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INDEPENDENT WORK

Theme: Conditional Sentences

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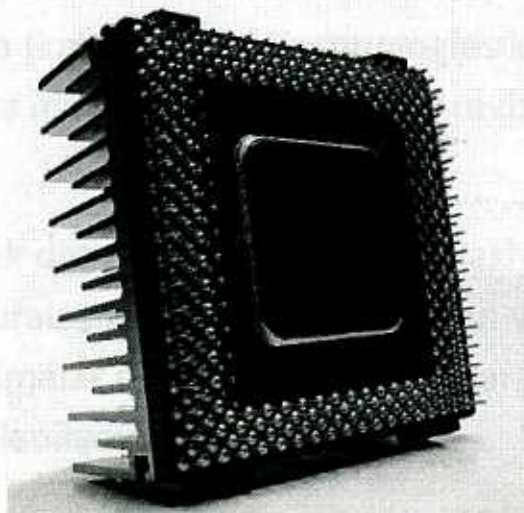
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C++ PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

C++ (pronounced /see plus plus/) is a statically typed, free-form, multi-paradigm, compiled, general-purpose programming language. It is regarded as a "middle-level" language, as it comprises a combination of both high-level and low-level language features. It was developed by Bjarne Stroustrup starting in 1979 at Bell Labs as an enhancement to the C language and originally named C with Classes. It was renamed C++ in 1983.

C++ is one of the most popular programming languages ever created and its application domains include systems software, application software, device drivers, embedded software, high-performance server and client applications, and entertainment software such as video games. Several groups provide both free and proprietary C++ compiler software, including the GNU Project, Microsoft, Intel and Embarcadero Technologies. C++ has greatly influenced many other popular programming languages, most notably C# and Java.

C++ is also used for hardware design, where design is initially described in C++, then analyzed, architecturally constrained, and scheduled to create a register transfer level hardware description language via high-level synthesis.



The language began as enhancements to C, first adding classes, then virtual functions, operator overloading, multiple inheritance, templates, and exception handling among other features. After years of development, the C++ programming language standard was ratified in 1998 as ISO/IEC 14882:1998. That standard is still current, but is amended by the 2003 technical corrigendum, ISO/IEC 14882:2003. The next standard version (known informally as C++0x) is in development.

C++ dasturlash tili

C++ (o'qilishi /si plus plus/)statik tiplangan, bo'sh-forma,multi-paradigm, bajarilgan, umumiydashgan dasturlash tili. U yuqori dasturlash tillari va quyi dasturlash tillari xususiyatlaridan tashkil topgan "O'rta dasturlash tili" hisoblanadi. Bu til C tilining yoki aslida C sinflar bilan birga deb nomlangan tilning qayta ishlangan va yaxshilangan versiyasi sifatida 1979 yil boshlarida Byarn Straustrup tomonidan Bell laboratoriyasida yaratilgan . 1983-yil u C++ deb nom olgan .

C++ shu paytgacha yaratilgan dasturlash tillarining eng mashhuri va o'zining programmalashida sistema dasturlari, programma dasturi, qurilmalar drayverlari, bog'langan dasturlar, yuqori effiktli va klient programmalari, video o'yinlar kabi namoyish etiladigan dasturlar tuzish imkonini beruvchi tildir. Ba'zi guruhlar ikkala bepul va xususiy C++ kompilyator dasturini ishlatishni tashkil qiladi, shu jumladan GNU Project, Microsoft, Intel va Embarcadero Technologies kabilar. C++ ning boshqa dasturlash tillarida muhim roli , katta farqli ravishda C# va Java kabilarda mavjud .

C++ da shuningdek dezayn birinchidan bahslashilgan, keyin analiz qilingan, arxitekturalashgan va rejalashtirilgan yuqori daraja tili orqali sintezlangan qurilmalar registeri darajasida yaratilgan, qurilmalar dezayni uchun ham foydalaniladi .



Til C ning rivojlanishlari kabi , birinchi sinflar, keyin virtual funksiyalar, operator qayta yuklanishi, ko'p merosxo'rlik, shablonlar va istisno sifatida boshqa xususiyatlar orasida qarash qo'shila boshlangan . Ishlab chiqilgan yillardan so'ng, C++ dasturlash tili standarti 1998 yil ISO/IEC 14882:1998 sifatida qabul qilingan . Bu standart hali ham amalda lekin, 2003 yildan beri texnik qayta ishlash, ISO/IEC 14882:2003 da mukammallashtiriladi . Keyingi standart versiyasi (C++0x kabi qaraladi) ishlab chiqilmoqda .

NEW WORDS :

- *general-purpose* - общего назначения относящийся ко всей системе или устройству - *Barcha qurilmalar uchun moslashtirilgan* .
- *Features* – *Xususiyatlar, xarakteristikalar* .
- *Embedded* - встроенный, встраиваемый - *boshqa qurilmalar jamlanmasida ishlovchi* .
- *Entertainment* – *Namoyish , ko'rsatuv* .
- *Enhancement* - повышение, прирост, увеличение – *o'sish , ko'tarilish, rivojlanish* .
- *Ratify* - *ратифицировать; одобрять ; - Qabul qilingan* .
- *Current* – *Amalda , ishlatilmoqda* .

SUMMARY

This text is about C++ programming language and its comprising, history and high-level languages . In conclusion, Programming languages are use to create softwares, applications, drivers and etc. C++ is one most important language among programming languages !!!

Conditional Sentences

A conditional sentence is a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of condition that usually begins with the conjunction IF. The clause of condition (the if-clause) indicates the conditions under which the action in the main clause may be realized.

For the purposes of studying, conditional sentences are usually divided into three main types: 1. structures with real condition (first type of conditional sentences, or first conditional); 2. structures with unreal condition referring to the present or future (second type of conditional sentences, or second conditional); 3. structures with unreal condition referring to the past (third type of conditional sentences, or third conditional).

Note: Conditional sentences of the first type (real condition, indicative mood) are described here for comparison with conditional sentences of the second and third type (unreal condition, subjunctive mood). Adverbial clauses of condition are also described in the material Word Order in Complex Sentences in the section Grammar.

Real condition

Conditional sentences with real condition express real, true to fact / factual conditions under which the action in the main clause can be realized. The tenses of the indicative mood are used. In most cases, conditions in the future are expressed, but other situations and tenses are also possible. Note that the future tense with the verb WILL is not allowed after IF in clauses of condition. The future idea is usually expressed by the Simple Present in the if-clause of condition.

She will talk to him if she sees him.

If I have enough time tonight, I will help you.

They will bring his book if they find it.

If he doesn't do his home assignment, he will not watch TV.

If you want to pass your exams, you must study.

You may go home if you have finished your work.

If he talked to her yesterday, he told her about our plan.

Note: WILL and WOULD after IF

There are certain cases in which the use of WILL or WOULD after IF is allowed in clauses of condition. WILL can be used after IF to make a polite request to do something. WOULD can be used after IF to express a very polite request to do something, especially in formal style. Though such constructions are in the form of conditional sentences, there is actually no condition in them, and the verb WILL (or WOULD) after IF in such constructions expresses volition to do something, i.e., if you will / if you would = if you wish, if you want.

If you will excuse me, I have to leave now.

If you will please wait here, the doctor will see you as soon as he is free.

Conditional Overview with Examples

Present Real Conditional	Present Unreal Conditional
<p>If I <u>have</u> time, I <u>study</u> English. <i>SOMETIMES I HAVE TIME.</i></p>	<p>If I <u>had</u> time, I <u>would study</u> English. <i>I DON'T HAVE TIME.</i></p>
Past Real Conditional	Past Unreal Conditional
<p>If I <u>had</u> time, I <u>studied</u> English. <i>SOMETIMES I HAD TIME.</i></p>	<p>If I <u>had had</u> time, I <u>would have studied</u> English. <i>I DIDN'T HAVE TIME.</i></p>
Future Real Conditional	Future Unreal Conditional
<p>If I <u>have</u> time, I <u>will study</u> English. If I <u>have</u> time, I <u>am going to study</u> English. <i>I DON'T KNOW IF I WILL HAVE TIME OR NOT.</i> <i>Other forms possible.</i></p>	<p>If I <u>had</u> time, I <u>would study</u> English. <i>I WON'T HAVE TIME.</i> Other forms possible.</p>

English Conditionals

There are several structures in English that are called **conditionals**.

"Condition" means "situation or circumstance". If a particular condition is true, **then** a particular result happens.

- If $y = 10$ then $2y = 20$
- If $y = 3$ then $2y = 6$

There are **three basic conditionals** that we use very often. There are some more conditionals that we do not use so often.

In this lesson, we will look at the three basic conditionals as well as the so-called zero conditional. We'll finish with a quiz to check your understanding.

People sometimes call conditionals "IF" structures or sentences, because there is usually (but not always) the word "if" in a conditional sentence.

If you would kindly wait here, I would be very much obliged to you.

I would be very grateful if you would send me your catalogue.

(Various types of polite requests with WILL and WOULD are described in Requests and Permission in the section Grammar.)

Also, WILL can be used after IF in such constructions to insist strongly on doing something, to refuse to do something, or to emphasize the result of the future action. Compare these examples:

If you go on smoking so much, you will ruin your health. – If you will go on smoking so much, you will ruin your health.

If Mike doesn't help her, Tom will help her. – If Mike won't help her, Tom will.

I can make your favorite cherry pie for you if you buy sugar on your way home. – I can make your favorite cherry pie for you if it will make you feel better.

Unreal condition

Supposition in English is expressed with the help of the past tense, usually by the verbs WOULD, SHOULD, COULD, and MIGHT. There are various types of supposition, for example, hypothesis, assumption, possibility, probability. Also, suggestions, offers, and polite requests are often made in suppositional form. (See examples of various types of supposition expressed by these verbs in the material Overview of Modal Verbs in the section Grammar.)

Conditional sentences with unreal condition in the subordinate clause of condition (if-clause) express hypothetical, unlikely, improbable, unreal, contrary to fact conditions under which the action in the main clause might be realized or might have been realized. The forms in the subjunctive mood are used. The Past Subjunctive is used in the subordinate clause to express unreal condition in the present or future. The Past Perfect Subjunctive is used in the subordinate clause to express unreal condition in the past.

Unreal condition in the present or future (Second type of conditional sentences)

The situation refers to the present or future, and there still exists a hypothetical possibility of realizing the indicated action, but this possibility is unlikely or unreal because the condition of its realization is unlikely or unreal. To show unreal condition in the present or future, the verb in the subordinate clause (i.e., where the condition is stated) is used in the Past Subjunctive, which is the same in form as the Simple Past for all main verbs (e.g., knew, wanted). The construction would + simple infinitive (without "to") is used in the main clause. In speech, WOULD may be contracted to 'd.