b>Yoz</b>
<b>Sentyabr</b>	<b>To'qqizinchi Oy</b>	<b>--9chi Oy</b>	<b>Kuz</b>
<b>Oktyabr</b>	<b>O'ninchi Oy</b>	<b>--10chi Oy</b>	<b>Kuz</b>
<b>Noyabr</b>	<b>O'n Birinchi Oy</b>	<b>--11chi Oy</b>	<b>Kuz</b>
<b>Dekabr</b>	<b>O'n Ikkinchi Oy</b>	<b>--12chi Oy</b>	<b>Qish</b>

O'zbek, like Russian, reads the year using **Ordinal Numbers**, like formal or archaic English, “In the 1957<sup>th</sup> Year of Our Lord.”

U **1997chi** yili keldi.

He came in 1997.

Bugun **18chi** Martda **2007chi** yil.

Today is the 18<sup>th</sup> of March, 2007.

## Glossary

<b>Ertalab</b>	Morning	<b>Oy</b>	Month
<b>Tushlikda</b>	Afternoon	<b>Yil</b>	Year
<b>Kechqurun</b>	Evening	<b>Har</b>	Every/Each
<b>Kechasi</b>	Night	<b>Har kuni</b>	Every day
<b>Chislo</b>	Date [Russian]	<b>Har hafta</b>	Every week
<b>Sana</b>	Date	<b>Har oy</b>	Every month
<b>Qaysi</b>	Which	<b>Har yil</b>	Every year
<b>Bugun</b>	Today	<b>Har seshanba</b>	Every Tuesday
<b>Tun</b>	Nighttime	<b>Har doim</b>	Always
<b>Kun</b>	Day	<b>Har ertalab</b>	Every morning
<b>Hafta</b>	Week	<b>Har tunda</b>	Every evening

**Bugun qaysi kuni?** Which day is today?  
**Bugun dushanba.** Today is Monday.

**Bugun nechanchi chislo?** What's today's date? (Which date is today?)  
**Bugun yigirma to'rtinchi sentyabr.** Today is the 24<sup>th</sup> of September.

**Bugun nechanchi sana?** What's today's date? (Which date is today?)  
**Bugun o'n birinchi aprel.** Today is the 11<sup>th</sup> of April.

*~Note on Capitalization*

**In O'zbek**, days, months, seasons, compass directions, and nationalities are not capitalized. In fact, many nouns which are capitalized in English are not capitalized in O'zbek. As a rule, when in doubt, don't capitalize.

## Practice Text 2

Read and translate the dialogue

**A: Assalomu alaykum, Ra'no opa.**

**B: Va-alaykum assalom. Kechirasan, isming nima?**

**A: Men Kelliman. Men Amerikalikman.**

**B: Zo'r. Qalaysan?**

**A: Yomon emas. Yaxshimisiz?**

**B: Xudoga shukur, rahmat.**

**A: Opa, Bugun nechanchi sana?**

**B: Bugun o'n yettinchi avgust. Ishlaring yaxshimi?**

**A: Yaxshi, rahmat. Kechirasiz, opa. Hozir soat necha bo'ldi?**

**B: Soat to'qqiz yarim. Yoshing nechada?**

**A: Men yigirma to'rt yoshdaman. Opa, Charchamadingizmi?**

**B: Oy, Xudoyim! Ish ko'p!<sup>1</sup> Sen yaxshi qizsan.<sup>2</sup>**

**A: Katta rahmat! Bo'пти, Hayr! Charchamang, opa.**

**B: Hayr, Kelli.**

<sup>1</sup> There's a lot of work!

<sup>2</sup> You're a good girl.

# BASIC CONCEPTS. PART 1

## 1. Pronouns

I, me	<b>мен</b>	men
you	<b>сен</b>	sen
he, she, it	<b>у</b>	u
we	<b>биз</b>	biz
you (to a group)	<b>сиз</b>	siz
they	<b>улар</b>	ular

## 2. Greetings. Salutations. Farewells

Hello! (fam.)	<b>Салом!</b>	Salom!
Hello! (form.)	<b>Ассалому алайкум!</b>	Assalomu alaykum!
Good morning!	<b>Хайрли тонг!</b>	Xayrli tong!
Good afternoon!	<b>Хайрли кун!</b>	Xayrli kun!
Good evening!	<b>Хайрли оқшом!</b>	Xayrli oqshom!
to say hello	<b>саломлашмоқ</b>	salomlashmoq
Hi! (hello)	<b>Салом бердик!</b>	Salom berdik!
greeting (n)	<b>салом</b>	salom
to greet (vt)	<b>салом бермоқ</b>	salom bermoq



What's new?	<b>Янгилик борми?</b>	Yangilik bormi?
Bye-Bye! Goodbye!	<b>Хайр!</b>	Хайр!
See you soon!	<b>Кўришқунча хайр!</b>	Ko'rishquncha xayr!
Farewell!	<b>Соғ бўлинг!</b>	Sog' bo'ling!
to say goodbye	<b>хайрлашмоқ</b>	xayrlashmoq
So long!	<b>Ҳозирча хайр!</b>	Hozircha xayr!
Thank you!	<b>Раҳмат!</b>	Rahmat!
Thank you very much!	<b>Катта раҳмат!</b>	Katta rahmat!
You're welcome	<b>Марҳамат</b>	Marhamat
Don't mention it!	<b>Ташаккур билдиришга арзимаydi.</b>	Tashakkur bildirishga arzimaydi.
It was nothing	<b>Арзимаydi</b>	Arzimaydi
Excuse me! (fam.)	<b>Кечир!</b>	Kechir!
Excuse me! (form.)	<b>Кечиринг!</b>	Kechiring!
to excuse (forgive)	<b>кечирмоқ</b>	kechirmoq
to apologize (vi)	<b>кечирим сўрамоқ</b>	kechirim so'ramoq
My apologies	<b>Мени кечиргайсиз.</b>	Meni kechirgaysiz.
I'm sorry!	<b>Афв етасиз!</b>	Afv etasiz!
to forgive (vt)	<b>афв етмоқ</b>	afv etmoq
It's okay! (that's all right)	<b>Ҳечқиси йўқ!</b>	Hechqisi yo'q!
please (adv)	<b>марҳамат қилиб</b>	marhamat qilib
Don't forget!	<b>Унутманг!</b>	Unutmang!

Certainly!	<b>Албатта!</b>	Albatta!
Of course not!	<b>Албатта, йўқ!</b>	Albatta, yo‘q!
Okay! (I agree)	<b>Розиман!</b>	Roziman!
That's enough!	<b>Бас!</b>	Bas!

### 3. How to address

mister, sir	<b>Жаноб</b>	Janob
ma'am	<b>Хоним</b>	Xonim
miss	<b>Яхши қиз</b>	Yaxshi qiz
young man	<b>Яхши йигит</b>	Yaxshi yigit
young man (little boy, kid)	<b>Болакай</b>	Bolakay
miss (little girl)	<b>Қизалоқ</b>	Qizaloq

### 4. Cardinal numbers. Part 1

0 zero	<b>нол</b>	nol
1 one	<b>бир</b>	bir
2 two	<b>икки</b>	ikki
3 three	<b>уч</b>	uch
4 four	<b>тўрт</b>	to‘rt
5 five	<b>беш</b>	besht
6 six	<b>олти</b>	olti
7 seven	<b>етти</b>	etti

8 eight	<b>саккиз</b>	sakkiz
9 nine	<b>тўққиз</b>	to'qqiz
10 ten	<b>ўн</b>	o'n
11 eleven	<b>ўн бир</b>	o'n bir
12 twelve	<b>ўн икки</b>	o'n ikki
13 thirteen	<b>ўн уч</b>	o'n uch
14 fourteen	<b>ўн тўрт</b>	o'n to'rt
15 fifteen	<b>ўн беш</b>	o'n besh
16 sixteen	<b>ўн олти</b>	o'n olti
17 seventeen	<b>ўн етти</b>	o'n etti
18 eighteen	<b>ўн саккиз</b>	o'n sakkiz
19 nineteen	<b>ўн тўққиз</b>	o'n to'qqiz
20 twenty	<b>йигирма</b>	yigirma
21 twenty-one	<b>йигирма бир</b>	yigirma bir
22 twenty-two	<b>йигирма икки</b>	yigirma ikki
23 twenty-three	<b>йигирма уч</b>	yigirma uch
30 thirty	<b>ўттиз</b>	o'ttiz
31 thirty-one	<b>ўттиз бир</b>	o'ttiz bir
32 thirty-two	<b>ўттиз икки</b>	o'ttiz ikki
33 thirty-three	<b>ўттиз уч</b>	o'ttiz uch
40 forty	<b>қирқ</b>	qirq
41 forty-one	<b>қирқ бир</b>	qirq bir
42 forty-two	<b>қирқ икки</b>	qirq ikki
43 forty-three	<b>қирқ уч</b>	qirq uch

50 fifty	<b>еллик</b>	ellik
51 fifty-one	<b>еллик бир</b>	ellik bir
52 fifty-two	<b>еллик икки</b>	ellik ikki
53 fifty-three	<b>еллик уч</b>	ellik uch
60 sixty	<b>олтмиш</b>	oltmish
61 sixty-one	<b>олтмиш бир</b>	oltmish bir
62 sixty-two	<b>олтмиш икки</b>	oltmish ikki
63 sixty-three	<b>олтмиш уч</b>	oltmish uch
70 seventy	<b>етмиш</b>	etmish
71 seventy-one	<b>етмиш бир</b>	etmish bir
72 seventy-two	<b>етмиш икки</b>	etmish ikki
73 seventy-three	<b>етмиш уч</b>	etmish uch
80 eighty	<b>саксон</b>	sakson
81 eighty-one	<b>саксон бир</b>	sakson bir
82 eighty-two	<b>саксон икки</b>	sakson ikki
83 eighty-three	<b>саксон уч</b>	sakson uch
90 ninety	<b>тўқсон</b>	to‘qson
91 ninety-one	<b>тўқсон бир</b>	to‘qson bir
92 ninety-two	<b>тўқсон икки</b>	to‘qson ikki
93 ninety-three	<b>тўқсон уч</b>	to‘qson uch

## 5. Cardinal numbers. Part 2

100 one hundred	<b>юз</b>	yuz
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200 two hundred	<b>икки юз</b>	ikki yuz
300 three hundred	<b>уч юз</b>	uch yuz
400 four hundred	<b>тўрт юз</b>	to'rt yuz
500 five hundred	<b>беш юз</b>	beshtuz
600 six hundred	<b>олти юз</b>	olti yuz
700 seven hundred	<b>етти юз</b>	etti yuz
800 eight hundred	<b>саккиз юз</b>	sakkiz yuz
900 nine hundred	<b>тўққиз юз</b>	to'qqiz yuz
1000 one thousand	<b>минг</b>	ming
2000 two thousand	<b>икки минг</b>	ikki ming
3000 three thousand	<b>уч минг</b>	uch ming
10000 ten thousand	<b>ўн минг</b>	o'n ming
one hundred thousand	<b>юз минг</b>	yuz ming
million	<b>миллион</b>	million
billion	<b>миллиард</b>	milliard

## 6. Ordinal numbers

first (adj)	<b>биринчи</b>	birinchi
second (adj)	<b>иккинчи</b>	ikkinchi
third (adj)	<b>учинчи</b>	uchinchi
fourth (adj)	<b>тўртинчи</b>	to'rtinchi
fifth (adj)	<b>бешинчи</b>	beshinchi

sixth (adj)	<b>олтинчи</b>	oltinchi
seventh (adj)	<b>еттинчи</b>	ettinchi
eighth (adj)	<b>саккизинчи</b>	sakkizinchi
ninth (adj)	<b>тўққизинчи</b>	to'qqizinchi
tenth (adj)	<b>ўнинчи</b>	o'ninchi

## 7. Numbers. Fractions

fraction	<b>каср</b>	kasr
one half	<b>иккидан бир</b>	ikkidan bir
one third	<b>учдан бир</b>	uchdan bir
one quarter	<b>тўртдан бир</b>	to'rtдан bir
one eighth	<b>саккиздан бир</b>	sakkizдан bir
one tenth	<b>ўндан бир</b>	o'ndan bir
two thirds	<b>учдан икки</b>	uchdan ikki
three quarters	<b>тўртдан уч</b>	to'rtдан uch

## 8. Numbers. Basic operations

subtraction	<b>айириш</b>	ayirish
to subtract (vi, vt)	<b>айирмоқ</b>	ayirmoq
division	<b>бўлиш</b>	bo'lish
to divide (vt)	<b>бўлмоқ</b>	bo'lmoq
addition	<b>қўшиш</b>	qo'shish

to add up (vt)	<b>қўшмоқ</b>	qo'shmoq
to add (vi, vt)	<b>яна қўшмоқ</b>	yana qo'shmoq
multiplication	<b>кўпайтириш</b>	ko'paytirish
to multiply (vt)	<b>кўпайтирмоқ</b>	ko'paytirmoq

## 9. Numbers. Miscellaneous

digit, figure	<b>рақам</b>	raqam
number	<b>сон</b>	son
numeral	<b>саноқ сон</b>	sanoq son
minus sign	<b>минус</b>	minus
plus sign	<b>плюс</b>	plyus
formula	<b>формула</b>	formula
calculation	<b>ҳисоблаш</b>	hisoblash
to count (vi, vt)	<b>санамоқ</b>	sanamoq
to count up	<b>ҳисобламоқ</b>	hisoblamoq
to compare (vt)	<b>солиштирмоқ</b>	solishtirmoq
How much?	<b>Қанча?</b>	Qancha?
How many?	<b>Нечта?</b>	Nechta?
sum, total	<b>сумма</b>	summa
result	<b>натижа</b>	natija
remainder	<b>қолдиқ</b>	qoldiq
a few (e.g., ~ years ago)	<b>бир нечта</b>	bir nechta

little (I had ~ time)	<b>бир оз</b>	biroz
the rest	<b>қолгани</b>	qolgani
one and a half	<b>бир ярим</b>	bir yarim
dozen	<b>ўн иккита</b>	o'n ikkita
in half (adv)	<b>иккига бўлиб</b>	ikkiga bo'lib
equally (evenly)	<b>тенг-баравар</b>	teng-baravar
half	<b>ярим</b>	yarim
time (three ~s)	<b>марта</b>	marta

## 10. The most important verbs. Part 1

to advise (vt)	<b>маслаҳат бермоқ</b>	maslahat bermoq
to agree (say yes)	<b>рози бўлмоқ</b>	rozi bo'lmoq
to answer (vi, vt)	<b>жавоб бермоқ</b>	javob bermoq
to apologize (vi)	<b>кечирим сўрамоқ</b>	kechirim so'ramoq
to arrive (vi)	<b>етиб келмоқ</b>	etib kelmoq
to ask (~ oneself)	<b>сўрамоқ</b>	so'ramoq
to ask (~ sb to do sth)	<b>сўрамоқ</b>	so'ramoq
to be (vi)	<b>бўлмоқ</b>	bo'lmoq
to be afraid	<b>қўрқмоқ</b>	qo'rqmoq
to be hungry	<b>ейишни истамоқ</b>	eyishni istamoq
to be interested in ...	<b>қизиқмоқ</b>	qiziqmoq
to be needed	<b>керак бўлмоқ</b>	kerak bo'lmoq



to be surprised	<b>ҳайрон қолмоқ</b>	hayron qolmoq
to be thirsty	<b>чанқамоқ</b>	chanqamoq
to begin (vt)	<b>бошламоқ</b>	boshlamoq
to belong to ...	<b>тегишли бўлмоқ</b>	tegishli bo'lmoq
to boast (vi)	<b>мақтанмоқ</b>	maqtanmoq
to break (split into pieces)	<b>синдирмоқ</b>	sindirmoq
to call (~ for help)	<b>чақирмоқ</b>	chaqirmoq
can (v aux)	<b>уддаламоқ</b>	uddalamoq
to catch (vt)	<b>тутмоқ</b>	tutmoq
to change (vt)	<b>ўзгартирмоқ</b>	o'zgartirmoq
to choose (select)	<b>танламоқ</b>	tanlamoq
to come down (the stairs)	<b>тушмоқ</b>	tushmoq
to compare (vt)	<b>солиштирмоқ</b>	solishtirmoq
to complain (vi, vt)	<b>шикоят қилмоқ</b>	shikoyat qilmoq
to confuse (mix up)	<b>адаштирмоқ</b>	adashtirmoq
to continue (vt)	<b>давом еттирмоқ</b>	davom ettirmoq
to control (vt)	<b>назорат қилмоқ</b>	nazorat qilmoq
to cook (dinner)	<b>тайёрламоқ</b>	tayyorlamoq
to cost (vt)	<b>арзимоқ</b>	arzimoq
to count (add up)	<b>ҳисобламоқ</b>	hisoblamoq
to count on ...	<b>... га умид қилмоқ</b>	... ga umid qilmoq
to create (vt)	<b>яратмоқ</b>	yaratmoq
to cry (weep)	<b>йиғламоқ</b>	yig'lamoq

## 11. The most important verbs. Part 2

to deceive (vi, vt)	<b>алдамоқ</b>	aldamoq
to decorate (tree, street)	<b>безамоқ</b>	bezamoq
to defend (a country, etc.)	<b>ҳимоя қилмоқ</b>	himoya qilmoq
to demand (request firmly)	<b>талаб қилмоқ</b>	talab qilmoq
to dig (vt)	<b>қазимоқ</b>	qazimoq
to discuss (vt)	<b>муҳокама қилмоқ</b>	muhokama qilmoq
to do (vt)	<b>қилмоқ</b>	qilmoq
to doubt (have doubts)	<b>иккиланмоқ</b>	ikkilanmoq
to drop (let fall)	<b>туширмоқ</b>	tushirmoq
to enter (room, house, etc.)	<b>кирмоқ</b>	kirmoq
to exist (vi)	<b>мавжуд бўлмоқ</b>	mavjud bo'lmoq
to expect (foresee)	<b>олдидан кўрмоқ</b>	oldindan ko'rmoq
to explain (vt)	<b>тушунтирмоқ</b>	tushuntirmoq
to fall (vi)	<b>йиқилмоқ</b>	yiqilmoq
to find (vt)	<b>топмоқ</b>	topmoq
to finish (vt)	<b>тугатмоқ</b>	tugatmoq
to fly (vi)	<b>учмоқ</b>	uchmoq
to follow ... (come ...)	<b>... орқасидан</b>	... orqasidan bormoq

after)	<b>бормоқ</b>	
to forget (vi, vt)	<b>унутмоқ</b>	unutmoq
to forgive (vt)	<b>кечирмоқ</b>	kechirmoq
to give (vt)	<b>бермоқ</b>	bermoq
to give a hint	<b>ишора қилмоқ</b>	ishora qilmoq
to go (on foot)	<b>юрмоқ</b>	yurmoq
to go for a swim	<b>чўмилмоқ</b>	cho'milmoq
to go out (for dinner, etc.)	<b>чиқмоқ</b>	chiqmoq
to guess (the answer)	<b>топмоқ</b>	topmoq
to have (vt)	<b>ега бўлмоқ</b>	ega bo'lmoq
to have breakfast	<b>нонушта қилмоқ</b>	nonushta qilmoq
to have dinner	<b>кечки овқатни емоқ</b>	kechki ovqatni emoq
to have lunch	<b>тушлик қилмоқ</b>	tushlik qilmoq
to hear (vt)	<b>ешитмоқ</b>	eshitmoq
to help (vt)	<b>ёрдамлашмоқ</b>	yordamlashmoq
to hide (vt)	<b>беркитмоқ</b>	berkitmoq
to hope (vi, vt)	<b>умид қилмоқ</b>	umid qilmoq
to hunt (vi, vt)	<b>ов қилмоқ</b>	ov qilmoq
to hurry (vi)	<b>шошилмоқ</b>	shoshilmoq

## 12. The most important verbs. Part 3

to inform (vt)	<b>хабардор қилмоқ</b>	xabardor qilmoq
to insist (vi, vt)	<b>талаб қилмоқ</b>	talab qilmoq
to insult (vt)	<b>ҳақоратламоқ</b>	haqoratlamog
to invite (vt)	<b>таклиф қилмоқ</b>	taklif qilmoq
to joke (vi)	<b>ҳазиллашмоқ</b>	hazillashmoq
to keep (vt)	<b>сақламоқ</b>	saqlamoq
to keep silent	<b>индамай турмоқ</b>	indamay turmoq
to kill (vt)	<b>ўлдирмоқ</b>	o'ldirmoq
to know (sb)	<b>танимоқ</b>	tanimog
to know (sth)	<b>билмоқ</b>	bilmoq
to laugh (vi)	<b>кулмоқ</b>	kulmoq
to liberate (city, etc.)	<b>халос қилмоқ</b>	xalos qilmoq
to like (I like ...)	<b>ёқмоқ</b>	yoqmoq
to look for ... (search)	<b>... изламоқ</b>	... izlamoq
to love (sb)	<b>севмоқ</b>	sevmoq
to make a mistake	<b>адашмоқ</b>	adashmoq
to manage, to run	<b>бошқармоқ</b>	boshqarmoq
to mean (signify)	<b>билдирмоқ</b>	bildirmoq
to mention (talk about)	<b>еслатиб ўтмоқ</b>	eslatib o'tmoq
to miss (school, etc.)	<b>қолдирмоқ</b>	qoldirmoq
to notice (see)	<b>кўриб қолмоқ</b>	ko'rib qolmoq
to object (vi, vt)	<b>еътироз билдирмоқ</b>	e'tiroz bildirmoq

to observe (see)	<b>кузатмоқ</b>	kuzatmoq
to open (vt)	<b>очмоқ</b>	ochmoq
to order (meal, etc.)	<b>буюртма бермоқ</b>	buyurtma bermoq
to order (mil.)	<b>буюрмоқ</b>	buyurmoq
to own (possess)	<b>ега бўлмоқ</b>	ega bo'lmoq
to participate (vi)	<b>иштирок етмоқ</b>	ishtirok etmoq
to pay (vi, vt)	<b>тўламоқ</b>	to'lamoq
to permit (vt)	<b>рухсат бермоқ</b>	ruxsat bermoq
to plan (vt)	<b>режаламоқ</b>	rejalamoq
to play (children)	<b>ўйнамоқ</b>	o'ynamoq
to pray (vi, vt)	<b>ибодат қилмоқ</b>	ibodat qilmoq
to prefer (vt)	<b>афзал кўрмоқ</b>	afzal ko'rmoq
to promise (vt)	<b>ваъда бермоқ</b>	va'da bermoq
to pronounce (vt)	<b>айтмоқ</b>	aytmoq
to propose (vt)	<b>таклиф қилмоқ</b>	taklif qilmoq
to punish (vt)	<b>жазоламоқ</b>	jazolamoq

### 13. The most important verbs. Part 4

to read (vi, vt)	<b>ўқимоқ</b>	o'qimoq
to recommend (vt)	<b>тавсия қилмоқ</b>	tavsiya qilmoq
to refuse (vi, vt)	<b>рад қилмоқ</b>	rad qilmoq
to regret (be sorry)	<b>афсусланмоқ</b>	afsuslanmoq
to rent (sth from sb)	<b>ижарага олмоқ</b>	ijaraga olmoq

to repeat (say again)	<b>қайтармоқ</b>	qaytarmoq
to reserve, to book	<b>захира қилиб қўймоқ</b>	zaxira qilib qo‘ymoq
to run (vi)	<b>югурмоқ</b>	yugurmoq
to save (rescue)	<b>қутқармоқ</b>	qutqarmoq
to say (~ thank you)	<b>айтмоқ</b>	aytmoq
to scold (vt)	<b>койимоқ</b>	koyimoq
to see (vt)	<b>кўрмоқ</b>	ko‘rmoq
to sell (vt)	<b>сотмоқ</b>	sotmoq
to send (vt)	<b>жўнатмоқ</b>	jo‘natmoq
to shoot (vi)	<b>отмоқ</b>	otmoq
to shout (vi)	<b>бақирмоқ</b>	baqirmoq
to show (vt)	<b>кўрсатмоқ</b>	ko‘rsatmoq
to sign (document)	<b>имзоламоқ</b>	imzolamoq
to sit down (vi)	<b>ўтирмоқ</b>	o‘tirmoq
to smile (vi)	<b>жилмаймоқ</b>	jilmaymoq
to speak (vi, vt)	<b>гапирмоқ</b>	gapirmoq
to steal (money, etc.)	<b>ўғирламоқ</b>	o‘g‘irlamoq
to stop (for pause, etc.)	<b>тўхтамоқ</b>	to‘xtamoq
to stop (please ~ calling me)	<b>тўхтатмоқ</b>	to‘xtatmoq
to study (vt)	<b>ўрганмоқ</b>	o‘rganmoq
to swim (vi)	<b>сузмоқ</b>	suzmoq
to take (vt)	<b>олмоқ</b>	olmoq

to think (vi, vt)	<b>ўйламоқ</b>	o'ylamoq
to threaten (vt)	<b>пўписа қилмоқ</b>	po'pisa qilmoq
to touch (with hands)	<b>тегмоқ</b>	tegmoq
to translate (vt)	<b>таржима қилмоқ</b>	tarjima qilmoq
to trust (vt)	<b>ишонмоқ</b>	ishonmoq
to try (attempt)	<b>уриниб кўрмоқ</b>	urinib ko'rmoq
to turn (e.g., ~ left)	<b>бурмоқ</b>	burmoq
to underestimate (vt)	<b>кам баҳо бермоқ</b>	kam baho bermog
to understand (vt)	<b>тушунмоқ</b>	tushunmoq
to unite (vt)	<b>бирлаштирмоқ</b>	birlashtirmog
to wait (vt)	<b>кутмоқ</b>	kutmoq
to want (wish, desire)	<b>истамоқ</b>	istamoq
to warn (vt)	<b>огоҳлантирмоқ</b>	ogohlantirmog
to work (vi)	<b>ишламоқ</b>	ishlamog
to write (vt)	<b>ёзмоқ</b>	yozmog
to write down	<b>ёзиб олмоқ</b>	yozib olmog

## 14. Colors

color	<b>ранг</b>	rang
shade (tint)	<b>рангдаги нозик фарқ</b>	rangdagi nozik farq
hue	<b>тус</b>	tus
rainbow	<b>камалак</b>	kamalak

white (adj)	<b>оқ</b>	oq
black (adj)	<b>қора</b>	qora
gray (adj)	<b>кул ранг</b>	kul rang
green (adj)	<b>яшил</b>	yashil
yellow (adj)	<b>сарик</b>	sariq
red (adj)	<b>қизил</b>	qizil
blue (adj)	<b>кўк</b>	ko'k
light blue (adj)	<b>ҳаво ранг</b>	havo rang
pink (adj)	<b>пушти</b>	pushti
orange (adj)	<b>тўқ сарик</b>	to'q sariq
violet (adj)	<b>бинафша ранг</b>	binafsha rang
brown (adj)	<b>жигар ранг</b>	jigar rang
golden (adj)	<b>олтин ранг</b>	oltin rang
silvery (adj)	<b>кумуш ранг</b>	kumush rang
beige (adj)	<b>оч жигар ранг</b>	och jigar rang
cream (adj)	<b>оч сарик ранг</b>	och sariq rang
turquoise (adj)	<b>феруза ранг</b>	feruza rang
cherry red (adj)	<b>олча ранг</b>	olcha rang
lilac (adj)	<b>нафармон</b>	nafarmon
crimson (adj)	<b>тўқ қизил ранг</b>	to'q qizil rang
light (adj)	<b>оч</b>	och
dark (adj)	<b>тўқ</b>	to'q
bright, vivid (adj)	<b>ёрқин</b>	yorqin
colored (pencils)	<b>рангли</b>	rangli



color (e.g., ~ film)	<b>рангли</b>	rangli
black-and-white (adj)	<b>оқ-қора</b>	oq-qora
plain (one-colored)	<b>бир рангдаги</b>	bir rangdagi
multicolored (adj)	<b>ранг-баранг</b>	rang-barang

## 15. Questions

Who?	<b>Ким?</b>	Kim?
What?	<b>Нима?</b>	Nima?
Where? (at, in)	<b>Қаерда?</b>	Qaerda?
Where (to)?	<b>Қаерга?</b>	Qaerga?
From where?	<b>Қаердан?</b>	Qaerdan?
When?	<b>Қачон?</b>	Qachon?
Why? (What for?)	<b>Нега?</b>	Nega?
Why? (~ are you crying?)	<b>Нима сабабдан?</b>	Nima sababdan?
What for?	<b>Нима учун?</b>	Nima uchun?
How? (in what way)	<b>Қандай?</b>	Qanday?
What? (What kind of ...?)	<b>Қанақа?</b>	Qanaqa?
Which?	<b>Қайси?</b>	Qaysi?
To whom?	<b>Кимга?</b>	Kimga?
About whom?	<b>Ким ҳақида?</b>	Kim haqida?
About what?	<b>Нима ҳақида?</b>	Nima haqida?
With whom?	<b>Ким билан?</b>	Kim bilan?

How many?	<b>Нечта?</b>	Nechta?
How much?	<b>Қанча?</b>	Qancha?
Whose?	<b>Кимники?</b>	Kimniki?

## 16. Prepositions

with (accompanied by)	<b>... билан</b>	... bilan
without	<b>... сиз</b>	... siz
to (indicating direction)	<b>... га</b>	... ga
about (talking ~ ...)	<b>ҳақида</b>	haqida
before (in time)	<b>аввал</b>	avval
in front of ...	<b>олдин</b>	oldin
under (beneath, below)	<b>тагида</b>	tagida
above (over)	<b>устида</b>	ustida
on (atop)	<b>... да</b>	... da
from (off, out of)	<b>... дан</b>	... dan
of (made from)	<b>... дан</b>	... dan
in (e.g., ~ ten minutes)	<b>... дан кейин</b>	... dan keyin
over (across the top of)	<b>устидан</b>	ustidan

## 17. Function words. Adverbs. Part 1

Where? (at, in)	<b>Қаерда?</b>	Qaerda?
here (adv)	<b>шу ерда</b>	shu erda
there (adv)	<b>у ерда</b>	u erda
somewhere (to be)	<b>қаердадир</b>	qaerdadir
nowhere (not anywhere)	<b>ҳеч қаерда</b>	hech qaerda
by (near, beside)	<b>... ёнида</b>	... yonida
by the window	<b>дераза ёнида</b>	deraza yonida
Where (to)?	<b>Қаерга?</b>	Qaerga?
here (e.g., come ~!)	<b>бу ерга</b>	bu erga
there (e.g., to go ~)	<b>у ерга</b>	u erga
from here (adv)	<b>бу ердан</b>	bu erdan
from there (adv)	<b>у ердан</b>	u erdan
close (adv)	<b>яқин</b>	yaqin
far (adv)	<b>узоқ</b>	uzoq
near (e.g., ~ Paris)	<b>ёнида, яқинида</b>	yonida, yaqinida
nearby (adv)	<b>ёнма-ён</b>	yonma-yon
not far (adv)	<b>узоқ емас</b>	uzoq emas
left (adj)	<b>чап</b>	chap
on the left	<b>чапдан</b>	chapdan
to the left	<b>чапга</b>	chapga

right (adj)	<b>ўнг</b>	o'ng
on the right	<b>ўнгда</b>	o'ngda
to the right	<b>ўнгга</b>	o'ngga
in front (adv)	<b>олдида</b>	oldida
front (as adj)	<b>олдинги</b>	oldingi
ahead (the kids ran ~)	<b>олдинга</b>	oldinga
behind (adv)	<b>орқада</b>	orqada
from behind	<b>орқадан</b>	orqadan
back (towards the rear)	<b>орқага</b>	orqaga
middle	<b>ўрта</b>	o'rt
in the middle	<b>ўртада</b>	o'rtada
at the side	<b>ёнида</b>	yonida
everywhere (adv)	<b>ҳар ерда</b>	har erda
around (in all directions)	<b>атрофда</b>	atrofda
from inside	<b>ичида</b>	ichida
somewhere (to go)	<b>қаергадир</b>	qaergadir
straight (directly)	<b>тўғри йўлдан</b>	to'g'ri yo'ldan
back (e.g., come ~)	<b>қарама-қарши томонга</b>	qarama-qarshi tomonga
from anywhere	<b>бирор жойдан</b>	biror joydan
from somewhere	<b>қаердандир</b>	qaerdandir

firstly (adv)	<b>биринчидан</b>	birinchidan
secondly (adv)	<b>иккинчидан</b>	ikkinchidan
thirdly (adv)	<b>учинчидан</b>	uchinchidan
suddenly (adv)	<b>тўсатдан</b>	to'satdan
at first (in the beginning)	<b>дастлаб</b>	dastlab
for the first time	<b>илк бор</b>	ilk bor
long before ...	<b>анча олдин</b>	ancha oldin
anew (over again)	<b>янгидан</b>	yangidan
for good (adv)	<b>бутунлай</b>	butunlay
never (adv)	<b>ҳеч қачон</b>	hech qachon
again (adv)	<b>яна</b>	yana
now (adv)	<b>ҳозир</b>	hozir
often (adv)	<b>тез-тез</b>	tez-tez
then (adv)	<b>ўшанда</b>	o'shanda
urgently (quickly)	<b>тезда</b>	tezda
usually (adv)	<b>одатда</b>	odatda
by the way, ...	<b>айтганча, ...</b>	aytgancha, ...
possible (that is ~)	<b>бўлиши мумкин</b>	bo'lishi mumkin
probably (adv)	<b>еҳтимол</b>	ehtimol
maybe (adv)	<b>бўлиши мумкин</b>	bo'lishi mumkin
besides ...	<b>ундан ташқари, ...</b>	undan tashqari, ...
that's why ...	<b>шунинг учун</b>	shuning uchun
in spite of ...	<b>... га қарамай</b>	... ga qaramay
thanks to ...	<b>... туфайли</b>	... tufayli

what (pron.)	<b>нима</b>	nima
that (conj.)	<b>... ки</b>	... ki
something	<b>қандайдир</b>	qandaydir
anything (something)	<b>бирор нарса</b>	biror narsa
nothing	<b>ҳеч нарса</b>	hech narsa
who (pron.)	<b>ким</b>	kim
someone	<b>кимдир</b>	kimdir
somebody	<b>бирортаси</b>	birortasi
nobody	<b>ҳеч ким</b>	hech kim
nowhere (a voyage to ~)	<b>ҳеч қаерга</b>	hech qaerga
nobody's	<b>егасиз</b>	egasiz
somebody's	<b>бирор кимсаники</b>	biror kimsaniki
so (I'm ~ glad)	<b>шундай</b>	shunday
also (as well)	<b>ҳамда</b>	hamda
too (as well)	<b>ҳам</b>	ham

## 18. Function words. Adverbs. Part 2

Why?	<b>Нимага?</b>	Nimaga?
for some reason	<b>нимагадир</b>	nimagadir
because ...	<b>чунки ...</b>	chunki ...
for some purpose	<b>негадир</b>	negadir
and	<b>ва</b>	va

or	<b>ёки</b>	yoki
but	<b>лекин</b>	lekin
for (e.g., ~ me)	<b>учун</b>	uchun
too (~ many people)	<b>жуда ҳам</b>	juda ham
only (exclusively)	<b>фақат</b>	faqat
exactly (adv)	<b>аниқ</b>	aniq
about (more or less)	<b>тақрибан</b>	taqriban
approximately (adv)	<b>тахминан</b>	taxminan
approximate (adj)	<b>тахминий</b>	taxminiy
almost (adv)	<b>деярли</b>	deyarli
the rest	<b>қолгани</b>	qolgani
each (adj)	<b>ҳар бир</b>	har bir
any (no matter which)	<b>ҳар қандай</b>	har qanday
many, much (a lot of)	<b>кўп</b>	ko'p
many people	<b>кўпчилик</b>	ko'pchilik
all (everyone)	<b>барча</b>	barcha
in return for ...	<b>... ўрнига</b>	... o'rniga
in exchange (adv)	<b>евазига</b>	evaziga
by hand (made)	<b>қўл билан</b>	qo'l bilan
hardly (negative opinion)	<b>еҳтимолдан узоқ</b>	ehtimoldan uzoq
probably (adv)	<b>еҳтимол</b>	ehtimol
on purpose (intentionally)	<b>атайин</b>	atayin

by accident (adv)	<b>тасодифан</b>	tasodifan
very (adv)	<b>жуда</b>	juda
for example (adv)	<b>масалан</b>	masalan
between	<b>ўртасида</b>	o'rtasida
among	<b>ичида</b>	ichida
so much (such a lot)	<b>шунча</b>	shuncha
especially (adv)	<b>айниқса</b>	ayniqsa



## BASIC CONCEPTS. PART 2

### 19. Weekdays

Monday	<b>душанба</b>	dushanba
Tuesday	<b>сешанба</b>	seshanba
Wednesday	<b>чоршанба</b>	chorshanba
Thursday	<b>пайшанба</b>	payshanba
Friday	<b>жума</b>	juma
Saturday	<b>шанба</b>	shanba
Sunday	<b>якшанба</b>	yakshanba
today (adv)	<b>бугун</b>	bugun
tomorrow (adv)	<b>ертага</b>	ertaga
the day after tomorrow	<b>индинга</b>	indinga
yesterday (adv)	<b>кеча</b>	kecha
the day before yesterday	<b>ўтган куни</b>	o'tgan kuni
day	<b>кун</b>	kun
working day	<b>иш куни</b>	ish kuni
public holiday	<b>байрам куни</b>	bayram kuni
day off	<b>дам олиш куни</b>	dam olish kuni

weekend	<b>дам олиш кунлари</b>	dam olish kunlari
all day long	<b>кун бўйи</b>	kun bo'yi
the next day (adv)	<b>ертаси куни</b>	ertasi kuni
two days ago	<b>икки кун аввал</b>	ikki kun avval
the day before	<b>арафасида</b>	arafasida
daily (adj)	<b>ҳар кунги</b>	har kungi
every day (adv)	<b>ҳар куни</b>	har kuni
week	<b>ҳафта</b>	hafta
last week (adv)	<b>ўтган ҳафта</b>	o'tgan hafta
next week (adv)	<b>келгуси ҳафтада</b>	kelgusi haftada
weekly (adj)	<b>ҳафталик</b>	haftalik
every week (adv)	<b>ҳар ҳафта</b>	har hafta
twice a week	<b>ҳафтасига икки марта</b>	haftasiga ikki marta
every Tuesday	<b>ҳар сешанба</b>	har seshanba

## 20. Hours. Day and night

morning	<b>тонг</b>	tong
in the morning	<b>ерталаб</b>	ertalab
noon, midday	<b>чошгоҳ</b>	choshgoh
in the afternoon	<b>тушликдан сўнг</b>	tushlikdan so'ng
evening	<b>оқшом</b>	oqshom
in the evening	<b>кечқурун</b>	kechqurun

night	<b>тун</b>	tun
at night	<b>тунда</b>	tunda
midnight	<b>ярим тун</b>	yarim tun
second	<b>сония</b>	soniya
minute	<b>дақиқа</b>	daqiqqa
hour	<b>соат</b>	soat
half an hour	<b>ярим соат</b>	yarim soat
a quarter-hour	<b>чорак соат</b>	chorak soat
fifteen minutes	<b>ўн беш дақиқа</b>	o'n besh daqiqqa
24 hours	<b>сутка</b>	sutka
sunrise	<b>қуёш чиқиши</b>	quyosh chiqishi
dawn	<b>тонг отиши</b>	tong otishi
early morning	<b>ерта тонг</b>	erta tong
sunset	<b>кун ботиши</b>	kun botishi
early in the morning	<b>ерталаб</b>	ertalab
this morning	<b>бугун ерталаб</b>	bugun ertalab
tomorrow morning	<b>ертага тонгда</b>	ertaga tongda
this afternoon	<b>бугун кундузи</b>	bugun kunduzi
in the afternoon	<b>тушликдан сўнг</b>	tushlikdan so'ng
tomorrow afternoon	<b>ертага тушликдан сўнг</b>	ertaga tushlikdan so'ng
tonight (this evening)	<b>бугун кечқурун</b>	bugun kechqurun
tomorrow night	<b>ертага кечқурун</b>	ertaga kechqurun
at 3 o'clock sharp	<b>роппа-роса соат</b>	roppa-rosa soat

	<b>учда</b>	uchda
about 4 o'clock	<b>соат тўртлар атрофида</b>	soat to'rtlar atrofida
by 12 o'clock	<b>соат ўн иккиларга</b>	soat o'n ikkilarga
in 20 minutes	<b>йигирма дақиқадан кейин</b>	yigirma daqiqadan keyin
in an hour	<b>бир соатдан кейин</b>	bir soatdan keyin
on time (adv)	<b>вақтида</b>	vaqtida
a quarter of ...	<b>чоракам</b>	chorakam
within an hour	<b>бир соат давомида</b>	bir soat davomida
every 15 minutes	<b>ҳар ў беш дақиқада</b>	har o' besh daqiqada
round the clock	<b>кечаю-кундуз</b>	kechayu-kunduz

## 21. Months. Seasons

January	<b>январ</b>	yanvar
February	<b>феврал</b>	fevral
March	<b>март</b>	mart
April	<b>апрел</b>	aprel
May	<b>май</b>	may
June	<b>июн</b>	iyun
July	<b>июл</b>	iyul
August	<b>август</b>	avgust

September	<b>сентябр</b>	sentyabr
October	<b>октябр</b>	oktyabr
November	<b>ноябр</b>	noyabr
December	<b>декабр</b>	dekabr
spring	<b>баҳор</b>	bahor
in spring	<b>баҳорда</b>	bahorda
spring (as adj)	<b>баҳорги</b>	bahorgi
summer	<b>ёз</b>	yozi
in summer	<b>ёзда</b>	yozi
summer (as adj)	<b>ёзги</b>	yozi
fall	<b>куз</b>	kuz
in fall	<b>кузгда</b>	kuzgda
fall (as adj)	<b>кузги</b>	kuzgi
winter	<b>қиш</b>	qish
in winter	<b>қишда</b>	qishda
winter (as adj)	<b>қишки</b>	qishki
month	<b>ой</b>	oy
this month	<b>бу ой</b>	bu oy
next month	<b>янаги ойда</b>	yanagi oyda
last month	<b>ўтган ойда</b>	o'tgan oyda
a month ago	<b>бир ой аввал</b>	bir oy avval
in a month (a month later)	<b>бир ойдан кейин</b>	bir oydan keyin
in 2 months (2	<b>икки ойдан кейин</b>	ikki oydan keyin

months later)		
the whole month	<b>ой бўйи</b>	oy bo'yi
all month long	<b>бутун ой давомида</b>	butun oy davomida
monthly (~ magazine)	<b>ойлик</b>	oylik
monthly (adv)	<b>ҳар ойда</b>	har oyda
every month	<b>ҳар ойда</b>	har oyda
twice a month	<b>ойига икки марта</b>	oyiga ikki marta
year	<b>йил</b>	yil
this year	<b>шу йили</b>	shu yili
next year	<b>кейинги йили</b>	keyingi yili
last year	<b>ўтган йили</b>	o'tgan yili
a year ago	<b>бир йил аввал</b>	bir yil avval
in a year	<b>бир йилдан кейин</b>	bir yildan keyin
in two years	<b>икки йилдан кейин</b>	ikki yildan keyin
the whole year	<b>йил бўйи</b>	yil bo'yi
all year long	<b>бутун йил давомида</b>	butun yil davomida
every year	<b>ҳар йили</b>	har yili
annual (adj)	<b>ҳар йилги</b>	har yilgi
annually (adv)	<b>ҳар йилда</b>	har yilda
4 times a year	<b>йилига тўрт марта</b>	yiliga to'rt marta
date (e.g., today's ~)	<b>ойнинг куни</b>	oyning kuni
date (e.g., ~ of birth)	<b>сана</b>	sana

calendar	<b>календар</b>	kalendar
half a year	<b>ярим йил</b>	yarim yil
six months	<b>ярим йиллик</b>	yarim yillik
season (summer, etc.)	<b>мавсум</b>	mavsum
century	<b>аср</b>	asr

## 22. Time. Miscellaneous

time	<b>вақт</b>	vaqt
moment	<b>лаҳза</b>	lahza
instant (n)	<b>он</b>	on
instant (adj)	<b>бир лаҳзали</b>	bir lahzali
lapse (of time)	<b>вақтнинг бир қисми</b>	vaqtning bir qismi
life	<b>ҳаёт</b>	hayot
eternity	<b>мангулик</b>	mangulik
epoch	<b>давр</b>	davr
era	<b>катта тарихий давр</b>	katta tarixiy davr
cycle	<b>сикл</b>	sikl
period	<b>давр</b>	davr
term (short-~)	<b>муддат</b>	muddat
the future	<b>келажак</b>	kelajak
future (as adj)	<b>келгуси</b>	kelgusi

next time	<b>кейинги сафар</b>	keyingi safar
the past	<b>ўтмиш</b>	o'tmish
past (recent)	<b>ўтган</b>	o'tgan
last time	<b>ўтган сафар</b>	o'tgan safar
later (adv)	<b>кейинроқ</b>	keyinroq
after (prep.)	<b>сўнг</b>	so'ng
nowadays (adv)	<b>ҳозир</b>	hozir
now (adv)	<b>ҳозиргина</b>	hozirgina
immediately (adv)	<b>дарҳол</b>	darhol
soon (adv)	<b>тезда</b>	tezda
in advance (beforehand)	<b>олдиндан</b>	oldindan
a long time ago	<b>анча илгари</b>	ancha ilgari
recently (adv)	<b>яқиндагина</b>	yaqindagina
destiny	<b>тақдир</b>	taqdir
memories (childhood ~)	<b>хотира</b>	xotira
archives	<b>архив</b>	arxiv
during ...	<b>... вақтида</b>	... vaqtida
long, a long time (adv)	<b>узоқ</b>	uzoq
not long (adv)	<b>узоқ эмас</b>	uzoq emas
early (in the morning)	<b>барвақт</b>	barvaqt
late (not early)	<b>кеч</b>	kech
forever (for good)	<b>абдий</b>	abadiy



to start (begin)	<b>бошламоқ</b>	boshlamoq
to postpone (vt)	<b>кўчирмоқ</b>	ko'chirmoq
at the same time	<b>бир вақтда</b>	bir vaqtda
permanently (adv)	<b>доимо</b>	doimo
constant (noise, pain)	<b>доимий</b>	doimiy
temporary (adj)	<b>вақтинча</b>	vaqtincha
sometimes (adv)	<b>баъзида</b>	ba'zida
rarely (adv)	<b>гоҳида</b>	gohida
often (adv)	<b>тез-тез</b>	tez-tez

## 23. Opposites

rich (adj)	<b>бой</b>	boy
poor (adj)	<b>камбағал</b>	kambag'al
ill, sick (adj)	<b>касал</b>	kasal
well (not sick)	<b>соғлом</b>	sog'lom
big (adj)	<b>катта</b>	katta
small (adj)	<b>кичкина</b>	kichkina
quickly (adv)	<b>тез</b>	tez
slowly (adv)	<b>секин</b>	sekin
fast (adj)	<b>тез</b>	tez
slow (adj)	<b>секин</b>	sekin

glad (adj)	<b>қувноқ</b>	quvnoq
sad (adj)	<b>маъюс</b>	ma'yus
together (adv)	<b>бирга</b>	birga
separately (adv)	<b>алоҳида</b>	alohida
aloud (to read)	<b>овоз чиқариб</b>	ovoz chiqarib
silently (to oneself)	<b>ичида</b>	ichida
tall (adj)	<b>баланд</b>	baland
low (adj)	<b>паст</b>	past
deep (adj)	<b>чуқур</b>	chuqur
shallow (adj)	<b>саёз</b>	sayoz
yes	<b>ҳа</b>	ha
no	<b>йўқ</b>	yo'q
distant (in space)	<b>узоқ</b>	uzoq
nearby (adj)	<b>яқин</b>	yaqin
far (adv)	<b>узоқ</b>	uzoq
nearby (adv)	<b>яқинда</b>	yaqinda
long (adj)	<b>узун</b>	uzun
short (adj)	<b>қисқа</b>	qisqa
good (kindhearted)	<b>меҳрибон</b>	mehribon
evil (adj)	<b>ёвуз</b>	yovuz
married (adj)	<b>уйланган</b>	uylangan
single (adj)	<b>бўйдоқ</b>	bo'ydoq

to forbid (vt)	<b>тақиқламоқ</b>	taqiqlamoq
to permit (vt)	<b>рухсат бермоқ</b>	ruxsat bermoq
end	<b>тамом</b>	tamom
beginning	<b>бошланиши</b>	boshlanishi
left (adj)	<b>чап</b>	chap
right (adj)	<b>ўнг</b>	o'ng
first (adj)	<b>биринчи</b>	birinchi
last (adj)	<b>охирги</b>	oxirgi
crime	<b>жиноят</b>	jinoyat
punishment	<b>жазо</b>	jazo
to order (vt)	<b>буюрмоқ</b>	buyurmoq
to obey (vi, vt)	<b>бўйсинмоқ</b>	bo'ysinmoq
straight (adj)	<b>тўғри</b>	to'g'ri
curved (adj)	<b>егри</b>	egri
paradise	<b>жаннат</b>	jannat
hell	<b>дўзах</b>	do'zax
to be born	<b>туғилмоқ</b>	tug'ilmoq
to die (vi)	<b>ўлмоқ</b>	o'lmoq
strong (adj)	<b>кучли</b>	kuchli
weak (adj)	<b>заиф</b>	zaif
old (adj)	<b>кекса</b>	keksa
young (adj)	<b>ёш</b>	yosh