

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS  
TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI

ISLOM KARIMOV NOMIDAGI  
TOSHKENT DAVLAT TEXNIKA UNIVERSITETI

# **INGLIZ TILIDA MODAL FE‘LLAR**

O‘QUV-USLUBIY QO‘LLANMA

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**Rasulkulova K.T.** Ingliz tilida modal fe'llar. O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma.  
–T.: ToshDTU, 2021. 48 b.

Ushbu o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma ingliz tili grammatikasi va modal fe'llar bo'yicha qoida va mashqlarni o'z ichiga olgan.

Qo'llanmada ingliz tili grammatikasiga, ya'ni modal fe'llarga oid tushuncha va zarur ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

*Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti ilmiy-uslubiy  
kengashi tomonidan nashrga tavsiya etilgan*

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## KIRISH

Ma'lumki, ingliz tili bugungi kunda xalqlar, millatlar o'rtasida aloqa ko'prigi vazifasini o'taydi. Hozirgi globallashuv davrida ingliz tilining millatlar, xalqlar taraqqiyotidagi roli yanada ortdi.

O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmadan "ingliz tili" darsligiga ilova sifatida foydalanish mumkin. Talabalarning mustaqil ishlashlari uchun tuzilgan. Texnika oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalariga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, ingliz tili fani mashqlarini va testlarini boshlang'ich bosqichidan o'rganish uchun tayyorlangan bo'lib, bakalavriat talabalari foydalanishi mumkin.

## MODALLIK KATEGORIYASINING IFODALANISH USULLARI

Bizga ma'lumki ingliz tilida modallik kategoriyasining o'ziga xos ifodalanish usullari mavjud. Ular quyidagilar:

morfologik usul;

leksik - grammatik usul;

leksik usul;

sintaktik usul;

**Morfologik usul.** Bu usulga har qanday gap ma'lum bir mayl kategoriyasi asosida ro'yobga chiqariladi yoki ifodalanilgan gaplarning barchasi modallikning morfologik usuli hisoblanadi.

**Leksik-grammatik usul.** Ushbu usul modal fe'llarning infinitiv shakli bilan kelishi orqali ifodalanadi.

**Leksik usul.** Bu usul esa bir qancha modal so'zlar orqali ifodalanadi.

**Sintaktik usul.** Ingliz tilida shunday qurilmalar mavjudki ish - harakat bajarilishi zaruratini, ehtimolligini va shartlilikini ifodalaydi.

## MODALLIK KATEGORIYASINING MORFOLOGIK USULI

Mayl fe'l ifodalagan ish - harakatga reallik nuqta - i nazardan munosabatda bo'lishini ifodalovchi grammatik kategoriyadir. Shu o'rinda mayl kategoriyasi ham o'z tarixiga egadir. Mayl kategoriyasi tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, qadimgi ingliz tilida boshqa qadimgi german tillaridek uchta mayl mavjud. Buyruq maylidan real ish - harakatni ko'rsatish uchun foydalanilgan. Shu sababli gapda buyruq maylidan fe'llar faol asoslar bilan ifodalangan.

Then he came on tomorrow to the steward who was his chief told him what gift he had received and he soon brought him to the abbess and announced and told her this .

Qolgan ikkala mayl ham o'z subyektiv shakllariga ega, ya'ni buyruq mayli ikkinchi shaxsga nisbatan buyruq, iltimos ma'nolarini ifodalaydi. Bu esa quyidagi misolda o'z aksini topgan: go to the heard and bring me the two best kids.

Ba'zan esa buyruq mayli istak - xohish ma'nolari bilan ifodalanishi mumkin: be thou happy, friend of men.

Xohish - istak faqatgina taxmin qilingan harakat bilan ifodalangan. Bu asosan qadimgi ingliz tilida bosh va ergash gap tarkibida keng foydalanilgan. Subyektivli gapning bosh gapida esa istak - xohish ifodalanishi orqali foydalanilgan. Bu yana shart maylining bosh gapida ham qo'llanilgan. Hattoki subyektivli gapning ergash gapida ham keng qo'llanilgan. Subyektivlik yana shartli bo'laklarda buyruq fe'l bilan ifodalanayotgan to'ldiruvchili bo'laklarda va o'zlashtirma gapda, o'zlashtirma so'roq gapda ham qo'llanilgan.

Xohish istak mayli o'rta ingliz tilining ko'pgina qismlarida saqlanib qolingan. U ko'pincha Temporal va Consessional bo'laklarda qo'llanilgan. Shartli bo'laklarda hozirgi xohish - istak mayli ehtimollikni ifodalash uchun foydalanilgan. Real bo'lmagan holatning hozirgi zamon shaklini ko'rsatishda o'tgan zamon shart mayli orqali ifodalangan va real bo'lmagan holat ifodasini hozirgi zamon iborasi **would+ infinitive** dan foydalanishgan.

Mayl sistemasi zamonaviy ingliz tili davriga kelib keng rivojlangan va modal ma'nolar ifodalanishining aniq, tushunarli jihatlari yaratildi va bu bog'liqlik analitik fe'li formalarining o'sishiga olib keldi. Shunday qilib, subyektivlik maydonida, **should/would+infinitive** shakllaridan foydalanishi shartli gaplarning bosh gapida bosqichma-bosqich o'sdi. Shekspir davrining ikkala sintetik subyektivligi qadimgi ingliz tilidan meros bo'lib qoldi va analitik shakllardan quyidagi holatlarda foydalanildi.

Bosh gapda sintetik subyektivlik aniqlanganligi holati: But if my father had not scanted me ... yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fain as any comer;

Biroq Shekspir analitik shartli formadan ham foydalangan: Had I such venture forth, she better part of my affections would be wish my hopes abroad;

I – III – shaxslarning sintetik xohish - istak formalaridan talab va xohishni ifodalashda foydalanilgan: Sit down; judge me the world, the

worn of conceience still begnow thy soul.

Ba'zan **let + infinitive** shakli bir xil ma'noda qo'llanilgan.

Let as once again asscul year ears, that are so fortified against our story, what we two night have seen;

XVII- asrda sintetik hozirgi subyektiv formalarini ham uchratamiz. Masalan: Kongrevning komediyasidan quyidagi gapni misol keltirishimiz mumkin:

I'll tell you, I would have mirth containet this day at any rate; though patience purchase folly, and attention be paid with noise.

Bundan tashqari shartli gapning bosh gapida analitik shartli formalarbosqichma-bosqich sintetik forma o'rniga ishlatiladigan bo'ldi. Biz bu holatni quyidagi gap misolida ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Hannibal was a very pretty fellow in these days, it must be granted, but alas, sir were he alive now, he would be nothing, nothing in the earth.

Goh-gohida sintetik shartli forma hali ham ushbu vazifada kelganligini uchratishimiz mumkin. Masalan Uiliam Vucherliyning komediyasidagi quyidagi misollarni keltirishimiz mumkin:

To look upon 'em, when I cannot help 'em were cruelty; no, I must not give him that; so I had been served if I had given him this; sister, we had been gone, if it had not been for you.

Yana boshqa joyda ham ishlatilgan analitik formani keltirishimiz mumkin.

If I did nobody would belive me; and if we should meet with Horner, he would be sure to take acquaintance with us.

Mayl kategoriyasi harakat bilan subyekt orasidagi aloqaning voqeylikka munosabatini ko'rsatadi. Bu aloqa va munosabatning turlicha bo'lishidan maylning ham bir necha turi mavjud bo'ladi va har bir turga xos ma'nolar maxsus shakllar orqali ifodalanadi. Mayl shakllari esa fe'llar orqali beriladigan modal ma'nolarni ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi. Bu modal ma'nolar reallik, faraz, ikkilanish, istak - xohish kabi ma'nolarni ifodalab keladi. Mayl kategoriyasi boshqa tillardagi kabi hozirgi zamon ingliz tili fe'l tizimida ham fe'lning gapda kesim vazifasida keladigan shaxsli shakllarigagina xos kategoriya hisoblanadi. Grammatika fanidan bizga ma'lumki, ingliz tili grammatikasida maylning uch turi mavjud:

Aniqlik mayli ( The Indicative Mood );

Buyruq mayli ( The Imperative Mood )

Istak-hoxish mayli ( The Subjunctive Mood );

**Aniqlik mayli** real borliqqa mos keladigan harakat va holatni ifodalash

uchun xizmat qiladi. Bu mayl fe'llarning barcha zamon turlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu zamon turlari sodir bo'layotgan, sodir bo'lgan va sodir bo'ladigan harakat yoki holatdan iboratdir. Gapiruvchi aniqlik mayl shakllaridan foydalangan holda real harakatni nazarda tutib xabar beradi. Shu bilan bir qatorda fe'l shakllari orqali harakatning borliqqa bo'lgan munosabatini ifodalaydi. Aniqlik maylining modallik ma'nosi harakat realligini shu harakat haqidagi xabardan uzoqlashmagan holda ko'rsatishdan iboratdir. Ya'ni aytishimiz mumkinki, aniqlik mayli fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakat yoki holat real fakt ekanligini bildiradi.

We shook hands and he **put** his arm around my neck and **kissed** me .

Hamda aniqlik mayli real shartni, ya'ni amalga oshishi mumkin bo'lgan shartni ifodalash uchun ham ishlatiladi.

The Austrians will make us if you sleep to long, Teenente, Bonallo said.

**Buyruq mayli:** bu biror bir harakatni bajarishga undash ma'nosini ifodalaydi va bu ma'lum bir harakatni amalga oshirish, undash ma'nosi buyurish, taqiqlash, iltimos kabilardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida fe'llarning buyruq mayli shakli fe'llarning infinitiv shakli bilan juda o'xshash. Ya'ni ular faqat bitta shaklga ega bo'lib bu shakl to yuklamasiz infinitiv shakliga to'g'ri keladi. Shu bilan birga bu doim ikkinchi shaxs birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi.

to give – Give!, to swim – Swim!

Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, bu holat o'zbek tilida fe'lning infinitiv shaklidan – **moq** qo'shimchasini olib tashlanganligiga juda o'xshashdir.

Yana shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki, bunday gaplar so'ngida undov belgisi qo'yiladi va bunday gapda ohang pasayuvchan bo'ladi.

Be at home! Stend up! Go out!

Buyruq maylining bo'lishsiz ya'ni inkor shaklini aniqlik maylining hozirgi noaniq va o'tgan zamon shakllari kabi **to do** yordamchi fe'li va **not** inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi.

Do not be at home! Do not stand up! Do not go out!

Bundan tashqari **to do** ko'makchi fe'li iltimosni yanada kuchaytirish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu buyruq maylining emfetik shakli deb ataladi. Gap tarkibidagi do fe'li kuchaytirishning yordamchi vazifasini bajarib, emotsional munosabatni kuchaytirishga yordam beradi.

Buy now, do thing again us.

Ba'zan iltimos yoki buyruqni kuchaytirish maqsadida you olmosh orqali ifodalangan ega qo'llanilishi mumkin.

You go back to the house.

You come, Tenente. Wi'll make you a socialist.

Bu holatimizning inkor shakli esa **do not** yordamida yasaladi.  
and don't you forget it.

Shu bilan bir qatorda yana shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki, buyruq maylining III shaxs birlik va ko'plik sonidagi shaxsga qaratilgan buyruq shakli **to let** fe'li yordamida ifodalanadi.

Let him speak. Let them read the text.

Hozirgi ingliz tili grammatikasida iltimos ma'nosini bildiruvchi gaplar **please, would you please** iboralari orqali ifodalanadi. Please so'zi gap boshida, oxirida yoki o'rtasida kelishi mumkin va u har doim vergul bilan ajratiladi.

Please, help me.

Would you please, help me, please.

**Would you please** ishlatilgan gaplarning inkor shakli shu iboradan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Would you please, not make a noise.

**Istak-xohish mayli** faraz qilinadigan, mumkin bo'ladigan, xohlanadigan harakatni, ya'ni real borliqdagi harakatlarga zid keladigan harakatni ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi. Ista -xohish mayli hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida sintetik va analitik shakllarda o'z ifodasini topadi. Istak-xohish maylining sintetik va analitik shakllari fe'ning boshqa grammatik kategoriyalarini ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladigan sintetik va analitik shakllaridan farq qiladi. Fe'ning boshqa analitik shakllari hozirgi kunga qadar rivojlangan, ya'ni qadimgi ingliz tilidagi fe'lga xos ko'pchilik grammatik ma'nolar boshqacha ifoda vositalari bilan berilgan. Lekin, istak-xohish maylining analitik va sintetik shakllari bundan mustasno, ya'ni qadimgi ingliz tili grammatikasida istak-xohish maylining analitik va sintetik shakllari qanday bo'lsa, hozirgi kunda ham, xuddi shunday ko'rinishga ega. Demak, istak-hoxish mayli fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakat yoki holat fakt holida emasligini, u xayoliy yoki istalgan narsa ekanligini bildirib, so'zlovchining real faktlarga emotsional munosabatini ifodalaydi.

I wish I were a doctor.' "It would be fine if we all went home ". Piani said. "Wouldn't you like to go home"?

Bugungi kun ingliz tilida istak-xohish mayli muammolari turli grammatika kitoblarida turlicha talqin etilgan. Hoshimov U, Bo'ronov J.larning muallifligidagi ingliz grammatikasi kitobida biz Smirnitkiy A.I. tomonidan qabul qilingan klassifikatsiyani ko'rishimiz mumkin va istak-

xohish maylini maxsus to‘rt guruhga bo‘lgan va ularni Subyunktiv I, Subyunktiv II, Subyunktiv III, Subyunktiv IV kabi nomlagan.

### **Subyunktiv I**

Subyunktiv I ning tuzilishi: Subyunktiv I oxirida har qanday qo‘shimchalarsiz infinitivdan hosil qilinadi va u aniqlik maylida hozirgi zamon fe‘lining umumiy ko‘rinishidan quyidagicha farq qiladi, ya’ni III shaxs birlikda u oxirida – s yoki – es qo‘shimchalarini qabul qilmaydi.

I send, he send, we send, you send, they send.

I be sent, he be sent, we be sent, you be sent, they be sent.

### **Subyunktiv I ning ishlatilishi va ma’nosiga ko‘ra turlari**

Subyunktiv I xohish-istak, buyruq, maslahat, biror narsaning noaniqligi va farazligini ifodalaydi. Subyunktiv I kelajakdagi yoki hozirdagi harakatni nazarda tutish ma’nosini anglatadi. Subyunktiv I ba’zan zamonaviy ingliz tilida ham ishlatiladi. U asosan ingliz tilining yuqori uslubda yozilgan prozada uchratish mumkin. Ularda bu formalar arxaizmlar hisoblanib, ma’lum sintetik nuqtayi-nazarni ko‘zlab qo‘llaniladi. Bundan tashqari Subyunktiv I ilmiy uslub va rasmiy hujjatlar tilida uchraydi.

U quyidagi gaplarda ishlatiladi:

#### 1. Sodda gaplarda:

Success attend you!, Be it so!

Shu o‘rinda shuni ham eslatib o‘tish kerakki, xohish-istakni ifodalashda **May** mayl yordamchisi bilan tuzilgan analitik subyunktiv forma ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

May you live long and die happy!

#### 2. Ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarda

##### a) Ega ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarga

It is nessery that he come.

It is obligatory that children wash their hands before meal .

Yuqoridagi gaplarda Subyektiv I ma’nosini should +infinitive dan yasalgan analitik forma orqali ham ifodalash mumkin.

##### b) To‘ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarda

Bunday hollarda bosh gapda talab qilmoq, taklif qilmoq, xohlamoq, so‘ramoq kabi fe‘llar ishlatiladi.

He orderd that everything be ready by 5.

Less bog’lovchisi ishlatilgan maqsad ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarda

Come, earlier less you be late to the first act.



To'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda.

Though it be early I must hurry up.

Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda

But the later of these facts, if the charge be true, my serve to exenerate her from the discredit of the former.

## Subyunktiv II

Hozirgi ingliz tilida Subyunktiv II ning bir necha turlari mavjud:

1.Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv II

2.Davomli aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv II

3.Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv II

4.Davomli aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv II

1) Fe'ning bu formasi aniq va majhul nisbatda bo'lishi mumkin. Subyunktiv II ning aniq nisbatdagi formasi aniqlik maylining umumiy aspektdagi o'tgan zamon formasi kabi yasaladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda ular omonimlardir. **To be** fe'li bundan mustasno bo'lib, uning Subyunktiv II shakli were dir.

I sent, he sent, we sent, you sent, they sent.

I didn't send, he didn't send, we didn't send, you didn't send, they didn't send.

I were, we were, you were, they were.

I were not, he were not, we were not, they were not.

Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv II ning majhul darajadagi formasi to be fe'lining Subyunktiv II dagi formasi **were** yetakchi fe'lining **Sifatdosh II** formasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

I were sent, he were sent, we were sent.

Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv II ning majhul darajasidagi bo'lishsiz formasi were ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin **not** yuklamasini keltirish orqali yasaladi.

I were not sent, he were not sent , we were not sent, they were not sent.

2) Subyunktiv II ning bu formasi to be fe'lining Subyunktiv II dagi were formasiga yetakchi fe'ning Sifatdosh I ni qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

I were sending, he were sending, we were sending, they were sending.

Bo'lishsiz formada **not** yuklamasi **were** fe'l formasidan keyin qo'llaniladi.

I were not sending, he were not sending, we were not sending, they were not sending.

3) Subyunktiv II ning bu formasi aniqlik maylining umumiy aspektidagi o'tgan perfekt zamoniga omonimdir.

**Bo'lishli aniq nisbat shakli**

*I had sent, he had sent*

*We had sent, they had sent*

*sent.*

**Bo'lishsiz aniq nisbat shakli**

*I had not sent, he had not sent*

*We had not sent, they had not*

**Bo'lishli majhul nisbat shakli**

*I had been sent, he had been sent.*

*not been sent*

*We had been sent, they had been sent.*

*had not been sent.*

**Bo'lishsiz majhul nisbat**

*I had not been sent, he had*

*We had not been sent, they*

4) Subyunktiv II ning bu formasi aniqlik maylining davomli aspektidagi o'tgan perfekt zamon formasiga omonimdir.

**Bo'lishli**

*I had been sending, he had been sending,*

*We had been sending, they had been sending.*

**Bo'lishsiz**

*I had not been sending, he had not been sending.*

*We had not been sending, they had not been sending.*

Subyunktiv II formasidagi fe'llar ma'nolariga ko'ra reallikni ifodalaydi. Ya'ni, ular aniqlagan ish-harakat umuman yuzaga chiqmagan bo'ladi. Subyunktiv II formasidagi fe'l ko'pincha xohish va istakni ifodalaydi.

*I wish I were you nephew, Padre .*

Subyunktiv II ning perfekt bo'lmagan formasi perfekt formasi bilan qarama-qarshi qo'yiladi. Uning perfekt bo'lmagan formasi ma'nosiga ko'ra hozirgi zamonga, perfekt formasi esa o'tgan zamonga yaqinroq bo'ladi. Ammo uning zamon ma'nosi bosh gapdagi fe'l formasining ma'nosiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Ergash gapdagi perfekt bo'lmagan forma ko'proq bosh gapdagi kesim bilan bir vaqtda bo'ladigan harakatni ifodalasa, perfekt forma bosh gapdagi fe'ldan avval bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

Subyunktiv II formalarining zamon ifodalashi quyidagicha:

a) Bosh gapdagi fe'l hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa, ergash gapdagi perfekt

bo‘lmagan Subyunktiv II hozirgi zamoni ifodalaydi.

You speak as if you were a teacher .

b) Bosh gapdagi fe‘l va ergash gapdagi hozirgi zamonda bo‘lsa, Subyunktiv II da perfekt zamon ishlatiladi. So‘ng ergash gapdagi harakat bosh gapdan oldin sodir bo‘ladi.

I wish doctor said Gemma, that you had sent for one of us last night.

d) Bosh gapdagi fe‘l o‘tgan zamonda bo‘lib, ergash gapdagi fe‘l perfekt bo‘lmagan Subyunktiv II formasida bo‘lsa, ergash gap va bosh gapdagi ish harakat bir vaqtda yuzaga chiqadi.

We know the baby has very close now and it give us both a feeling as though some thing were hurrying as and we could not lose any time together.

e) Bosh gapdagi fe‘l o‘tgan zamonda ergash gapning fe‘li perfektdagi Subyunktiv II formasida bo‘lsa, ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakatdan avval yuzaga chiqadi.

I wished he hadn’t asked that question.

f) Agar ergash gapli qo‘shma gapning ikkala qismida perfekt formasi ishlatilsa, ikkala gapdagi ish-harakat bir vaqtda yuzaga chiqadi.

If I’d been going in for that sort of thing, I should have done it long ago!

g) Shart ergash gapda perfekt bo‘lmagan Subyunktiv II nutq so‘zlanib turgan vaqtda yoki kelgusida bo‘ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

It would be very uncomfortable for you if were not married.

Subyunktiv II quyidagi gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Sodda gaplarda Subyunktiv II istak, tilak, hoxish va maslahat kabi ma’nolarni ifodalaydi.

O, that I very dead, she murmured.

Subyunktiv II frazeologik iboralarga kiruvchi had better, could rather kabi birikmalarda ishlatilishi mumkin.

You had better sit down.

But I think we had better go!

1) Ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarda: It is high time he were in bed.

2) Ega ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarda: It is time you understood this grammar rule.

3) kesim ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarda : It had been if a big gun very fired off behind her.

4) To‘ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarda xohish va istakni bildiradi: I wish we didn’t always have to live like criminals,

I said.

I wish it had happened to anybody else but you.

5) O'xshatish yoki chog'ishtirish ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda: You just go out as though you were going for a walk

6) Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda Subyunktiv II faqat real bo'lmagan voqealarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

And if there were to be a revolution he would come off very easily. Perhaps it would be better if you talked to me the going man said "My name is Mr. Heng".

7) To'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda:

Even if I had not been an engineer I should have tried to translate that technical into English.

### **Subyunktiv III**

Subyunktiv III barcha shaxslarda should ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin mustaqil fe'lning infinitiv shaklini keltirish yo'li bilan yasaladi. Subyunktiv III formulasidagi fe'llarda ham perfekt, aspekt va nisbat kategoriyalarining oppozitsiyalari mavjud. Boshqacha qilib aytganda ularda perfekt va perfekt bo'lmagan, aniq va majhul nisbat formalari, umumiy va davomli aspekt formalari mavjud. Subyunktiv III uchun zamon kategoriyasi xos emas. Ba'zan uning perfekt formalari boshqa fe'llar ifodalagan ish-harakatdan avval sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ko'rsatadi.

#### **Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv III**

Aniq nisbat

I should send, he should send.

should be sent.

We should send, they should send

they should be sent.

Majhul nisbat

I should be sent, he

We should be sent,

#### **Davomli aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv III**

I should be sending, he should be sending, we should be sending, they should be sending.

## Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv III

### Aniq nisbat

I should have sent, he should have sent.

We should have sent, they have should sent.

### Majhul nisbat

I should have been sent, he should have been sent.

We should have been sent, they should have been sent.

## Davomli aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv III

I should have been sending, he should have been sending.

We should have been sending, they should have been sending.

Subyunktiv III ning ishlatilishi va ma'nosiga ko'ra turlari:

Ma'no jihatdan Subyunktiv III faraz, zaruriyat, buyruq, maslahat, achinish yoki hayratlanish kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. U quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1) To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda:

I don't see why you think Mrs. Touchett's niece should matter very much to me.

2) Ega ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda:

It couldn't be right that his son should know so much, that he should be afraid of his son's eyes.

3) Maqsad ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda:

You bit I won't say it again lest you should be disappointed at them.

[ Games ]

**“ may ( might ) + infinitive ”**

God, turn the water into wine so that I may know you love me too even if I am black.

4) Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda:

If he should come ask him to wait.

## Subyunktiv IV

Subyunktiv IV ning ishlatilishi:

Maylning ushbu formasi I shaxs birlik va ko'plikda should ko'makchi fe'li, qolgan barcha shaxslarda esa would ko'makchi fe'li mustaqil fe'lning infinitive formasiga qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi.

## Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo‘lmagan Subyunktiv IV

Aniq nisbat

I should send, he would send  
sent

We should be send, they would send  
would be sent

Majhul nisbat

I should be sent, he should be

We should be sent, they

## Davomli aspektdagi perfekt bo‘lmagan Subyunktiv IV

I should be sending, he would be sending

We should be sending, they would be sending.

## Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv IV

Aniq nisbat

I should have sent, he would have sent.

We should have sent, they would have sent.

Majhul nisbat

I should have been sent, he would have been sent.

We should have been sent, they would have been sent.

## Davomli aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv IV

I should have been sending, he would have been sending.

We should have been sending, they would have been sending.

Subyunktiv IV ish – harakat yoki holatning sodir bo‘lmaganligini, ammo ma’lum sharoitda uni amalgam oshirish mumkinligini va u muayyan sharoit bo‘lmaganligi sababli yuzaga chiqmay qolganligini bildiradi.

If you were not going away you’d know me better.

Ingliz tilidagi umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo‘lmagan Subyunktiv IV ga o‘zbek tilida - **ar** + **edi** bilan yasaluvchi forma, umumiy aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv IV ga – **gan** + **bo‘lar edi**, - **ar edi** bilan yasaluvchi formalar, davomli aspektdagi perfekt va perfekt bo‘lmagan Subyunktiv IV ga – **yotgan** + **bo‘lar edi** bilan yasalgan forma to‘g‘ri keladi.

## Subyunktiv IV quyidagi gaplarda ishlatiladi:

1) Sodda gaplarda: I should have told him.

2) Ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda:

a) Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida

If they might die at the some time it would be all very well.

b) To'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma garning bosh gapida:

Even if it were dark he would go home.

Shuni eslatib o'tish shartki, ya'ni inversiya holati yuz bergan paytlarda if bog'lovchisi tushib qoladi.

Had there been a beath of wind we should have fallen on the six minutes.

Istak-xohish maylida biz **could va might** fe'llarini topishimiz mumkin.

And if I had seen so many kings and archibishops, I could not have been more delighted.

## MODALLIK KATEGORIYASINING LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK USULI

Modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanishida **leksik-grammatik** usuli ham mavjud. Leksik-grammatik usul modal fe'llarning barcha turlarini fe'ning infinitiv shakli bilan kelishini o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bizga ma'lumki hozirgi ingliz tilida quyidagi kabi modal fe'l turlari mavjud: **can, may, must, need, dare, wish, should, would, desire, to try, to be** kabilarni aytib o'tishimiz mumkin va bu modal fe'llar o'zlari mustaqil holda ishlatilmaydi. Ular asosiy fe'ning infinitive shakli bilan ishlatiladi va asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatning bajarilish imkoniyatini, qobiliyatini, ehtimolligini, zarurligini, mumkinligini bildiradi. Modal fe'llardan so'zlashuv jarayonida foydalaniladi. Qadimgi ingliz tilida ularni muallif nutqida uchratishimiz mumkin. Faqatgina istisnolarni modal fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shakllari **could, would, had, might** kabilar hikoya nutqida va so'zlashuvda foydalanilmaganligida ko'ramiz. Shunday qilib, siz zamonaviy ingliz tilida quyidagi modal fe'llar: **ought to, must, shall, should, will, had, dare, to have va to be** modal fel sifatida foydalaniladi. May modal fe'li kuchli ehtimollikni 97 % va 3% ruxsatni ifodalab keladi. Modallar qat'iy ruxsatni esa **can 58%, may 16%, could 13% va might 13%, will 17%**, ishlatiladi. Uch eng muhim takrorlanadigan modallar **would 28 %, could 17% va will 17%** hisoblabadi. Quyidagi kabi modal fe'llar o'z navbatida o'z ekvivalentlariga ham ega.

## MODAL FELLARINING ETIMOLOGIYASI

**Can** va **could** modallari qadimgi ingliz tilidagi **can** va **cup** fe'llaridan olingan. **Cunnan** fe'lining hozirgi va o'tgan zamonlarda o'rin almashinishi mumkin. (Cunnan-to be able to)

Shuningdek, **may** va **might** qadimgi ingliz tilidagi **mud** va **meahte** dan kelib chiqqan, **magan** ning hozirgi va o'tgan zamon formalari bilan o'rin almashinishi mumkin. **Shall** va **should** esa **seal** va **seolde** shakllaridan olingan. Va **will** va **would**, **wille** va **would** dan olingan.

Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan Qadimgi Ingliz tili fe'llari **cunnan**, **magan**, **sculan** va **willan** o'tgan - hozirgi zamon paradigmasida ifodalanadi.

**Can**, **may**, **shall** va **will** ning hozirgi zamon shakllari III – shaxsda - s ning yo'qligi bilan ifodalanadi.

**Must** fe'li qadimgi ingliz tilida **moste** fe'lidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, **motan** ( to be able to, be obliged to ) fe'lining bir qismi hisoblanadi. Bu o'tgan zamondagi **moste** fe'lining boshqa o'tgan-hozirgi zamon shakli edi. **Mot** ning hozirgi zamon shakli **mote** fe'lining ilk zamonaviy ingliz tilida modal fe'l sifatida ishlatilishi ortdi. Lekin, **must** ning hozirda ajralmas ma'nosi yo'qolgan va **mote** shakliga o'tgan. Odatdagidek, **ought** asl o'tgan zamon shakli - **ahte** fe'lidan olingan, **agan** ning o'tgan zamon shakli (to own), boshqa qadimgi ingliz tili o'tgan - hozirgi zamon fe'li qaysi kim, **ah** fe'lining hozirgi zamon shakli **owe** zamonaviy fe'li kirib keldi ( owe fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli sifatida ought ishlatilgan).

**Dare** fe'li ham o'tgan - hozirgi zamon fe'lidan kelib chiqqan, **durran** (to dare), uning maxsus hozirgi zamon shakli **dare** (r) hamda uning zamonaviy ingliz tilida modalmas sifatida ishlatilishida u butunlay tuslanadi. Biroq, **need** fe'li odatiy qadimgi ingliz tilidagi **neodian** (ma'nosi **to be necessary** ga teng) fe'lidan kelib chiqqan muqobil III shaxs shakli **need** qaysikim modal vazifalarida me'yor bo'lgan va XVI asrda umumiy hisoblangan.

## MODALLIK KATEGORIYASINING SINTAKTIK USULI

Modal fe'llar infinitiv shaklda boshqa fe'lga yordamchi sifatida xizmat qiladi.

You must escape; This may be difficult.

Modal fe'l tomonidan boshqarilgan fe'l boshqa ko'makchi fe'l bo'lishi mumkin. Shundan beri modallar fe'l shakllarining tizimida



qo‘llaniladi.

He **must have been given** a new job.

Boshqa fe‘llar kabi modallarning bo‘lishsiz shakli **not** so‘zini qo‘shish orqali yasaladi. **Can** modali **not** bilan birikib bir so‘zni tashkil etadi - cannot. Modallarning ko‘pchiligi bo‘lishsiz shaklida **n’t** ko‘rinishda qisqartiriladi va bu asosan norasmiy ya’ni og‘zaki ingliz tilida ishlatiladi: can’t, mustn’t, won’t (will), va boshqalar.

Yana boshqa ko‘makchilarga o‘xshash modal fe‘llar egasi bilan inversiya holatiga uchraydi. So‘roq shaklida va boshqa sabablar tasvirlanganda ega - ko‘makchi - inversiyada:

Could you do this? ; On no account may you enter.

Bu yerda bo‘lishsiz shakl yuzaga kelgan paytda **n’t** li qisqartma bilan quyidagi holat keltiriladi:

Why can’t I come in? (or: Why can I not come in ?).

### Shartli ergash gaplarda ishlatilishi

Modal fe‘llar shartli ergash gaplarda ham ishlatiladi. Bunday gaplar tarkibida modal fe‘llarining faqat o‘tgan zamon shakli ishlatiladi. **Would** modal fe‘li shartli birikmani hosil qilishda ishlatilgan, qaysikim, u odatda quyidagidek birlikda ishlatilgan:

If you love me, you **would support me**.

**Would** modal fe‘li muvofiq tarzda **could** va **might** modal fe‘llari bilan o‘rin almashinishi mumkin. Bunday holatlarda **could - would be able to** va **might** esa - **would possibly** ma’nolarini anglatib keladi.

Ushbu bo‘lak o‘tgan zamoni ifodalab kelsa, birikma modal fe‘lli **Perfect Infinitiv** bilan keladi.

If they (had) wanted to do it, they **would (could / might) have done** it by now.

Ushbu gapimizning “would have done” li qismi **Shartli Perfect** deyiladi. (Conditional Perfect).

Odatda bunday gapning **if** li qismi fe‘lning o‘tgan zamon shaklida turishini talab etadi va bu qismda hech qanday modal fe‘l ishlatilmaydi. **Could** modal fe‘li balki oddiy **can** fe‘lining o‘tgan zamon shakli sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin (if I could speak French).

Biroq barcha modal fe‘llarining o‘tgan zamon shakli taxminiy kelajakni ko‘rsatuvchi aniq turlar bilan bunday bo‘lakda ishlatiladi.

If I should lose or should I lose = if I lose;

If you would / might / could stop doing that - bu tur odatda so‘roq, iltimos ma’nolarini ifodalovchi gap shaklida ishlatiladi.

**Wish** li gap yuqorida aytib o‘tilgan ifli birikmaga juda o‘xshash. Ular yaqin kelajakdagi xohishni ifodalab kelganda **would** modal fe’li ishlatiladi.

I wish you **would** visit me.

## JUFT MODALLAR

Ingliz tilida juft modallar ham mavjud. Juft modallar deb adabiy ingliz tilida ikki modal fe’llarning ketma - ket ishlatilishiga aytiladi. Ular modal fe’llar kabi infinitiv orqali ifodalanadi. Ular modal bo‘lmagan birikmalar bilan qo‘shilib modallik xususiyatiga ega bo‘ladi. Masalan, **have to** o‘z modal xususiyatiga ega emas. Shu sababli **might have to** muvofiq hisoplanadi, lekin **might must** emas, hattoki shunga qaramay **must** va **have to** bir birining o‘rnida qo‘llanila oladi.

Juft modallarning xilma - xilligi hududiy shevalarda paydo bo‘ladi. Janubiy Amerika ingliz tilida, masalan, quyidagi birikmalar: **might could** yoki **ought to should** birikmalari ba’zan so‘zashuvda ishlatiladi. Juft modal fe’llar ba’zan keraksiz ham bo‘lishi mumkin. Quyidagicha:

I **ought to should** do something about it.

Bu yerda **ought to** va **should** lar sinonim hisoblanadi va gapda ikkalasidan biri tashlab ketilishi mumkin. Boshqa juft modallarda ikki modal fe’llar turlicha ma’noni bildirishi mumkin. Quyidagicha:

I **might could** do something about it tomorrow.

Bu yerda **could** biror narsani bajarishga bo‘lgan qobiliyatni ifodalab kelsa, biroq, **might** o‘sha qobiliyatning noaniqligini, ehtimoligini ifodalaydi.

Bu kabi juft modal birikmalar adabiy tildagidek qabul qilinmagan, biroq, modal fe’lga o‘xshagan birikmalar bilan kelgan modal birikma o‘rnida qo‘llanilishi mumkin.

“I **might could** do something about it” ko‘pincha “I **might be able to** do something about it” kabi ifodalanadi. Bu ko‘proq adabiy shaklga yaqinroq.

Shuningdek, **used to could** xalq qo‘shiqchisi **Bill Carlisle** ning 1951 yildagi “Too Old to Cut the Mustard” qo‘shig‘ida paydo bo‘lgan.

I used to could jump just like a deer,  
But now I need a new landing gear.  
I used to could jump a picket fence,  
But now I’m lucky if I jump an inch.

Bu odatda **used to be able to** kabi ifodalanadi. Juft modallar mos

ravish bilan modal fe'llarning biri bilan o'rin almashinishining oldini oladi: **probably could** yoki **might possibly - might could** o'rnida kelishi mumkin.

## MODAL FE'LLARNING XUSUSIYATI

Modal fe'llar asosan infinitiv formasidagi fe'llar bilan ishlatiladigan infinitiv har xil bo'lishi mumkin.

a. Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan infinitiv:

I must go, Padre; the students will be waiting for me.

b. Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt infinitiv:

You ought to have seen the til he had on.

c. Davomli aspektdagi perfekt infinitive:

The look in his eyes might well have been disquieting to anyone left alone wish him on an island is the middle of a lake.

d. Davomli aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan infinitiv:

She oughtn't to be thinking about spending her money on theatres already, do you think he nodded.

e. Passiv nisbatdagi infinitiv.

All this must be changed.

f. Passiv nisbatdagi perfekt infinitive.

It might have been considered beautiful at one time.

1) Modal fe'llardan keyin kelgan mustaqil fe'l infinitiv formasida **to** yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi. Leksik **ought** modal fe'li bundan mustasno.

2) Modal fe'llar bilan III shaxs birlikda – s shaxs qo'shimchasi ishlatilmaydi.

3) Modal fe'llarning ayrimlari ikkita zamon formasida: can – could, may - might, shall - should, will - would boshqalari esa faqat bitta o'zgarmas shaklda keladi: must, ought, need kabilarni sanab o'tishimiz mumkin.

### Can ( Could )

1) Can modal fe'li Simple Infinitive bilan kelib, ish - harakatni bajarish imkoniyatini, mumkinligini, qobiliyatini ifodalaydi, hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun ishlatiladi. I can do it now. He can do it now.

2) Can o'rnida be able to ni ham ishlatsa bo'ladi. Be able to can modal fe'lining ekvivalenti bo'lib, u hozirgi, o'tgan va kelasi zamonda ishlatiladi.

I can do it = I am able to do it.

I could do it = I was able to do it.

I should be able to do it.

Biror narsaning bo'lishi mumkin emasligi aytilmoqchi bo'lganda **can't** ishlatiladi. Ya'ni bo'lishsiz shakli not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi

You have only just had dinner. You **can't** hungry.

3) **Can** fe'li perfekt infinitiv bilan kelib ( **can + have + P.P.** ) bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi va suhbatdosh gapirayotgan, haqiqatda sodir bo'lgan ish - harakatning bo'lishi mumkin emasligini ifodalaydi .

He **can't have done** it.

He **can't have done** it.

**Can he have done** it?

4) **Could + V** ish harakatni o'tgan zamonda sodir etish imkonitagini, qobiliyatini ifodalaydi. **Could** o'rnida **was/were able to** ham ishlatilishi mumkun. He **could ( was able to )** swim very well when he was young .

Amalda sodir bo'lgan ish – harakat to'g'risida gap ketganda faqat **was/were able to** ishlatiladi.

We **were able to** discharge the steamer in twenty - four hours.

He **was able to** translate the text without dictionary.

5) Bosh gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan o'zlashtirma gapning ergash gapida **could** ishlatiladi.

a) **Can + V** ishlatilgan ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda o'zlashtirma gapda **could + V** ishlatiladi.

He said that he **could speak** German.

b) **Can + have + P.P.** ishlatilgan ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda, o'zlashtirma gapda **could + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi.

I said that he **couldn't have done** it.

6) Hozirgi zamon noreal shart gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **could + V** o'tgan zamondagi noreal shart gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **could + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi.

If he tired, he **could do it**.

If he tired, he **could have done**.

## **MAY ( Might )**

**May** modal fe'li ikki formaga ega bo'lib, **may** hozirgi zamon **might** o'tgan zamon uchun ishlatiladi. **To be allowed** va **to be permitted** may modal fe'lining ekvivalenti sifatida **may** ni qo'llash mumkin bo'lmagan hollarda ishlatiladi.

**May** modal fe'li ruxsat, ishonchsizlik, ehtimollik va gina kabi ma'nolarni ifodalashda xizmat qiladi.

1) **May + V** ruxsatni ifodalaydi.

You **may** take my dictionary.

**May** ruxsatni ifodalashi uchun faqat hozirgi zamonda ishlatiladi, o'tgan va boshqa zamonlarda **might** emas, **allow** fe'lining majhul nisbati ishlatiladi.

He **was allowed to go** there.

He **has been allowed to go** there.

He **will be allowed to go** there.

**May** ga teskari mumkin emas ma'nosida **may not ( mayn't )** bilan bir qatorda **mustn't** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

You **mayn't smoke** here .You **mustn't smoke** here.

1) **May** gapiruvchi to'g'riligiga ishonmagan taxminni ifodalaydi:

a) **May**+ **V** hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi taxminni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. He **may know** address. He **may come** to London in summer.

**May + be + V ing** suhbat vaqtida davom etayotgan taxminni ifodalaydi. - Where is he? – He **may be walking** in the garden. **May** bo'lishsiz gaplarda ham ishlatilishi mumkin: He **may not know** her address.

b) **may +have +P.P.** o'tgan zamondagi taxminni ifodalaydi:

He **may have left** London.

2) **May + V** maqsad ergash gaplarda ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

I shall give him my exercises so that he **may correct** them.

Ko'chirma gaplarda **may + V** bosh gapni o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan o'zlashtirma gapda **might + V** bo'lib keladi.

She said that Tom **might take** her book.

3) **Might** bosh gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan o'zlashtirma gapda taxminni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

a) Ko'chirma gapda **may + V** ishlatilgan bo'lsa o'zlashtirma gapda **might + V** ishlatiladi.

He said that Nancy **might know** her address.

b) Ko'chirma gapda **may +have +P.P** ishlatilgan bo'lsa, o'zlashtirma gapda **might+V** ishlatiladi.

He said that Nancy might have known their address.

4) Bosh gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan qo'shma gapdagi maqsad ergash gaplarda **might + V** ishlatiladi.

I gave him my exercises so that, he **might correct** them .

5) Hozirgi zamonda bo'lgan noreal shart gapli qo'shma gaplarning bosh gapida **might + V** ishlatiladi.

If you tried, you **might get** the book.

6) O'tgan zamondagi noreal shart ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh

gapida might +have +P.P. ishlatiladi.

If, he had been here, he might have help us.

### **Must**

**Must** modal fe'li ma'lum bir kuch ta'sirida mas'uliyat, burch, zaruriylik, majburiylik, qat'iy buyruq va ishonch aralash taxminni ifodalaydi. Must modal fe'lining xuddi shunday ma'noga ega bo'lgan ekvivalentlari to have to va to be obliged to lar mavjud. Va ular must modal fe'lini qo'llash mumkin bo'lmagan zamonlarda ishlatiladi.

Baring, because of the type of work in which he was engaged, had been obliged to forget making friends.

I felt that I had to have the air.

1. Must - kerak deb tarjima qilinib, hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi ish - harakatni ifodalaydi.

I must do it now. I must go there tomorrow.

2. Ma'lum bir kuch ta'siridagi zaruratni have + to + V ham ifodalaydi, lekin bu birikma buyruq va maslahatni ifodalash uchun ishlatilmaydi.

I must do it now = I have to do it now.

He must go there tomorrow = He has to go there tomorrow.

O'tgan zamondagi zaruratni ifodalashda had + to + V, kelasi zamonda ko'pincha shall / will have + to + V ishlatiladi:

I had to go there.

I shall have to do it.

3. Must gapiruvchi to'g'ri deb o'ylagan taxminni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Hozirgi zamondagi taxminni ifodalash uchun must + V, o'tgan zamondagi taxminni ifodalash uchun must + have + P.P. ishlatiladi.

He must know her address.

They must have forgotten to send us a copy of the telegram with their letter.

### **Ought to**

1. Ought to + V hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi axloqiy burch yoki maslahatni ifodalaydi.

He ought to help his friend.

You ought to be more careful.

2. Ought to + have + P.P. o'tgan zamonga taalluqli bo'lib, biror kishi burchini bajarmaganda yoki nomunosib xatti – harakat qilganda unga nisbatan tanbeh va ta'na ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

You ought to have done it yesterday.

He ought to have sent that cabel.

Ought modal fe'lining so'roq shakli ought modal fe'lini egadan oldinga chiqarish orqali yasaladi:

Ought I to go?

Ought to modal fe'li gapning bo'lishsiz shakli esa doimgidek not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi:

I ought not to go.

Ought to modal fe'li har doim o'zidan keyin **to** ni talab qiladi.

### Need

Need modal fe'li hozirgi ingliz tilida ham modal fe'li vazifasida ham modal bo'lmagan, to'g'ri fe'l vazifasida ishlatilishi mumkin. Ushbu modal fe'l kerak, zarur kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. U asosan so'roq va inkor gaplarda ishlatiladi. Sinonimi esa **to be nessessery to do smth** dir.

1. need + V biror ish - harakatning bajarilishi zarurligini bildiradi va kerak deb tarjima qilinadi. Bu modal fe'l faqat Simple Present ning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllarida ishlatiladi.

Need he come here ?

You needn't come so early.

Shu o'rinda shuni eslatib o'tishimiz kerakki, ya'ni need bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplarning bo'lishli javobida must bilan javob beriladi.

Need I go there at once ?

Yes, You must.

Aksincha, must bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplarning bo'lishsiz javobida needn't bilan javob beriladi.

– Must I go there at once ?

– No, you needn't.

2. Need not + have + P.P. o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan, lekin shu ish – harakatni bajarish zarurati bo'lmaganda ishlatiladi.

You needn't have come so early.

3. Need fe'li asosiy fe'l bo'lib kelishi ham mumkin va u kerak deb tarjima qilinib, boshqa asosiy fe'llar kabi hozirgi, o'tgan va kelasi zamonlarda tuslanadi.

You need a long rest.

We needed the dictionary badly.

I'll need your advice.

4. Need fe'li asosiy fe'l bo'lib kelib jonli egadan keyin tursa undan so'ng **to** li infinitive ishlatiladi.

Jonli ega + need + to + V

“My friend needs to learn Spanish”.

5. Need asosiy fe'l sifatida jonli egadan keyin kelsa, u holda undan keyin yoki gerundiylar, yoki majhul nisbatdagi infinitive ishlatiladi.

Jonsiz ega + need + V ing

6. Need modal fe'li ot vazifasida ham kelishi mumkin.

But one has no need of a reason for that. There was no need for words.

### Dare

**Dare** fe'li ham modal fe'llar guruhiga kirib, o'zbek tilidagi jur'at qilmoq, botinmoq kabi fe'llarga to'g'ri keladi. Dare fe'li ishlatilishiga ko'ra ikki guruhga ajratiladi:

1) Modal fe'llar kabi hozirgi zamonda barcha shaxslarda o'zgarmay dare bo'lib, o'tgan zamonda esa dared ( yoki dust ) bo'lib o'zgaradi. Bo'lishsiz shakli esa daren't hisoblanadi.

2) U to'g'ri fe'llar kabi tuslanadi. To'g'ri fe'llar kabi tuslanganda III – shaxsda - s ni oladi va hozirgi hamda o'tgan zamon so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllarda do ko'makchi fe'li ishlatilishi mumkin.

Dare fe'li ko'pincha so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda o'zgarmaydi.

We dare not touch what you propose with a barge pole.

**I dare say** - birikmasi hozirgi ingliz tilida mening fikrimcha, nazarimda, menimcha, bemalol aytishim mumkin degan ma'nolarda qo'llaniladi.

But I dare say I shan't miss it.

Dare ning o'tgan zamon shakli durst hozirgi eskirgan shakl hisoblanadi.

If I durst, said the captain, I'd stop and pock off another man.

### Dare va need

**Dare** va **need** ikkalasi ham modal fe'llar sifatida ham va oddiy fe'llar sifatida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Modal bo'lmagan oddiy fe'llar o'zlarining e'tiborli holatida **to infinitive** ni qabul qiladi . Biroq **dare** to siz infinitiv bilan ishlatilishi ham mumkin.

**I dare** to answer her, He **needs to clean** that.

He didn't **dare go**.

Ular to siz infinitivni boshqarganda modallardek qo'llaniladi va bo'lishsiz hamda so'roq gaplarda u odatda chegaralangan bo'ladi.

**Dare** he do it? ( Does he **dare to do** it ?)

I **daren't** try. ( I don't **dare to** try.)

How **dare** you! How **dare** he! ( g'azabni, kamsitishni ifodalovchi



iborali birikma ).

I **dare** say. ( inkor yoki so‘roq sintaksissiz istisnoli iborali birikma ).

**Need** ning modal tarzda ishlatilishi **must** fe‘lining majburiyat yoki zaruriyat ma‘nolarini ifodalashiga juda yaqin.

Bo‘lishsiz shakli esa **need not ( needn’t )** bo‘lib, **must not ( mustn’t )** anglatgan ma‘nodan farq qiladi, biroq, u zaruriyat yo‘qligini ifodalab, **must not** dek taqiqni, taqiqlashni ifodalaydi. Masalan:

**Need** I continue? ( Do I **need** to continue ? , Must I continue ? )

You **needn’t** water the grass. ( You don’t have to water the grass ; yana boshqa ma‘nosi bilan solishtiramiz - You **mustn’t** water the grass.)

**Need** modal fe‘li yana Perfect Infinitive bilan ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

**Need** I have done it?

**Need** ko‘pincha odatda bu yerda bo‘lishsiz shaklda ishlatiladi. Hamda bajarilgan ish keraksiz ekanligini ifodalaydi:

You **needn’t** have left that tip.

### **To be ( to )**

To be ( to ) zaruriyatni, biron ishni qilish majburiylikni, oldindan kelishib qo‘yilgan - ligini ko‘rsatadi. To be ( to ) fe‘lidan anglashilgan ish - harakat nutq so‘zlanib turgan paytdan keyin yuzaga chiqadi va shu sababli u modal ma‘noda kelasi zamon shaklida qo‘llanilmaydi.

To be ( to ) fe‘li ham, indikativ ham shart mayllarida ishlatiladi.

If I were to die I shouldn’t idle here.

Agar to be ( to ) inkor shaklida ishlatilsa, harakatni bajarishga zaruriyat yo‘qligi yoki so‘zlovchining rejalashtirilgan ishning yuzaga chiqishiga qarshi ekanligini ifodalaydi.

You are not to go! I object. No, murmured Nan, **you are not you come with me.**

### **Should**

**Should** modal fe‘li ma‘nosiga ko‘ra maslahatni, majburiylikni, man etishni, zaruriyatni, ehtimollikni, faraz qilishni anglatib, yuklamasiz kelgan infinitiv bilan qo‘llanadi:

1) Should quyidagi ma‘nolarda ishlatiladi:

Zaruriyat:

You shouldn’t do that. [ Kipling ]

Maslahat:

You are ill, you should consult a doctor.

Ehtimollik, faraz qilish:

You should have seen me at night.

Yana shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki should + like birikmasi xohishni anglatadi:

– What is for? – I like to know it.

### **Shall**

**Shall** ko'makchi fe'li faqat kelasi zamon shaklini yasash uchun qo'llanmay, balki u modallikni ham anglatib, modal fe'l vazifasida kelishi ham mumkin. Shall modal fe'l vazifasida kelganda barcha shaxslarda bir xil qo'llanilib, xohish, va'da, ogohlantirish, ishontirish ma'nolarini ifodalaydi:

You shall not go there if I can help you.

They shall be called the Malazy – the lazy people.

### **Will**

**Will** ko'makchi fe'li ham shall fe'li kabi xohishni, biror narsani qilishga mahkam bel bog'laganlikni anglatadi:

We will go up to the house first and look over these weapons of which you speak.

### **Would**

**Would** modal fe'l vazifasida kelganda xohishni, istakni, nasihat va maslahatni ifodalaydi.

Where would you like to go now?

Would you mind my opening window?

But she would never be able to get her parcing done by herself.

### **Let**

**Let** fe'li ham modal ma'nosidagi fe'l vazifasida kelishi mumkin va u buyruq maylida I - va III - shaxs birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi. Undash, ruxsat ma'nolarini ifodalaydi.

Let's go together.

Let them come at six o'clock.

### **To have ( to ), to have got ( to )**

**To have to** modal fe'l sifatida must modal fe'lining ekvivalenti hisoblanadi. To have to fe'li infinitiv bilan ishlatilganligi uchun majbur bo'lmoq, bajarishga majbur bo'lib qolmoq kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. To have to asosan ma'lum bir sharoitga, hodisaga bog'liqlikni anglatish uchun qo'llaniladi.

He had to see her tonight.

– Why did old Tante have to live on the other side of the farm?

– I just have to go to Smith's.

To have to fe'li har uchala zamonda ishlatilishi mumkin.

a) hozirgi zamonda

But I have to think of you.

b) o'tgan zamonda

She had to bend and strain at it in order to pull it out.

c) kelasi zamonda

I think I shall have to go.

To have to shart maylida ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

One day in early summer seemed miraculously, that Stern would not have to sell his house and muve away.

To have to o'rnida to have got to ham ishlatilishi mumkun.

You have got to have friends he sercamed at her.

To have to fe'lining o'tgan va hozirgi zamondagi so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari do ko'makchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi. Kelasi zamon so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari esa not inkor yuklamasi ishtirokida yasaladi.

Does he have to go right now?

He does not have to go right now.

She will not have to come so early tomorrow.

## Would

1) Would – will fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli bo'lib qo'shma gapning bosh gapidagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda ergash gapda, II va III - shaxs birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi.

He said thet he would come soon.

2) Would I shaxs birlik va ko'plikda modal ma'nosida ishlatiladi. Va maqsadni, istakni yoki kelishuvni ifodalaydi.

I said, I would help him!

3) Would noreal shart ergash gaplarning bosh gapida ishlatiladi.

I would go there if he had time.

4) Would bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilib o'tgan zamonda biror ishni qilishni qattiq istamaslikni ifodalaydi.

He tired to persuade me, but I wouldn't listen to him.

5) Would o'tgan zamonda takrorlanib turgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi.

“ He would sit for hours on the shore and look at the see.”

Bu yerda wouldning ma'nosi used to ning ma'nosiga yaqinlashadi, lekin used to ko'proq ishlatiladi.

6) Would iltimos ma'nosini ham ifodalab kelishi mumkin.

Would you mind passing me the salt?

Would you tell me the time, please?

### Used to

**Used to** ham modal fe'l hisoblanib u uzoq o'tgan zamonda odatiy takrorlanib turgan va hozirda bajarilayotgan ish - harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

I used to live in London.

Used to fe'li ishtirok etgan gapning bo'lishsiz shakli do ko'makchi fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli **did** be not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi.

I didn't use to live in London.

Used to fe'li ishtirok etgan gapning so'roq shakli esa **do ( did )** ni egadan oldinga chiqarish orqali yasaladi.

Did you use to live in London?

Shuni ham eslatib o'tish kerakki **used to** li bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda **used** tarkibidan – **d** qo'shimchasi tushirib qoldiriladi.

Ingliz tilidagi modal fe'llar ko'pincha modallikni ifodalashda ishlatilgan yordamchi fe'llarning kichik bir guruhidir. Ular boshqa fe'llardan o'zlarining nuqsonsizligi bilan ajratiladi (ular sifatdash va infinitiv shakllariga ega emas) va ma'lumki ular oxirida III - shaxs birlikda – ( e ) s qo'shimchasini olmaydi. Asosiy ingliz modal fe'llari **can, could, may, might, will, would, shall** va **should** lardir. Aniqki, boshqa fe'llar ba'zan, har doim emas, modallar kabi turkumlanadi; ular quyidagilar: **ought, had better, dare** va **need**. Fe'llar barcha asosiy modal fe'llarning xususiyatini aks ettirmaydi va ular ba'zan "**semi modals**" deb ataladi.

### Leksik usul

Ingliz tili grammatikasidan bizga ma'lumki modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanishida leksik usul ham mavjud. Bu usul esa modal so'zlar orqali ifodalanadi. Ingliz tilida esa quyidagi kabi modal so'zlar mavjud: **certainly, of course, surely, by all means, sure, perhaps, may be, to be sure, naturally, really, probably, fortunately, happily, luckily, indeed** kabilar.

Modal so'zlar deb fikrning voqelikka munosabatini aniq tasdiq va taxmin yo'li bilan bildirib, kirish so'z vazifasida keluvchi so'zlarga nisbatan aytiladi.

Modal so'zlar o'z navbatida o'z tarixiga, rivojlanish davriga ega. O'rta ingliz tili davrida so'zlarning yangi kategoriyasi shakllanishni boshladi.

Soʻzlarning aytilgan maʼnosiga soʻzlovchining munosabatini ifodalaydi. Bular hozirgi kunda odatda modal soʻzlar deb nomlanadi. Oʻrta ingliz tili davrida **certes, sikerly, forsooth** kabi modal soʻzlar eng koʻp qoʻllanilgan.

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida esa modal soʻzlarning bir nechta va ulardan foydalanish sezilarli darajada oʻsdi. Oʻz navbatida ular oʻrta ingliz tiliga moslandi. Modal soʻzlarining koʻpchiligi oʻrta ingliz tili davridan meros boʻlib qoldi. Ular quyidagilar: **certainly, certes, perchance, verily**.

Bu davrda yana bir necha modal soʻzlar ham paydo boʻldi: **indeed, surely, perhaps, maybe, likely, haply, happily, belike kabilardir**.

Shekspir ijodida biz quyidagi modal soʻzlarni uchratishimiz mumkin:

Certainly, Sir, I can; but Antonio is certainly undone; etc.

Hattoki, modal soʻzlarning baʼzilari yoʻqolib ketgan. Ularga **belike, haply** kabilarni misol keltirishimiz mumkin.

Biroq, modal soʻzlarning koʻpchiligi rivojlandi. Quyidagi yangi modal soʻzlar paydo boʻldi: **presumably, allegedly, avowedly** kabilarni sanab oʻtishimiz mumkin.

Modal soʻzlar koʻpchilik ingliz tili grammatikalarida mustaqil soʻz turkumlari sifatida berilmaydi. Chunki bu soʻzlarning shakllari hol, ravishlarga juda ham oʻxshash. Bundan tashqari modal soʻzlarning koʻpchiligi asosan ravishlardan kelib chiqqan. Bunga – **ly** suffiksli modal soʻzlar misol boʻla oladi: **surely, really, nactually, probably, happily** kabilarni sanab oʻtishimiz mumkin.

Modal soʻzlar ravishlardan yasalgan boʻlsa ham ular ravishlardan ancha farq qiladi. Modal soʻzlar soʻzlovchining obyektiv reallikni ifodalovchi gapga boʻlgan subyektiv bahosini ifodalasa, ravishlar soʻzlovchining obyektiv bahosini ifodalaydi.

Modal soʻzlar morfologik strukturasi koʻra - **yasama, sodda, qoʻshma, murakkab** turlarga boʻlinadi.

-yasama ( really, actually, probably...)

-sodda ( perhaps, sure...)

-qoʻshma ( maybe...)

-murakkab ( of course, no doubt ...)

Modal soʻzlar kirish soʻz yoki bir soʻzdan tashkil topgan gap boʻlib kelishi mumkin.

Kirish soʻz:

Probably, the young man exclaimed, loughing.

Bir soʻzdan tashkil topgan gap:

...well, then what's he doing with an echo to him, I should like to

know? That aimn't nature, surely?

## MODAL SO‘ZLARNING SEMANTIK KLASSIFIKATSIYASI

Modal so‘zlar anglatadigan ma’nolariga ko‘ra bir - biridan ma’lum ma’no turlari va ma’no darajalari va belgilari bilan farq qiladi. Shu sababli ularni quyidagi **3 ta semantik** guruhlarga bo‘lib o‘rganamiz:

- 1) Fikrning realligini tasdiqlovchi modal so‘zlar.
- 2) Taxmin, gumon, shubhalanishni bildiruvchi modal so‘zlar.
- 3) So‘zlovchining biror voqeaga bo‘lgan subyektiv bahosini bildiruvchi modal so‘zlar.

- 1) Fikrning realligini tasdiqlovchi modal so‘zlar:

Assuredly - albatta, shubhasiz;

Actually - haqiqatda;

Certainly - albatta;

Evidently - aniq, muqarrar;

Indeed - chindan ham;

Naturally - tabiiy ravishda;

No doubt - shubhasiz;

Obviously - aniq, oydin, yaqqol, ravshan;

Of course - albatta, so‘zsiz;

Really - darhaqiqat, haqiqatda;

Surely - albatta, shubhasiz;

Undoubtedly - shubhasiz, rostdan kabilardir.

- 2) Taxmin yoki gumonni, shubhalanishni bildiruvchi modal so‘zlar.

Maybe - ehtimol, mumkin, balki, chog‘i;

Perhaps - shekilli, chamasi, hoynahoy;

Possible - mumkin, ehtimol;

Probably - ehtimol, balki, chamasi;

Apparently - chamasi, aftidan...sa kerak;

Supposedly – chog‘i, taxminan kabilardir.

- 3) So‘zlovchining biror bir voqeagabo‘lgan subyektiv bahosini bildiruvchi modal so‘zlar: Bunga quyidagi so‘zlar kiradi va ular o‘zlarining antonim juftlariga ham ega. Ular quyidagilar:

Happily - baxtinga, yaxshiyamki;

Unhappily - baxtga qarshi, aksincha;

Likely - omadimga, qarangki, baxtinga;

Unlikely - aksiga, baxtga qarshi;

Fortunately - baxtinga, omadimni qarangki;

Unfortunately - baxtga qarshi, aksiga;

### **Sintaktik usul**

Modallik kategoriyasini ifodalashda yana bir usulning ham o'rnini mavjud bo'lib, bu sintaktik usul hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilidagi modal qurilmalar sintaktik usul doirasiga kiradi. Modal qurilmalar ham ish - harakat bajarilish zaruriyatini, ehtimolligini va shartligini ifodalaydi. To have to, to had rather, to had better, to be to kabi qurilmalar mavjud.

### **To be + infinitive**

**To be + infinitive** modal qurilma hisoblanadi. Uning ba'zi ma'nolari esa quyidagi modal fe'llarga va modal qurilmalarga juda yaqin va ba'zan ular to be + infinitive o'rnida ishlatilishi ham mumkin. Ular quyidagilar:

Must shall, should, ought to, to have + infinitive.

Bu modal qurilma ikkita zamon ya'ni hozirgi noaniq zamon va o'tgan noaniq zamonda ishlatilishi mumkin.

Dear Jim, I am to be shot at sunrise tomorrow.

They were to go to Spain for the honeymoon.

**To be + infinitive** qurilmasi chorasizlikni, kuchsiz buyruqni, ehtimollikni ifodalaydi. Bu qurilma o'zining ma'nosi bilan mosligida rus tilida farqlanadi.

1) Buyruq umumiy kelishuv natijasida boshqa birov uchun bir shaxs tomonidan bajariladi, reja muhokama qilinmaydi. Bu holatda faqatgina infinitiv ishlatiladi.

You are to go straight to your room. You are to say nothing of this to anyone.

2) Kelishuv yoki rozilikni ifodalaganda bu ma'noda har ikkala infinitiv va perfekt infinitiv ishlatilishi mumkin. Perfekt infinitiv o'sha ish - harakatni bajarilishi lozimligini ko'rsatadi.

I am sorry, Major, we had an agriment - I was to do the questioning here.

"Have you seen him"? - Martine asked. "No, he was to have met me here the next morning."

3) Ehtimollikni ifodalaydi. Bu infinitivning majhul formasi ma'nosida qanday? so'roq ravishi bilan boshlanmagan savolda ishlatiladi. Bu yerda modal qurilmaning ma'nosi can fe'liga juda yaqin bo'ladi.

For a long time neither was to be seen about their old hounts.

How are they to know that you old well connected if you do not show it by your costume?

#### 4) Ilojsiz biror narsani o‘ylaganda

Sally wished, Morris could be on the theme terms of easy friend liness with her as he was with everybody else. But evidently, it was not to be.

Ba’zi paytda bu bog‘lovchi if dan so‘ng qo‘llaniladi va u to want fe’lidek ma’no ifodalab keladi. If we are to remain friends you must tell me the truth.

**To be** mustaqil fe’l vazifasida. **To be** mustaqil fe’l bo‘lib kelganda bo‘lmoq, bor bo ‘lmoq, yashamoq, hayot kechirmoq, turmoq kabi ma’nolarni anglatadi.

And then there was the new motor car with the chauffeur.

It is too bad you couldn’t have been there really.

Were you at the performance last evening? She asked of the Hurtwood’s friends who greeted her, as she sat in her box there was a note in her voice which vibrated keenly.

You weren’t here he said when I came back this morning and I thought you had done it. Where is he?

Yuqoridagi gaplarda to be fe’li mustaqil vazifaga ega bo‘lib, ularda to be sodda kesim vazifada keladi.

**To be** bog‘lovchi fe’l vazifasida. **To be** fe’li bog‘lovchi fe’l vazifasida kelganda predikativning grammatik kategoriyalarga bo‘lgan aloqasini ko‘rsatib keladi, ya’ni zamon, mayl, shaxs - son va shu kabilar faqat **to be** yordamidagina berilishi mumkin. Bu vazifada kelganda **to be** quyidagi so‘z turkumlari bilan birikishi mumkin.

- 1) to be + adjective
- 2) to be + noun
- 3) to be + pronoun
- 4) to be + adverb
- 5) to be + numeral
- 6) to be + participle
- 7) to be + prepositional phrase
- 8) to be + infinitive

**To be** fe’lining modal ma’noda qo‘llanilishi. **To be** fe’li infinitiv shaklidagi fe’l bilan qo‘shilib modallikni bildiradi. Asosiy fe’l vazifasidagi fe’l **to be** yordamida avval rejalashtirganlikni, qat’iy man qilinganlikni, buyurilganlikni, majburiylikni anglatadi. The professor is **to deliver** lectures on Wednesday. She is not **to be** late to her lessons.

**To be** fe’li ko‘makchi fe’l vazifasida. **To be** fe’li ko‘makchi fe’l vazifasida kelsa, asosan fe’lning analitik shakllaridagi fe’ldan majhul



nisbat ( Passive Voice ) va davomli aspect ( Continuous Aspect ) shakllarini yasaydi.

### 1. To be fe'lining majhul nisbatda qo'llanilishi

They **were paid** by the saloon - keepers, **paid** by the bullies, **paid** by the women themselves. At last they **were forced** to move. She'll **be starved** and tortured and **humiliated**. The others **had been washed** and were waiting to be ironed, but she had been too lazy to finish them off.

### 2. To be fe'lining davomli aspektda qo'llanilishi

No, you won't **hurry** her! I suppose you're **going** to leave my cloak behind. We may as well be open with one another at last. Her tone **was affrighting** in its terrific sincerity. He is **sleeping** in the next room.

Hozirgi ingliz tilida to be fe'li mustaqil yoki yordamchi ma'noda gapning kesimi vazifasida kelishi mumkin. Bu holat savol - javob birikmalarda ko'proq uchraydi.

### To have got

**To have fe'li.** Hozirgi ingliz tilida **to have** fe'li keng tarqalgan va keng funksiyali fe'llardan hisoblanib, mustaqil, ko'makchi va modal fe'l vazifalarida keladi. **To have** fe'li ma'lum paradigmatic formalar oppozitsiyasini tahlil qiladi. **To have** fe'lining vazifalari:

- a) to have mustaqil fe'l vazifasida .
- b) to have fe'lining frazeologik birikmalarda ishlatilishi.
- d) to have fe'lining modal ma'noda ishlatilishi.
- e) to have fe'li ko'makchi fe'l vazifasida ham kelishi mumkin.

**To have got birikmasi.** To have got birikmasi so'zlashuv tilida va ingliz tilining amerika variantiga xos bo'lib, u mustaqil fe'l vazifasida kelishi ham modallikni ifodalashi mumkin.

- a) to have got birikmasi mustaqil fe'l vazifasida kelishi mumkin.

I have a book. I have got a book.

I think I've **got** a sixpence for you.

We **have got no** time for you to collect rare plantz after your last attempt as a driver among the wonders of the deep.

b) to have got modallikni bildiradi. To have got fe'li modallikni ifodalashi uchun infinitiv shaklidagi biror fe'l bilan kelishi shart. Masalan: Come on, muddy or no, **we've got to present** ourselves before the baronet.

**I have got** modallikni ifodalaganda, birinchidan, **to have** fe'lining modal fe'l vazifasida kelgandagi funksiyasidan farq qilmasligi, hamda **to**

**be** fe'li kabi majburiylikni, avvaldan rejalashtirilganlikni bildirishi mumkin. Masalan:

I **have to** meet him at 7 o'clock.

I **have got to** meet him at 7 o'clock.

I **am to** meet him at 7 o'clock.

Bu uchala gap o'zbek tilida "men uni soat 7 da uchratishim kerek" deb tarjima qilinadi.

**To do** fe'li (The verb **to do**)

1. **To do** fe'li aniq va majhul nisbatning barcha zamonlarida umumiy qoidalar asosida tuslanadi. Uning **Simple Present**da III shaxs birlikda **does** va qolgan shaxs va sonlar uchun **do**, **Simple Past**da **did** shakli mavjud.

2. **To do** fe'lining shakllari yordamchi va modal fe'llardan tashqari barcha fe'llarning **Simple Present** va **Simple Past** zamonlardagi bo'lishsiz va so'roq shakllarini yasashda yordamchi fe'l vazifasida keladi:

**Do you speak** English? Siz inglizcha gapirasizmi?

He **doesn't work** here. U bu yerda ishlaymaydi.

**Did you see** him yesterday? Siz uni kecha ko'rdingizmi?

They **didn't speak** to me about it. Ular men bilan bu haqda gaplashishmadi.

3. **To do** fe'li buyruq gaplarning bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun yordamchi fe'l bo'lib ishlatiladi:

**Don't go** there. U yerga bormang.

**Don't open** the window. Derazani ochmang.

**To be** va **to have** fe'llarining bo'lishsiz buyruq shakllari ham **do** yordamchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi:

**Don't be** angry. Achchiqlanmang.

**Don't have** anything to do with him.

U bilan o'ralashmang.

4. **Simple Present** va **Simple Past**da bo'lishli gaplarda fe'lining ma'nosini kuchaytirish uchun fe'ning asosiy shakli oldida **do**, **does**, **did** ishlatiladi:

— I am sorry you **don't know** my brother.

— Afsus, akamni bilmaysiz.

— But I **do know** him. — Axir, men uni taniyman.

— Why **doesn't** he go to the reading-room?

Nima uchun u o'quv zaliga bormaydi?

— But he **does go** there very often. — Axir u u yerga tez-tez borib turadi.

— Why didn't you speak to him? — Nima uchun siz u bilan gaplashmadingiz?

— But I **did speak** to him. — Axir men u bilan gaplashdim.

5. **To do** fe'li buyruq gaplardagi iltimosni kuchaytirish ma'nosida ham ma fe'llardan oldin, shu jumladan, **to be, to have** fe'llaridan oldin ishlatiladi:

**Do come** tonight. Bu oqshom albatta keling.

**Do write** to me a few lines. Albatta menga bir enlik xat yozib yuboring.

**Do have** another cup of tea. Yana bir piyola choy iching.

**Do be** reasonable. Mulohazali bo'ling. (O'ylab ish qiling.)

6. **To do** fe'li qilmoq, bajarmoq ma'nosida asosiy fe'l bo'lib keladi:

He **has done** his exercises. U mashqlarini bajardi.

They **will do** their work tonight. Ular ishlarini bu oqshom qilishadi.

**Simple Present** va **Simple Past**da bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda **to** doning shakli ikki marta ishlatiladi — bir marta yordamchi fe'l sifatida, ikkinchi marta asosiy fe'l sifatida:

**Does he do** it? U buni qiladimi?

**Did he do** it? U buni qildimi?

I **did not do** it. Buni men qilmadim.

### **Shall (Should) va will (would) fe'llari**

1. **Shall** va **will** fe'llari to'kis fe'llar emas, chunki ularning faqat ikkita shakli bor: hozirgi zamon shakli – **shall, will** va o'tgan zamon shakli – **should, would**. Bu fe'llardan keyin asosiy fe'llar **to** yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi:

I **shall be** busy on Monday. Dushanbada men band bo'laman.

He **will come** soon. U tezda keladi.

I said that I **should be** busy on Monday.

Dushanbada men band bo'lishimni aytdim.

He said that he **would come** soon. U tezda kelishini aytdi.

Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

I shall = **I'll** I should = **I'd**

He will = **he'll** he would = **he'd**

She will = **she'll** she would = **she'd**

We shall = **we'll** we should = **we'd**

You will = **you'll** you would = **you'd**

They will = **they'll** they would = **they'd**

shall not = **shan't** will not = **won't**

should not = **shouldn't** would not = **wouldn't**

### Shall

1. **Shall** 1-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

I **shall be** free tonight. Men bu oqshom bo'sh bo'laman.

**Shall I see** you tomorrow? Sizni ertaga ko'ramanmi?

We **shall not have** an English lesson tomorrow.

Bizda ertaga ingliz tili darsi yo'q.

*Izoh:* AQSHda birinchi shaxsda **shall** o'rnida **will** ishlatiladi, hozir Angliyada ham shunga moyillik bor.

2. **Shall** 1-shaxsda so'roq gaplarda *farmoyish*, *buyruq*, *ko'rsatma* olish maqsadida ishlatiladi:

**Shall I close** the window? Derazani yopaymi?

Where **shall we wait** for you? Sizni qayerda kutaylik?

3. **Shall** 2 va 3-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda ishlatilib, modal ma'noga ega bo'ladi va *va'dani*, *buyruqni*, *po'pisani*, *ogohlantirishni* bildiradi:

Tell her that she **shall have** the books tomorrow.

Unga ayting, kitoblarni ertaga oladi.

You **shan't have** any cause for complaint.

Sizda shikoyat qilishga hech qanday asos yo'q.

You **shall write** your exercises at once.

Siz mashqlaringizni darhol yozing.

They **shall regret** it if they do it. Agar shunday qilishsa, ular afsuslanishadi.

4. Javobida **shall** ishlatish mumkin bo'lgan so'roq gaplarda 2-shaxs bilan **shall** ishlatiladi. Hozir **will shallni** siqib chiqarmoqda:

**Shall (will)** you **be** eighteen or nineteen tomorrow?

— I **shall be** nineteen.

Ertaga o'n sakkizga kirasizmi yoki o'n to'qqizga?

— O'n to'qqizga.

**Shall (will)** you **have** an English or French lesson on Friday?

— We **shall have** an English lesson.

Juma kuni sizda ingliz tili darsi bo'ladimi yoki fransuz tili darsimi?

— Bizda ingliz tili darsi bo'ladi.

5. **Shall** 3-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi va modallashib 3-shaxs uchun *farmoyish* yoki *ko'rsatma* olish maqsadida ishlatiladi:

When **shall they come**? Ular qachon kelishsin?

**Shall he wait** for you at the hotel? U sizni mehmonxonada kutsinmi?

### Should

1. **Should** (**shallning** o'tgan zamoni) **Infi nitiv** bilan birga kelib o'tgan zamondagi kelasi zamoni (**Future in the Past**) ni yasashda yordamchi fe'l bo'lib keladi va ba'zi hollarda modal ma'nosida ham keladi.

2. **Should** bosh gapdagi ish-harakat o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda, ergash gapdagi kelasi zamonda kelgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

3. **Should** 1-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda faqat yordamchi fe'l bo'lib keladi:

I said I **should be** glad to see him.

Men uni ko'rishdan xursand bo'lishimni aytdim.

I said that we **should have** a meeting on Monday.

Men dushanba kuni bizda yig'ilish bo'lishini aytdim.

4. **Should** 2 va 3-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda ishlatilib *va'dani, tahdidni, po'pisani, buyruqni va boshqalarni* ifodalaydi:

He said that Tom **should have** the books in a few days.

U Tom kitobni bir necha kundan keyin olishini aytdi.

5. **Should** 1 va 3-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda bosh gapdagi ish-harakat o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan o'zlashtirma gaplarda ishlatiladi va modal ma'noga ega bo'lib suhbatdoshdan *buyruq, topshiriq olishni bildirib zaruratni ifodalaydi*:

I asked him where I **should wait** for him.

Men undan uni qayerda kutishim kerakligini so'radim.

I asked Nancy whether Tom **should come** in the morning.

Men Nansidan Tom ertalab kelishi kerak yoki kerak emasligini so'radim.

6. **Should** hozirgi va o'tgan zamondagi noreal shart gapli qo'shma gaplarning bosh gapida ishlatiladi:

I **should go** there if I had time. Agar vaqtim bo'lganda men u yerga borardim.

We **should have caught** the train if we had walked faster.

Agar tezroq yurganimizda biz poyezdga ulgurgan bo'lar edik.

*Izoh:* AQSH da 1-shaxs bilan ham **would** ishlatiladi. Angliyada ham **should** o'rnida **would** ishlatishga moyillik bor: I **would go** there if I had time.

7. **Should** noreal shart gaplarning ergash gapida *taxminning yuz berish ehtimolligining juda kamligini ta'kidlash* uchun ishlatiladi:

2 — M. G'aprov

If I **should come**, I shall speak to them about it.

Agar men kela olsam edi, bu haqda ular bilan gaplashar edim.

If he **should refuse**, they would be greatly disappointed.

Agar u rad etsa, ularning hafsalalari juda qaytar edi.

8. **Should** bosh gaplari **it is important** *muhim*, **it is necessary** *kerak*, *zarur*, **it is desirable** *ma'qul*, *kerak*, **it is impossible** *imkoni yo'q*, *iloji yo'q*, **it is improbable** *ehtimoldan uzoq*, *mahol*, **it is better** *yaxshisi* kabi birikmalardan yasalgan bosh gapli qo'shma gaplarning **that** bilan bog'langan ega ergash gaplarida ishlatiladi. Bu holda bosh gapdagi **be** qaysi zamonda kelishidan qat'i nazar, **should**dan keyin kelgan fe'ning **Simple Infinitive** shakli **to** yuklamasisiz keladi: **should + V**

It is important **that** he **should return** tomorrow.

Uning ertaga qaytishi muhim.

It is desirable **that** the agreement **should be signed** before May.

Bitimning may oyidan oldin imzolanishi muhim.

It was necessary **that** the question **should be settled** without delay.

Masala kechiktirilmasdan hal qilinishi kerak.

*Izoh:* 1. **It is possible** *mumkin*, *balki*, **it is probable** *aftidan*, *balki*, *ehtimol* birikmalaridan keyin bo'lishli gaplarda **may (might) + V** ishlatiladi, so'roq gaplarda **should + V** ishlatiladi:

It is possible that the steamer **may arrive** tomorrow.

Ehtimol paroxod ertaga yetib keladi.

Is it possible that the steamer **should arrive** tomorrow?

Paroxod ertaga yetib kelishi mumkinmi?

2. Bu vaziyatda (ayniqsa AQSH da) ko'pincha **shoud + V** o'rnida **Present Subjunctive** (istak mayli) ishlatiladi:

It is important that he return (= **should return**) tomorrow.

It is desirable that the agreement **be signed** (= **should be signed**) before May.

3. Bu vaziyatda ergash gap o'rnida ko'pincha **for + ot (olmosh) +to + V** qurilmasi ishlatiladi:

It is important **for him to return** tomorrow. = It is important **that he should return** tomorrow. It is desirable **for the agreement to be signed** before May. = It is desirable **that the agreement should be signed** before May.

**It is surprising** *hayratomuz*, *qiziq*, **it is annoying** *alam qilarli*, *attang*, *afsus*, **it is strange** *ajib*, *g'alati*, **it is a pity** *achinarli* kabi *ajablanishni*,

*alamni, xursandchilikni, afsuslanishni* bildiradigan birikmalardan keyin **should + V** ham, fe'ning aniq mayli ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

It is surprising that he **should think** so.

It is surprising that he **thinks** so.

Uning bunday o'ylashi g'alati.

Har ikkala ergash gap ham bir xil kuchga ega, ammo **should + V** *ajablanish, afsuslanish, rahmni* kuchaytiradi.

Yuqoridagi shaxsi noma'lum iboralardan keyin **should Simple Infinitive** bilan ham, **Perfect Infinitive** bilan ham ishlatiladi. Agar ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, **should + V** ishlatiladi, agar ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, **should + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi:

It is strange that he **should behave** so.

Uning o'zini bunday tutishi g'alati.

It is strange that he **should have behaved** so.

Uning o'zini bunday tutganligi g'alati.

9. Bosh gapda **decide qaror qilmoq, demand, require talab qilmoq, insist qattiq turib talab qilmoq, bajartirmoq, qildirmoq, advise maslahat bermoq, recommend tavsiya qilmoq, suggest, propose taklif qilmoq, agree kelishmoq, ko'nmoq, arrange bitimga kelmoq, kelishmoq, order, command buyurmoq** kabi qat'iyatni, *astoydillikni, talabni, maslahatni, bitishuvni, buyruqni* ifodalagan fe'llar kelgan qo'shma gapning to'ldiruvchi ergash gapida **should** ishlatiladi. Bosh gapdagi fe'l qaysi zamonda bo'lishidan **qat'i** nazar, barcha shaxslarning birlik va ko'pligida **should + V** ishlatiladi:

He suggested **that** the case **should be postponed**.

U ishning kechiktirilishini taklif qildi.

He recommended **that** the goods **should be shipped** at once.

U mollarning zudlik bilan yuklanishini tavsiya qildi.

The doctor insists **that** he **should go** to the South.

Doktor uning janubga borishini qattiq turib talab qildi.

The sellers demand **that** payment **should be made** within five days.

Sotuvchilar to'lovni besh kun ichida amalga oshirishni talab qilishdi.

He ordered **that** the steamer **should be discharged** at once.

U paroxoddagi yukni zudlik bilan tushirishni buyurdi.

Izoh: Yuqoridagi fe'llardan keyin (ayniqsa AQSHda) **should + V** ham, **Present Subjanktiv** ham ishlatiladi:

The sellers demanded that payment **be made** (=should be made)

within five days. He ordered that the steamer **be discharged** (= **should be discharged**) at once.

10. Bosh gapdagi kesim *afsuslanishni, ajablanishni, g'azabni, xursandchilikni* bildiruvchi fe'llardan yasalgan bo'lsa, ularning zamonidan qat'i nazar, ergash gapning kesimida birlik va ko'plikda **should** ishlatiladi:

I am sorry that you **should think** so.

Sizning bunday o'ylashingiz meni afsuslantiradi.

I regret that you **should not know** it.

Buni bilmasligingiz meni afsuslantiradi.

Agar ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, **should + V** ishlatiladi, agar ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, **should + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi:

I am disappointed that he **should work** so little at his English.

Uning ingliz tili ustida bunchalik oz ishlashi mening ko'nglimni qoldiradi.

I am disappointed that he **should have worked** so little at his English.

Uning ingliz tili ustida bunchalik kam ishlaganligi mening ko'nglimni qoldiradi.

I was surprised that he **should behave** so.

Uning o'zini bunday tutishi meni hayron qoldirdi.

I was surprised that he **should have behaved** so.

Uning o'zini bunday tutganligi meni hayron qoldirdi.

Bunday ergash gaplarda **should + V** bilan bir qatorda fe'lning aniq mayli ham ishlatiladi:

I am surprised that he **should not realize** his mistake.

I am surprised that he does not realize his mistake.

Uning o'z xatosini tushunmasligi meni ajablantiradi.

Har ikkala ergash gap ham deyarli teng ma'noli; ammo **sould + V** *afsuslanish, ajablanish* va boshqalarni kuchaytiradi.

11. Bosh gapdagi fe'lning zamonidan qat'i nazar, maqsad ergash gap da

barcha shaxs birlik va ko'plikda **should + V** ishlatiladi:

I'll ring him up at once **so that** he

**shouldn't wait** for me.

U kutib turmasligi uchun men unga zudlik bilan qo'ng'iroq qilaman.

I'll open the window **so that** it **should be** cooler in the room.

Xona salqin bo'lsin deb derazani ochaman.

12. **Why** bilan boshlangan ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma so'roq gaplarda



*ajablanish, hayratni* ifodalash uchun **should** ishlatiladi:

Why **should** you **dislike** him so much?

Nima uchun uni bunchlik yoqtirmaysiz?

Why **should** you **think** that he is not capable of doing this work?

Nima uchun siz uni bu ishni qila olmaydi deb o'ylaysiz?

I don't understand why you **should be angry** with him.

Undan nima uchun achchig'lanishingizga men tushunmayman.

13. **Should** axloqiy burchni yoki maslahatni ifodalaydi:

a) ish-harakat hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonga taalluqli bo'lsa, **should + V** ishlatiladi:

You **should call on** him tomorrow.

Siz unikiga ertaga borishingiz kerak.

He **should help** them. U ularga yordam berishi kerak.

You **shouldn't go** there. Siz u yerga bormasligingiz kerak.

b) ish-harakat o'tgan zamonga taalluqli bo'lib, biror shaxs o'z burchini bajarmagan hamda gapiruvchining fikricha noto'g'ri ish qilgan bo'lsa, **should + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi va *tanbehni* yoki *ta'nani* ifodalaydi:

He **should have helped** them. U ularga yordam berishi kerak edi.

You **shouldn't have gone** there yesterday. Siz kecha u yerga bormasligingiz kerak edi.

## Will

1. **Will** 2 va 3-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda kelasi zamoni yasashda yordamchi fe'l bo'lib keladi: He **will come** to London soon. U yaqinda Londonga keladi.

**Will** you **have** a meeting tomorrow? Ertaga sizlarda yig'ilish bo'ladimi?

You **will see** him tonight. Siz uni bu oqshom ko'rasiz.

2. **Will** 1-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda modal ma'nosida ishlatiladi va kelasi zamondagi *istakni, xohishni, maqsadni, rozilikni* yoki *va'dani* ifodalaydi:

I **will call on** you tomorrow. Men ertaga siznikiga kirib o'taman.

We **will help** him. Biz unga yordam beramiz.

3. **Will** iltimosni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

**Will** you **close** the window? Derazani yoping, iltimos.

**Will** you **pass** me the salt? Tuzni uzatib yuborasizmi?

**Won't** you **have** a glass of water? Bir stakan suv ichmaysizmi?

## Would

1. **Would** (**will** fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli bo'lib) qo'shma gapning bosh gapidagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda ergash gapda, 2 va 3-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

He said that he **would come** soon. U tezda kelishini aytdi.

I told him that you **would leave** London on Monday.

Men unga siz dushanba kuni Londondan jo'nashingizni aytdim.

2. **Would** 1-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda modal ma'nosida ishlatiladi va *maqsadni, istakni* yoki *kelishuvni* ifodalaydi:

I said I **would help** him. Men unga yordam berishimni aytdim.

We said that we **would come** to see him.

Biz uni ko'rgani kelishimizni aytdik.

3. **Would** noreal shart gapli ergash gaplarning bosh gapida ishlatiladi: He **would go** there if he had time. Agar uning vaqti bo'lsa, u yerga borar edi.

You **would have caught** the train if you had walked faster.

Agar tezroq yurganingizda poyezd ga ulgurgan bo'lar edingiz.

4. **Would** bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilib, o'tgan zamonda biror ishni qilishni *qattiq istamaslikni* ifodalaydi:

He tried to persuade me, but I **wouldn't listen** to him.

U meni ishontirishga harakat qildirdi, lekin men unga also quloq solmasdim.

I asked him several times to give up smoking, but he **wouldn't**.

Men unga bir necha marta chekishni tashlashni aytdim, lekin u tashlamadi.

5. **Would** o'tgan zamonda takrorlanib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He **would sit** for hours on the shore and (**would**) look at the sea.

U qirg'oqda soatlab o'tirar va dengizga tikilar edi.

I **would call** on him on my way home.

Men uyga qaytishda unikiga kirib turar edim.

Bu yerda **wouldning** ma'nosi **used** toning ma'nosiga yaqinlashadi, lekin

**used to** ko'proq ishlatiladi.

6. **Would** iltimosni ifodalaydi: **Would** you **mind** passing me the salt?

Menga tuzni uzatib yuborasizmi?

**Would** you **tell** me the time, please? Iltimos, vaqtni aytib yubora olmaysizmi?

## Ought to and Had better

**Ought to** should ifodalagan ehtiyoj yoki ishonch ma'nolariga o'xshash ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. Uning asosiy grammatik farqi to siz infinitivga qaraganda to bilan ishlatilishidir. Shu sababli **should go – ought to go** ning ekvivalentidir. Chunki buning sintaksisdagi farqi ought ba'zan modal fellar turkumida istisno qilinadi yoki yarim modal sifatida turkumlanadi.

**Ought to** talaffuzining pasayishi ba'zan **eye dialect** da berilgan “**oughta.**”

**Ought** should kabi perfekt infinitivda ishlatila oladi. (lekin, yana **to** ning o'rnatilishi bilan). You **ought to** have done that earlier.

Bo'lishsiz shakli shouldn't ning ma'nodosh ekvivalenti ought not / oughtn't hisoblanadi ( lekin yana **to** bilan ishlatiladi ).

**Had better** birikmasi qachonki tavsiya qilmoq yoki muvofiq munosabatni ifodalaganda **should** va **ought to** ga o'xshash ma'noni beradi. I **had better** get down to work.

Bu yana tahdid ma'nosini ifodalashda ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

You **had better** give me the money or else.

Bu birikmadagi **had** modal fe'lga juda o'xshash. Bu esa infinitivsiz boshqariladi.

Bu **have** fe'lining boshqa hechqanday shakli tomonidan almashtirib bo'lmaydi va u yordamchi fe'l kabi sintaktik munosabatda bo'ladi. **Had better** birikmasi shu sababli qo'shma fe'l turidek e'tiborga loyiqdir. U ba'zan modal fe'llar bilan yoki yarim modallar kabi turkumlanadi.

**Had better** tarkibidagi **had'd** ga qisqarishi mumkin, yoki asosan amerika ingliz tilida ba'zi norasmiy holatlarda ishlatilganda tushirib qoldiriladi. Birikma Perfect Infinitive bilan ishlatilishi mumkin:

You'd **better** have finished that report by tomorrow.

Uning bo'lishsiz shakli **hadn't better** hisoblanadi va u asosan so'roq gap tarkibida ishlatiladi.

**Hadn't** we **better** start now?

Agar **better** dan so'ng **not** ishlatilsa, infinitivning ma'nosi o'zgaradi.

You'd **better** not do that.

Ya'ni bunday holatda gapning ma'nosi kuchli maslahatni, bunday qilmasligingiz kerak ma'nosini beradi.

## Had better

“**Had Better**” odatda ko'pincha tavsiya, maslahat ma'nolarini hosil

qilish uchun ishlatiladi. Bu ogohlantirish, ilojsiz umidsizlikni ifodalaydi. Masalan:

- You **had better** take your umbrella with you today.
- That bus **had better** get here soon!
- You **had better** watch the way you talk to me in the future.

Yuqorida berilgan birinchi gapimizda tavsiya ma'nosini, ikkinchi gapimizda ilojsiz umid ma'nosini va oxirgi gapimizda esa ogohlantirish ma'nosini ifodalamoqda.

**“Had Better” ning Hozirgi, o‘tgan va kelasi zamonlarda ishlatilishi**

Ko‘pgina modal fe‘llar kelasi va o‘tgan zamonlarda butunlay tartibsiz munosabatda bo‘lishadi. Pastdagi diagrammada “had better” ning turli xil kontekstlarda qanday munosabatda bo‘lishini o‘rganamiz.

Ishlatilishi	Bo‘lishli shakllari 1. Hozirgi 2. O‘tgan 3. Kelasi	Bo‘lishsiz shakllari 1. Hozirgi 2. Kelasi 3. O‘tgan	O‘rindosh fe‘llar
Had better Tavsiya, maslahat	1. Shift to “ should “ or “ ought to “ People should unplug toasters before they clean them. 2. Shift to “ should have “ or “ ought to have “ You should have unplugged the toaster before you tried to clean it. 3. You had better unplug the toaster before you try to clean it.	1. Shift to “ should “ or “ ought to “ Peoplr shouldn’t clean toasters without unplugging them first. 2. Shift to “ should have “ or “ ought to have “ You shouldn’t have cleaned the toaster without unplugging it first. 3. You had better not clean the toaster until you unplug it.	Should, ought to
Had better Ilojsiz umid, ogohlantiri sh	The movie had better end soon. They had better be here before we start dinner. Chorasiz umidsizlik va ogohlantirish odatda yaqin kelajakni nazarda tutadi.	They had better not be late. They had better not forget Tom’s birthday gift. Chorasiz umidsizlik va ogohlantirish odatda yaqin kelajakni nazarda tutadi.	

**“Had better”** ko‘pincha ingliz tili talaffuzidagidek **“better”** kabi talaffuz etiladi.

### **Used to**

Ushbu fe‘lli birikma otgan holatlar yoki o‘tgan odatiy harakatlarni, odatda ular uncha uzoq bo‘lmagan tub ma‘noni ifodalaydi. U infinitiv bilan birga keladi.

(fe‘lning to‘liq birikmasi **used + to + infinitive**).

I **used to go** to college. Buning ma‘nosi so‘zlovchi oldin odatiy kollejga borganligi, sababsiz ortiq davom etmaganligini anglatadi.

**Used to** balki fandagi modallar yoki yarim modallar o‘rtasida sinflanadi va u boshqa modallar ichida invariant va deffektivdir va sintaksisda yordamchi fe‘llar bilan birika oladi.

**Used he to** come here?

Ya‘ni **used** gap boshiga chiqadi. Bo‘lishsiz shakli esa **not** inkor yuklamasi orqali yasaladi. **Not** inkor yuklamasi **used** dan so‘ng ishlatiladi.

He **used not to** come here.

Sintaksisda buning juda oddiy shakli **used** o‘rnida odatiy fe‘lning o‘tgan zamon shakli **did** dan foydalanadi.

**Did** he used to come here?

He **didn’t** use to come here.

**Used to** ning fe‘l shakli **use** o‘xshash birikma, ma‘noni sifat shakli bilan almashtirib bo‘lmaydi.

I am **used to** this, we must get used to the cold.

Sifat shakli fe‘l orqali ifodalangan paytda gerundiylar ishlatiladi:

I am **used to going** to college in the morning.

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# **INGLIZ TILIDA MODAL FE'LLAR**

**O'QUV-USLUBIY QO'LLANMA**

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