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A UNIVERSAL
GRAMMAR
OF THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE

MORPHOLOGY
SYNTAX
PUNCTUATION

INGLIZ TILI

GRAMMATIKASIDAN

UNIVERSAL

QO'LLANMA

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**INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASIDAN
UNIVERSAL QO'LLANMA**

oliy o'quv yurtlari, akademik litseylar, kasb-hunar
kollejlari talabalari, abituriyentlar, maktab o'quvchilari
va mustaqil o'rganuvchilar uchun

Qayta nashr

4136

Toshkent
«Akademnashr»
2013

UDK: 811.111

81.2

Yu91

Yusupov, O'tkir Qurbonovich.

Ingliz tili grammatikasidan universal qo'llanma. O'.Q.Yusupov; Mas'ul muharrir prof. J.Jalolov. – T.: Akademnashr, 2013-yil. – 376 bet.

BBK 81.2 Амгп-2

Mazkur qo'llanma O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy o'quv yurtlarining chet tillar fakultetlari, akademik litseylar va kasb-hunar kollejlari talabalariga mo'ljallangan. U amaldagi o'quv dasturlaridagi mavzularni o'z ichiga olgan, shuning bilan birga, u hozirgi zamon tilshunosligidagi til o'rganish bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan til va nutq hodisalari haqidagi yangi fikrlarni ham aks ettirgan. Qo'llanmani yozishda Vatanimiz va xorijiy mamlakatlar olimlarining tajribalaridan foydalanilgan.

Mas'ul muharrir: J.Jalolov, professor

**Taqrizchilar: T.Q.Sattorov, pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor,
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ISBN 978-9943-373-71-6

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«Ingliz tili grammatikasidan universal qo'llanma».
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MUALLIFDAN

Respublikamizning mustaqillikka erishishi sababli yurtimizda chet tilini o'rganishga qiziqish mislsiz darajada oshdi. Bu to'g'rida muhtaram Prezidentimiz I.A.Karimov bunday deydilar: "Hozirgi paytda xorijiy tillarni o'rganish va o'rgatishga yurtimizda katta ahamiyat berilmoqda. Bu ham, albatta, bejiz emas. Bugun jahon hamjamiyatidan o'ziga munosib o'rin egallashga intilayotgan mamlakatimiz uchun, chet ellik sheriklarimiz bilan hamjihatlikda, hamkorlikda o'z buyuk kelajagini qurayotgan xalqimiz uchun xorijiy tillarni mukammal bilishning ahamiyatini baholashning hojati yo'qdir"¹.

Bunday vaziyatning paydo bo'lishi natijasida respublikamizda chet tillari bo'yicha yangi o'quv dasturlariga, darsliklarga, o'quv qo'llanmalarga, ilmiy ishlarga, yuqori malakali chet tili o'qituvchilariga va tarjimonlarga ehtiyoj paydo bo'ldi. Qo'lingizdagi qo'llanma dunyo tillaridan biri bo'lgan va dunyo biznes tili sifatida tan olingan ingliz tili amaliy grammatikasidir. Qo'llanmaning barcha o'quv yurtlari talabalari uchun foydali va qulay bo'lishiga alohida e'tibor qaratildi. Qo'llanmani yozishda xorijiy tilshunoslarning tajribalarini va chet tilini o'qitish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan eng zamonoviy ilmiy asarlardagi yutuqlarini inobatga olishga harakat qilindi.

Qo'llanma boshqa shunga o'xshash kitoblardan qamrab olingan mavzulari, bir qancha til hodisalarining yangicha talqini va hokazolar bilan ancha farq qiladi. Bu haqida qo'llanmaning "Zamonoviy hammabop fundamental asar" qismida professor J.Jalolov tomonidan batafsil aytilgan.

Muallif qo'llanma haqida o'zlarining qimmatbaho fikr-mulohazalarini bildirgan Toshkent davlat yuridik instituti xorijiy tillar kafedrasini mudiri, pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor T.Q.Sattarovga va Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur nomidagi Andijon davlat universiteti professori, filologiya fanlari doktori G'.M. Xoshimovga o'zining minnatdorligini izhor etadi.

Kitobning chiqishiga o'z tavsiyasi, maslahatlari va rag'bati bilan katta hissa qo'shgan O'zbekistonda chet tillarni o'rgatish metodikasining darg'asi, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti professori J.Jalolovga muallif o'zining chuqur minnatdorligini bildiradi. Shuningdek, ushbu kitobni chiqarishga muallifni rag'batlantirib kelgan Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy universiteti ingliz tili fonetikasi va grammatikasi kafedrasini mudiri, filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent Sh. Nazirovaga ham muallif samimiy tashakkur bildiradi.

¹ Каримов И.А. Баркамол авлод – Ўзбекистон тараққиётининг пойдевори. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 1998. – Б.8 – 9.

ZAMONAVIY HAMMABOP FUNDAMENTAL ASAR (SO'ZBOSHI O'RNIDA)

Davr talabiga monand ilmiy-texnikaviy fundamental va amaliy qo'llanmalar yaratishga alohida e'tibor berilayotganligi bejiz emas. Shu asnoda chet tillardan ham maxsus adabiyotlarga ehtiyoj oshdi. Qo'lingizdagi kitob yetuk o'zbek germanistlarining peshqadam vakili, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor O'.Q. Yusupov qalamiga mansub zamonaviy, ayni paytda, hammabop qo'llanmadir.

Chet tillardan (o'zbek auditoriyasi uchun) bir qator kitoblar nashr etilganligi mutaxassislarga ma'lum va quvonarlidir. Jumladan, ingliz tilidan ham nazariy (monografik), amaliy (o'quv) qo'llanmalar (yoki darsliklar) chop etilgan. Ularning mazmuniy va strukturaviy jihatlarini inkor qilmagan holda, mazkur kitobning o'ziga xos afzalliklari haqida muxtasar mulohaza yuritish joizdir.

Kitobning zamonaviyligi shundan iboratki, unda muallif jahon miqyosida erishilgan sohaviy yutuqlardan o'rinni va unumli foydalangan. Buni quyidagicha asoslash mumkin: shu paytgacha mavjud barcha ingliz tili amaliy grammatikasi kitoblari qo'shma gap mavzusi bilan yakunlanar edi, oqibatda talabalar qo'shma gapdan yuqori hisoblanmish murakkab sintaktik butunlik va matn hosil qilish qoidalarini bilmas edilar. Shu boisdan qo'llanmada "murakkab sintaktik butunlik" va "matn" haqida sermazmun ma'lumot berilgan. Bu talabalar insho, esse, maqola, ilmiy ishlar yozishda asqotadi.

Qo'llanmadan talaygina grammatikadagi yangiliklar o'rin olgan yoki grammatik hodisalar yangicha talqin etilgan, masalan, bular sirasiga mayl, taksis (perfekt), ot va fe'ning leksik-grammatik turlari, gap bo'laklari, sintaktik aloqa, sintaktik munosabat, ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gaplar, gapning aktual bo'laklari va b.ni kiritish mumkin. Kommunikativ sintaksisga xos tema-remat, lingvokulturema, denotat-referent kabi tushunchalarning yoritilishi alohida e'tiborga molikdir.

Zikr etilganlardan tashqari qo'llanmada yana ko'plab, boshqa mualliflar asarlarida yetarlicha yoritilmagan grammatik muammolar o'z yechimini topgan, chunonchi: kontekstga bog'liq holda o'timlilik va o'timsizlikni ifodalovchi qorishiq fe'llar haqida maxsus tushuntirish berilgan va ularning ro'yxati keltirilgan; ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchilarning ma'nolari mufassal ochib berilgan; undalma va uning maqomi, vazifalari, qo'llanishidagi ekstralingvistik va lingvistik omillar aniqlangan; fe'llarning valentlilik bo'yicha turlari (bir valentli, ikki va uch valentli fe'llar) berilgan; grammatik hodisalarning ingliz tili britaniya va amerika variantlariga xos jihatlarini ochib berilgan; tillararo interferentsiya to'g'risida so'z yuritilgan; nostandart otlar (man – men, child – children) ham joy olgan; passiv nisbat ma'nolariga 60ga yaqin nutq na'munalari va ularning

o'zbekcha muqobillari joy olgan; predloglar ham alohida ko'rib chiqilgan va h.k.

Umumiy tilshunoslikdagi mayllar ko'chishi nazariyasiga asoslanib, muallif to'rtta mayl – aniqlik, buyruq, noreallik va mumkinlik mayllariga aniqlik kiritgan. Masalan, *If you had come yesterday you would have seen* him gapidagi ajratib ko'rsatilgan fe'l formalari Subjunctive maylida emas, aniqlik maylining muayyan kontekstda noreal ma'no ifodalashi, deb to'g'ri e'tirof etilgan. Bunday holat boshqa tillarga, jumladan o'zbek tiliga ham xosdir (Vaqtim bo'lsa, ularnikiga borib turar edim (ilgarilari) – "Vaqtim bo'lgan va ularnikiga borib turar edim (shu kunda) – "Vaqtim yo'q, bora olmayman" ma'nosini ifodalaydi).

Keltirilgan daliliy faktlardan ayon bo'ladiki, mustaqil O'zbekistonda ingliz tilidan *fundamental* asar yaratildi va keng talabalar ommasiga havola etildi.

Qo'llanmaning hammabopligi xususida aytish mumkinki, undan barcha o'quv muassasalarida foydalanish nazarda tutiladi. Universal xarakterdagi bu kitob o'rta va oliy ta'lim talabalariga mo'ljallangan.

Professor O'.Q. Yusupov – ingliz tili grammatikasi, o'qitish metodikasi va chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik bo'yicha yirik mutaxassis, kitobning muallifi sifatida o'z oldiga qo'ygan maqsadga erisha olganligini mamnuniyat bilan qayd etish mumkin.

Kitobxonlarga ingliz tilini o'rganishlarida muvaffaqiyatlar tilayman.

Jamol Jalolov,
professor

MORFOLOGIYA (MORPHOLOGY)

SO'Z TURKUMLARI HAQIDA QISQACHA MA'LUMOT

Morfologiya so'z turkumlari va ulardagi grammatik kategoriyalarni, so'z grammatik shakllarining yasashini o'rgatadi.

Hamma tillardagidek, ingliz tilida ham barcha so'zlar (lug'at) leksik-grammatik guruhlariga bo'linadi. Bunday guruhlar, grammatik an'anaga ko'ra, «so'z turkumlari» (Parts of Speech) deb ataladi. Masalan, **ot, sifat, son, fe'l, bog'lovchi** va h.k. So'z turkumlari umumlashgan ma'nolari, grammatik belgilari, so'z yasash vositalari, boshqa so'zlar bilan birikib kela olishi, gapdagi vazifasi nuqtai nazaridan farqlanadi. Shuningdek, grammatik belgilari, ma'no xususiyatlari va sintaktik vazifalari bilan ham yana ikki katta guruhga – mustaqil so'z turkumlari (Notional Parts of Speech) va yordamchi so'z turkumlariga (Structural Parts of Speech) bo'linadi.

Mustaqil so'z turkumlari to'liq leksik ma'noga ega bo'lib, predmetlarni (narsalarni), ularning harakatlarini, belgilarini, holatlarini va h.k.larni ifodalaydi hamda gap bo'laklari (ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi, hol) vazifasida kelishga qodir.

Yordamchi so'z turkumlari to'liq leksik ma'noga ega bo'lmay, mustaqil so'z turkumlariga xizmat qiladi va gap bo'lagi vazifasida kela olmaydi. Shu sababdan ularni gapda mustaqil so'z turkumlarisiz qo'llab bo'lmaydi.

Mustaqil so'z turkumlari	Yordamchi so'z turkumlari
Ot (The Noun)	Predlog (The Preposition)
Sifat (The Adjective)	Bog'lovchi (The Conjunction)
Son (The Numeral)	Artiki (The Article)
Olmosh (The Pronoun)	Yuklama (The Particle)
Fe'l (The Verb)	Modal so'zlar (Modal words)
Ravish (The Adverb)	Undovlar (Interjections)

OT (THE NOUN)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

Ot mustaqil so'z turkumi bo'lib, umumlashgan, mavhum predmetlik ma'nosini bildiradi. Tilda predmetlik ma'nosi shunchalik mavhumki, u obyektiv borliqdagi haqiqiy predmetlarni (**a table** – stol, **a dog** – it, **a stone** – tosh) va hatto predmet bo'lmagan, ammo ongda predmetlashgan tushunchalar (**war** – urush, **accident** – hodisa, **love** – sevgi, **friendship** – do'stlik, **beauty** – go'zallik, **movement** – harakat)ni ham ifodalaydi. Otlar gapda eng ko'p ishlatiladigan so'z turkumidir.

Otlarda son (The Category of Number) va kelishik (The Category of Case) kategoriyalari bor: **bird** – **birds** (qush – qushlar), **bird** – **bird's** (qush – qushning).

Izoh. Oliy o'quv yurtlari uchun mo'ljallangan xorijiy tillar bo'yicha darsliklarda o'rta maktab, litsey va kollejlarda uchun chiqarilgan darsliklarda ishlatiladigan «otlarda son», «otlarda kelishik», «fe'llarda zamon» kabi birikmalar o'rnida «otlarda son kategoriyasi», «otlarda kelishik kategoriyasi», «fe'llarda zamon kategoriyasi» birikmalari qo'llaniladi. Sodda qilib tushuntiradigan bo'lsak, biror so'z turkumida grammatik kategoriya (sonmi, kelishikmi, zamonmi – buning unchalik ahamiyati yo'q) mavjud bo'lishligi uchun o'sha so'z turkumida kamida ikkita grammatik forma bo'lishi kerak va bu grammatik formalarning ma'nolari bir-birini inkor qilishi hamda umumiy bir ma'noning ichiga kirishi lozim. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi otlarda son kategoriyasi ikkita bir-biriga qarama-qarshi turuvchi grammatik formaga ega. Masalan, **book** – **books** otlarida birinchi grammatik forma **nol morfema**, ikkinchisi esa **-s** morfemasidir. Birinchi morfema (nol morfema) birlik ma'nosini, ikkinchisi (**-s**) ko'plik ma'nosini ifodalaydi, ammo ularning ma'nolari qarama-qarshi bo'lsa-da, ikkalovi ham o'zi uchun umumiy bo'lgan son ma'nosiga kiradi, ya'ni son ma'nosi birlik va ko'plik ma'nolarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bunda son ma'nosi umumiy ma'no, birlik va ko'plik ma'nolari esa xususiy ma'nolar sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Otlar gapda artikllar (**the book** – kitob), ko'makchilar (**for Tom** – Tom uchun), fe'llar (**Tom works** – Tom ishlaydi), sifatlar (**hot water**), sonlar (**ten books**), ayrim turdagi olmoshlar (**this book** – bu kitob), bog'lovchilar (**Tom and Bob** – Tom va Bob) bilan birikib kela oladi.

Ingliz tilida ot yasovchi qo'shimchalar kam. Ularning asosiylari quyidagilar: **-ment** (**movement** – harakat), **-ship** (**friendship** – do'stlik), **-ist** (**activist** – faol), **-dom** (**kingdom** – qirollik), **-ness** (**darkness** – qorong'ilik), **-hood** (**childhood** – bolalik), **-ity** (**possibility** – mumkinlik), **-er** (**worker** – ishchi).

Otlar quyidagi gap bo'laklari vazifasida keladi:

1) ega vazifasida:

Jane will come tomorrow (Jeyn ertaga keladi).

The book is on the table (Kitob stol ustida).

Gold is metal (Oltin – metall);

2) qo'shma ot kesimning ot qismi (predikativi) vazifasida:

He is **a worker** (U – ishchi);

3) to'ldiruvchi vazifasida:

He bought an **icecream** (U muzqaymoq oldi).

He bought **Jane an icecream** (U Jeynga muzqaymoq olib berdi);

4) aniqlovchi vazifasida:

This is a **gold** watch (Bu oltin soat);

5) hol vazifasida:

He is **at school** (U maktabda).

I'll come **in February** (Men fevralda kelaman).

He died **from poison** (U zahardan o'ldi).

He fought **like a lion** (U sherdek kurashdi).

Otlar undalma vazifasida ham kelishi mumkin:

Marry, come here (Meri, bu yoqqa kel).

Otlarning grammatik jihatdan ahamiyatli bo'lgan semantik turlari (Semantic types of nouns relevant to grammar)

Otlarning semantik (ma'noga ko'ra) turlari juda ko'p, ammo ularning hammasi ham chet tilini o'rganishda ahamiyatli bo'lavermaydi. Shu sababdan qo'llanmamizda ingliz tilidagi faqat grammatik jihatdan ahamiyatga ega otlarning semantik turlari haqida gapiriladi. Otlarning bunday turlari artikllar, kelishik formalari, son ifodalovchi vositalarning ishlatilishiga, ularni matnda ma'lum olmoshlar bilan almashtirish imkoniyatiga yoki kesimning ega bilan shaxs-son bo'yicha moslashuviga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Atoqli otlar (Proper nouns)

Atoqli otlar tanho shaxslarga, narsalarga berilgan maxsus nomlardir, shuning uchun ularda umumlashtiruvchi ma'no bo'lmaydi. Ingliz tilida atoqli otlarning grammatik jihatdan ahamiyatli bo'lgan turlari quyidagilar:

1. Kishi nomlari (The Names of Persons).

Bunday otlarga insonlarning ismlari, laqablar, taxalluslar, familiyalar kiradi. Tilshunoslikda ular «antroponimlar», deb ataladi. Masalan: **Shakespeare, Madonna, Michael, Ann, Anna, Mary, Jack London, Peter Steven-**

son. Chet tilidagi kishi nomlari o'sha tilda gapiruvchi millat madaniyatining bir qirrasini aks ettiradi. Ularning, ayniqsa, talaffuzi, yozilishi, ona tilida berilishi va boshqa xususiyatlari shu tilni o'rganuvchilar uchun qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi.

Ingliz tilida keyingi yillarda eng ko'p tarqalgan o'nta erkaklar va ayollar ismi (first name, Christian name) quyidagilar:

Erkaklar ismi: James, John, Carles, David, William, Andrew, Richard, Edvard, Robert, Mark;

Ayollar ismi: Jane, Mary, Lousie, Elizabeth, Ann (Anne), Sarah, Emma, Lucy, Clare, Catherine.

Kishi nomlarining grammatik xususiyati: Ayrim istisnolar hisobga olinmasa, ular artikl olmaydi, son kategoriyasiga ega emas, kelishik kategoriyasiga ega: (Mike – Mike's). Kishi nomlari ifodalagan shaxslar, odatda, jinsni ham ifodalaydi, shuning uchun matnda ularni ifodalagan jinsiga qarab **he**, **she** olmoshlari bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Mike is a student. **He** was born in London (Mayk – talaba. U Londonda tug'ilgan).

Jane is a teacher. **She** came here yesterday (Jeyn – o'qituvchi. U bu yerga kecha keldi).

2. Shahar, qishloq, tuman, viloyat, mamlakat, qit'alarining nomlari (The names of cities, villages, districts, provinces, counties, states, countries).

Grammatik xususiyatlari: ayrim istisnolardan tashqari, ular artikl olmaydi va kelishik formalarini kam holatlarda oladi: **London, England, Europe, Chilarzar District, Andijan Region.**

3. Daryo, ko'l, kanal, bo'g'oz, dengiz va okeanlarning nomlari (The names of rivers, lakes, canals, gulfs, seas and oceans). Bular tilshunoslikda «gidronimlar» deb ataladi. Grammatik belgilari: aniq artikl **the** bilan keladi, son va kelishik kategoriyalariga ega emas: **The Thames, The Baical, The British Channel, The Persian Gulf, The Black Sea, The Atlantic (Ocean).**

4. Ko'cha, maydon va xiyobonlarning nomlari (The names of streets, squares, alleys). Grammatik xususiyatlari: istisnolar hisobga olinmasa, ular artikl olmaydi, son va kelishik kategoriyalariga ega emas: **Oxford Street, Hyde Park, Navoi Street, Trafalgar Square, Mustakillik Square.**

5. Gazeta, jurnallarning nomlari (The names of newspapers and journals). Grammatik xususiyatlari: aniq artikl bilan keladi, son va kelishik kategoriyalariga ega emas: **The Times, The Pravda, The Meridian.**

6. Kemalar, mehmonxonalarning nomlari (The names of ships, hotels).

Grammatik xususiyati: aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi, son va kelishik kategoriyalariga ega emas: **The Victoria, The Titanic, The Aurora.**

7. Orollar va yulduzlar to'plami, tog' tizmalarining nomlari (The names of group of islands, constellation of stars, mountain ranges).

Grammatik xususiyati: aniq artikl bilan keladi, son va kelishik kategoriyalariga ega emas: **The British Isles, The Great Bear, The Alps.**

8. Oylar va hafta kunlarining nomlari (The names of months and days of week).

Grammatik xususiyati: artikl olmaydi, son va kelishik kategoriyalariga ega emas, o'zbek tilidagidan farqli o'laroq, atoqli ot hisoblanadi. Ular o'zbek tilida turdosh ot hisoblanib, kichik harf bilan yoziladi. Qiyoslang: **May – may, Friday – juma.** Shu sababdan ayrim til o'rganuvchilar bu ingliz atoqli otlarini kichik harf bilan yozib qo'yishi mumkin (*may, *friday).

9. Til va millat nomlari (The names of languages and nations). Bu nomlar ham ingliz tilida atoqli otlar hisoblanadi, ular artiklning ishlatilishiga ta'sir qiladi va bosh harf bilan yoziladi: **English** (ingliz tili, ingliz), **Russian** (rus tili, rus), **Uzbek** (o'zbek tili, o'zbek), **the English** (inglizlar), **the Russians** (ruslar). O'zbek tilida bunday otlar turdosh otlar hisoblangani uchun ayrim til o'rganuvchilar ularni kichik harf bilan yozib qo'yishi mumkin (*english, *russian *uzbek etc.).

**Turdosh otlar
(Common nouns)**

Turdosh ot bir turdagi barcha predmetlarga berilgan nomdir. Masalan, turdosh ot hisoblanuvchi **daraxt** so'zi olamdagi barcha daraxtlarning nomi, atoqli ot bo'lmish **Navoiy** so'zi esa yakka shaxsga berilgan nom, ya'ni ismdir. Turdosh otlarning grammatik jihatdan ahamiyatli bo'lgan semantik turlari quyidagilar:

1. Jonli narsalarni ifodalovchi otlar. Grammatik xususiyati: son (**cat – cats**, mushuk – mushuklar) va kelishik kategoriyalariga (**cat – cat s**, mushuk – mushukning) ega, ular ifodalagan narsalarni sanab bo'ladi (**two dogs – ikkita it**), artikl bilan kela oladi (**a boy – bola**).

Jonli narsalarni ifodalovchi turdosh otlarga misollar:

a hen (tovuq), **a dog** (it), **a man** (odam, erkak), **a snake** (ilon), **a dolphin** (delfin).

2. Jonsiz narsalarni ifodalovchi otlar. Grammatik xususiyati: son kategoriyasiga ega (**book – books**, kitob – kitoblar), kelishik kategoriyasiga

ega emas, artikl bilan kela oladi (**a** book, **the** book), ular ifodalagan narsalarni sanab bo'ladi (**three** books – uchta kitob), matnda jonsiz narsani ifodalovchi ot o'rinda it olmoshi ishlatilishi mumkin (I bought **a** car. It is over there. – Men mashina oldim. U anovi yerda).

Jonsiz narsalarni ifodalovchi turdosh otlarga misollar:

a tree (daraxt), **a pen** (ruchka), **a house** (uy), **a toy** (o'yinchoq), **a car** (mashina).

3. Mavhum otlar (Abstract nouns).

Bunday otlar mavhum tushunchalarni bildirsa ham, obyektiv borliqdagi real munosabatlarni, holatlarni, belgilarni ifodalaydi, faqat bu tushunchalar sezgi organlarimizga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsata olmaydi. Bu turdagi otlar son va kelishik kategoriyalariga ega emas: **kinship** (qarindoshlik), **darkness** (qorong'ilik), **love** (sevgi), **hatrid** (nafrat), **responsibility** (javobgarlik), **wisdom** (donolik).

4. Modda ifodalovchi otlar. Modda kukun, suyuqlik, gaz va boshqa holatlarda bo'lishi mumkin. Grammatik xususiyatlari: son va kelishik kategoriyalariga ega emas. Noaniq artiklni olmaydi, matnda ular o'rinda it olmoshi ishlatilishi mumkin (This is **acid**. It's poisonous – Bu kislota. U zaharli).

Modda ifodalovchi turdosh otlarga misollar:

sugar (shakar), **water** (suv), **sand** (qum), **coal** (ko'mir), **gas** (gaz), **salt** (tuz).

5. Donalab sanaladigan narsalarni ifodalovchi otlar (Countable nouns).

Bunday otlar son kategoriyasiga ega (**pen** – **pens**, **ruchka** – **ruchkalar**), artikl bilan kela oladi (**a** pen, **the** pen). Agar ular jonsiz narsani ifodalasa, kelishik kategoriyasiga ham ega bo'ladi (**hen** – **hen's**, **tovuq** – **tovuqning**).

6. Donalab sanalmaydigan narsalarni ifodalovchi otlar (Uncountable nouns).

Bu turdagi otlarga atoqli otlar, turdosh otlarning modda va mavhum ma'nolarni ifodalovchi turlari ham kiradi. Grammatik belgilari: son va kelishik kategoriyalariga ega emas, ular bilan ishlatilgan kesim birlik shaklida bo'ladi: What is the news? (Nima yangilik?); Physics is my favorite subject (Fizika – mening sevimli fanim).

Donalab sanalmaydigan narsalarni ifodalovchi otlarga misollar:

Mary (Meri), **darkness** (qorong'ilik), **money** (pul), **silver** (kumush), **air** (havo), **bread** (non), **food** (ovqat), **advice** (maslahat), **furniture** (jihoz), **information** (axborot), **economics** (iqtisodiyot), **pleasure** (lazzat, rohat), **physics** (fizika), **acoustics** (akustika), **baggage** (yuk), **news** (yangilik), **po-**

litics (siyosat), **mathematics** (matematika), **scenery** (manzara), **weather** (ob-havo).

Ingliz tilidagi bir qancha donalab sanalmaydigan narsalami ifodalovchi otlarga o'zbek tilida donalab sanaladigan narsalami ifodalovchi otlar to'g'ri keladi. Natijada ayrim til o'rganuvchilar xatolarga yo'l qo'yishlari mumkin:

Maslahatlaringiz uchun rahmat – Thank you for your *advices.

Nima **yangiliklar** bor? – What *are the news?

Jihozlarni arting – Wipe the *furnitures, please.

Yuklaringiz qani? – Where *are your bagages?

pullar – *moneys

radio **axborotlari** – radio *informations.

7. Faqat birlik shaklida ishlatiladigan otlar (**Nouns used only in singular**).

Bunday otlarga atoqli otlar (**The Volga, Bayron**), mavhum otlarning bir qismi (**darkness** – qorong'ilik, **love** – sevgi, **knowledge** – bilim, **advice** – maslahat, **information** – axborot, **progress** – o'sish), moddani ifodalovchi otlar (**uranium** – uran, **acid** – kislota, **gold** – oltin) va boshqa donalab sanab bo'lmaydigan narsalami ifodalovchi otlar (**salt** – tuz, **milk** – sut, **fruit** – meva) kiradi. Ular tilshunoslikda **singularia tantum** (**Singularia Tantum Nouns**) otlari deb ataladi. Ayrim istisnolar hisobga olinmasa, ularda son kategoriyasi yo'q. Bunday otlarga quyidagi hayvon, parranda, baliq va baliq turlarining nomlari ham kiradi:

sheep (qo'y)

deer (kiyik)

swine (cho'chqa)

fish (baliq)

cod (treska)

trout (forel, xonbaliq)

pike (laqqa baliq)

salmon (losos, sulaymonbaliq)

snipe (loyxo'rak)

grouse (graus, shotland kakligi)

Bu so'zlarni istisnolar sifatida qabul qilishni va yodlashni tavsiya etamiz. Ular ichida **fish** so'zi ko'plik qo'shimchasini olishi mumkin (**fishes**), ammo bunda u baliqning ko'pligini emas, balki baliq turlarining ko'pligini anglatadi.

Ingliz tilidagi faqat birlik shaklida ishlatiladigan ayrim otlarga (**Information, advice, knowledge**) o'zbek tilida ko'plikda va birlikda ishlatiladigan otlar to'g'ri keladi. Natijada tillararo interferensiya sodir bo'lib, til o'rganuvchilar

birlik formada ishlatiladigan otlarni ko'plik formaga solib, xatoga yu'l qo'yadilar:

*informations

*advices

*knowledges

8. Faqat ko'plik formada ishlatiladigan otlar (Nouns used only in plural).

Bunday otlar tilshunoslikda pluralliya tantum otlari (Pluralla Tantum Nouns) deb ataladi. Misollar:

slops (yuvindi)

tongs (ombur)

scissors (qaychi)

glasses (ko'zoynak)

pincers (pinset)

spectacles (ko'zoynak)

trousers (ahim)

pants (tizzagacha tushuvchi ayollar ahimi)

shorts (shortik, kalta ahim)

trunka (trusi)

pyjamas (pijama)

billiards (bilyard o'yini)

dominoes (domino o'yini)

cards (qarta o'yini)

draughts (shashka o'yini)

bowls (boulting o'yini)

goggles (oftobda taqiladigan ko'zoynak)

scales (taroz)

goods (tovar, mol, tovarlar, mollar)

contents (mundarija)

outskirts (shahar cheti)

slums (xaroba uylar)

clothes (kiyim-kechak)

stairs (zina)

sweets (shirinliklar)

belongings (biror kishiga tegishli narsalar)

savings (jamg'arilgan pul)

whereabouts (joy)

customs (bojxona)

measles (cho'tir kasalligi)

mumps (tepki kasalligi)
 greens (ko'katlar)
 valuables (qimmatbaho narsalar)
 politics (siyosat)
 phonetics (fonetika)
 mathematics (matematika)
 physics (fizika)
 acoustics (akustika)
 cybernetics (kibernetika)
 means (vosita, vositalar)
 colours (bayroq)
 works (zavod)
 gallows (dor sirtmog'i)
 fetters (kishan)
 troops (askarlar)
 barracks (barak)
 species (tur, turlar)
 headquarters (shtab)

Bu turdagi otlarning ayrimlari qismlari birdan ortiq bo'lgan predmetlarni ifodalaydi va ular bilan kelgan kesim vazifasidagi fe'l hamda ko'rsatish olmoshi ko'plik formasida bo'ladi: **Where are the scissors?** (Qaychi qani?) **These scissors are not mine** (Bu qaychi meniki emas). Ikki qismli narsalarning sonini ko'rsatishda ot oldidan **pair (juft)** so'zi ishlatiladi: I bought **two pair of scissors** (Ikki qaychi sotib oldim).

O'zbek tilida bunday otlar yo'qligi sababli til o'rganuvchilar quyidagi xatolarga yo'l qo'yadilar:

1. Fe'lning ko'plik formasi o'miga birlik formasini ishlatadilar:

Where *is my trousers? (Shimim qani?) To'g'risi: **Where are my trousers?**

2. Ko'plik formasidagi ko'rsatish olmoshi o'miga birlik formasidagi ko'rsatish olmoshini ishlatadilar:

***This trousers *is not mine** (Bu shim meniki emas). To'g'risi: **These trousers are not mine.**

3. **Pair** so'zini ishlatmaydilar.

***two trousers** (Ikki qaychi). To'g'risi: **two pair of trousers.**

9. Jamlovchi otlar (Collective nouns)

Bu turdagi otlar yaxlit, ammo tarkibida bir xil predmetlarning to'dasini jamlagan tushunchani ifodalaydi. Grammatik xususiyati: bu turdagi otlar bilan kelgan kesim vazifasidagi fe'l o'sha otlar ifodalagan yaxlit narsa nazarda

tuliyaptimi yoki uning ichidagi narsalarni, shunga qarab: 1) faqat birlik formada; 2) faqat ko'plik formada; 3) har ikkala formada – birlik va ko'plik formalarda kelishi mumkin:

1. New machinery **is being** installed in the factory (Fabrikada yangi mashinalar o'rnatilmoqda).

2. The cattle **are** in good condition (Mollar yaxshi holatda).

3. His family **is** large. (Uning oilasi katta. *Yaxlit oila nazarda tutilgan*).

His family **are** having breakfast (Uning oila a'zolari nonushta qilyapti. *Oilaning o'zi emas, uning a'zolari nazarda tutilgan*).

O'zbek tilidagi jamlovchi otlarda faqat birinchi holat aks etadi, shuning uchun ayrim til o'rganuvchilar ingliz tilida kesimni har doim birlik formada ishlatib, xatoga yo'l qo'yadilar: The police ***is** coming.

Jamlovchi otlarning birinchi turiga misollar:

follage (barglar)

machinery (mashinalar)

the public (tomoshabinlar)

the audience (eshituvchilar)

the bourgeoisie (burjuaziya)

the peasantry (dehqonlar)

the aristocracy (aristokratiya)

the clergy (ruhoniylar)

the intelligensia (intelligensiya)

the nobility (ulamolar)

Ikkinchi turiga misollar:

cattle (mollar)

people (odamlar)

police (politsiya)

poultry (parranda)

gentry (kattakonlar, mansabdorlar)

militia (militsiya)

Uchinchi turiga misollar:

family (oilalar)

crew (ekipaj)

crowd (olomon, to'da)

nation (millat)

fleet (flot)

Otlarning tuzilishiga ko'ra turlari (Types of nouns according to their structure)

Otlar tuzilishiga ko'ra: 1) sodda; 2) yasama; 3) qo'shma; 4) murakkab otlarga bo'linadi.

Sodda otlar (Simple nouns) hozirgi zamon nuqtai nazaridan faqat bir o'zakdan iborat bo'ladi: **pen** (ruchka), **eye** (ko'z), **book** (kitob), **rat** (kalamush), **pot** (tuvak).

Yasama otlar (Derivative nouns) o'zakka affiks qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi: **worker** (ishchi), **darkness** (qorong'ilik), **wisdom** (donolik), **hardship** (qiyinchilik), **warrior** (jangchi).

Qo'shma otlar (Compound nouns) ikki va undan ortiq o'zaklarning qo'shilishi natijasida paydo bo'ladi: **teapot** (choynak), **railway** (temir yo'l), **homework** (uy vazifasi), **hotdog** (xotdog), **airport** (aeroport).

Murakkab otlar (Composite nouns) alohida-alohida bir nechta so'zlarning qo'shilishidan paydo bo'lgan bir predmetni bildiruvchi so'zlardir: **father-in-law** (qaynota), **mother-in-law** (qaynona), **passer-by** (yo'lovchi), **man-of-war** (harbiy kema), **looker-on** (kuzatuvchi), **man-servant** (erkak xizmatchi), **woman-doctor** (ayol vrach).

Otlarning to'rtinchi turi (murakkab otlar) grammatika uchun ahamiyatlidir. Bu haqda keyinroq so'z yuritamiz.

Otlarda son kategoriyasi (The category of number of nouns)

Otlarda **book – books** (kitob – kitoblar), **pen – pens** (ruchka – ruchkalar), **dog – dogs** (it – itlar) kabi birlik va ko'plik ma'nolarini ifodalovchi formalar grammatik son kategoriyasini hosil qiladi. Misollardan ko'rinib turibdiki, birlik ma'nosini nol morfema (**book0**, **pen0**, **dog0**), ko'plik ma'nosini **-s** morfemasi (**books**, **pens**, **dogs**) ifodalagan. Agar otlar predmetlarni bildirsa, ulardagi son kategoriyasi o'sha predmetlarning sonini, ya'ni bir yoki birdan ortiqligini anglatadi.

Ko'plik formalaning yasalishiga ko'ra, ingliz tilidagi otlarni **standart** va **nostandart otlarga** bo'lish mumkin. **Standart otlar** ingliz tilidagi barcha otlarning mutlaq ko'pchiligini tashkil qiladi va ularning ko'plik formasi ot negiziga **-s** yoki **-es** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yuzaga keladi. Tilda paydo bo'lgan va paydo bo'layotgan yangi otlarning ko'plik formasi ham shunday yo'l bilan hosil qilinadi.

Nostandart otlarning ko'plik formasi ot negiziga **-s**, **-es** qo'shimchalarini qo'shmay, ot o'zagidagi unlini boshqa unli bilan almashtirish, **-en** qo'shimchasi va boshqa vositalar yordamida yasaladi. Bu haqda sal keyinroq to'xtalamiz.

Standart otlar negiziga **-s** ko'plik qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda, u negiz oxiridagi tovushlarga bog'liq holda, /s/, /z/ tarzida talaffuz qilinadi:

1) /s/ jarangsiz undoshlardan keyin: caps /kæps/, cats /kæts/, roofs /ru:fs/;

2) /z/ jarangli undoshlardan va unilardan keyin: pens /penz/, bags /bægz/, boys /boiz/;

3) **-es** shipillovchi va sirg'aluvchi /s/, /z/. /-/, /-/, /t-/, /d-/ tovushlaridan keyin qo'shilganda /iz/ deb talaffuz etiladi: noses /neʊziz/, horses /ho:siz/, dishes /dɪʃiz/, bridges /brɪdʒiz/, benches /bentʃiz/, garages /gæərə:dʒiz/.

Agar negiz oxiridagi **-y** oldida undosh tovush kelsa, **-u** ko'plik qo'shimchasi oldidan l ga o'zgaradi:

family – families (oila – oilalar)

fly – flies (pashsha – pashshalar)

lady – ladies (xonim – xonimlar)

city – cities (shahar – shaharlar)

factory – factories (fabrika – fabrikalar)

story – stories (hikoya – hikoyalalar)

country – countries (mamlakat – mamlakatlalar)

Agar **-u** oldida unli bo'lsa, u o'zgarmaydi:

day – days (kun – kunlar)

boy – boys (bola – bolalar)

play – plays (o'yin – o'yinlar)

toy – toys (o'yinchoq – o'yinchoqlar)

key – keys (kalit – kalitlar)

Negiz oxiridagi **-o** dan oldin undosh kelsa, ko'plik qo'shimchasi **-es** qo'shiladi:

potato – potatoes (kartoshka – kartoshkalar)

hero – heroes (qahramon – qahramonlar)

cargo – cargoes (yuk – yuklar)

echo – echoes (aks sado – aks sadolar)

tomato – tomatoes (pomidor – pomidorlar)

Agar so'z boshqa tildan o'zlashgan bo'lsa yoki **-o** dan oldin yana unli tovush bo'lsa, negizga **-s** qo'shiladi:

photo – photos (rasm – rasmlar)

radio – radios (radio – radiolar)

piano – pianos (pianfo – pianinolar)

kilo – kilos (kilogramm – kilogramlar)

cukoo – cuckoos (kakku – kakkular)

Mosquito (chivin) so'zidan keyin ikkala forma ishlatilishi mumkin:

mosquito – mosquito**s**

mosquito – mosquito**es**

Quyidagi otlarga ko'plik formasi (-**es**) qo'shilganda /f/ tovushi **v**/ tovushiga aylanadi:

life – lives (hayot – hayotlar)

leaf – leaves (barg – barglar)

wolf – wolves (bo'ri – bo'rilar)

shelf – shelves (tokcha – tokchalar)

wife – wives (rafiqa – rafiqalar)

knife – knives (pichoq – pichoqlar)

thief – thieves (o'g'ri – o'g'rilar)

half – halves (yarimta – yarimtalar)

loaf – loaves (baton – batonlar)

sheaf – sheaves (tutam, bog' – tutamlar, bog'lar)

Quyidagi otlarda ko'plik formasi -**s** bo'ladi va bunda f tovushi **v** ga aylanmay, o'zgarishsiz qoladi:

roof – roofs (tom – tomlar)

chief – chiefs (rahbar – rahbarlar)

safe – safes (seyf – seyflar)

handkerchief – handkerchiefs (dastro'mol – dastro'mollar)

scarf (sharf) va **wharf** (bandargoh) so'zlariga ko'plik qo'shimchasini qo'shganda f tovushi **v** tovushiga aylanishi ham, aylanmasligi ham mumkin:

scarf – scarfs (sharf – sharflar)

scarf – scarves

wharf – wharfs (bandargoh – bandargohlilar)

wharf – wharves

Negiz oxiridagi (θ) /tovushi oldida cho'ziq unli /ɑ:/ yoki diftong bo'lsa, /θ/ tovushi /ð/ tovushiga aylanadi:

path (pɑ:θ) – paths (pɑ:ðz) (so'qmoq yo'l – so'qmoq yo'llar)

oath (əʊθ) – oaths (əʊðz) (qasam – qasamlar)

Agar /θ/ oldida qisqa unli bo'lsa, /θ/ tovushi /ð/ tovushiga aylanmaydi:

myth (mɪθ) – myths (mɪðs) (mif, afsona)

health (helθ) – healths (helðs) (sog'lik – sog'liklar)

smith (smɪθ) – smiths (smɪðs) (temirchi – temirchilar)

mouth (maʊθ) – mouths (maʊðs) (og'iz – og'izlar)

wreath (ri:θ) – wreaths (ri:ðs) (gulchambar – gulchambarlar)

House (uy) so'ziga ko'plik qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda oxirgi /s/ tovushi /z/ tovushiga aylanadi: house (haʊs) – houses (haʊzɪz)

Yuqoriroqda murakkab otlarning grammatik ahamiyati haqida gapirilgan

edi. Unda, asosan, **ot + in + ot** va **ot + by, ot + on** qoliplari asosida tuzilgan murakkab otlar nazarda tutilgan edi. Bunday otlarning ko'plik formasini yasash uchun birinchi otni ko'plik formaga solish kerak bo'ladi:

mother-in-law – mothers-in-law (qaynona – qaynonalar)

father-in-law – fathers-in-law (qaynota – qaynotalar)

editor-in-chief – editors-in-chief (mas'ul muharrir – mas'ul muharrirlar)

passer-by – passers-by (o'tkinchi – o'tkinchilar)

looker-on – lookers-on (kuzatuvchi – kuzatuvchilar)

Man + ot, woman + ot qolipida tuzilgan murakkab otlarning ko'pligini hosil qilish uchun bir vaqtning o'zida birinchi so'z ko'plikka aylantirilib, so'z oxiriga **-s** yoki **-es** ko'plik qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

man-servant – men-servants (erkak xizmatchi – erkak xizmatchilar)

woman-doctor – women-doctors (ayol vrach – ayol vrachlar)

Ma'lumki, oilada, ko'pincha, bir xil familiyali shaxslar birdan ortiq bo'ladi, shu sababdan familiyalar son kategoriyasiga ega. Bunda ko'plikdagi familiya oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The Browns are here – Braunlar (Braunlar oilasi) shu yerda.

The Kamilovs are waiting for you – Komilovlar (Komilovlar oilasi) sizni kutaypti.

Bunday holatlarda, odatda, o'sha familiyadagi kishilar oilasi anglashiladi.

Ko'plik qo'shimchasi ayrim moddani ifodalovchi otlarga qo'shilib, o'sha moddaning: 1) mo'l, cheksiz ekanligini; 2) turlarining ko'pligini ifodalaydi:

1) the waters of the Volga – Volganing suvlari

the snows of Russia – Rossiyaning qorlari

the sands of the Sahara – Saxaraning qumlarlari

2) wines – vinolar (turli xil vinolar ma'nosida)

soils – tuproqlar (turli xil tuproqlar ma'nosida)

mineral waters – mineral suvlar (turli xil mineral suvlar ma'nosida)

Ikkinchi holat **fish** va **fruit** so'zlarining ko'plik formalarida ham kuzatiladi:

fishes – baliqlar (turli xil baliqlar ma'nosida)

fruits – mevalar (turli xil mevalar ma'nosida)

Otlarning son formalarini tanlashda omonim otlarning xususiyatlarini ham hisobga olish shart. Masalan:

beauty – go'zallik

beauty – go'zal qiz

copper – mis

copper – mis tanga

tin – tunuka

tin – tunuka banka

iron – temir

iron – dazmol

im'port – import qilish

'import – import qilingan narsa

ex'port – eksport qilish

'export – eksport qilingan narsa

work – ish

work – asar

Ikkinchi ustundagi omonim otlar birinchi qatordagilardan ko'plik formada kela olishi bilan farq qiladi (beauties, coppers, tins, irons, imports, exports, works).

People oti va uning ko'plik formasi **peoples** alohida e'tibor talab qiladi. Birluk formasidagi ot **odamlar** yoki **xalq** ma'nosini, ko'plik formasidagisi esa **xalqlar** ma'nosini anglatadi. Ular gapning egasi bo'lib kelganda, qaysi ma'noni ifodalalayotganiga qarab, kesim ular bilan sonda moslashadi:

People **are** gathering – Odamlar yig'ilyapti.

The Uzbek people **is** industrious – O'zbek xalqi mehnatsevar.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and South America **are** trying to improve their living conditions – Osiyo, Afrika va Janubiy Amerika xalqlari o'zlarining yashash sharoitlarini yaxshilash uchun harakat qilmoqda.

Penny so'zi bir **pennilik tanga** va **pul** ma'nolariga ega. Birinchi ma'noda **penny** ning ko'pligi **pennies**, ikkinchi ma'noda **pence** bo'ladi:

It is 5 pence – U besh pens turadi.

I have 4 pennies – Menda bir pennilikdan to'rtta bor.

Ma'lumki, sanalmaydigan narsalarni o'lchash uchun numerativlar – o'lchov birliklari – (litr, metr, milya, tonna, shisha, banka, stakan, rumka va h.k.lar) ishlatiladi. Bufet, restoran va boshqa ovqatlanish joylarida ichimliklar va ovqatlarning hajmi shisha, stakan, bakal, rumka, banka, tarelka, porsiya numerativ so'zlari orqali ifodalanaadi:

three bottles of wine (uch shisha vino)

two glasses of wine (ikki rumka vino)

two cans of beer (ikki banka pivo)

Shu joylarda so'zlovchi, odatda, numerativ so'zlarni tushirib qoldiradi va ichimlik yoki ovqatni ifodalovchi otni tegishli son formasiga qo'yadi:

Two **beers**, please (Ikkita pivo).

Three **whiskies**, please (Uchta viski).

Two **lagmons**, please (Ikkita lag'mon).

Nostandart otlarning ko'plik formalari quyidagicha yasaladi:

1. O'zakdagi unlini boshqa unli bilan almashtirish. Bunday nostandart otlarning soni atigi yettita:

man – men æ > e (erkak – erkaklar)

woman – women u > i: (xotin – xotinlar)

tooth – teeth u: > i: (tish – tishlar)

foot – feet u: > i: (oyoq – oyoqlar)

louse – lice a > ai (bit – bitlar)

goose – geese u: > i: (g'oz – g'ozlar)

mouse – mice aʊ > aɪ (sichqon – sichqonlar)

Oxirgi qismi **man** va **woman** bo'lgan murakkab otlarning ko'plik formalari ham shu qoida asosida yasaladi:

businessman – businessmen (tadbirkor – tadbirkorlar)

businesswoman – businesswomen (tadbirkor ayol – tadbirkor ayollar)

sportsman – sportsmen (sportsmen – sportsmenlar)

gentleman – gentlemen (janob – janoblar)

postman – postmen (pochtalon – pochtalonlar)

2. **Ox** (ho'kiz) nostandart otining ko'plik formasi o'zakka **-en** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan, **child** (bola) nostandart otining ko'pligi esa bir vaqtning o'zida unlini almashtirish (**ai > i**) va **-en** qo'shimchasini o'zakdan keyin qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

ox – oxen child – children

3. Ingliz tiliga yunon va lotin tillaridan kirgan qator otlar borki, ular hali-gacha o'zlarining birlik va ko'plik formalarini saqlab kelmoqda. Quyida ularning ayrimlari keltirilgan:

memorandum /-m/ memoranda /ə/ (memorandum – memorandumlar)

datum /-m/ data /ə/ (axborot – axborotlar)

basis /ɪs/ bases /i:z/ (asos – asoslar)

phenomenon /-n/ phenomena /ə/ (hodisa – hodisalar)

crisis /ɪs/ crises /i:z/ (inqiroz – inqirozlar)

erratum /-m/ errata /ə/ (xato – xatolar)

nucleus /-s/ nuclei /aɪ/ (yadro – yadrolar)

index /s/ indices /i:z/ (indeks – indekslar)

stimulus /-s/ stimuli /aɪ/ (stimul – stimullar)

formula /ə/ formulae /i:/ (formula – formulalar)

bacterium /-m/ bacteria /ɪa/ (bakteriya – bakteriyalar)

antenna /ə/ antennae /i:/ (antenna – antennalar)

Ingliz tili xorijiy tillardan kirgan bu otlarning ayrimlarini o'zlashtira boshladi. Masalan:

formula – formulas

memorandum – memorandums

index – indexes

terminus – terminuses

antenna – antennas

Nostandart otlardagi son ifodalash vositalari mahsuldor emas, chunki bugungi kunda ular yordamida yangi paydo bo'lgan otlarning ko'plik formalari yasalmaydi.

Til o'rganuvchilarga nostandart otlarni va ularning ko'plik formalarini yod-

lash tavsiya qilinadi. Aks holda, standart otlarning ko'plik formasi **-s, -es** ni nostandart otlarga ham qo'llab, quyidagilarga o'xshash xatolarga yo'l qo'yishlari mumkin: man – *mans, woman – *womans; goose – *gooses; sportsman – *sportsmans; datum – *datums; bacteria – *bacterias. Bunday hodisa psixologiyada **ichki interferensiya** deb ataladi. Ichki interferensiya, sodda qilib aytganda, biror narsa bo'yicha ilgari erishilgan tajribani (ko'nikmani) yangi bir sharoitga noto'g'ri qo'llash yoki noto'g'ri ko'chirish. Interferensiya inglizcha **interference** so'zidan olingan bo'lib, **xalaqit berish** degan ma'noni anglatadi. Demak, standart otlarning ko'plik formasini yasashdagi tajriba (ko'nikma) nostandart otlarning ko'plik formasini yasashda xalaqit berishi mumkin.

Ingliz tilida standart otlarning ko'plik formasini yasash o'zbek tilidagi otlarning ko'plik formasini yasashga juda o'xshab ketadi (O'zbek tilida otlarga **-lar** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: kitob – kitoblar). Ona tilida erishilgan bu sohada tajriba (ko'nikma) ingliz tilidagi standart otlarning ko'plik formasini yasash jarayonida ishlatiladi. Demak, bu sohada ona tili ingliz tilini o'rganishda yordam beradi. Bunday hodisa psixologiyada **fasilitatsiya** (inglizcha **facilitation** – yengillashtirish ma'nosini anglatadi) deb ataladi.

Otlarda kelishik kategoriyasi **(The category of case of nouns)**

Otlardagi **Jane – Jane's** (Jeyn – Jeynning), **dog – dog's** (it – itning), **teacher – teacher's** (o'qituvchi – o'qituvchining) kabi bir-birlariga ma'no jihatdan qarama-qarshi turuvchi ot formalari ingliz tilida kelishik kategoriyasini hosil qiladi. Agar otlar predmetni bildirsa, otlardagi kelishik kategoriyasi esa predmetlarning boshqa predmetlar (**Jane's book** – Jeynning kitobi), harakatlar (**Jane's arrival** – Jeynning kelishi), belgilar (**Jane's beauty** – Jeynning go'zalligi), holatlar (**Jane's illness** – Jeynning kasalligi) o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni bildiradi va nutqda otlarni boshqa otlar yoki boshqa so'z turkumlariga taalluqli bo'lgan so'zlar bilan bog'lashga xizmat qiladi.

Ingliz tilida ikkita kelishik bo'lib, birinchisi **umumiy kelishik (the Common Case)**, ikkinchisi esa **qaratqich kelishigi (the Possessive Case** yoki **the Genative Case)** deb ataladi. Bugungi kunda umumiy kelishik boshqa tillardagidek **bosh kelishik** deb atalsa ham bo'laveradi va bundan ingliz tili grammatikasi hech nima yo'qotmaydi.

Umumiy kelishik formasi xuddi otlarda birlik ifodalovchi forma kabi nol morfema sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Qaratqich kelishigining formasi **'s** (apostrofi **s**) bo'lib, u og'zaki nutqda otlardagi ko'plik qo'shimchasiga omonimdir

va ularning o'qilish qoidalari ham bir xil: **student – student`s** (talaba – talabani), **cat – cat`s** (mushuk – mushukning):

the student`s book (talabani kitobi)

the cat`s tail (mushukning dumi)

Tom`s father (Tomning otasi)

Yuqorida aytilganidek, ayrim istisnolar hisobga olinmasa, kelishik kategoriyasiga jonli narsalami ifodalovchi otlargina egadir. Ammo inson ongida jonsiz narsalami jonlantirishi mumkin. Bu hodisa, ayniqsa, she'riyatda ko'p uchraydi: **the moon`s beauty**, **Britain`s interests**.

Umumiy kelishikdagi predlogsiz otlar, odatda, gapda ega, kesimning ot qismi, to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

Mike is young (ega) (Mayk yosh).

He bought **a car** (to'ldiruvchi) (U mashina oldi).

He bought **Tom a car** (ikkita to'ldiruvchi) (U Tomga mashina olib berdi).

I am **a pupil** (kesimning qismi) (Men o'quvchiman).

This is **a gold watch** (aniqlovchi) (Bu tilla soat).

Ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi, hol tushunchalari juda umumlashgan tushunchalar bo'lib, ular zaminida bir qancha xususiy sintaktik ma'nolar yetadi. Bu ma'nolar haqida qo'llanmaning «Gap bo'laklari» qismida so'z boradi.

Qaratqich kelishigining umumlashgan ma'nosi «egalik»ni, ya'ni biror narsa (**Helen`s pencil**), harakat (**Helen`s arrival**), belgi (**Helen`s beauty**), holat (**Helen`s illness**) va h.k.larning biror shaxsga yoki jonivorga tegishli ekanligini bildiradi. Bunda shaxs yoki jonivor o'sha narsaning sohibi sifatida ifodalanadi.

Qaratqich kelishik formasi birlik formasidagi otning oxiriga, ko'plik formasida kelgan **children**, **oxen** so'zlarining oxiriga va ko'plik formasi **men**, **women** so'zlari bilan tugagan otlarning oxiriga qo'shiladi:

1. Karim`s (Karimning)

monkey`s (maymunning)

businessman`s (ishbilarmonning, biznesmenning)

father-in-law`s (qaynotaning)

looker-on`s (kuzatuvchining)

passer-by`s (o'tkinchining, o'tkinchi odamning)

editor-in-chief`s (mas'ul muharrirning)

commander-in-chief`s (qo'mondonning)

2. children`s (bolalarning)

oxen`s (ho'kizlarning)

3. postmen`s (pochtalonlarning)

businessmen`s (ishbilarmonlarning, biznesmenlarning)

businesswomen`s (ishbilarmon ayollarning)

Agar otlarning ko'plik formalari **-s, -es** qo'shimchalari yordamida yasalgan bo'lsa, yozma nutqda o'sha otlardan keyin egalik qo'shimchasi qo'shilmay, faqat apostrof belgisi qo'yiladi:

the **girls`** bags (qizlarning sumkalari)

the **writers`** books (yozuvchilarning kitoblari)

the **students`** questions (talabalarning savollari)

Agar kishi ismlari **-s, x** bilan tugagan bo'lsa, yo apostrof qo'shiladi, ammo /iz/ o'qiladi, yoki **-`s** qo'shiladi:

Wells` Wells`s /welsiz/

Fox` Fox`s /foksiz/

Predmet alohida-alohida ifodalangan birdan ortiq shaxslarga yoki jonivorlarga tegishli bo'lsa, egalik qo'shimchasi oxirgi otga qo'shiladi:

Tom and **Nick`s** books (Tom va Nikning kitoblari)

Tom, Nick and **Jane`s** books (Tom, Nik va Jeynning kitoblari)

sparrow and **swallow`s** nests (chumchuq va qaldirg'ochning inlari)

sparrow, swallow and **crow`s** nests (chumchuq, qaldirg'och va qarg'aning inlari)

O'zbek tilidagi **o'g'limning o'rtog'ining mashinasi, Merining erining akasi** kabi ikkita ketma-ket aniqlovchi vazifasidagi qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasini olgan otlardan tashkil topgan so'z birikmalariga ingliz tilida **-`s** qaratqich qo'shimchasi va **of** predlogi ishlatiladigan so'z birikmalari muqobil bo'lishi mumkin:

1. My son`s friend`s car.

1. Mary`s husband`s brother.

2. The car of my son`s friend.

2. The brother of Mary`s husband.

Ikkinchi holat birinchi holatga qaraganda ancha ko'p uchraydi.

Ingliz tilida jonsiz narsalar o'rtasidagi egalik munosabati, odatda, **of** predlogi yordamida ifodalanadi:

the legs **of** the table (stolning oyoqlari)

the parks **of** London (Londonning parklari)

Quyidagi diaformalarni yodlang:

mening bir do'stim – a friend of mine

Karimning bir do'sti – a friend of Karim`s

dadamning bir do'sti – a friend of my father`s

janob Jeymsning bir do'sti – a friend of Mr. James` (James`s)

mening bu do'stim – this friend of mine

Karimning bu do'sti – this friend of Karim`s

Karimning o'sha do'sti – that friend of Karim`s

mening o'sha do'stim – that friend of mine

Predmet ham, uning egasi ham ko'p bo'lsa, -s egalik qo'shimchasining vazifasini of predlogi bajarishi mumkin:

1. the worker's tools (ishchilarning asboblari)
2. the tools of the workers
1. the soldier's arms (askarlarning qurollari)
2. the arms of the soldiers

Qaratqich kelishigi formasini vaqt, masofa ifodalovchi otlar ham olishi mumkin:

- an hour's walk (bir soatlik yurish)
- two day's leave (ikki kunlik ta'til)
- a month's rest (bir oylik dam)
- a mile's distance (bir milyalik masofa)
- a kilometre's distance (bir kilometrlik masofa)
- the morning's paper (tonggi gazeta, ertalabki gazeta)
- yesterday's talks (kechagi suhbatlar)
- today's papers (bugungi gazetalar)

Ingliz tilida aniqlanmish vazifasidagi ot (egalik kelishigidagi otdan keyin keluvchi ot) ma'lum kontekstlarda tushirib qoldirilishi mumkin. Bunda qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasining o'zbek tilidagi muqobili -niki qo'shimchasi bo'ladi:

It isn't my book, it is Mary's – U mening kitobim emas, Meriniki.

Is this your pen, or Mary's? – Bu sening ruchkangmi yoki Merinikimi?

He is at Marry's – U Merinikida yoki U Merilarnikida.

I like character like Nina's – Menga Ninanikiga o'xshash xarakter yoqadi.

The baker's (novvoyxona), the cemist's (dorixonona), the grocer's (baqqollik do'koni), the tobacconist's (sigareta do'koni), the hairdresser's (sarta-roshxona), the butcher's (qanara, go'sht do'koni) va shunga o'xshash so'zlarda qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi so'z yasovchi qo'shimchaga aylangan. Shuning uchun ularni qaratqich kelishigidagi otlar sifatida emas, balki alohida so'zlar sifatida qabul qilib, o'zbek tilidagi tarjimasini bilan yodlash kerak bo'ladi.

Misollar:

He went to the baker's – U novvoyxonaga ketdi.

I'm going to the cemist's – Dorixonaga ketyapman.

Where is the grocer's? – Baqqollik do'koni qayerda?

The butcher's is far from here – Qanara bu yerdan uzoq.

I'm coming from the tabacconist's – Men sigareta do'konidan kelyapman.

Is the hairdresser's here? – Sartaroshxona shu yerdami?

Bunday holatdagi qaratqich kelishigi ingliz tili grammatika darsliklarida **absolut qaratqich kelishigi (The Absolute Genitive)** deb ataladi.

Qaratqich qo'shimchasi ayrim hollarda unvon, mansabni ifodalovchi o'tli so'z birikmalariga va boshqa oxirida paytni ifodalovchi ravish bo'lgan so'z birikmalariga ham qo'shilishi mumkin:

1) the King of England's son (Angliya qirolining o'g'li)

the Prime Minister of England's speech (Angliya bosh vazirining nutqi)

2) the man I saw yesterday's son (kecha men ko'rgan odamning o'g'li)

Bunday birikmalarni ayrimlar **The group Possessive** deb atashadi.

Ba'zi turg'un iboralarda (frazeologik birliklarda) va ilmiy daraja ifodalovchi so'z birikmalarida qaratqich kelishigi ishlatiladi. Ularni o'zbek tilidagi tarjimai bilan yodlash tavsiya etiladi. Quyida ularning ayrimlarini keltiramiz:

at one's fingers' ends (shundoqqina qo'l ostida)

to one's heart's content (to'yguncha)

at one's wit's end (aqldan ozish holatida)

at death's door (o'lim yoqasida)

at arm's length (qo'l yetadigan masofada)

at a stone's throw (yaqin, ikki qadam)

a hair's breadth (qildek, eni qildek)

a pin's head (jimitdek, mitti, jimitbosh)

a needle's eye (ignaning ko'zi)

a mind's picture (tasavvur, obraz)

for appearance's sake (shunchaki rasmiyatchilik uchun)

for old appearance's sake (eski tanishlik hurmati)

for order's sake (shunchaki tartib uchun)

doctor's degree (doktorlik ilmiy darajasi)

bachelor's degree (bakalavr darajasi)

master's degree (magistrlik darajasi)

ARTIKL (THE ARTICLE)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

Artiki ingliz tilini o'rganishda eng qiyin, eng ko'p yangilashiladigan til hodisalaridan biridir. Buning sababi artikining o'zbek tilida mavjud emasligi, uning ma'nolari va ishlatilishining murakkab ekanligidir.

Ingliz tilida ikkita artiki mavjud: aniq artiki **the** va noaniq artiki **a (an)**.

Aniq artiki **the** undoshlar oldidan /ðə/ (**the pen, the table, the big room**), unililar oldidan /ði/ (**the apple, the ass, the invisible man** – ko'rinmas odam) tarzida talaffuz qilinadi. Bu artiki qadimiy ingliz tilidagi **æ** ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan va shu sababdan u ma'lum birikmalarda ko'rsatish ma'nosini ifodalaydi: **at the moment** – shu paytda.

Noaniq artiki **a** va **an** variantlarga ega bo'lib, **a** undosh tovushlardan oldin (**a pen, a table, a room**), **an** esa unli tovushlardan oldin (**an apple** – olma, **an ass, an ant, an invalid man**) ishlatiladi.

Noaniq artikining kelib chiqish tarixi qadimgi ingliz tilidagi son so'z turkumiga kiruvchi **an** (bir) so'zidan paydo bo'lgan **one** (qandaydir) gumon olmoshiga borib taqaladi va hozir ham unda o'sha ma'nolar saqlanib qolgan:

I'll come in a minute – Bir daqiqadan so'ng kelaman.

A man is calling you – Sizni qandaydir bir kishi chaqiryapti.

Artikilarning ma'nolari shu qadar mavhumki, ulami ot ma'nosidan ajratib, alohida o'rganib ham, tushunib ham bo'lmaydi.

Ikkala artiki tarixan olmoshlardan kelib chiqqanligi uchun, ular otlar oldidagi olmoshlar oldidan ishlatilmaydi:

***a his pen**

***the his pen**

Artiki o'ning belgilaridan biridir, u bilan kelgan so'z yo ot, yo otlashgan so'z bo'ladi:

the boy (bola)

the poor (kambag'allar)

the wounded (yaradorlar)

the young (yoshlar)

Aniq artiki noaniq artikidan o'ning har qanday semantik turi va formalari (birlik va ko'plik formalari) bilan kela olishi orqali farq qiladi. Noaniq artikining ishlatilishi ancha chegaralangan bo'lib, o'ning semantik turlari va formalarga bog'liq. Buni qo'llanmaning keyingi bo'limlarida ko'rish mumkin.

Aniq artiki ot ifodalagan predmetni boshqa predmetlardan ajratib, uning

aniq ekanligini, gapiruvchi va tinglovchiga ma'lumligini bildiradi. Masalan, **Where is the car?** (Mashina qani?) gapidagi **car** oti ifodalagan **mashina** aniq artikl yordamida boshqa mashinalardan ajratib olinib, alohida aks etti-rilayotgan, so'zlovchi va tinglovchiga ma'lum bo'lgan mashinadir. Demak, aniq artikl predmetni individuallashtiradi.

Noaniq artikl ot ifodalagan predmetning biror guruhga taalluqligini yoki o'sha guruhning vakili ekanligini ifodalaydi. Bunda predmet umumlashgan, ya'ni individuallashtirmagan bo'ladi, birlik ma'nosi yorqin yoki xira holda har doim sezilib turadi:

This is a car (Bu mashina).

I bought a car (Men mashina oldim).

I see a car (Men bir mashinani ko'ryapman).

I have a car (Menda mashina bor).

Artiklning turdosh otlar bilan ishlatilishi **(The Use of Articles with Common nouns)**

Turdosh otlar har qanday tilda otlarning mutlaq ko'pchiligini tashkil etadi. Shuning uchun artikllarning ishlatilishini o'rganishni o'tning mana shu turidan boshlagan ma'qul.

Noaniq artiklning sanaladigan predmetlarni ifodalovchi turdosh otlar bilan ishlatilishi quyidagi qoidalarga asoslanadi:

1. So'zlovchi bitta predmetni individuallashtirmay, uning predmetning biror guruhiga taalluqli ekanligini bayon qilsa, noaniq artikl ishlatadi va bunda ot tasvirlovchi aniqlovchiga ham ega bo'lishi mumkin (tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi haqidagi ma'lumotni quyiroqda berilgan izohdan topish mumkin):

Jane is a **student** (Jeyn – talaba).

Jane is a **good student** (Jeyn – yaxshi talaba).

Jane, a **student** of our faculty, spoke at the meeting (Jeyn, fakultetimiz talabasi, majlisda gapirdi).

He is a **boy** of ten (U – o'n yoshli bola).

He is a **member** of our club (U – klubimiz a'zosi).

This is an **important question** (Bu – muhim masala).

It's a **silver spoon** (U – kumush qoshiq).

He is a **dying man** (U – o'layotgan odam).

He was a **soldier** of middle height (U o'rta bo'yli askar edi).

This is an **invitation** to the party (Bu – o'tirishga taklif).

This is a **newly built house** (Bu – yangi qurilgan uy).

Here is a **book** for Bob to read in his leisure time (Mana Bobga bo'sh vaqtida o'qish uchun kitob).

I like a **man** who comes to work in time (Men ishga o'z vaqtida keladigan odamni yaxshi ko'raman).

What I want is a **doctor's degree** (Men istagan narsa – doktoriik ilmiy darajasi).

Jane became an **actress** (Jeyn aktrisa bo'ldi).

He works as a **teacher** (U o'qituvchi bo'lib ishlaydi).

This is a **bird** (Bu – qush).

There is a **pen** there (U yerda ruchka bor).

There is a **hair** in the soup (Sho'rvada qil bor).

I have a **watch** (Mening soatim bor).

I have a **gold watch** (Mening tilla soatim bor).

I'm reading a **book** (Kitob o'qiyapman).

I cut it with a **knife** (Men uni pichoqda kesdim).

I can't go there without a **car** (U yerga mashinasiz borolmayman).

Please, give me a **pencil** (Menga qalam bering).

He wrote a **letter** (U xat yozdi).

He drove a **Ford** (U Ford haydadi).

We had a **good dinner** (Biz yaxshi tushlik qildik).

I bought a **map** of Uzbekistan (Men O'zbekiston xaritasini sotib oldim).

I bought half a **basket** of eggs (Men yarim savat tuxum sotib oldim).

In winter I wear a **coat** (Qishda palto kiyaman).

I saw an **interesting film** (Men qiziqarli film ko'rdim).

He is such a **good boy!** (U shunaqangi yaxshi bola-ki!)

She is quite a **young girl** (U anchagina yosh qiz).

It was a **hot summer** (Issiq yoz fasli edi).

It was a **fine day** (Ajoyib kun edi).

It was a **dark night** (Qorong'i kecha edi).

It was a **soldiers' canteen** (U askarlar oshxonasi edi).

It is a **three miles' walk** from here (U bu yerdan uch milya uzoqlikda).

It is rather a **long story** (Bu ancha uzun hikoya).

It is too difficult a **problem** to solve (Bu yechilishi haddan tashqari qiyin bo'lgan muammo).

It is not so simple a **problem** as it seems (Bu bizga tuyulganichalik oddiy muammo emas).

It is too urgent a **matter** to postpone (Bu shunchalik shoshilinch ishki, uni kechiktirib bo'lmaydi).

He fought like a **lion** (U sherdek olishdi).

This is Mr. Brown, a **professor** at London University (Bu janob Braun, London universiteti professori).

I consider him (to be) **an honest man** (Men uni ha^olol inson deb hisoblayman).

We elected him **an honorary member** of our Committee (Biz uni kengashimizning faxriy a'zosi qilib sayladik).

We regard him as **a terrible king** (Biz uni dahshatli qirol deb hisoblaymiz). It is as sharp as **a sword** (U qilichdek o'tkir).

What **a car!** (Qanday mashina-ya !)

What **a clever boy!** (Qanday aqlli bola-ya!)

So beautiful **a tree** should not be cut (Bunday chiroyli daraxt qirqilmasligi kerak).

As **a scientist**, I don't believe that (Olim sifatida bunga ishonmayman).

Izoh:

Aniqlovchilar tasvirlovchi va chegaralovchi (individuallashtiruvchi) turlarga bo'linadi. Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchilar ot ifodalagan predmetlar haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar ifodalab, ular o'zi mansub guruhni aniqlashtiradi. Masalan, **tree** – har qanday daraxt, hamma daraxt, **apple tree** (olma daraxti) esa daraxtlarning olma beruvchilari, ya'ni olma beruvchi turi.

Chegaralovchi (individuallashtiruvchi) aniqlovchi ot ifodalagan predmet yoki predmetlarni boshqa predmetlardan ajratib, uni (ularni) individuallashtiradi. Masalan, **the tree in front of my house** so'z birikmasidagi **tree** oti har qanday daraxtni yoki daraxtning biror turini emas, balki aynan «mening uyim oldidagi daraxt» ma'nosini bildiradi.

Xuddi shunday holat **the trees in front of my house** so'z birikmasida ham kuzatiladi. Farq faqatgina ikkinchi so'z birikmasida daraxtlar soni birdan ortiqligidadir.

Aniqlovchining tasvirlovchi yoki chegaralovchi ekanligi, odatda, kontekstda ma'lum bo'ladi. Aniqlovchining bu ikki turini bilish artikl ma'nolarini va ishlatilishini o'rganishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

2. So'zlovchi bitta predmet orqali butun guruhni ifodalamoqchi bo'lsa, noaniq artiklni ishlatadi:

A dog is an animal (It, ya'ni har qanday it hayvondir).

A swallow is a bird (Qaldirg'och, ya'ni har qanday qaldirg'och qushdir).

A child can understand it (Buni yosh bola ham, ya'ni har qanday yosh bola ham tushuna oladi).

A car has four wheels (Mashinada, ya'ni har qanday mashinada to'rtta g'ildirak bor).

A passenger is allowed to take 20 kg of hand luggage free of charge (Passajirga, ya'ni har qanday passajirga to'lovsiz 20 kilogramgacha qo'l bagaji olishga ruxsat etiladi).

Bunday ma'no bildiruvchi artikl bilan kelgan otlar gapda, odatda, ega vazifasini bajaradi.

Man (inson) va **woman** (ayol) otlari ega vazifasida kelib, umumlashtiruvchi ma'noni ifodalaganda artikisiz ishlatiladi:

Man is mortal (Inson o'ladi).

Man is to err (Inson xato qiladi).

Woman is man's helpmate (Ayol erkakning hamrohi).

3. So'zlovchi noma'lum, noaniq bir narsani yoki kishini ifodalamoqchi bo'lsa, noaniq artiklni ishlatadi:

A man is calling you (Sizni bir odam chaqiryapti).

A man told me about it (Bu haqida menga bir odam aytdi).

He lives in **a small town** (U kichkina bir shaharchada yashaydi).

She works at **a school** in Samarkand (U Samarqanddagi bir maktabda ishlaydi).

It was **a hot summer** (Issiq bir yoz edi).

He came on **a Sunday** (U yakshanbalarning birida keldi).

I see **a man** (Bir odamni ko'ryapman).

I gave the letter to **a woman** (Xatni bir ayolga berdim).

He sat on **a bench** under **a great oak-tree** (U katta bir **dub daraxti** tagidagi bir **skameykaga** o'tirdi).

4. So'zlovchi **one** (bir) so'zi o'rniga noaniq artiklni ishlatishi mumkin:

She'll come in **a month** (U bir oydan keyin keladi).

I have bought **a kilo** of apples (Bir kilo olma oldim).

It weighs **a pound** (U bir funt keladi).

I crushed it at **a (one) blow** (Men uni bir urishda mahaqlab tashladim).

My father gave me **a (one) hundred** dollars (Otam menga yuz dollar berdi).

I have **an idea** (Menda bir fikr bor).

The price of the production is two dollars **a kilogram** (Mahsulotning bir kilogrami ikki dollar).

A (one) thousand soums – (bir) ming so'm

A (one) million roubles – (bir) million so'm

A (one) dozen egges – (bir) dyujina tuxum

A (one) score years – yigirma yil

A (one) bottle of wine – bir shisha vino

A (one) packet of cigaretts – bir pachka sigaret

A (one) piece of soap – bir bo'lak sovun

A (one) block of cigaretts – bir blok sigaret

A (one) glass of whisky – bir rumka viski

- A cup of coffee** – bir chashka kofe
A (one) litre of petrol – bir litr benzin
A (one) gallon of oil – bir gallon neft
A (one) flock of birds – bir to'da qush
A (one) can of beer – bir banka pivo
A (one) tin of fish – bir banka baliq konservasi
A (one) ton of coal – bir tonna ko'mir
A (one) metre of material – bir metr mato
A (one) mile of distance – bir milyalik masofa
A (one) box of matches – bir korobka gugurt
A (one) bag of sugar – bir qop shakar
A (one) barrel of oil – bir barrel neft
A (one) jug of milk – bir xurmacha sut
A (one) carton of milk – bir paket sut
A (one) packet of pears – bir xalta no'xat
A (one) bar of chocolate – bir korobka shokolad
A (one) hectare of land – bir gektar yer

You'll get two things at a **time** (Siz bir vaqtning o'zida ikkita narsa olasiz).

Only a **week** remains, and not a **day** must be lost (Faqat bir hafta qoldi, bir kunni ham o'tkazib yuborish mumkin emas).

The temperature was only a **degree** above zero (Harorat faqat bir daraja issiq edi).

She answered after a pause of a **second** or two (U bir-ikki soniyalik jimlikdan so'ng javob berdi).

We met on a **bright, sunny day** (Biz yorug', quyoshli kunlaming birida uchrashdik).

Keltirilgan misollarning bir qismi numerativ otlar bo'lib, ular, odatda, sanab bo'lmaydigan narsalarni o'lchash uchun xizmat qiladi.

Sanaladigan predmetlarni ifodalovchi turdosh otlarning artiklsiz ishlatilishi

Yuqoridagi gaplarda birlik formasidagi otlar o'mida ko'plik formasidagi otlar kelsa, ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Jane and Bob are **students** (Jeyn va Bob – talabalar)

These are **birds** (Bular – qushlar)

There are **pens** there (U yerda ruchkalar bor)

There are **two bottles** of lemonade on the tables (Stolda ikki shisha limonad bor)

They are reading **books** (Ular kitob o'qishyapti)

We are cutting them with **knives** (Biz ularni pichoqda kesayapmiz)

We can't go there without **cars** (Biz u yerga mashinalarsiz bora olmaymiz)

Please, give us **pencils** (Bizga ruchkalar bering)

They wrote **letters** (Ular xat yozishdi)

I saw interesting **films** (Men qiziqarli filmlar ko'rdim)

They are such good **boys** (Ular shunaqangi yaxshi bolalarki)

They fought like **lions** (Ular sherlardek olishishdi)

These are Mr. Brown and Mr. Jackson, **professors** at London University.

(Bular – Braun va Jekson janoblari, London universiteti professorlari)

I consider them honest **men** (Men ularni halol kishilar deb hisoblayman)

We elected them honorary **members** of our Committee (Biz ularni kengashimizning faxriy a'zolari qilib sayladik)

They are as sharp as **swords** (Ular qilichdek o'tkir)

What **cars!** (Qanday mashinalar-a!)

As **scientists** we don't believe that (Olimlar sifatida biz bunga ishonmaymiz)

Dogs are **animals** (Itlar hayvonlardir)

Swallows are **birds** (Qaldirg'ochlar qushlardir)

Ot ko'plik ma'nosini ifodalovchi so'zlar (**many, some, few, most, a few**) yoki birikmalar (**a lot of, a great deal of, a good deal of, a number of, a great number of, a good many, a great many**), ko'plik ifodalovchi sonlar (**two, ten, twenty** va h.k.) bilan kelganda artiklsiz qo'llanadi:

There are a lot of **people** in the street (Ko'chada ancha odam bor)

He has **few friends** (Uning o'rtoqlari kam)

Most **people** take their holidays in summer (Ko'pchilik ta'tilini yozda oladi)

Many **students** don't like examinations (Ko'p talabalar imtihonlarni yoqtirmaydi)

Some **men** are calling you (Qandaydir kishilar sizni chaqirishyapti)

A number of **pupils** came very early (Bir qancha o'quvchilar juda barvaqt kelishdi)

I see some **men** (Qandaydir odamlarni ko'ryapman)

Izoh:

Some so'zining asosiy ma'nosi – **bir qancha**, oxirgi misolda esa uning ikkinchi darajali ma'nosi – **qandaydir** ifodalangan.

She'll come in **ten days** (U o'n kundan keyin keladi)

Only **two weeks** remain (Faqat ikki hafta qoldi)

The temperature was **ten degrees** above zero (Harorat o'n daraja issiq edi)

She answered after a pause of 5 **seconds** (U besh soniyalik jimlikdan so'ng javob berdi)

Fasllar nomlari umumlashgan ma'noni bildirib, predlogsiz kelsa, odatda, artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

I don't like **winter** (Men qishni yomon ko'raman)

Summer is a good time for mountain climbing (Yoz toqqa chiqish uchun yaxshi payt)

Autumn comes after **(the) summer** (Kuz yozdan keyin keladi)

Ammo ular **till, until, before, after, in** predloglari bilan kelganda ikki xil, ya'ni artiklsiz va aniq artikl bilan qo'llanilishi mumkin:

Can you wait until **(the) winter**? (Qishgacha kuta olasizmi?)

We finish all agricultural work before **(the) winter**. (Hamma qishloq xo'jalik ishlarini qishdan avval tugatamiz)

In **(the) summer** we spend our leisure time at the sea side (Yozda bo'sh vaqtimizni dengiz bo'yida o'tkazamiz)

Fasl nomlarini bildiruvchi otlar **early** yoki **late** so'zi bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchi bilan kelganda, artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

It was **early spring** (Erta bahor edi)

It was **late autumn** (Kech kuz edi)

Faslni ifodalovchi ot **of + N** qolipida yasalgan aniqlovchi bilan kelsa, kontekstga qarab, artiklsiz yoki aniq artikl bilan keladi:

the heat of **the summer** (o'sha yozning issig'i)

the heat of **summer** (yozning, ya'ni har qanday yozning issig'i)

To play fe'lidan keyin o'yin nomlarini ifodalovchi ot kelsa, u artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

To play football (futbol o'yinamoq)

To play golf (golf o'yinamoq)

To play chess (shaxmat o'yinamoq)

To play cards (qarta o'yinamoq)

To play dominoes (domino o'yinamoq)

To play hide-and-seek (berkinmachoq o'yinamoq) va h.k.

Undalma vazifasidagi otlar artiklsiz keladi:

How is my son, **doctor**? (Doktor, o'g'lim qanday?)

Well, **young man**, what can I do for you? (Xo'sh, o'g'lim, xizmat?)

Professor, may I ask you a question? (Domla, sizdan bir savol so'rasam maylimi?)

Tarkibida bir ot ikki marta qaytariladigan **from... to** qolipida yasalgan so'z birikmalarida otlar artiklsiz keladi:

from **tree to tree** (daraxtdan daraxtga)

from **town to town** (shahardan shaharga)
 from **street to street** (ko'chadan ko'chaga)
 from **day to day** (kundan kunga)
 from **roof to roof** (tomdan tomga)

Aniq artikl sanaladigan predmetlarni ifodalovchi turdosh otlar bilan quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1. So'zlovchi shaxsni yoki predmetni boshqa shaxs yoki predmetlardan ajratib, uni individuallashtirsa, o'tning qaysi son formasida kelishidan qat'i nazar, aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The man who is coming here is Nick (Bu yoqqa kelayotgan odam – Nik)
 This is **the book** I mentioned (Men eslatgan kitob – shu)

The author of this book is Mark Twain (Bu kitobning muallifi – Mark Tven)

Where is the **key** to this room? (Bu xonaning kaliti qani?)

I don't like **the summer** (Menga yoz, ya'ni shu yoz yoqmayapti)

The winter here is very cold (Bu yerda qish juda sovuq bo'ladi)

Please, show me **the books** you bought in London (Menga Londonda sotib olgan kitoblaringizni ko'rsating)

Bunday holatlarning ko'pchiligida otlarda aniq artikldan tashqari chegaralovchi aniqlovchi ham bo'ladi.

2. Oldingi gapdagi ot keyingi gapda takrorlansa, u aniq artiklni oladi:

He brought me some **apples and peaches**. **The apples** are on the table, and **the peaches** – in the fridge (U menga olma va shaftolilar olib keldi. Olmalar stol ustida, shaftolilar xolodilnikda)

Bob offered me **some biscuits and sweets**. I took **the biscuits**, but didn't take **the sweets** (Bob menga pechenye va konfetlar taklif qildi. Men pechenyelarni oldim, ammo konfetlarni olmadim)

3. Shaxs yoki predmet so'zlovchi va tinglovchiga keng kontekstdan ma'lum bo'lsa, ot aniq artikl oladi:

Where is **the book**? (Kitob qani?)

The coffee revived me (Kofe meni o'zimga keltirdi)

How do you like **the car**? (Mashina yoqadimi senga?)

She is in **the street** (U ko'chada)

4. Shaxs yoki predmet butun vaziyatdan ma'lum bo'lsa, ot aniq artikl oladi:

Pass **the salt**, please (Tuzni uzatib yuboring)

He is in **the hall** (U zalda)

The station is far from here (Stansiya bu yerdan uzoq)

Shall we open **the window**? (Derazani ochamizmi?)

Close the door, please (Eshikni bekiting.)

They went to **the** theatre / **the** sinema (Ular teatrga / kinoga ketishdi)

Let's go to **the** forest / **the** country (Keling, o'rmonga / qishloqqa boramiz)

The day slipped past (Kun juda tez o'tib ketdi)

I called **the** waiter (Men ofitsiantni chaqirdim)

The floor is brown (Pol jigarrang)

Turn off **the** radio, please (Radioni o'chirib qo'ying)

It is on **the** table (U stol ustida)

She is in **the** kitchen (U oshxonada)

She is in **the** street (U ko'chada)

The cat is on **the** bed (Mushuk karavot ustida)

Please, take up **the** reciever (Go'shakni ko'taring/oling)

Mother went to **the** school (Onam maktabga (biror ish bilan) ketdilar)

She left **the** school in the evening (U maktabdan (maktab binosidan)

kechqurun chiqib ketdi)

He went to **the** prison / jail (U qamoqxonaga (biror ish bilan) ketdi)

She went to **the** hospital (U kasalxonaga (birovni ko'rgani) ketdi)

Father went to **the** college (Dadam kolejga (binosiga) ketdi)

He went to the church (U cherkovga (binosiga) ketdi)

He went to the university (U universitetga (binosiga) ketdi)

Yuqorida keltirilgan **school, prison, jail, hospital, college, church** ot-lari aniq artikl bilan kelganda, o'sha idoralar joylashgan joylarni (binolarni) anglatadi.

5. Orttirma darajadagi sifat bilan kelgan har qanday turdosh ot, odatda, aniq artikl oladi:

He is **the tallest boy** in our group (U – guruhimizdagi eng baland bola)

This is **the most difficult question** (Bu – eng qiyin savol)

The Baical is **the deepest lake** (Baykal – eng chuqur ko'l)

Mary is **the best student** in our faculty (Meri – fakultetimizdagi eng yaxshi talaba)

Istisno:

Juda kam uchraydigan holatlarda aniq artikl o'mida noaniq artikl ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda orttirma daraja formasidagi so'z ravish hisoblanadi va u **haddan tashqari** yoki **o'ta** degan ma'nolarni anglatadi:

She is **a most beautiful girl** (U haddan tashqari / o'ta chiroyli qiz)

Daraja ifodalovchi bunday forma tilshunoslikda **elativ** deb ataladi.

6. Ot umumlashtiruvchi ma'noga ega bo'lsa, ya'ni butun guruhni ifodalasa, aniq artikl olishi mumkin:

The dog is an animal (It hayvondir)

The swallow is a bird (Qaldirg'och qushdir)

The verb may have different functions (Fe'l har xil vazifani bajarishi mumkin)

The evening is a good time to watch TV (Kechki payt televizor ko'rishning ayni vaqti)

Yuqorida aytilganidek, bunday holatlarda noaniq artikl ham ishlatilishi mumkin (**a dog is an animal; a swallow is a bird**). Hatto ko'plik formadagi artiklsiz ot ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Dogs are animals (Itlar hayvonlardir)

Swallows are birds (Qaldirg'ochlar qushlardir)

Verbs may have different functions (Fe'llar har xil vazifani bajarishi mumkin)

7. Oldida tartib soni olgan otlar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

the **first** love (birinchi muhabbat)

the **tenth** lesson (o'ninchi dars)

the **Second World War** (Ikkinchi jahon urushi)

Istisno:

1) raqam bilan atalgan ko'cha nomlari artikl olmaydi:

Fifth Avinue (beshinchi avenyu)

25th street (yigirma beshinchi ko'cha);

2) tartib son bilan kelgan otlarda **yana, yana bir, bir** (qandaydir) ma'nosi ifodalanadigan bo'lsa, noaniq artikl ishlatiladi:

We hired **a second car** (Biz yana ikkinchi bir mashinani ham ijaraga oldik)

A third man entered the room (Xonaga uchinchi bir odam kirdi);

3) mukofot darajalari ko'rsatilganda noaniq artikl ishlatilishi mumkin:

a **first prize** (birinchi darajali mukofot)

a **second prize** (ikkinchi darajali mukofot)

a **third prize** (uchinchi darajali mukofot)

8. Aniq artikl quyidagi so'zlarga qo'shilib keladigan turdosh otlar oldidan ham ishlatiladi:

same (bir xil, o'sha)

He is doing the **same thing** again (U yana o'sha ishni qilyapti)

following (quyidagi)

They came the **following day** (U keyingi kuni keldi)

next (keyingi)

He was preparing for the **next day** (U keyingi kunga tayyorgarlik ko'rayotgan edi)

last (oxirgi, so'nggi)

I found him in the **last carriage** (Men uni oxirgi vagondan topdim)

very (ayni)

You are **the very person** I need (Siz ayni menga kerak odamsiz)

only (yakka-yagona, tanho, yolg'iz)

She is **the only person** who saw Bob (U Bobni ko'rgan yakka-yagona shaxs)

former (oldingi, sobiq)

He is **the former president** (U – sobiq prezident)

latter (keyingi, oxirgi)

In the latter years of his life he lived alone (Umrining oxirgi yillarida u yolg'iz yashadi)

so-called (deb atalmish)

The so-called expert turned out to be a young student (Ekspert deb atalmish shaxs yosh student bo'lib chiqdi)

previous (oldingi, sobiq)

It is on **the previous page** (U oldingi sahifada)

above-mentioned (yuqorida tilga olingan, zikr qilingan, eslatilgan)

You can find **the above-mentioned book** in our library (Yuqorida eslatilgan kitobni kutubxonamizdan topishingiz mumkin)

then (o'sha paytdagi)

The then president was Abraham Lincoln (O'sha paytdagi prezident Avraam Linkoln edi)

right (to'g'ri)

Here is **the right number** (Mana to'g'ri raqam)

wrong (noto'g'ri)

I've got **the wrong number** (Noto'g'ri raqamni teribman / olibman)

right (o'ng tomondagi)

Go to **the right corner** (O'ng burchakka bor)

left (chap tomondagi)

Go to **the left corner** (Chap burchakka bor)

upper (yuqori)

He was from **the upper class** (U yuqori tabaqadan edi)

lower (pastki)

He was from **the lower class** (U pastki tabaqadan edi)

Izoh:

Next so'zi artiklsiz kelgan **time, week, month, year, century** otlari bilan ishlatilganda **kelasi, kelgusi, keyingi, yanagi** ma'nolarini, **last** so'zi esa **o'tgan** ma'nosini anglatadi:

next time (keyingi gal)

next week (kelgusi haftada)

next month (kelasi oyda)
 next year (kelasi yilda)
 next century (keyingi asrda)
 last time (o'tgan gal)
 last week (o'tgan haftada)
 last month (o'tgan oyda)
 last year (o'tgan yili)
 last century (o'tgan asrda)

9. **To play** fe'lidan keyin kelgan cholg'u asboblari nomini bildiruvchi otlar aniq artikl oladi:

I play **the** piano (Men pianino chalaman)

When I came he was playing **the** guitar (Men kelganda u gitara chalayotgan edi)

Can you play **the** rubab? (Rubob chalishni bilasanmi?)

10. O'zbek tilidagi **telefonda/radioda gapirmoq** so'z birikmalarining inglizcha muqobillarida ot aniq artikl oladi:

He spoke on the radio (U radioda gapirdi)

I told him about it on **the** telephone (Men buni unga telefonda aytdim)

11. Dunyodagi tanho predmetlarni ifodalovchi **sun** (quyosh), **moon** (oy), **earth** (yer), **sky** (osmon), **horizon** (ufq), **equator** (ekvator), **present** (hozir), **future** (kelgusi), **singular** (birlik), **plural** (ko'plik), **press** (matbuot) va h.k. otlar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The sun is shining (Quyosh nur sochyapti)

The moon is behind the clouds (Oy bulutlar ortida)

The earth is round (Yer dumaloq)

The sky is clear (Osmon tiniq)

It is in **the singular** (U birlik formada)

This is a good material for **the press** (Bu matbuot uchun yaxshi material)

I'm saving money for **the future** (Kelajak uchun pul yig'yapman)

The nearer you get to **the equator**, the hotter it is (Ekvatorga qanchalik yaqinlashsak, havo shunchalik issiq bo'ladi)

I see a ship **on the horizon** (Ufqda bir kemani ko'ryapman)

Istisno:

Inson yangi chiqqan oyni yoki har xil rangda ko'ringan oyni yangi bir oy sifatida tasavvur qilishi mumkin. Bunday holatlarda **moon** oti tasvirllovchi aniqlovchi bilan kelib, noaniq artikl oladi:

There was a **splendid tropical moon** last night (Kecha kechasi ajoyib tropik oy bor edi)

Bu fikr quyosh to'liq tutilgandan keyingi holatga ham taalluqlidir:

After some time there appeared a **new sun** (Bir oz vaqt o'tgach, yangi quyosh paydo bo'ldi)

12. **Sea** oti aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The sea covers nearly three thirds of the world's surface (Dengiz yer sathining deyarli uchdan birini qoplaydi)

I like swimming in **the sea** (Men dengizda cho'milishni yaxshi ko'raman)

He lives by **the sea** (U dengiz yonida yashaydi)

13. Biror buyuk yoki mashhur shaxsning buyukligini, mashhurligini ifodalovchi izohlovchi bilan kelgan ot aniq artikl oladi:

Shakespeare, **the great English playwright**, lived in XVI century (Shekspir, buyuk ingliz dramaturgi, XVI asrda yashagan)

Turner, **the celebrated English painter**, created a lot of masterpieces of art. (Tyormer, mashhur ingliz rassomi, ko'pgina san'at durdonalarini yaratdi)

Artiklning turdosh otlar bilan ishlatilishi (The use of articles with common nouns)

Artikl sanaladigan predmetlarni ifodalovchi turdosh otlar bilan quyidagi holatlarda ishlatilmaydi:

1) **home** oti at predlogi bilan ishlatilganda:

We are **at home** (Biz uydamiz)

Is he **at home**? (U uydami?);

2) **televizor ko'rmoq** ma'nosini bildiruvchi so'z birkmasida:

Every day I watch **television** (Har kuni televizor ko'raman);

3) aniqlovchiga ega bo'lmagan **breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, tea** otlari **to have** fe'li bilan kelganda yoki ular individuallashmaganda:

I have **breakfast** at 8 o'clock (Men nonushtani soat sakkizda qilaman).

When do you have **lunch**? (Lanch sizda soat nechada bo'ladi?)

We have **dinner** at 1 o'clock (Tushlik bizda soat birda bo'ladi).

We have **supper** at 6 o'clock (Kechki ovqat bizda soat oltida).

I'm having tea (Men choy ichyapman).

Dinner is ready (Tushlik tayyor).

He came after **dinner** (U tushlikdan keyin keldi).

She didn't come to **supper** (U kechki ovqatga kelmadi);

4) **class** oti **dars** ma'nosida kelganda:

We are in **class** now (Hozir darsdamiz).

Are you coming from **class**? (Darsdan kelyapsizmi?);

5) ot olmosh bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchi bilan kelsa:

It is **my book** (U mening kitobim).

This film is interesting (Bu film qiziqarli);

6) izohlovchi vazifasidagi ot yagona unvon yoki mansabni ifodalasa:

This is Abdullayev, **dean** of our faculty (Bu – Abdullayev, fakultetimiz dekani).

Let me introduce Mr. Johnson, **president** of our company (Janob Jonsonni, kompaniyamiz prezidentini, sizlarga tanishtirishga ruxsat bering);

7) birlik formasidagi ot to **elect** (saylamoq), **to appoint** (tayinlamoq), **to make** (qilmoq) fe'llari bilan ifodalangan kesimning to'ldiruvchisi bo'lib, shu vaziyatdagi tanho lavozimni, unvonni bildirsa:

We elected him **captain** of our team (Biz uni guruh kapitani qilib sayladik).

He was elected **captain** of our team (U guruh kapitani qilib saylangan edi).

We made him **captain** of our team (Biz uni guruh kapitani qildik).

We appointed him **secretary** (Biz uni kotib qilib tayinladik).

He is appointed **secretary** (U kotib qilib tayinlandi);

8) ot ketidan son kelsa:

Lesson 5 (beshinchi dars)

Room 10 (o'ninchi xona)

Page 20 (yigirmanchi bet)

World War II (Ikkinchi jahon urushi);

9) **room** oti o'rlin yoki joy ma'nosini bildirganda:

Sorry, there isn't **room** for him here (Kechirasiz, bu yerda unga joy yo'q);

10) **town** (shahar) so'zi qishloq yoki biror chetroq joyga qarama-qarshi qo'yilganda, artikl ishlatilmaydi:

I'm going to **town** (Shaharga ketyapman).

Ann lives in **town** (Anna shaharda yashaydi);

11) quyidagi predlogli birkmalarda ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

by taxi (taksida), by car (mashinada), by bus (avtobusda)

by tram (tramvayda), by air (samolyotda), by train (poyezdda)

by sea (dengiz orqali), by post (pochtadan), by plane (samolyotda)

by phone (telefonda), by radio (radioda), by mistake (adashib)

by hand (qo'lda), by accident (tasodifan), by chance (tasodifan)

by land (quruqlik orqali), by sight (ko'rinishidan), at hand (yonginasida)

in detail (batafsil), on deck (palubada), on foot (piyoda)

on business (ish bilan), on holiday (ta'tilda), on tiptoe (oyoq uchida) va h.k.

I came **by taxi** (Men taksida keldim)

I'll send the letter **by post** (Xatni pochtdan yuboraman)

He entered the room **on tiptoe** (U xonaga oyoq uchida kirdi)

I met him by accident (Men uni tasodifan uchratib qoldim)

We are **on holiday** (Bizlar ta'tildamiz);

12. **For fear that, on condition (that), in case** murakkab bog'lovchilarida ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

I am here **in case** you need me (Kerak bo'lib qolsam, shu yerdaman).

He stayed **in for fear that** he might catch cold (U shamollab qolishidan qo'rqib, tashqariga chiqmadi)

I'll come **on condition (that)** John is invited too (Jon ham taklif qilinsa, kelaman).

Artikning sanalmaydigan predmetlarni ifodalovchi turdosh otlar bilan ishlatilishi

Bu turdagi otlarga umumlashgan kasallik nomlari, mavhum ma'noni ifodalovchi otlarning bir qismi kiradi. Bu otlar, odatda, artiklsiz ishlatiladi.

Mavhum ma'no ifodalovchi turdosh otlarning bir qismi sanaladigan narsalarni ifodalaydi va ular son kategoriyasiga ega. Shuning uchun ular noaniq va aniq artikl olishi mumkin:

a idea – ideas (fikir – fikrlar)

a doubt – doubts (shubha – shubhalar)

an answer – answers (javob – javoblar)

a fact – facts (fakt – faktlar)

a job – jobs (ish – ishlar)

a belief – believes (ishonch – ishonchlar)

a lie – lies (yolg'on – yolg'onlar)

an opinion – opinions (fikir – fikrlar)

a promise – promises (va'da – va'dalar)

a reply – replies (javob – javoblar)

an effort – efforts (sa'y-harakat – sa'y-harakatlar) va h.k.lar.

Mavhum otlarning bu turida artiklning ishlatilishi umumiy qoidalarga, ya'ni sanaladigan predmetlarni ifodalovchi otlarda artiklning ishlatilishi qoidaloriga amal qiladi:

I have **a question** (Menda savol bor)

It's **a lie** (Yolg'on)

The question asked by Mary was left unanswered (Meri so'ragan savol javobsiz qoldi)

The job they offered me was difficult (Ular menga taklif qilgan ish og'ir edi)

There are (some) **questions** to you (Sizga savollar bor)

Mavhum ma'no ifodalovchi turdosh otlarning ikkinchi turi sanalmaydigan

narsalami aks ettiradi, shu sababli ular son kategoriyasiga ega emas va biror aniqlovchi bilan kelmasa, odatda, noaniq artikl olmaydi:

curiosity (qiziquvchanlik)

respect (hurmat)

modesty (kamtarlik)

anger (alam)

love (sevgi)

simplicity (soddalik)

childhood (bolalik)

friendship (do'stlik)

enmity (dushmanlik)

impatience (sabrsizlik)

excitement (hayajon)

indifference (e'tiborsizlik)

silence (jimjitlik) va hokazolar

I like **simplicity** (Men soddalikni yaxshi ko'raman)

There was **indifference** in her eyes (Uning ko'zlarida e'tiborsizlik bor edi)

They walked in **silence** along the pass (Ular so'qmoq bo'ylab jim yurishdi)

Ayrim ko'p ma'noli turdosh otlarning birinchi ma'nosi sanalmaydigan narsani, ikkinchi ma'nosi esa sanaladigan narsani aks ettirishi mumkin:

sanalmaydigan narsa: sanaladigan narsa:

kindness – yaxshilik a kindness – yaxshilik yo'lida qilingan biror ish

society – jamiyat a society – to'garak

nature – tabiat a nature – xarakter

experience – tajriba an experience – hayotda uchragan bir hodisa va h.k.lar.

Bu yerda ham (ko'p ma'noli otlar ikkinchi ma'noni bildirganda) yuqorida aytilgan umumiy qoida saqlanib qoladi.

Quyida ayrim kasallik nomlarini keltiramiz:

cancer (saraton)

tuberculosis (TB) (sil kasalligi)

diarrhoea (ichketar)

pneumonia (pnevmoniya)

cholera (vabo)

diabets (qand kasalligi)

influenza (flu) (gripp)

diphtheria (difteriya)

measles (qizamiq)

mumps (tepki)

typhus (tif)

astma (astma)

va h.k.lar.

I have **astma** (Menda astma bor)

He died of **cancer** (U saraton kasalidan o'ldi)

She is suffering from **diabets** (U qand kasalligi bilan og'riyapti)

Bob fell ill with **mumps** (Bob tepki kasalligi bilan og'rib qoldi)

Influenza is an infectious disease (Gripp – yuqumli kasallik)

What are the symptoms of **typhus**? (Tif kasalligining belgilari qanaqa?)

Agar ot ifodalagan kasallik individual, konkret bo'lsa, aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

After **the mumps** I did not go to school for a **week** (Tepkidan keyin bir hafta maktabga bormadim)

How are you feeling after **the flu**? (Grippdan keyin o'zingni qanday sezyapsan?)

Shamollamoq ma'nosini ifodalovchi quyidagi so'z birkmalari tarkibida noaniq artikl ishlatilishi ham, ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin:

to catch **(a) cold** (shamollamoq)

to catch **(a) chill** (shamollamoq)

to take **(a) cold** (shamollamoq)

Bosh, tish, tomoq, qorin og'rig'ini, yo'talishni, tana haroratining ko'tarilishini, yara, chipqon chiqishini ifodalovchi otlil so'z birkmalari tarkibida, odatda, noaniq artikl keladi:

I have **a headache** (Mening boshim og'riyapti)

He has **a sore throat** (Uning tomog'i og'riyapti)

I have **a toothache** (Tishim og'riyapti)

She has **a cough** (U yo'talyapti)

Bill has **a stomachache** (Bilning qorni og'riyapti)

I have **a temperature** (Issig'im chiqyapti)

He has **a sore** on his face (Uning yuziga yara chiqqan)

She has **a boll** on her leg (Uning oyog'iga chipqon chiqdi)

I have **an ulcer** in my stomach (Oshqozonimda yara bor)

Mavhum ma'nolarni ifodalovchi otlarning ko'pchiligi va modda ifodalovchi otlar, odatda, noaniq artikl olmaydi, ammo ular individuallashtirganda aniq artikl oladi.

Qiyoslang:

Umum. **Love** exists (Sevgi bor narsa)

Ind. **The love** between them was strong (Ular o'rtasidagi sevgi kuchli edi)

Umum. Long live **friendship**! (Yashasin do'stlik!)

Ind. Long live the **friendship** between nations! (Yashasin xalqlar o'rtasidagi do'stlik!)

Umum. I like **coffee** (Men kofeni yaxshi ko'raman)

Ind. Where is the **coffee** which was on the table? (Stoldagi kofe qani?)

Umum. **Water** is necessary for life (Suv hayot uchun zarur)

Ind. The **water** in this lake is salty (Bu ko'lining suvi sho'r)

Ind. I don't like the **idea** of staying here (Bu yerda qolish haqidagi fikr menga yoqmayapti)

Ind. The **Hitler regime** brought misery to people (Gitler tuzumi odamlarga azob-uqubat olib keldi)

Predmetning individuallashuvida chegaralovchi aniqlovchilarning roli katta bo'ladi. Masalan, oxirgi uchta gapda chegaralovchi aniqlovchilar – **in this lake, of staying here, Hitler**.

Agar ot tasvirovchi aniqlovchiga ega bo'lsa, noaniq artikl oladi:

It was a **very good wine** (U juda yaxshi vino edi)

This is a real love (Bu – haqiqiy sevgi)

Yuqorida aytilganidek, ortirma daraja formasidagi sifat, **same, last, previous** va h.k. so'zlar hamda tartib son bilan kelgan har qanday turdosh ot, shu jumladan, modda va mavhum narsalami bildiruvchi otlar ham aniq artikl oladi:

This is the **strongest tea** (Bu – eng achchiq choy)

This is the **most reliable medicine** (Bu – eng ishonarli dori)

I didn't like the **second coffee** (Menga ikkinchi kofe yoqmadi)

The **previous tea** was better (Oldingi choy yaxshiroq edi)

Psixologik holatni ifodalovchi turdosh otlar, agar o'sha holatning qandaydir turini, ko'rinishini anglatsa, noaniq artikl bilan kelishi mumkin.

Qiyoslang:

He lacks **patience** (Unda chidamlilik yo'q)

He showed a **patience** that I had never expected of him (U shunday bir chidamlilik ko'rsatdiki, men buni undan kutmagan edim)

He has **enthusiasm** (Unda ko'tarinkilik bor)

He spoke with an **enthusiasm** which inspired us all (U shunday bir ko'tarinkilik bilan gapirdiki, hammamizni ruhlantirib yubordi)

Ot oldidan **most of, one of, each of, each one of, every one of** birikmalari kelganda aniq artikl oladi:

Most of the **students** are here (Talabalarning ko'pchiligi shu yerda)

One of the **boys** was from London (Bolalarning bittasi Londondan edi)

Each of the **boys** has a car (Bolalarning har birida mashina bor)

Each one of the **boys** has a car (Bolalarning har birida mashina bor)

Every one of the **boys** has a car (Bolalarning har birida mashina bor)

Til birliklari (fonetik, grammatik, leksik birliklar) nomlari aniqlovchi bilan kelganda aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

the phoneme /U/ (/U/ fonemasi)

the morpheme «-er» («-er» morfemasi)

the word «man» («man» so'zi)

the verb «to go» («to go» fe'lli)

the preposition «in» («in» predlogi)

the simple past (oddiy o'tgan zamon)

the passive voice (majhul nisbat)

the modal verb «can» («can» modal fe'lli)

the sentence «I am a teacher» («I am a teacher» gapi)

the complex sentence «When I came he was sleeping» («When I came he was sleeping» ergashgan qo'shma gapi)

the compound sentence «I phoned him, but he didn't answer my call» («I phoned him, but he didn't answer my call» bog'langan qo'shma gapi)

the aposition «our manager» in the sentence «This is Mr. Brown, our manager» («This is Mr. Brown, our manager» gapidagi «our manager» izohlovchisi).

Sifat va sifatdosh aniq artikl olishi natijasida jamlovchi otga aylanadi:

the rich (boylar)

the poor (kambag'allar)

the old (qarilar)

the young (yoshlar)

the wounded (yaradorlar)

the blind (ko'rlar)

Pity (afsus, attang) va pleasure (yoqimli, rohat) so'zlari egasi It oimoshi bilan ifodalangan gaplarda qo'shma kesimning qismi bo'lib kelganda ular noaniq artikl oladi:

It is a pity you can't come to the party (Attang, o'tirishga kelolmas ekansiz).

It is a pleasure to talk to you (Siz bilan gaplashish rohat)

Yuqorida ko'rsatilganidek, sanab bo'lmaydigan narsalami o'ichash uchun tilda numerativ so'zlar ishlatiladi. Numerativ so'zlardan keyin keluvchi otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

ten litres of petrol (o'n litr benzin)

two kilos of sugar (ikki kilo shakar)

three tons of coal (uch tonna ko'mir)

twenty barrels of oil (yigirma barrel neft)

thirty miles of distance (o'ttiz miya masofa)

a (one) litre of **milk** (bir litr sut)
 five grams of **gold** (besh gramm oltin)
 a (one) cubic metre of **gas** (bir kub metr gaz)
 two ounces of **gold** (ikki unsiya oltin)
 a (one) can of **beer** (bir banka pivo)
 thirty gallons of **oil** (o'ttiz gallon neft)

Artiklning atoqli otlar bilan ishlatilishi (The use of the article with proper nouns)

Artiklning kishi va hayvon ismlari bilan ishlatilishi

1. Kishi ism-sharifi, laqablari va hayvonlarga qo'yilgan ismlar, odatda, artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

I received a letter from **Susan** (Men Syuzandan xat oldim)

Usmanov is our dean (Usmonov – bizning dekanimiz)

Samanther is a good cat (Samanta – yaxshi mushuk)

Kishi nomlari oldida shaxsning ilmiy, harbiy unvoni, ilmiy darajasi, tituli yoki **old** (keksa), **young** (yosh), **little** (kichkina), **poor** (bechora), **dear** (hurmatli, qadrdon), **honest** (halol) kabi tasvirllovchi aniqlovchilar ishlatilganda ham artikl qo'llanmaydi:

Professor Jalalov is delivering a lecture in room 215 (Professor Jalolov 215-xonada ma'ruza qilyapti)

Captain Jackson is 30 years old (Kapitan Jekson o'ttiz yoshda)

Senator Tomson is in Washington now (Senator Tomson hozir Vashingtonda)

Sir Robinson lives in London (Ser Robinson Londonda yashaydi)

Young Jolyon was pleased with the answer (Kichik Jolyon javobdan qoniqdi)

Dear Tom, thank you for your letter (Qadrdon Tom, xating uchun rahmat)

2. Ingliz tilida **father** (dada), **mother** (ona, oyi, aya) **aunt** (xola, amma), **uncle** (amaki, tog'a), **grandfather** (bobo, doda), **grandmother** (buvi), **cook** (oshpaz), **nurse** (hamshira, enaga), **baby** (chaqaloq, bolakay), **child** (bola, bolakay) so'zlari nutqda atoqli otga aylanishi mumkin. Bunday holatda ular artiklsiz ishlatiladi va yozma nutqda bosh harf bilan yoziladi:

Is **Mother** in? (Ayam uydamlar?)

Is **Father** back? (Dadam qaytdilarmi?)

Are you OK, **Aunt**? (Xola/amma, yaxshimisiz?)

3. Agar oilada bir nechta bir xil familiyali kishilar bo'lsa yoki familiyalar orqali aniq bir oilani ifodalamoqchi bo'lsak, familiyani ko'plik formaga solib, oldiga aniq artikl qo'yamiz:

The Browns have come (Braunlar kelishdi / Braunlar oilasi keldi)

Where are **the Umarovs**? (Umarovlar qani? / Umarovlar oilasi qani?)

4. Ayrim hollarda so'zlovchiga kishining familiyasi ma'lum-u, kimligi noma'lum bo'lishi yoki kimligini unutib qo'ygan bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday vaziyatda so'zlovchi atoqli ot bilan aniq artikl va chegaralovchi aniqlovchi ishlatadi:

Is he **the Salimov** who is an actor? (U aktyor Salimovmi?)

Yoki o'sha familiyadagi, ammo mutlaqo o'zgarib ketgan shaxsni ifodalash uchun ham aniq artikl ishlatadi:

Now he was not **the Tom** who used to be shy of women (U endi ayollardan uyaladigan Tom emas edi)

You must be **the Mr. Blake** about whom people talk a lot (Siz odamlar ko'p gapirayotgan Janob Bleyk bo'lsangiz kerak).

5. Kishi nomlari o'sha ifodalangan shaxsning kayfiyatini, holatini yoki doimiy xislatini ifodalovchi aniqlovchi bilan kelganda aniq artikl oladi:

The timid **Martha** (qo'rqoq Marta)

The curious **Robert** (qiziquvchan Robert)

The frightened **Mary** (qo'rqib ketgan Meri)

The Great English Playwright **Shakespeare** (buyuk ingliz dramaturgi Shekspir)

The Great Uzbek Poet, Statesman **Navoi** (buyuk o'zbek shoiri, davlat arbobi Navoiy)

6. Noaniq artikl quyidagi holatlarda kishi nomlari bilan ishlatiladi:

a) oiladagi konkret shaxs emas, uning a'zolaridan biri nazarda tutilganda:

When **a Forsyte** is engaged, married or born, all Forsytes were present (Forsaytlardan birontasi unashirilganida, uylanganida, turmushga chiqqanida yoki tug'ilganida hamma Forsaytlar hozir bo'lishar edi).

One is **a Forsyte** (Bittasi Forsayt).

b) «qandaydir bir» yoki «bir» ma'nosi ifodalanganda:

A Mr. Tomson is calling you (Sizni qandaydir mister Tomson chaqiryapti).

v) adabiy asarlardan yoki xalq og'zaki ijodidan hammaga ma'lum bo'lgan biror ijobiy yoki salbiy qahramonning belgisi boshqa bir shaxsga ko'chirilganda:

He is **an Othello** (U – Otello).

You are quite **a Monte Cristo** (Siz – Monte Kristoning o'zisiz).

He is quite **an Alpomish** (U – Alpomishning o'zi).

Tilshunoslikda bunday til hodisasi **metaforizatsiya** deb ataladi.

Artikning geografik nomlar bilan ishlatilishi

1. Mamlakatlar, shaharlar, yakka orollar, tog' cho'qqilari, aniqlovchi olmagan yarimorollar va qit'alar nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

England (Angliya)	London (London)
Italy (Italiya)	Rome (Rim)
Russia (Rossiya)	Moscow (Moskva)
Uzbekistan (O'zbekiston)	Tashkent (Toshkent)
France (Fransiya)	Paris (Parij)
China (Xitoy)	Beijing (Pekin)
Gorgia (Gruziya)	Tbilisi (Tbilisi)
Turkey (Turkiya)	Ankara (Anqara)
Europe (Yevropa)	Everest (Everest)
Asia (Osiyo)	Elbrus (Elbrus)
Africa (Afrika)	Mont Blanc (Monblan)
America (Amerika)	Labrador (Labrador)
Australia (Avstraliya)	Hindustan (Hindiston yarim oroli)
South America (Janubiy Amerika)	Scandinavia (Skandinaviya)
North America (Shimoliy Amerika)	Indo-China (Hindi-xitoy)
Central Asia (Markaziy Osiyo)	Kamchatka (Kamchatka)
Latin America (Lotin Amerikasi)	Taimir (Taymir yarimoroli)
Sicily (Sitsiliya)	Cuba (Kuba)
Modagasgar (Madagaskar)	

Istisno:

Quyidagi mamlakatlar, shaharlar va hudud nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The Ukraine (Ukraina)	The Caucasus (Kavkaz)
The Lebanon (Livan)	The Crimea (Qrim)
The Congo (Kongo)	The Ruhr (Rur)
The Argintine (Argentina)	The Hague (Gaaga)
The Netherlands (Niderlandiya)	The Riviera (Rivera)
The Antarctic (Antarktida)	The Sudan (Sudan)
The Transvaal (Transval)	The Kameroun (Kamerun)
The United States of America (Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari)	The Senigal (Senegal)
The United Kingdom (Qo'shma qirollik)	

2. Mamlakatlar, shaharlar, yakka orollar, tog' cho'qqilari va qit'alar yangi kiyofada tasvirlansa, noaniq artikl olishi mumkin:

It was a new Russia that he found on his return (U qaytganida yangi bir Rossiyani topdi).

In twenty years you will see a new **Samarqand** (Yigirma yildan keyin yangi bir Samarqandni ko'rasiz).

3. Mamlakatlar, shaharlar va qit'alar nomlari chegaralovchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa, aniq artikl oladi:

In his book he describes **the England** of the Middle Ages (U o'z kitobida o'rta asrlardagi Angliyani tasvirlaydi).

4. Gidronimlar, ya'ni okean, dengiz, ko'l, daryo, kanal, bo'g'oz, ko'rfaz va sharsharalar nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The Pacific (Ocean) (Tinch okeani)

The Atlantic (Ocean) (Atlantika okeani)

The Indian (Ocean) (Hind okeani)

The Arctic Ocean (Shimoliy muz okeani)

The Baltic Sea (Boltiq dengizi)

The Mediterranean (Sea) (O'rta yer dengizi)

The Caspian Sea (Kaspiy dengizi)

The Black Sea (Qora dengiz)

The Aral Sea (Orol dengizi)

The Thames (Temza)

The Volga (Volga)

The Syr Darya (Sirdaryo)

The Amu Darya (Amudaryo)

The Baikal (Baykal)

The Suez Canal (Suvaysh kanali)

The British Channel (Ingliz kanali)

The Persian Gulf (Fors ko'rfazi)

The Magellan Strait (Magellan bo'g'ozi)

The Niagara Falls (Niagara sharsharasi)

Istisno:

a) ko'l nomlari oldidan **lake** (ko'l) so'zi kelsa, artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Lake Baikal (Baykal ko'li)

Lake Ontario (Ontario ko'li)

Lake Balaton (Balaton ko'li)

Lake Ohio (Ogayo ko'li)

b) qo'ltiq nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Hudson Bay (Gudzon qo'ltig'i)

Buffin Bay (Baffin qo'ltig'i)

5. Orollar va yulduzlar guruhi, tog' tizmalari, sahrolar nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The Philippines (Filippin orollari)

The West Indies (Vest Indiya orollari)
The British Isles (Britaniya orollari)
The Canarias (Kanar orollari)
The Big Bear (Katta Ayiq yulduzlar turkumi)
The Little Bear (Kichik Ayiq yulduzlar turkumi)
The Urals (Ural tog'lari)
The Alps (Alp tog'lari)
The Pamirs (Pomir tog'lari)
The Sahara (Sahroyi kabir)
The Gobi (Gobi sahrosi)
The Kara-Kum (Qoraqum sahrosi)

6. Dunyoning to'rt tomoni nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The North (shimol)
The South (janub)
The East (sharq)
The West (g'arb)

Istisno:

from North to South (shimoldan janubga)
from East to West (g'arbdan sharqqa)

7. Ko'cha, park, maydon va xiyobonlar nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Wall Street (Uol strit)
Oxford Street (Oksford ko'chasi)
Navoi Street (Navoiy ko'chasi)
Hyde Park (Gayd park)
Central Park (Markaziy park)
Trafalgar Square (Trafalgar maydoni)
Mustakillik Square (Mustaqillik maydoni)

Istisno:

The Strand (Strend)
The High Street (Xay strit)
The Red Square (Qizil maydon)
The Gorki Park (Gorkiy parki)

8. Universitetlar, kollejlar nomlari oldida shahar yoki hudud nomi bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchi kelganda, artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Cambridge University, Oxford University
London University, National University
Upsala College

Agar aniqlovchi orqada kelsa, aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The University of London

The University of Moscow

9. Aeroport va vokzal nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

London Airport, Andrew Airport

Moscow Airport, Victoria Station

Heathrow Airport, Kiev Station

Cogan Station, Salar Station

10. Quyidagi nomlar, odatda, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

a) teatr nomlari:

the Bolshoi Theatre, the Coliseum Theatre, the Hamza Theatre;

b) kinoteatr nomlari:

the Odeon, the Empire, the Dominion

v) muzey nomlari:

the British Museum, the Geological Museum

g) rasm galereyalari nomlari:

the National Gallery, the Hermitage

d) konsert zallari nomlari:

the Albert Hall, the Chaikovsky Hall

e) klublar nomlari:

the Dutch Club, the Rotary Club

f) mehmonxonalar nomlari:

the Continental Hotel, the Chorsu Hotel.

11. Kemalar, gazeta va jurnal nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

the Titanic, the Victoria, the Kursk

the Times, the Guardian, the Halk Sozi

the Word the Meridian, the Ogonyok

12. Mashhur binolar, saroylar, qurilmalar nomlari, odatda, artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Buckingham Palace (Bukingem saroyi),

Westminster Abbey (Westminster monastiri),

Scotland Yard (Skotland Yard)

Istisno:

the Tower

the Royal Exchange

the Old Bailey

13. Davlat idoralari, mahkamalari, siyosiy partiyalar nomlari aniq artikl oladi:

The Senate

The Oliy Majlis

The Supreme Court

Istisno: Congress

The City Council

The Socialist Party

The Liberal Party

14. **Art, poetry, philosophy, literature, science, technology** kabi so'zlar va boshqa fan yoki madaniyat bo'limlarini ifodalovchi so'zlar oldida millat nomi yoki zamonaviylikni ifodalovchi tasvirovchi aniqlovchi bo'lsa, artikl ishlatilmaydi:

English poetry (ingliz poeziyasi)

American art (Amerika san'ati)

Uzbek literature (o'zbek adabiyoti)

Modern music (zamonaviy musiqa)

German philosophy (nemis falsafasi)

Modern science (zamonaviy fan)

Japanese technology (yapon texnologiyasi)

Agar bu nomlar chegaralovchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa, aniq artikl oladi:

The English literature of the XIX th century (XIX asr ingliz adabiyoti)

The Uzbek Literature of the XV th century (XV asr o'zbek adabiyoti)

15. Til nomi bir so'z bilan, ya'ni millatning nomi bilan atalganda, artikl ishlatilmaydi:

I speak English and Russian (Men inglizcha va ruscha gapiraman; Men ingliz va rus tillarida gapiraman).

Can you speak Uzbek? (O'zbekcha gapira olasizmi? O'zbek tilida gapira olasizmi?)

We are learning French (Biz fransuz tilini o'rganyapmiz; Biz fransuzcha o'rganyapmiz).

Chegaralovchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan bir so'zdan iborat til nomi aniq artikl oladi:

the English of America (Amerika ingliz tilisi, Amerikadagi ingliz tili)

the English of Australia (Avstraliya ingliz tilisi, Avstraliyadagi ingliz tili)

Quyida keltirilgan ikki turdagi gapda bir so'zli til nomi aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

a) **What's the English for «mushuk»?** (Inglizchasiga «mushuk» nima deyiladi?)

What's the French for «qiz»? (Fransuzchasiga «qiz» nima deyiladi?)

b) **This book is translated from the English** (Bu kitob ingliz tilidan tarjima qilingan).

This book is translated from the French (Bu kitob fransuz tilidan tarjima qilingan).

Agar til nomi **language** so'ziga millat nomini qo'shish orqali ifodalansa, aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

the English language

the German language

the Uzbek language

the Russian language

This is a grammar of **the English language** (Bu ingliz tili grammatikasi).

16. Oy va hafta nomlari, odatda, artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

I came in **September** (Men sentabrda keldim).

He'll come on **Monday** (U yakshanbada keladi).

Agar oy yoki hafta aniq bo'lmasa, noaniq artikl ishlatiladi:

We met in a **September** (Biz sentabr oylarining birida uchrashdik).

We met on a **Sunday** (Biz yakshanba kunlarining birida uchrashdik).

Oy va hafta nomlari chegaralovchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa, ular aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

the October of 2008 (2008-yilning oktabr oyi)

the Monday when you came (siz kelgan dushanba kuni)

The more you read, the more you know kabi proporsional ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda bosh va ergash gapda ishlatiladigan aniq artikl (**the...the**) ravishning takrorlanuvchi qiyosiy daraja formalari (**more...more**) bilan birga bog'lovchi vazifasini o'taydi. Bu turdagi qo'shma gapning an'anaviy nomi **miqdor-daraja ergash gapli qo'shma gapdir**.

Biz yuqorida artiklning qoidaga ko'ra ishlatilishini ko'rdik. Ammo shunday holatlar ham borki, bunda artiklning ishlatilishini hech qanday qoidaga tushirib bo'lmaydi. Tilshunolar bunday holatni «artiklning an'anaviy ishlatilishi» deb ataydilar. Bu holat bir qancha turg'un so'z birikmalarida va predlogli iboralarda ko'rinadi. Quyida ularning ayrimlari o'zbek tilidagi tarjimalari bilan birga berilgan. Biz ularni yodlashni maslahat beramiz.

Noaniq artikl ishlatiladigan predlogli iboralar va turg'un so'z birikmalariga misollar

It is a pity (afsus, attang)

It is a shame (uyat)

It is a pleasure (yaxshi, rohat)

in a hurry (shoshilinchda, shoshilib)

in a loud (low) voice (baland ovozda / past ovozda)

as a result of (oqibatda)

at a glance (bir qarashda)

all of a sudden (birdaniga)

to have a good (bad) time (vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq / yomon o'tkazmoq)

to be at a loss (o'zini yo'qotib qo'yimoq)

at a time (bir vaqtda)

as a matter of fact (haqiqatda)

to have a mind (biror narsani mo'ljallamoq)
to have a look (qaramoq)
to take a seat (o'tirmoq)
at a speed of (...tezlikda)
to go for a walk (aylanmoq, aylanishga chiqmoq, sayr qilmoq)
on a large scale (katta hajmda)
to be in a position (...holatda bo'lmoq)
for a short time (qisqa vaqtga)
to fly into a passion (jazavaga tushmoq)
to get in a fury (rage) (juda ham jahli chiqib ketmoq)
to take a fancy to (qiziqib qolmoq)
a little (ozgina, kam)
a few (bir nechta)
a lot of (ko'p)
a great deal of (juda ko'p)
a good deal of (ancha)
a great many (juda ko'p)
a good many (ancha ko'p)
a great number of (juda ko'p)
after a time (bir oz vaqtdan keyin)
from a distance (uzoqdan)
at a sitting (bir o'tirishda)
for a change (boshqacha bo'lsin deb, o'zgartirish maqsadida)
for a while (bir oz vaqt, qisqa vaqtga)
as a rule (odatda)
to come to an end (tugamoq)

**Aniq artikl ishlatiladigan predlogli iboralar va turg'un so'z
birikmalariga misollar**

to tell (speak) the truth (to'g'risini aytmq)
to keep the house (tashqariga chiqmay uyda o'tirmoq)
to keep the bed (o'midan turmay yotmoq)
to take the trouble to do something (ovora bo'lib, biror narsani qilmoq)
to be on the safe side (har ehtimolga qarshi)
to run the risk (tavakkal qilmoq)
to pass the time (vaqtni o'tkazmoq)
It is out of the question (savol bo'lishi mumkin emas)
in the morning (ertalab)
in the day time (kunduzi)

in the afternoon (tushdan keyin)
 in the evening (kechqurun)
 in the night (tunda, kechasi)
 in the end (oxirida)
 in the rear (orqada)
 in the long run (eng oxirida, bora-bora)
 in the same way (shunday yo'l bilan)
 the day before yesterday (o'tgan kun)
 the day after tomorrow (ertadan keyin)
 on the one hand...on the other (hand) (bir tomondan..., bir tomondan...)
 on the whole (umuman, hammasi bo'lib)
 on the average (o'rtacha)
 on the contrary (aksincha)
 on the eve of (...arafasida)
 on the map (xaritada)
 at the bottom (tagida)
 at the same time (bir vaqtning o'zida)
 at the moment (hozir)
 in the country (qishloqda)
 in the world (dunyoda)
 the other day (yaqinda, shu kunlarda)
 with the lapse of time (vaqt o'tishi bilan)
 What is the matter with...? (...ga nima qildi / bo'ldi?)
 What is the time? (Soat necha?)

Artikl ishlatilmaydigan predlogli iboralar va turg'un so'z birlikmalariga misollar

hand in hand (qo'lni qo'lga berib)
 arm in arm (qo'ltiqdashib)
 shoulder to shoulder (yelkama-yelka)
 face to face (yuzma-yuz)
 day by day (kundan kunga)
 day after day (kundan kunga)
 from head to foot (boshdan oyoq)
 from top to bottom (tepadan pastga)
 from beginning to end (boshidan oxirigacha)
 from morning to (till) night (ertalabdan kechgacha)
 out of doors (tashqarida)
 to lose heart (yuragini oldirib qo'ymoq)

to give (get, ask for) permission (ruxsat bermoq / olmoq / so'ramoq)
to take offence (xafa bo'lmoq)
to go to sea (dengizchi bo'lmoq)
to keep house (uy xo'jaligini yurgizmoq)
to go to bed (yotmoq)
to go to school (maktabda o'qimoq)
at night (tunda, kechasi)
at work (ishda)
at home (uyda)
at down (tongda)
at sunrise (kun chiqarda)
at sunset (kun botarda)
at table (ovqat paytida, stolda)
at first sight (bir ko'rishdayoq)
at dinner/breakfast /supper / / (tushlikda / nonushtada, kechki ovqatda)
at war (urush holatida)
at peace (tinchlikda)
at school (o'qishda)
in time (o'z vaqtida)
in conclusion (xulosada)
in fact (haqiqatda)
in debt (qarzga)
in sight (ko'rinishda)
in vain (bekorga, behudaga)
in fashion (modada)
in favour of (...ning foydasiga)
in front of (...ning oldida)
in jest (hazillashib)
in honour of (...ning sharafiga)
in haste (shoshilinchda)
in memory of (...ning xotirasiga)
in good shape (yaxshi formada)
in hand (qo'lda)
in turn (navbatda)
in demand (...ga talab bor bo'lmoq)
on sale (sotiqda)
on deck (palubada)
day and night (kecha-kunduz)

Artiklning gapdagi o'rni
(The place of the article in the sentence)

1. Ot oldida hech qanday aniqlovchi bo'lmasa, artikl o'sha ot oldiga qo'yiladi:

I have **a car** (Mening mashinam bor).

Open **the door**, please (Eshikni och).

Who is **the man** sitting on **the bench**? (Skameykada o'tirgan kishi kim?)

2. Agar ot oldida aniqlovchi bo'lsa, artikl ularning oldiga qo'yiladi:

He is **an excellent student** (U – a'lochi talaba).

This is **the celebrated conductor Spivakov** (Bu – mashhur dirijor Spivakov).

3. Agar ot oldidagi aniqlovchi oldidan **so, too** so'zlari kelsa, noaniq artikl o'sha aniqlovchidan keyin qo'yiladi:

He delivered **so interesting a lecture** (U shunaqangi qiziqarli ma'ruza qildiki).

It was **too good a chance** to be missed (U shunaqangi yaxshi imkoniyat ediki, boy berish mumkin emas edi).

4. Noaniq artikl **many** so'zidan keyin ishlatilishi mumkin va bunday holatda ot birlik formada bo'ladi:

I told you this **many a time** (Men buni sizga ko'p marta / bir necha marta aytdim).

There are **many a young girl** here (Bu yerda ko'p yosh qizlar bor).

5. Agar ot oldidagi aniqlovchi **quite** yoki **rather** so'zi bilan kelsa, noaniq artikl o'sha so'zlardan oldin ham, keyin ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

It's **quite an easy question** / It's **a quite easy question** (Bu mutlaqo oson savol).

It's **rather an easy question** / It's **a rather easy question** (Bu ancha oson savol).

6. Ot **what** yoki **such** so'zi bilan kelganda, noaniq artikl o'sha so'zlardan keyin ishlatiladi:

What **a clever boy** he is! (U qanday yaxshi bola-ya!)

I've never heard of **such a thing** (Bunday narsa haqida sira eshitmaganman).

7. Ot **half** yoki **twice** so'zi bilan kelganda, aniq artikl ishlatiladi va u o'sha so'zlardan keyin qo'llanadi:

Half the people were from London (Odamlarning yarmi Londondan edi).

I payed **twice the price** (Men ikki barobar haq to'ladim).

Izoh:

a) aniqlovchi vazifasidagi **half** so'zini murakkab ot tarkibidagi **half** so'zidan farqlash kerak: This is a **half-truth** (Bu – yarim haqiqat). Ikkinchi holatda noaniq artiklning o'mi **half** so'ziga bog'liq emas. U umumiy qoidaga asosan ishlatilyapti.

b) **twice** so'zi hol vazifasida kelganda artiklning o'rnini aniqlashda hech qanday ahamiyatga ega bo'lmaydi:

Take the medicine **twice** a day (Dorini kuniga ikki marta iching).

8. Agar so'zlovchi otni **all** yoki **both** olmoshi orqali ifodalangan aniqlovchi bilan ishlatmoqchi bo'lsa, aniq artiklni o'sha olmoshlardan keyin qo'yishi kerak:

All the students are present (Hamma talabalar bor).

Both the boys were late for dinner (Ikkala bola tushlikka kechikdi).

Izoh:

a) **Both** olmoshi aniqlovchidan boshqa vazifada kelganda, artiklning ishlatilishi va uning o'mi umumiy qoidaga asosan belgilanadi:

He was both a **good father** and a **good worker** (U yaxshi ota va yaxshi ishchi edi).

Bu gapda **both** olmoshi qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi vazifasida kelgan. Shu sababdan u artiklning ishlatilishi va o'miga ta'sir o'tkaza olmaydi;

b) **all** va **both** olmoshlari bilan ifodalangan aniqlovchidan keyin aniq artiklni ishlatmasa ham bo'ladi:

All the students are present = **All students** are present.

Both the boys were late for dinner = **Both boys** were late for dinner.

SIFAT (THE ADJECTIVE) ·

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

Yuqorida aytilganidek, otlar asosan dunyodagi narsalarni tilda aks ettirishga xizmat qiladi. Sifatlar esa shu narsalarning belgisini aks ettirish uchun xizmat qiluvchi mustaqil so'z turkumidir. Dunyodagi har bir narsa (predmet) juda ko'p belgilarga ega. Masalan, inson yosh, o'rta yoshli yoki qari, erkak yoki ayol, baland bo'yli, o'rta bo'yli yoki past bo'yli, madaniyatli yoki madaniyatsiz, bilimli yoki bilimsiz, ozg'in, o'rtacha yoki semiz, chiroyli yoki xunuk, kuchli yoki kuchsiz, oq, sariq yoki qora, boy yoki kambag'al, o'zbek, rus, ingliz va shunga o'xshash juda ko'p bir-biridan farq qiluvchi konkret sifatlarga ega. Bu konkret sifatlarning barchasi tilshunoslikda **belgi** deb ataladi. Demak, sifat so'z turkumining umumlashgan ma'nosi **belgi** tushunchasidir.

Sifat umumlashgan belgi ma'nosidan tashqari **daraja grammatik kategoriyasiga** ega (hot – issiq, hotter – issiqroq, hottest – eng issiq), gapda ot bilan (I want a **good hat**), bog'lama fe'l bilan (Bob **is young**), ravish bilan (He **is very strong**) va o'rinbosar olmoshi deb atalmish **one** so'zi bilan birikib kela oladi (He is a teacher, and a **good one**).

Sifat **-ful** (beautiful – chiroyli), **-ous** (continuous – davom etadigan), **-ive** (passive – sust), **-less** (homeless – uysiz), **-ic** (scientific – ilmiy), **-ish** (blueish – ko'kimtir), **-y** (windy – shamolli), **-al** (natural – tabiiy), **-able/-ible** (eatable – yeb bo'ladigan), **un-** (unequal – tengsiz), **in-** (inorganic – anorganik) va h.k. so'z yasash affikslariga ega.

Sifat gapda aniqlovchi (Don't drink **cold water** – Sovuq suv ichmang), hol (He died **young** – U yosh o'ldi), qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi (She was **beautiful** – U chiroyli edi), murakkab to'ldiruvchining predikativ qismi (I think him **clever** – Men uni aqli deb o'ylayman) vazifasida keladi.

Sifatlarning turlari (Types of Adjectives)

Boshqa tillardagidek ingliz tilida ham sifatlar ikkita katta guruhga – asliy (**qualitative**) va nisbiy (**relative**) sifatlarga bo'linadi. Asliy sifatlarda belgilar boshqa narsalarga nisbatan olinmay, to'g'ridan to'g'ri ifodalanadi, nisbiy sifatlarda esa belgilar boshqa biror narsalarga nisbatan olinadi.

Quyidagi ikki sifatni qiyoslang:

- 1) a small house (kichkina uy) 2) a wooden house (yog'och uy)

Birinchi sifatda (**small** – asliy sifat) uying belgisi boshqa narsaga nisbatan olinmay, to'g'ridan to'g'ri ifodalanayapti. Ikkinchi sifatda (**wooden** – nisbiy sifat) esa belgi boshqa narsaga nisbatan, ya'ni yog'ochga nisbatan ifodalanayapti.

Asliy va nisbiy sifatlar ma'nolaridan tashqari boshqa belgilari bilan ham, ya'ni daraja kategoriyasiga munosabatda, so'z yasash suffikslari, gapdagi vazifalari va **-ly** suffiksi yordamida ravish yasay olish qobiliyati bilan bir-birlaridan farq qiladi.

Asliy sifatlar, nisbiy sifatlardan farqli o'laroq, daraja kategoriyasiga ega: **small** – **smaller** – **smallest** (kichkina – kichkinaroq – eng kichkina).

Asliy sifat yasovchi suffikslar: **-ful** (helpful), **-ous** (spacious), **-less** (careless), **-able** (comfortable), **-y** (snowy), **-ish** (redish), **-ent** (convenient).

Nisbiy sifat yasovchi suffikslar: **-en** (woolen), **-an** (Russian), **-ist** (socialist), **-ical** (grammatical), **-ic** (specific), **-i** (Pakistani).

Ko'pchilik asliy sifatlar gapda aniqlovchi yoki qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi, nisbiy sifatlar esa, asosan, aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

a) He is a **handsome** boy (U kelishgan bola).

He is **handsome** (U kelishgan).

b) We need **scientific** proof (Bizga ilmiy isbot kerak).

Nisbiy sifatlar **-ly** suffiksini qo'shib, ravish yasab bo'lmaydi, asliy sifatlardan esa yasab bo'ladi: **slow** – **slowly**, **beautiful** – **beautifully**.

Yuqorida sifat ifodalagan belgilarning turi juda ko'p ekanligi haqida aytilgan edi. Ularni quyidagi turlarga birlashtirish mumkin:

1) rang-tus bildiruvchi sifatlar: (white – oq), (black – qora), (red – qizil);

2) hajm bildiruvchi sifatlar: (big – katta), (narrow – tor), (large – keng);

3) shakl bildiruvchi sifatlar: (round – dumaloq), (long – cho'zinchoq);

4) maza bildiruvchi sifatlar: (sweet – shirin), (bitter – achchiq);

5) xarakter va xususiyat bildiruvchi sifatlar: (naughty – sho'x), (deligent – tirishqoq), (lazy – dangasa);

6) holat bildiruvchi sifatlar: (healthy – sog'lom), (sick – kasal), (rich – boy), (mad – jinni);

7) baholovchi sifatlar (good – yaxshi), (bad – yomon), (scounderal – ablah);

8) millat yoki millatga, mamlakatga, hududga xoslikni bildiruvchi sifatlar: (Italian – italiyalik), (American – amerikalik), (Vietnamese – vyetnamlik), (Asian – osiyolik);

9) biror fanga, faning qismiga, dinga, oqimga xoslikni bildiruvchi sifatlar: (psychologic – psixologik), (optic – optik), (islamic – islomiy), (idealistic – idealistik);

10) biror predmetga taalluqlikni ifodalovchi sifatlar: (woollen – jundan qilingan, jun), (wooden – yog'ochdan qilingan), (snowy – qorli), (stony – toshli).

Bunday turlarning sonini chegaralab bo'lmaydi, albatta.

Obyektiv dunyodagi narsalarning belgi-xususiyatlari ko'p bo'lganligi uchun otlar oldida shu belgi-xususiyatlarni ifodalovchi sifatlardan bir qanchasi ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunday holatda sifatlarning otga nisbatan joylashish tartibi ularning otga bo'lgan ma'no jihatidan yaqinlik darajasi bilan belgilanadi. Bu hamma tillarga xos bo'lgan qoidadir. Shuning uchun ona tilimiz Ingiz tilidagi sifatlar tartibini aniqlashga yordam beradi, ya'ni tillararo fasilitatsiya ro'y beradi. Qiyoslang:

I have bought a new blue woollen blouse.

Men yangi ko'k jun kofta oldim.

He was a tall young American sportsman.

U bo'yi baland, yosh amerikalik sportchi edi.

Benigan gaplarda turli xil sifatlar tartibi ikkala tilda bir xil.

Sifatlarning tuzilishiga ko'ra turlari (Types of Adjectives According to Their Structure)

Sifatlar tuzilishiga ko'ra: 1) sodda; 2) yasama; 3) qo'shma; 4) murakkab turlarga bo'linadi.

Sodda sifatlar faqat o'zakdan iborat bo'ladi: red (qizil), hot (issiq), sharp (o'tkir), long (uzun), sweet (shirin).

Yasama sifatlar biror o'zakka affiks qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi: active (faol), sunny (quyoshli), starless (yulduzsiz), famous (mashhur).

Qo'shma sifatlar kamida ikkita o'zakning qo'shilishidan hosil bo'ladi: moonlit (oydin), heartfelt (chin yurakdan), starlit (yulduzlar yoritgan), child-like (yosh bolaga o'xshash).

Murakkab sifatlar kamida ikkita so'zning birkishidan hosil bo'ladi va bu so'zlar yozma nutqda alohida-alohida yoki defis bilan yoziladi: snow white (oppoq, qordek oq), dark blue (ko'm-ko'k, to'q ko'k), deaf-mute (kar soqov).

Sifatlarda daraja kategoriyasi (The Category of Degree of Adjectives)

Sifatlardagi cold – colder – coldest (sovuq – sovuqroq – eng sovuq) kabi bir-birlariga belgining turli darajalarini ifodalash bilan qarama-qarshi turuvchi uchta forma grammatik daraja kategoriyasini hosil qiladi. Bu formalarning birinchisi **The Positive Degree** (oddiy daraja), ikkinchisi **The Comparative Degree** (qiyosiy daraja), uchinchisi **The Superlative Degree** (orttirma daraja) deb ataladi.

Daraja kategoriyasiga asliy sifatlar ega. Nisbiy sifatlar esa daraja kategoriyasiga ega emas. So'zlovchi sifat ifodalagan real belgining darajaga ega-ega emasligini o'z bilimi, hayotiy tajribasidan kelib chiqqan holda biladi. Masalan, *dead* (o'lgan, o'lik) sifati ifodalagan belgi darajaga ega bo'lishi mumkin emas (**dead – more dead – most dead*).

Qiyosiy va ortirma daraja formalari narsalarni qiyoslashda ishlatiladi:

1. *He is taller than me* (U mendan baland).

Mary is younger than Jane (Meri Jeyndan yosh).

2. *He is the tallest student in our group* (U guruhimizdagi eng baland talaba).

Mary is the youngest girl in our group (Meri guruhimizdagi eng yosh qiz).

Qiyosiy daraja qiyoslanayotgan narsalarning birida (predmet yoki shaxsda) sifat ifodalagan belgining nisbatan yuqori darajada ekanligini (ko'p ekanligini) bildiradi va, ko'pincha, sifat ketidan *than* (...dan; ...ga qaraganda) bog'lovchisi ishlatiladi:

Bob is cleverer than Nick (Bob Nikka qaraganda aqli).

Tashkent is smaller than London (Toshkent Londondan kichkina).

Birinchi misolda Bobning aqllilik darajasi Nikdan yuqori ekanligi, ikkinchi misolda Toshkentning kichiklik darajasi Londondan yuqori ekanligi bayon qilingan.

Ortirma daraja qiyoslanayotgan narsalarning birida (predmet yoki shaxsda) sifat ifodalagan belgining boshqalarnikidan eng yuqori darajada ekanligini ifodalaydi:

Bob is the tallest student in our group (Bob guruhimizdagi bo'yi eng baland talaba).

This is the smallest house in our street (Bu ko'chamizdagi eng kichkina uy).

Birinchi misolda Bobning aqllilik darajasi guruhdagi barcha talabalarnikidan yuqori ekanligi, ikkinchi misolda ko'rsatilayotgan uyning kichiklik darajasi so'zlovchining ko'chasidagi barcha uylardan yuqori ekanligi bayon qilingan. Shuni qiziq, qiyoslanayotgan obyekt (predmet, shaxs) gapda ifodalansa ham, kontekstdan ma'lum bo'lib turadi.

Oddiy daraja formasi belgisiz, ya'ni nol morfemaga ega. U quyidagi ikkita holatda ishlatiladi:

1) narsalarning belgisini qiyoslayotiz:

Ann is as beautiful as Mary (Anna Meridank chiroyli).

Bill is as clever as Tom (Bill Tomdank aqli).

2) narsalarning belgisini qiyoslamay ifodalayotiz:

Ann is **beautiful** (Anna chiroyli).

Bill is **clever** (Bil aqlli).

Ikkinchi holat tilda eng ko'p uchraydigan holat bo'lib, uni o'rganishda til o'rganuvchilar hech qanday qiyinchilikka duch kelmaydilar. Birinchi holatda (belgilar qiyoslanganda) sifat **as...as** korrelyativ (bir-biri bilan bog'liq) bog'lovchilar qurshovida keladi. Bunda sifat ifodalagan belgi ikkala qiyoslanayotgan narsalarda (predmet yoki shaxslarda) teng, ya'ni bir xil bo'ladi. Qiyosiy darajani o'rganishda o'zbek til o'rganuvchilari juda katta qiyinchilikka duch keladilar. Sababi: ikki til o'rtasidagi qiyosiy daraja bo'yicha farq juda katta.

Qiyosiy daraja formasi ishlatilgan gap inkor formada bo'lsa, birinchi **as** bog'lovchisi o'mida **so** ravishi ishlatilishi mumkin, ya'ni **as...as** o'mida **so...as**, lekin bunday almashtiruvning bo'lishi shart emas:

Ann is not **as beautiful** as Mary = Ann is not **so beautiful** as Mary.

As...as o'miga **so...as** ni ishlatish ingliz tilining Britaniya variantida ko'p uchraydi.

Sifatning qiyosiy va ortirma daraja formalari belgisi bo'lib, ularning yasali-shi ma'lum qoidalarga asoslanadi va shu jihatdan sifatlar otlar kabi **standart va nostandart** turlarga bo'linadi.

Standart sifatlarning qiyosiy daraja formasi ikki xil yo'l bilan yasaladi:

1) negizga **-er** suffiksini qo'shish; 2) sifat oldidan **more** so'zini ishlatish.

-er suffiksi quyidagi turdagi sifatlarga qo'shiladi:

a) bir bo'g'inli sifatlarga:

big – bigger (katta – kattaroq)

short – shorter (qisqa – qisqaroq)

warm – warmer (iliq – iliqroq)

cold – colder (sovuq – sovuqroq)

wet – wetter (nam – namroq)

hot – hotter (issiq – issiqroq)

wide – wider (keng – kengroq)

large – larger (keng – kengroq)

fine – finer (yaxshi – yaxshiroq)

sad – sadder (xafa – xafaroq)

young – younger (yosh – yoshroq)

brave – braver (botir – botirroq)

b) oxiri **-y, -ow, -er, -le** bilan tugagan ikki bo'g'inli sifatlار:

happy – happier (baxtli – baxtliroq)

pretty – prettier (chiroyli – chiroyliroq)

narrow – narrower (tor – torroq)

slow – slower (sekin – sekinroq)

clever – cleverer (aqli – aqlliroq)

tender – tenderer (nozik – nozikroq)

simple – simpler (sodda – soddarroq)

noble – nobler (himmatli – himmatliroq)

v) oxirgi bo'g'iniga urg'u tushgan ikki bo'g'inli sifatlar:

polite – politer (marhamatli – marhamatliroq)

complete – completer (to'la – to'larroq)

concise – conciser (qisqa – qisqaroq)

g) quyidagi ikki bo'g'inli sifatlar:

handsome – handsomer (kelishgan – kelishganroq)

common – commoner (oddiy – oddiyoq)

pleasant – pleasanter (yoqimli – yoqimliroq)

quiet – quieter (tinch – tinchroq)

Qolgan ikki bo'g'inli va ko'p bo'g'inli standart sifatning qiyosiy daraja formasi sifat oldidan **more** so'zini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

active – **more** active (faol – faolroq)

famous – **more** famous (mashhur – mashhurroq)

difficult – **more** difficult (qiyin – qiyinroq)

beautiful – **more** beautiful (chiroyli – chiroyliroq)

interesting – **more** interesting (qiziqarli – qiziqarliroq)

comfortable – **more** comfortable (qulay – qulayroq)

important – **more** important (muhim – muhimroq)

dangerous – **more** dangerous (xavfli – xavfliroq)

reliable – **more** reliable (ishonarli – ishonarliroq)

Standart sifatning orttirma daraja formalarini sifatga **-est** suffiksini qo'shish yoki sifat oldidan **most** so'zini ishlatish orqali yasaladi. Bu ham yuqoridagi to'rt band – (a), (b), (v), (g) asosida amalga oshiriladi:

a) big – bigger – **bigest** (katta – kattaroq – eng katta)

short – shorter – **shortest** (qisqa – qisqaroq – eng qisqa)

warm – warmer – **warmest** (iliq – iliqroq – eng iliq)

b) happy – happier – **happiest** (baxtli – baxtliroq – eng baxtli)

pretty – prettier – **prettiest** (chiroyli – chiroyliroq – eng chiroyli)

narrow – narrower – **narrowest** (tor – torroq – eng tor)

v) polite – politer – **politest** (marhamatli – marhamatliroq – eng marhamatli)

complete – completer – **completest** (to'liq – to'liqroq – eng to'liq)

concise – conciser – **concisest** (qisqa – qisqaroq – eng qisqa)

g) handsome – handsomer – **handsomest** (kelishgan – kelishganroq – eng kelishgan)

common – commoner – commonest (oddiy – oddiyroq – eng oddiy)

pleasant – pleasanter – pleasantest (yoqimli – yoqimliroq – eng yoqimli)

Most ni ishlatishda ham **more** ni ishlatishdagi qoidalarga amal qilinadi, ya'ni **most** ba'zi ikki bo'g'inli va hamma ko'p bo'g'inli standart sifatlar oldidan ishlatiladi:

active – **more** active – **most** active (faol – faolroq – eng faol)

famous – **more** famous – **most** famous (mashhur – mashhurroq – eng mashhur)

difficult – **more** difficult – **most** difficult (qiyin – qiyinroq – eng qiyin)

beautiful – **more** beautiful – **most** beautiful (chiroyli – chiroyliroq – eng chiroyli)

The most interesting book (eng qiziqarli kitob) va **a most interesting book** (g'oyat qiziqarli kitob) so'z birkmalaridagi sifatning orttirma daraja formasidan uning elativ formasini farqlash lozimligi haqida ilgari aytilgan edi. Sifatning elativ formasi belgining g'oyat yuqori darajada ekanligini qiyoslamay ifodalaydi.

Nostandard sifatlar soni yettita bo'lib, ularning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarining yasalishi qoidaga tushmaydi. Ularni yodlash kerak.

oddiy daraja	qiyosiy daraja	orttirma daraja
good (yaxshi)	better (yaxshiroq)	best (eng yaxshi)
bad (yomon)	worse (yomonroq)	worst (eng yomon)
many (ko'p)	more (ko'proq)	most (eng ko'p)
much (ko'p)	more (ko'proq)	most (eng ko'p)
little (oz)	less (ozroq)	least (eng oz)
far (uzoq)	farther (uzoqroq)	farthest (eng uzoq)
	further (keyingi)	furthest (eng keyingi)
old (qari)	older (qariroq)	oldest (eng qari)
	elder (katta)	eldest (eng katta)

Sifatning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalari **-er**, **-est** suffikslari yordamida yasalganda quyidagi o'zgarishlar ro'y beradi:

1) Agar sifat undosh bilan tugasa va uning oldida urg'uli qisqa bo'g'in bo'lsa, undosh tovushni ifodalovchi harf ikkita qilib yoziladi:

big – bigger – biggest

sad – sadder – saddest

hot – hotter – hottest

2) Sifat **-y** bilan tugab, oldida undosh bo'lsa, **-y** harfi **-i** harfi bilan almashiriladi:

happy – happier – happiest

busy – busier – busiest

easy – easier – easiest

3) Sifat **-e** bilan tugagan bo'lsa, **-e** tushirib qoldiriladi:

fine – finer – finest

brave – braver – bravest

Oddiy, qiyosiy va ortirma daraja formalari ichida nutqda eng ko'p ishlatiladigani oddiy darajadir. Ikkinchi o'rinda qiyosiy daraja turadi.

Qiyosiy daraja formasi ifodalagan belgini kuchaytirish maqsadida sifat oldiga **much** (ancha), **far** (ancha ko'p), **still** (yanada, yana ham), **even** (yanada, yana ham) so'zlari, kamaytirish maqsadida **less** (kamroq, ozroq), **a bit** (sal, ozgina, jindek), **a little bit** (sal, ozgina, jindek) so'zlari qo'shiladi:

1. Bob is **much** taller than Nick (Bob Nikdan ancha baland).

This book is **much** more interesting than that one (Bu kitob narigi kitobdan ancha qiziq).

This book is **far** better than that one (Bu kitob narigisiga qaraganda ancha qiziq).

The second question is **still** more difficult (Ikkinchi savol yana ham qiyin)

It was cold yesterday, but it's **even** colder today (Kecha kun sovuq edi. Bugun yana ham sovuq).

2. This book is **less** interesting than that one (Bu kitob narigi kitobdan kamroq qiziq).

This book is **a bit** better than that one (Bu kitob narigi kitobdan sal yaxshiroq).

This book is **a little bit** more interesting than that one (Bu kitob narigi kitobdan jindek qiziqroq).

Belgi darajasini kuchaytirish uchun **to grow**, **to become** fe'llaridan keyin kelgan qiyosiy daraja formasini takrorlash ham mumkin:

It grew **darker and darker** (Kun borgan sari qorong'ilashaverdi).

He became **more and more** impatient (Borgan sari uning sabri tugayverdi).

Biror narsaning belgisi qiyoslanayotgan boshqa narsaning belgisidan bir necha marta yuqori bo'lishi mumkin, bunda **as + adjective + as** qurilmasi oldidan **twice/ two times** (ikki marta, ikki barobar), **three times** (uch marta, uch barobar), **four times** (to'rt marta, to'rt barobar) kabi so'z birikmalari ishlatiladi:

My room is **twice / two times** as large as yours (Mening xonam senikidan ikki barobar katta).

This building is **three times** as high as that one (Bu bino anovi binodan uch barobar baland).

This luggage is **four times** as heavy as that one (Bu yuk unisidan to'rt marta og'ir).

Ikkinchi qiyoslanayotgan narsaning nomi tushirib qoldirilsa, uning oldidagi ikkinchi bog'lovchi **as** ham tushiriladi:

This building is **three times as high** (Bu bino uch barobar baland).

This luggage is **four times as heavy** (Bu yuk to'rt barobar og'ir).

Sifatlarning otlashuvi (Substantivization of Adjectives)

Sifatlar yuqorida ko'rsatilgan o'zlariga xos bo'lgan belgilarini yo'qotib, ot belgilarini olishi va buning natijasida otga aylanishi mumkin. Tilshunoslikda bu hodisa **substantivizatsiya** deb ataladi.

Ingiz tilida sifatlarning otlashishi o'sha sifat oldidan artikl ishlatish, sifatga o'tning ko'plik qo'shimchasini qo'shish yoki baravariga artikl va ko'plik qo'shimchasini qo'shish natijasida ro'y beradi:

sifat	ot
rich (boy)	the rich (boylar)
poor (kambag'al)	the poor (kambag'allar)
old (qari)	the old (qarilar)
blind (ko'r)	the blind (ko'rlar)
young (yosh)	the young (yoshlar)
sick (kasal)	the sick (kasallar)
savage (yovvoyi)	the savage (yovvoyi odamlar)
American (amerikacha)	an American (amerikalik)
	three Americans (uchta amerikalik)
	the Americans (amerikaliklar)
Russian (ruscha, o'rischa)	a Russian (rus)
	three Russians (uchta rus)
	the Russians (ruslar)
German (nemischa)	a German (nemis)
	three Germans (uchta nemis)
	the Germans (nemislar)
Japanese (yaponcha)	a Japanese (yapon)
	three Japanese (uchta yapon)
	the Japanese (yaponlar)
good (yaxshi)	goods (mollar)
green (ko'k)	greens (ko'katlar)

sweet (shirin)	sweets (shirinliklar)
valuable (qimmatbaho)	valuables (qimmatbaho narsalar)
contrary (teskari)	the contrary (teskarisi)
impossible	the impossible
(mumkin bo'lmaydigan)	(mumkin bo'lmaydigan narsa)

Izoh:

1. **The English** so'zi o'zbekcha inglizlar, **the French** so'zi fransuzlar ma'nosini bildiradi, ammo birlikdagi ingliz va fransuz so'zlari **an English, a French** emas, balki **an Englishman – an Englishwoman, a Frenchman, a Frenchwoman** bo'ladi, ya'ni negizga **man** yoki **woman** so'zi qo'shiladi. Ko'plik sonda **man** o'mida **men**, **woman** o'mida **women** ishlatiladi. Birinchi va ikkinchi raqam ostida berilgan misollarni qiyoslang:

1) He is **an American** (U amerikalik).

She is **an American** (U amerikalik).

There are three **Americans** here (Bu yerda uchta amerikalik bor).

He is **a Russian** (U rus).

She is **a Russian** (U rus).

There are three **Russians** here (Bu yerda uchta rus bor).

2) He is **an Englishman** (U ingliz).

She is **an Englishwoman** (U ingliz ayoli).

There are three **Englishmen** here (Bu yerda uchta ingliz bor)

There are three **Englishwomen** here (Bu yerda uchta ingliz ayoli bor).

He is **a Frenchman** (U fransuz).

She is **a Frenchwoman** (U fransuz ayoli).

There are three **Frenchmen** here (Bu yerda uchta fransuz bor).

There are three **Frenchwomen** here (Bu yerda uchta fransuz ayoli bor).

Bunday holatni **the Dutch** (gollandiyaliklar) – **a Dutchman, a Dutchwoman – three Dutchmen, three Dutchwomen, the Scotch** (shotlandiyaliklar) – **a Scotchman, a Scotchwoman – three Scotchmen, three Scotchwomen, the Irish** (irlandiyaliklar) – **an Irishman, an Irishwoman – three Irishmen, three Irishwomen, the Welsh** (uelsliklar) – **a Welshman, a Welshwoman – three Welshmen, three Welshwomen** va h.k. so'zlar munosibatida ham ko'rish mumkin.

2. **Shveysariyaliklar, shveysariyalik va uchta shveysariyalik** inglizcha **The Swiss, a Swiss, three Swiss** bo'ladi. Demak, bu sifat (**Swiss**) artikl yoki son so'z turkumi vositasida o'tlashadi.

3. **Ispanlar, ispan va uchta ispan** inglizcha **the Spanish, a Spaniard, three Spaniards** bo'ladi.

Qiyosiy va ortirma darajadagi sifatlar aniqlab kelgan otlar tushib qolgan-da ham sifat otlashishi mumkin. Bunda otlashgan sifatdan keyin, odatda, **of** predlogi ishlatiladi:

John is the **cleverest** of the boys (Jon bolalarning eng aqllisi).

He is the **youngest** of these two boys (U o'sha ikkita bolaning yoshrog'i).

Sifatlarning gapdagi o'rni

Aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan **-able/-ible** suffiksini olmagan sifat ot oldida keladi:

I like **detective** films (Men detektiv filmlarni yaxshi ko'raman).

This is a **long** story (Bu uzun hikoya).

He is interested in **English** literature (U ingliz adabiyotiga qiziqadi).

Aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan **-able/-ible** suffiksi yordamida yasalgan ayrim sifatlar otdan oldin ham, otdan keyin ham kelishi mumkin:

Have you got **available** money? (Naqd puling bormi?)

Have you got money **available**?

Qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi vazifasidagi sifat bog'lama fe'ldan keyin keladi:

She is **beautiful** (U – go'zal).

The book is **interesting** (Kitob – qiziqarli).

He was **young** (U yosh edi).

The lecture will be **short** (Ma'ruza qisqa bo'ladi).

Attorney General (bosh prokuror), **Director General** (bosh direktor), **Secretary General** (bosh kotib) so'z birkmalarida sifat otdan keyin keladi.

SON (THE NUMERAL)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

Son so'z turkumi sifatida quyidagi belgilarga ega:

1) aniq miqdori (**one** – bir, **two** – ikki, **three** – uch, **ten** – o'n) yoki predmetning aniq tartibini (**first** – birinchi, **second** – ikkinchi, **third** – uchinchi, **tenth** – o'ninchi) ifodalaydi;

2) gapda aniqlovchi (I have **two** cars – Menda ikkita mashina bor), qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi (We are **three** – Bizlar uchtamiz) bo'lib keladi;

3) **-th**, **-teen**, **-ty** so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalariga ega (**sixth** – **nineteen** – **twenty**);

4) ko'pincha ot bilan (**five pens** – o'nta ruchka, **twenty students** – yigirmata talaba, **thirty tables** – o'ttizta stol), ayrim hollarda bog'lama fe'l to be bilan keladi.

Sonlarning tarkibiga ko'ra turlari (Types of numerals according to their structure)

Tarkibiga ko'ra sonlar quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi:

1) sodda sonlar (Simple Numerals: one, two, three, ten);

2) yasama sonlar (Derivative Numerals): thirteen, thirty, seventy;

3) qo'shma sonlar (Compound Numerals): twenty-three, sixty-two, ninety-one;

4) murakkab sonlar (Composite Numerals): two hundred, ten thousand.

Sonlarning turlari (Types of numerals)

Sonlar ma'nolari va grammatik xususiyatlariga ko'ra uchga – sanoq, tartib va kasr sonlarga bo'linadi. Aniq miqdori ifodalagan sonlar **sanoq sonlar** (**Cardinal Numerals**), aniq tartibni ifodalagan sonlar esa **tartib sonlar** (**Ordinal Numerals**) deb ataladi. Birlikning qismlaridan tashkil topgan sonlar kasr sonlardir (**Fractional Numerals**).

Sanoq sonlar (Cardinal numerals)

Inson muloqotda sanoq sonlar bilan ish ko'rganida ma'lum sonlarni ondan tayyor holda oladi, boshqa sonlarni esa o'sha tayyor sonlarni ishlatib, ularga turli harakatlar qo'llab hosil qiladi. Ingliz tilida tayyor sonlarga quyidagilar kiradi:

1 one	17 seventeen
2 two	18 eighteen
3 three	19 nineteen
4 four	20 twenty
5 five	30 thirty
6 six	40 forty
7 seven	50 fifty
8 eight	60 sixty
9 nine	70 seventy
10 ten	80 eighty
11 eleven	90 ninety
12 twelve	100 a (one) hundred
13 thirteen	1,000 a (one) thousand
14 fourteen	1,000,000 a (one) million
15 fifteen	1,000,000,000 a (one) billion / milliard
16 sixteen	1,000,000,000,000 a (one) trillion

O'quvchilar bu sonlarni ma'nolari bilan birga yodlashlari kerak, yo'qsa ular katta sonlarni yasay olmaydilar.

Yigirma birdan to'qson to'qqizgacha bo'lgan sanoq sonlar ona tildagidek yo'l bilan, ya'ni o'nlik sonlarga (twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety) to'qqizgacha bo'lgan sonlarni (one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine) o'n tomondan birlashtirish yo'lli bilan yasaladi va yozma nutqda sonlar orasiga chiziqcha qo'yib yoziladi:

twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23),.....

thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty three (33),.....

forty-one (41), forty-two (42), forty-three (43),..... va h.k.

Bir yuz birdan trillongacha bo'lgan sonlar ham o'zbek tilidagidek yuz (hundred), ming (thousand), million (million), milliard (milliard/billion) so'zlariga tegishli sonlarni qo'shish orqali yasaladi. Yuzlik sonlar (100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900) hundred (yuz) so'zi oldiga birdan to'qqizgacha bo'lgan sonlarni qo'shish yo'lli bilan (one hundred – 100, two hundred – 200, nine hundred – 900), shu yuzlik sonlar ichidagi boshqa sonlar esa yuzlik sonlarga birdan to'qson to'qqizgacha bo'lgan sonlarni and (va) bog'lovchisi yordamida qo'shib yasaladi (two hundred and one – 201, two hundred and two – 202, two hundred ninety nine – 299 va h.k.).

Minglik, millionlik, milliardlik ichidagi sonlar ham shu yo'l bilan yasaladi. Bunda hundred (100) so'zi o'mida thousand (1,000), million (1,000,000) yoki milliard / billion (1,000,000,000) so'zi ishlatiladi va bu sonlar matematik usulda yozilsa, har bir uchta raqam vergul bilan ajratiladi:

a/one thousand (1,000), two thousand (2,000), three thousand (3,000) ...

a/one thousand and one (1,001), two thousand and two (2,002), ...

a/one million (1,000,000), two million (2,000,000), three million (3,000,000),...

a/one milliard/billion (1,000,000,000), two milliard/billion (2,000,000,000),.....

a/one thousand and one (1,001), a/one thousand two hundred and six (1,206),...

a/one million and one (1,000,001), one million and two thousand (1,200,000),...

Til o'rganuvchilar, ko'pincha, ona tilining ta'siri ostida **and** bog'lovchisini ishlatmay xatoga yo'l qo'yadilar: *two hundred one (to'g'risi: two hundred and one). Shuningdek, til o'rganuvchilar katta sonlarni raqamlarda yozganlarida vergul ishlatishni esdan chiqarib qo'yadilar: *1000000 (to'g'risi: 1,000,000).

Quyidagi jadvalda sanoq sonlar berilgan:

1 – 12	13 – 19	20 – 90	100 va boshqa sonlar
1 one	13 thirteen	20 twenty	100 a (one) hundred
2 two	14 fourteen	21 twenty-one	101 a (one) hundred and one
3 three	15 fifteen	22 twenty-two	102 a (one) hundred and two va h.
4 four	16 sixteen	va h.	200 two hundred
5 five	17 seventeen	30 thirty	300 three hundred
6 six	18 eighteen	40 forty	400 four hundred
7 seven	19 nineteen	50 fifty	1,000 a (one) thousand
8 eight		60 sixty	1,001 a (one) thousand and one
9 nine		70 seventy	1,250 a (one) thousand two hundred and fifty
10 ten		80 eighty	2,000 two thousand
11 eleven		90 ninety	2,001 two thousand and one
12 twelve			
2,235 two thousand two hundred and thirty-five, 3,000 three thousand,			
4,000 four thousand, 100,000 a (one) hundred thousand, 1,000,000 a (one) million,			
1,000,000,000 a (one) milliard (Angliyada); a (one) billion (AQShda)			

Tartib sonlar (Ordinal numerals)

Sanoq sonlarni bilgan kishiga tartib sonlarni yasash juda oson: uchdan yuqori bo'lgan sanoq sonlarga **-th** suffiksi qo'shiladi:

four – fourth (to'rt – to'rtinchi)

five – fifth (besh – beshinchi)

six – sixth (olti – oltinchi)

ten – tenth (o'n – o'ninchi)

seventeen- seventeenth (o'n yetti – o'n yettinchi)

twenty – twentieth (yigirma – yigirmanchi)

a/one hundred – hundredth (yuz – yuzinchi)

two hundred and eight – two hundred and eighth (ikki yuz sakkiz – ikki yuz sakkizinchi)

a/one thousand – thousandth (yuz – yuzinchi)

two thousand and nine – two thousand and ninth (ikki ming to'qqiz – ikki ming to'qqizinchi)

a/one million – millionth (million – millioninchi)

three million five hundred and six – three million five hundred and sixth (uch million besh yuz olti – uch million besh yuz oltinchi)

First (birinchi) va **second** (ikkinchi) tartib sonlari suppletiv (o'zakni almashtirish) yo'li bilan, **third** (uchinchi) tartib soni esa tovush almashtirish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

one – first (bir – birinchi) two – second (ikki – ikkinchi)

three – third (uch – uchinchi)

Fifth (beshinchi) tartib sonini yasashda tovush almashtirish va **-th** suffiksi ishtirok etadi: five – fifth (besh – beshinchi)

Sanoq sonlardan **-th** suffiksini qo'shib, tartib son olinganda ayrim o'zgarishlar ro'y beradi:

a) twelve – twelfth (o'n ikki – o'n ikkinchi) **ve** harflari **f** harfi bilan almash-tiriladi;

b) eight – eighth (sakkiz – sakkizinchi) **-th** suffiksidagi **t** harfi tushiriladi;

v) nine – ninth (to'qqiz – to'qqizinchi) negizdagi **e** harfi tushiriladi;

g) oxiri **y** harfi bilan tugagan o'nlik sonlarda **y** harfi **ie** ga o'zgartiriladi:

twenty – twentieth (yigirma – yigirmanchi)

thirty – thirtieth (o'ttiz – o'ttizinchi)

fourty – fortieth (qirq– qirqinchi) va h.k.

O'zbek tilida kitob sahifalari, boblari, qismlari, paragraflarining tartib raqamlari, dars raqamlari, kiyim o'lchamlari, xona, uy, tramvay, avtobus, trolleybus raqamlari tartib sonda ifodalanadi. Ingliz tilida esa ular tartib sonda ham, sanoq sonda ham ifodalanadi. Tartib son otning oldida, sanoq son orqasida keladi. Sanoq son tartibni ifodalab kelganda ot artikl olmaydi:

beshinchi xona = **the fifth room – room five**

birinchi dars = **the first lesson – lesson one**

Ikkinchi holat (tartibni sanoq sonda ifodalash) birinchi holatga (tartib sonda ifodalashga) qaraganda keng tarqalgan:

Read the **first chapter** = Read **chapter one** (Birinchi bo'limni o'qing).

I am reading the **second part** = I am reading **part two** (Men ikkinchi qismni o'qiyapman).

It is on **page ten** = It is on the **tenth page** (U o'ninchi betda).

He is in **room three** = He is in the **third room** (U uchinchi xonada).

She lives in **apartment six** = She lives in the **sixth apartment** (U oltinchi xonadonda yashaydi).

Podshohlar, qirollar ismlaridagi tartib raqamlari tartib sonda beriladi va ular atoqli otdan keyin ishlatiladi. Bunda son oldiga aniq artikl qo'yiladi:

Peter the First (Pyotr Birinchi)

Nicolas the Second (Nikolay Ikkinchi)

O'zbek tilida narsalar tartibi faqat tartib son orqali ifodalanishi sababli til o'rganuvchilar ingliz tilidagi eng ko'p tarqalgan ikkinchi vositani (sanoq sonni) ishlatmay, tartib sonni ishlatadilar.

Tartib son bilan kelgan otlar aniq artikl oladi:

The second car is mine (Ikkinchi mashina meniki).

The first visiter to come was my aunt Milly (Birinchi keladigan mehmon xolam/ammam Mili edi).

Yozuvda pul miqdori AQSh va Angliya pul birligi dollar hamda funtlarning ishoralari orqali ifodalansa, bu ishoralar sondan oldin qo'yiladi, ammo o'qilganda avval son, keyin ishora o'qiladi.

\$ 10 (ten dollars)

\$ 30 (thirty dollars)

£10 (ten pounds)

£30 (thirty pounds)

Telefon raqamlari bizdagidek ikkita-ikkita qilib aytilmay, bitta-bitta aytiladi. Masalan, 246-51-30 telefon raqami **two four six five one three** o'z deb aytiladi. Nol /ou/ bo'lib o'qiladi. Agar raqamning chetida ikkita bir xil raqam bo'lsa, bu raqamlarning bittasi o'qilib, uning oldiga **double** so'zi qo'shiladi:

33-56-77 (**double three five six double seven**)

Agar ikkita bir xil raqam o'rtada bo'lsa, har bir raqam o'qiladi:

56-33-42 (**five six three three four two**)

Xronologik yillar, o'zbek tilidagidan farqli o'laroq, sanoq sonlarda ifodalangani va bunda sondan keyin **year (yil)** so'zi ishlatilmaydi. Qiyoslang:

Mary was born in 1981 (Mary was born in **nineteen eighty-one**).

Meri 1981-yilda tug'ilgan (Meri bir ming to'qqiz yuz **sakson birinchi yilda** tug'ilgan).

Quyidagi jadvalda tartib sonlar berilgan:

birinchi – o'n ikkinchi	o'n uchinchi – o'n to'qqizinchi
1 st – first	13 th – thirteenth
2 nd – second	14 th – fourteenth
3 rd – third	15 th – fifteenth
4 th – fourth	16 th – sixteenth
5 th – fifth	17 th – seventeenth
6 th – sixth	18 th – eighteenth
7 th – seventh	19 th – nineteenth
8 th – eighth	
9 th – ninth	
10 th – tenth	
11 th – eleventh	
12 th – twelfth	
yigirmanchi – to'qsoninchi	yuzinchi va boshqa sonlar
20 th – twentieth	100 th – hundredth
21 st – twenty-first	101 st – hundred and first
22 nd – twenty-second va h.k.	102 nd – hundred and second va h.k.
30 th – thirtieth	201 st – two hundred and first va h.k.
40 th – fortieth	300 th – three hundredth
50 th – fiftieth	400 th – four hundredth
60 th – sixtieth	1,000 th – thousandth
70 th – seventieth	1,001 st – thousand and first
80 th – eightieth	1,002 nd – thousand and second va h.k.
90 th – ninetieth	1,000,000 th – millionth

Til o'rganuvchilar ona tilining ta'siri ostida ingliz tilida ham **year** (yil) so'zini ishlatib, xatoga yo'l qo'yadilar: *Mary was born in 1981 year.

Ingliz tilida tug'ilgan yilni ifodalovchi raqamni o'qish boshqa holatda keladigan raqamni o'qishdan mutlaqo farq qiladi. Masalan, 1981 raqami oddiy holatda **one thousand nine hundred eighty one** deb, tug'ilgan yilni aks ettirsa, **nineteen eighty-one** deb o'qiladi, ya'ni o'sha raqam ikkiga bo'linib, avval birinchi raqam 19 (**nineteen**), keyin ikkinchi raqam 81 (**eighty-one**) o'qiladi. Quyidagi tug'ilgan yilni ifodalovchi raqamlarning o'qilishiga e'tibor bering va yodingizda saqlang:

in 1900 – in **nineteen** hundred (bir ming to'qqiz yuzinchi yilda)

in 1905 – in **nineteen** hundred (and) **five** (bir ming to'qqiz yuz beshinchi yilda)

Sanalar va yillar birgalikda quyidagicha yoziladi va o'qiladi:

10 May 1997 }
10th May 1997 } – the tenth of May nineteen ninety-seven

(o'ninchi may bir ming to'qqiz yuz to'qson yettinchi yil)

May 10 1997 }
May 10th 1997 } – yoki May the tenth nineteen ninety-seven

Kasr sonlar

(Fractional numerals)

Ma'lumki, kasr sonlar (Fractional Numerals) oddiy (Common Fractions) va o'nlik (Decimal Fractions) kasr sonlarga bo'linadi. Oddiy kasr sonning surati sanoq son bilan, maxraji tartib son bilan ifodalanadi. Bunda surat bir-dan ortiq bo'lsa, maxraj ko'plik formada bo'ladi. Ularni yodlash kerak.

O'nlik kasr sonlarda har bir son va nuqta alohida-alohida o'qiladi. Bunda nol **nought** yoki **zero** bo'lib, nuqta **point** bo'lib o'qiladi. **Zero** AQSh da ishlatiladi.

Sonlarning otlashuvi

(Substantivation of Numerals)

Sonlar ham sifatlarga o'xshab otlashadi. Otlashuv son ega, to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelganda, artiki, predlog yoki ko'plik qo'shimchasini olganida ro'y beradi:

Ten comes after **nine** (O'n to'qqizdan keyin keladi).

Add **three** to **six** (Uchni oltiga qo'sh).

There were **hundreds** of people there (U yerda yuzlab kishilar bor edi).

Anvar was **the first** to come (Anvar birinchi bo'lib keldi).

They entered by **twos** (Ular ikkita-ikkita bo'lib kirishdi).

I'll begin with **the third** (Uchinchisidan boshlayman), **two thirds** (uchdan ikki, ikki taqsim uch)

Kasr sonlar jadvali

Oddiy kasrlar (Common Fractions)	O'nlik kasrlar (Decimal Fractions)
<p>1 a (one) half</p> <p>2 a (one) third</p> <p>3 two thirds</p> <p>4 a (one) quarter, a (one) fourth</p> <p>5 three quarters yoki three fourth</p> <p>6 a (one) fifth</p> <p>7 two fifth</p> <p>8 one sixth</p> <p>9 five sixth</p> <p>10 one and a half</p> <p>11 two and a (one) third</p>	<p>0.1 – nought* point one yoki point one deb o'qiladi.</p> <p>0.01 – nought point nought one yoki point nought one deb o'qiladi</p> <p>2.35 – two point three five deb o'qiladi</p> <p>32.305 – three two (yoki thirty two) point three nought five deb o'qiladi</p> <p>*Amerikada 0 zero deb o'qiladi</p>

OLMOSH (THE PRONOUNS)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

Olmoshlar boshqa so'z turkumlaridan ma'nolarining o'ta mavhumligi va ularning ko'pchiligi boshqa so'z turkumlari o'mida qo'llana olishi bilan farq qiladi. Boshqa so'z turkumlari predmet, belgi, holatlarni to'g'ridan to'g'ri ifodalasa, olmoshlar o'sha narsalarni ko'rsatish yo'li bilan ifodalaydi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, olmoshlarning konkret leksik ma'nolari yo'q, ularning umumlashgan mavhum ma'nosi kontekstda yoki nutq vaziyatida oydinlashadi. Masalan, **u** (he, she, it) olmoshi kontekstdan tashqarida ko'rilsa, qandaydir narsa ko'rsatilayotganligini angalaymiz, ammo o'sha narsa nima ekanligini bilmaymiz. Nutqda esa uning mavhum ma'nosi konkretlashadi, natijada ko'rsatilayotgan narsa nima ekanligi ma'lum bo'ladi:

Ahmad keldi. **U** seni kutyapti.

Misoldagi **u** olmoshi endi qandaydir noma'lum narsani emas, balki aniq shaxsni, ya'ni so'zlovchi va tinglovchiga ma'lum bo'lgan Ahmad ismli shaxsni ko'rsatyapti. Demak, olmoshlar narsalarni tasvirlamay, atamay ko'rsatadi. Tilshunoslikda ko'rsatish ma'nosini ifodalovchi vositalar **deyiksislar** deb ataladi. Olmoshlar deyiksislarning bir turidir.

Olmoshlarning ayrim turlari kelishik (I – me), son (I – we), shaxs (I – you – he, she, it), jins (he – she) kategoriyalariga ega.

Olmoshlar har qanday gap bo'lagi vazifasida kela oladi:

I shall help **you** (Senga yordam beraman. *Ega, to'ldiruvchi*).

It is **me** (Bu – men. *Ot kesim*).

This book is mine (Bu kitob meniki. *Aniqlovchi*).

I got an excellent mark **owing to you** (Men sen tufayli a'lo baho oldim. *Sabab holi*).

Olmoshlar, asosan, fe'l, ot, predloglar bilan birikib keladi. Buni yuqoridagi misollardan ko'rsa bo'ladi.

O'zlarining leksik va grammatik xususiyatlariga ko'ra olmoshlar quyidagi guruhlarga bo'linadi:

1. Kishilik olmoshlari (Personal pronouns)
2. Egalik olmoshlari (Possessive pronouns)
3. O'zlik olmoshlari (Reflexive pronouns)
4. Birgalik olmoshlari (Reciprocal pronouns)
5. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari (Demonstrative pronouns)
6. So'roq olmoshlari (Interrogative pronouns)

7. Nisbiy olmoshlar (Relative pronouns)
8. Bog'lovchi olmoshlar (Conjunctive pronouns) .
9. Belgilash olmoshlari (Defining pronouns)
10. Gumon olmoshlari (Indefinite pronouns)
11. Inkori olmoshlari (Negative pronouns)

Kishilik olmoshlari (Personal Pronouns)

Kishilik olmoshlari quyidagilar: **I** (men), **he** (u – rus. on), **she** (u – rus. ona), **it** (u), **we** (biz, bizlar), **you** (sen, siz, sizlar, senlar), **they** (ular).

Kishilik olmoshlarining shaxs va sondagi formalari:

Shaxs	Birlik	Ko'plik
1-shaxs	I	we
2-shaxs	you	you
3-shaxs	he, she, it	they

Hozirgi ingliz tilida kishilik olmoshlarining ikkinchi shaxs birlik va ko'plik formalari bir xil – **you**. Uchinchi shaxs birlik formasidagi kishilik olmoshlari jins jihatdan farq qiladi. **He** erkak jinsini, **she** ayol jinsini ifodalaydi, **it** jinsga nisbatan neytral, ya'ni hech qanday jinsni ifodalamaydi.

Ayrim badiiy asarlarda va she'riyatda kishilik olmoshining ikkinchi shaxs birlikdagi arxaik formasi **thou** (sen) va uning obyekt kelishigidagi formasi **thee** (**senga – seni**) uchrab qolishi mumkin.

Nutqda birinchi shaxs olmoshlari (**I, we**), odatda, so'zlovchini (yozuvchini), ikkinchi shaxs olmoshi (**you**) tinglovchini (o'quvchini), uchinchi shaxs olmoshlari (**he, she, it, they**) esa muloqot obyektlarini (kim haqida gapirayotganligini) aks ettiradi.

Uchinchi shaxs kishilik olmoshlari ichida, ayniqsa, **it** olmoshi alohida xususiyatga ega. **He, she, they** olmoshlari nutqda otlar o'rmiida ishlatiladi, **it** esa otlardan tashqari gap, hatto bir nechta gap o'rmiida ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

1. **Nick** is here. **He** is waiting for you (Nik shu yerda. U sizni kutyapti).

Ann is here. **She** is in room 3 (Anna shu yerda. U uchinchi xonada).

Nick and Ann are here. **They** are waiting for you (Nik va Anna shu yerda. Ular sizni kutishyapti).

2. I have a car. **It** is under repair (Mashinam bor. U ta'mirlanyapti).

He's dead. I read **it** in the paper (U o'ldi. Buni men gazetada o'qidim).

Aziza was born in 1972 in Tashkent. After graduation of Tashkent State Pedagogical University she worked as a teacher at school

№ 111. Last year she became principle of that school. I read it in the paper yesterday (Aziza 1972-yil Toshkentda tug'ilgan. Toshkent davlat pedagogika universitetini tugatgach, 111-maktabda o'qituvchi bo'lib ishlagan. O'tgan yili u mazkur maktabning direktori etib tayinlangan. Men **buni** kecha gazeta-da o'qidim).

Oxirgi misolda **it** olmoshi oldingi uchta gap ifodalagan voqeani ko'rsatmoqda.

Bundan tashqari **it** olmoshi quyidagi vazifalarni ham bajaradi:

1) haqiqiy egani gapga olib kiradi:

It is impossible to **speak** (Gapirish mumkin emas).

It was impossible **for us to ignore the fact** (Faktlarni inkor qilishimiz mumkin emas edi).

It is impossible **that he should have come** (U kelgan bo'lish mumkin emas).

It is no use **staying here** (Bu yerda qolishdan foyda yo'q).

2) haqiqiy to'ldiruvchini gapga olib kiradi:

I think it necessary to **go there** (U yerga borishni lozim deb o'ylayman).

3) hech qanday ma'no ifodalamay, shaxssiz gapning formal egasi bo'lib keladi:

It is raining (Yomg'ir yog'yapti).

It is 5 o'clock (Soat besh bo'ldi).

It is getting dark (Qorong'i tushyapti).

4) emfatik (kuchaytiruvchi) ergashgan qo'shma gapdagi bosh gapning egasi bo'lib keladi va gapning remasini ko'rsatadi:

It is **Mike** who did it (Buni qilgan – Mayk / Buni Mayk qildi).

It was in **London** that it happened (Bu Londonda ro'y berdi).

Izoh:

Ko'pgina gaplarda so'zlovchi tinglovchiga biror yangi xabar (axborot) beradi. Masalan:

1. Kecha Erkin **mashina** oldi.

2. Erkin mashinani **kecha** oldi.

3. Kecha mashinani **Erkin** oldi.

Birinchi gapdagi yangi xabar – Erkinning mashina olganligi, ikkinchisidagi yangi xabar – Erkinning mashina olgan vaqti, ya'ni **kecha**. Uchinchi gapdagi yangi xabar esa mashinani olgan shaxs **Erkin** ekanligi. Gapning yangi xabar ifodalovchi qismini majziy ma'noda gapning «qaymog'i», desa bo'ladi. Tilshunoslikda gapning yangilikni ifodalovchi qismi **rema** deb, qolgan qismi **tema** deb ataladi. Qo'llanmaning keyingi qismlarida **rema** tushunchasiga qaytishga to'g'ri keladi. Shuning uchun bu tushunchani yodda saqlash kerak.

Ba'zi holatlarda kontekstlarda **you** kishilik olmoshi **har qanday kishi** degan ma'noni, **they** esa **noaniq miqdordagi shaxslarni** bildiradi:

You can see a lot of things there (U yerda ko'p narsalarni ko'rish mumkin).

You cannot judge a tree by its bark (Daraxtning qanaqaligini po'stidan bilib bo'lmaydi).

They say he is abroad (Aytishlaricha, u xorijda emish).

We kishilik olmoshi ham umumlashtiruvchi kuchga ega. Qiyoslang:

a) **We** don't work (Biz ishlamaymiz).

b) **We** never know the value of water till the well is dry (Biz quduq qurib qolmaguncha, suvning qadrini bilmaymiz).

Birinchi misoldagi **we** kontekstdan ma'lum bo'lgan bir qancha shaxslarni, ikkinchi misoldagisi esa umumlashgan shaxslarni ifodalayapti.

Boshqa tillardagidek ingliz tilida ham ilmiy asar va maqolalarda muallif kamtarlikdan kelib chiqib, o'zini **I (men)** demay, **we** (biz) deb ataydi.

Kishilik olmoshlari kelishik kategoriyasiga ega va u ikkita kelishikdan iborat:

Bosh kelishik
(The Nominative Case)

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

Obyekt kelishigi
(The Objective Case)

me
you
him
her
it
us
you
them

Bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari gapda ega vazifasida, obyekt kelishigidagilari to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi:

1. I think **they** will come tomorrow (Men ularni ertaga keladi deb o'ylayman).

You and **we** must come earlier (Siz va biz barvaqtroq kelishimiz kerak).
He is sure to come (U albatta keladi).

2. I saw **him** yesterday (Men uni kecha ko'rdim).

He gave **me** an apple (U menga olma berdi).

I told **her** to come later (Men unga keyinroq kelishni aytdim).

Emfatik gaplarda obyekt kelishigidagi kishilik olmoshlari qo'shma ot kesimining predikativ qismi vazifasida kelishi keng tarqalgan:

It is **me** (Bu – men).

It is **him** who did it (Buni qilgan – u / Buni u qildi).

Shu o'rinda kamdan-kam holatlarda bosh kelishik formasidagi kishilik olmoshlari ham ishlatiladi:

It is **I**.

It is **he who did it**.

Kishilik olmoshlari predloglar bilan kelganda predloglar ularni obyekt keli-shigini olishga majbur qiladi:

about us (biz haqimizda)

for me (menga, men uchun)

against her (unga qarshi)

from them (ulardan)

Predloglar bilan kelgan kishilik olmoshlari aniqlovchi va hol vazifasini ba-jarishi mumkin:

The apartment **above us** is Mr. Simthon's (Tepamizdagi xonadon janob Simsonniki) (aniqlovchi).

He came **after me** (U mendan keyin keldi) (payt holi).

He plays tennis **like me** (U tennisni menday o'ynaydi) (qiyos holi).

I remained alive **owing to them** (Men ular tufayli tirik qoldim) (sabab holi).

But for him I shouldn't have remained alive (U bo'lmaganda, tirik qolmas edim) (shart holi).

Gapda bir nechta ega uyushib kelsa va ularning biri I olmoshi bilan ifodalansa, shu kishilik olmoshi bilan ifodalangan ega uyushgan egalarning oxiriga joylashadi:

Mary, Helen and **I** are second-year students (Meri, Yelena va men ik-kinchi kurs talabalarimiz).

Sid, you and **I** will stay here (Sid, siz va men shu yerda qolamiz).

My friends and **I** helped Mr. Brown (O'rtoqlarim va men janob Braunga yordam berdik).

Egalik olmoshlari **(Possessive pronouns)**

Egalik olmoshlari biror narsa yoki narsalarning o'zak ifodalagan shaxs yoki shaxslarga tegishli ekanligini ko'rsatadi: **my** (mening), **mine** (meniki).

Ular tobe (**Dependent Possessive Pronouns**) va mustaqil (**Independent Possessive Pronouns**) turlarga bo'linib, shaxs, son, jins (uchinchi shaxs birlikda) kategoriyalariga ega. Tobe egalik olmoshlari har doim ot oldidan keladi va shu o'lar ifodalagan narsaning qaysi shaxsga tegishli ekanli-gini bildiradi.

Mustaqil egalik olmoshlari ot oldidan kelmaydi va hech qanday otga tobe

emas. Ayrim darsliklarda egalik olmoshlarining bu ikki turi **bog'langan** (Conjoint Possessive Pronouns), **absolut egalik olmoshlari** (Absolute Possessive Pronouns) deb ham ataladi.

Shaxs	kishilik olm.	tobe egalik olm.	mustaqil egalik olm.
birlik			
I	I (men)	my (mening)	mine (meniki)
II	you (sen)	your (sening)	yours (seniki)
III	he (u)	his (uning)	his (uniki)
	she (u)	her (uning)	hers (uniki)
	it (u)	its (uning)	its (uniki)
ko'plik			
I	we (biz)	our (bizning)	ours (bizniki)
II	you (siz)	your (sizning)	yours (sizniki)
III	they (ular)	their (ularning)	theirs (ularniki)

E'tibor qiling: tobe va mustaqil egalik olmoshlarining uchinchi shaxs birlikdagi ikkita formasi bir xil: **his** – uning, **uniki**, **its** – uning, **uniki**. Ularning qay biri nazarda tutilganligi kontekstda ayon bo'ladi.

Tobe egalik olmoshlari gapda aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

My father is a professor (Mening otam – professor).

Are these your books? (Bular sizning kitoblaringizmi?)

Their apartment is on the ground floor (Ularning xonadoni birinchi qavatda).

Ingliz tilida egalik olmoshini tushirib bo'lmaydi:

My book is on the table > *book is on the table.

O'zbek tilida esa agar egalik olmoshidan keyin kelgan ot egalik qo'shimchasini olgan bo'lsa, egalik olmoshi remani ifodalama, uni tushirish mumkin:

Mening kitobim stol ustida > **Kitobim stol ustida.**

Buning sababi o'zbek tilida **egalik** ma'nosining ikki marta ifodalanishidir; egalik ma'nosi egalik olmoshi (**mening**) va egalik qo'shimchasi (**-im**) bilan ifodalangan. Bu egalik olmoshini tushirish imkonini beradi.

Mustaqil egalik olmoshlari quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

1) ega vazifasida:

My car is here, where is yours? (Mening mashinam shu yerda, seniki qani?)

2) qo'shma ot kesimning predikativi vazifasida:

This is **Nick's** (Bu – Nikniki).

3) to'ldiruvchi vazifasida:

You took Bob's pen, take **mine** (Bobning ruchkasini olding, menikini ol).

4) aniqlovchi vazifasida:

He is a friend **of mine** (U – mening bir o'rtog'im).

5) hol vazifasida:

His apartment is larger **than yours** (Uning kvartirasi senikidan katta).

O'zlik olmoshlari (Reflexive pronouns)

Olmoshlarning bu turi shaxs, son va uchinchi shaxs birlikda jins kategoriyalariga ega:

	I shaxs	II shaxs	III shaxs
birlik	myself (o'zim)	yourself (o'zing)	himself (o'zi) herself (o'zi) itself (o'zi)
ko'plik	ourselves (o'zimiz)	yourselves (o'zingiz)	themselves (o'zlari)

Ikkinchi shaxsda o'zlik olmoshlari, kishilik olmoshlaridan farqli o'laroq, birlik (yourself) va ko'plik (yourselves) formalarga ega.

O'zlik olmoshlari, ko'pincha, to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi va bunda u ifodalagan shaxs ega ifodalagan shaxsning yoki nutq qaratilgan shaxsning aylan o'zi bo'ladi. Egani ifodalagan kishilik olmoshi to'ldiruvchi vazifasidagi o'zlik olmoshini shaxs, son, hatto jins jihatdan (agar ega uchinchi shaxs birlik formasida bo'lsa) tanlaydi:

He killed himself (U o'zini o'ldirdi).

They defended themselves (Ular o'zlarini himoya qilishdi).

Don't torment **yourselves** (O'zingizni qiynamang).

Birinchi va ikkinchi misollardagi holatni to'ldiruvchining ega bilan semantik moslashuvi esa bo'ladi.

O'zlik olmoshlari gapda qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi, predloglar bilan kelganda esa aniqlovchi va hol vazifasida bo'lishi mumkin:

When she came back she was **herself** again (U qaytib kelganda o'ziga kelgan edi) (predikativ vazifasida).

She kept away from the subject **of herself** (U o'zi haqidagi mavzudan qochdi) (aniqlovchi vazifasida).

He lives **by himself** (U o'zi yashaydi) (hol vazifasida).

Uyushgan eganing biri o'zlik otmoshi bilan ifodalanishi mumkin:

My wife and myself were left behind (Xotinim va o'zimni orqada qoldirishdi).

Lekin yolg'iz ega hech qachon o'zlik otmoshi bilan ifodalana olmaydi, o'zbek tilida esa ifodalana oladi:

Buni o'zim yasadim.

O'zim keldim.

Bunday farq natijasida til o'rganuvchilarimizning inglizcha nutqida tiftlarga interferensiya ro'y beradi va bu quyidagilarga o'xshash xatolarni keltirib chiqaradi:

**Myself made it.*

**Myself came.*

O'zlik otmoshi egadan keyin yoki gapning oxirida kelib, ish-harakatni ega ifodalagan shaxsning o'zi bajarganligini ta'kidlaydi:

I made it myself (Men buni o'zim yasadim).

Birgalik otmoshlari (Reciprocal pronouns)

Bu turdagi otmoshlarning soni ikkita: *each other, one another* (bir-biri..., bir-birlari...). *Each other* ikki kishi (narsa), *one another* esa uch yoki undan ortiq kishilar (narsalar) o'rtasidagi munosabatni bildiradi hamda ular ishtatli-gan gaplarning egasi ko'plikda ifodalanadi yoki egalar soni kamida ikkita bo'ladi:

They love each other (Ular bir-birlarini sevishadi).

Mike and Mary love each other (Mayk va Meri bir-birlarini sevishadi).

The children looked at one another (Bolalar bir-birlariga qarashdi).

The boys threw stones at one another (Bolalar bir-birlariga tosh otdi).

Bob, Sid and Tom began throwing snow at one another (Bob, Sid va Tomlar bir-birlariga qar ota boshladilar).

Keltirilgan misollarda birgalik otmoshlari o'zlarining eng asosiy vazifalari bo'lmish to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan. Quyida biz bu otmoshlarning aniqlovchi vazifasida kelish hollariga misollar keltiramiz:

They read each other's letter (Ular bir-birlarining xatini o'qishdi).

The children tore one another's shirt (Bolalar bir-birlarining ko'ylaklarini yirtishdi).

Birgalik otmoshlari kelishik kategoriyasiga ega:

Umumiy kelishik

each other

one another

Qaratqich kelishik

each other's

one another's

Yuqorida keltirilgan gaplar ikkala kelishikdagi birgalik otmoshlariga misol bo'la oladi.

Ko'rsatish olmoshlari (Demonstrative pronouns)

Ko'rsatish olmoshlari – **this** (bu, shu, mana shu, ushbu, mazkur), **that** (u, o'sha, anovi), **such** (bunday, shunday, bunaqa, bunaqangi) va **same** (o'sha, aynan o'sha, bir xil).

This, that ko'rsatish olmoshlari birtik formada bo'lib, ularning ko'plik formalari – **these, those**. **This, these** so'zlovchiga yaqin bo'lgan, **that, those** esa undan uzoq bo'lgan narsa yoki narsalarni, paytni ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi:

This is mine, that is yours (Bu meniki, anovi seniki).

These are mine, those are yours (Bular meniki, anovilar seniki).

I am free at **this** time (Hozir bo'shman).

I was busy at **that** time (O'sha paytda band edim).

I had to go to the market **this** morning (Bugun ertalab bozorga borishimga to'g'ri keldi).

I had to go to the market **that** morning (O'sha kuni ertalab bozorga borishimga to'g'ri keldi).

That (those) olmoshi gapda o'rinbosar so'z (biror ot o'mida, hatto gap o'mida ishlatiluvchi) sifatida kelishi mumkin:

His behavior is better than **that** of Ron (Uning xulqi Ronnikidan/ Ronning xulqidan yaxshi) (**that** olmoshi **behavior** so'zi o'mida kelgan).

These houses are better than **those** in Navoi street (Bu uylar Navoiy ko'chasidagi uylardan yaxshi) (**these** olmoshi **houses** so'zi o'mida kelgan).

Ko'rsatish olmoshining o'zbek tilida bunday vazifada ishlatilmasligi sababli til o'rganuvchilarimiz ingliz tilidagi bu til hodisasini o'zlashtirishda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladilar.

Biror voqeaga yoki biror shaxs tomonidan aytilgan fikrga salbiy yoki ijobiy munosabat ifodalovchi gaplarda **this** o'mida **that** ishlatiladi:

– Let's send him SMS.

– **That's** an excellent idea.

– I'm going to stay here a while.

– **That's** fine.

That ko'rsatish olmoshi butun bir gapni yoki situatsiyani ifodalovchi matn qismi o'mida kelishi mumkin. Masalan, so'zlovchi qandaydir voqea haqida gapirganidan keyin tinglovchi **Who told you that?** (Buni sizga kim aytdi?) deb so'rsa, **that** ko'rsatish olmoshi o'sha voqeani ko'rsatadi.

That ko'rsatish olmoshi sifatlar yoki much so'zi oldida ishlatilganda daraja holi vazifasini bajaradi va u o'zbek tiliga **buncha, bunchalik** deb tarjima qilinadi:

I didn't know that he was **that** stupid (Men uning bunchalik ahmoq ekanligini bilmas edim).

I haven't got petrol **that** much (Menda buncha ko'p benzln yo'q).

This va **that** ko'rsatish olmoshlari gapda: 1) ega; 2) qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi; 3) to'ldiruvchi; 4) aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

1. **This** is a pen, **that** is a pencil (Bu ruchka, anovi qalam).

2. **That's that** (Mana shunaqa).

3. I don't know **that** (Men uni bilmayman).

4. **This** room is large (Bu xona katta).

Such ko'rsatish olmoshi gapda, asosan, aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi, ayrim hollarda qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi bo'lib kelishi mumkin, bunda inversiya ro'y berib, u gapning boshida, bog'lama fe'l esa undan keyin keladi:

1. I like **such** people (Men shunday odamlarni yaxshi ko'raman).

2. **Such** was my decision (Mening qarorim mana shunday edi).

Same ko'rsatish olmoshi: 1) ega; 2) qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi; 3) to'ldiruvchi; 4) aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

1. **The same** can be said about Mike (Mayk haqida ham shu gaplarni aytish mumkin).

2. He was **the same** as before (U ilgorigidek edi).

3. Do **the same** (Siz ham shunday qiling).

4. Is it **the same** car? (U o'sha mashinami?)

So'roq olmoshlari (Interrogative pronouns)

So'roq olmoshlari quyidagilar: **who** (**whom**, **whose**) (kim, kimni, kimning), **what** (nima), **which** (qaysi), **how many** (necha), **how much** (qancha). Bu olmoshlar maxsus savollarni hosil qilishda qatnashadi:

Who are you? (Siz kimsiz?)

What's this? (Bu nima?)

Which is yours? (Qaysi biri sizniki?)

How many children do you have? (Nechta bolangiz bor?)

How much money did you spend yesterday? (Kecha qancha pul sarfladingiz?)

Who olmoshi uch hadli kelishik kategoriyasiga ega. Birinchi hadi bosh kelishik – Common Case (**who**), ikkinchi had qaratqich kelishigi – Possessive Case (**whose**), uchinchi obyekt kelishigi – Objective Case (**whom**).

Who olmoshi gapda, ko'pincha, ega, qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi va to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi:

Who has a pen? (Kimda ruchka bor?)

Who is that man? (Anovi / u kishi kim?)

Who ning to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelishi haqida quyiroqda to'xtalamiz.

Whose so'roq olmoshi gapda aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

Whose car is this? (Bu kimning mashinasi?)

Whose room is larger? (Kimning xonasi kattaroq?)

Whom so'roq olmoshi predlogsiz ishlatilganda to'ldiruvchi vazifasini bajaradi:

Whom did you see there? (U yerda kimni/kimlarni ko'rding?)

Whom do you mean? (Kimni/kimlarni nazarda tutyapsan?)

Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilining og'zaki nutqida to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan obyekt kelishikdagi **whom** so'roq olmoshi o'mida bosh kelishikdagi **who** so'roq olmoshining ishlatilishi keng tarqalgan:

Whom did you see there > **Who** did you see there?

Whom do you mean? > **Who** do you mean?

What so'roq olmoshi gapda: 1) ega; 2) qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi; 3) to'ldiruvchi; 4) aniqlovchi; 5) predlog bilan kelganda hatto hol vazifasini ham bajarishi mumkin:

1. **What** happened? (Nima bo'ldi?)

2. **What** is your son? (O'g'lingiz nima ish qiladi? / O'g'lingiz kim?)

3. **What** do you want? (Nima istaysiz?)

4. **What** film did you see? (Qanday film ko'rding?)

What kind of man is he? (U qanday odam?)

What sort of chocolate do you like best? (Qanday turdagi shokoladni hammasidan ham yaxshi ko'rasiz?)

5. It is better **than what**? (U nimadan yaxshi?)

Which so'roq olmoshi gapda: 1) ega; 2) to'ldiruvchi; 3) aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

1. **Which** is better? (Qaysi biri yaxshiroq?)

2. **Which** will you have, tea or coffee? (Qaysi birini ichasiz, choymi yoki kofemi?)

3. **Which** way shall we go? (Qaysi yo'ldan boramiz?)

What a good man he is! (U qanday yaxshi odam-a!) **What fun we had yesterday!** (Kecha bizlarda qanday qiziqarli narsalar bo'ldi-ya!) kabi emotional gaplarda **what** olmoshi his-hayajonni ifodalash uchun ham xizmat qiladi.

How many sanaladigan narsalarni ifodalaydigan otlar oldida, **how much** sanalmaydigan narsalarni ifodalovchi otlar oldida kelib, aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi (yuqorida berilgan misollarga qarang).

Kesim **how many** olmoshiga bog'langan ega bilan ko'plikda, **how much** ga bog'langan ega bilan birlikda moslashadi:

How many **people** are there in the hall? (Zalda necha kishi bor?)

How much **sugar** is there in the bag? (Qopda qancha shakar bor?)

Bog'lovchi olmoshlar (Conjunctive pronouns)

Who, what va **which** bog'lovchi olmoshlar sanaladi. Ular to'ldiruvchi, ega, kesim ergash gaplarni bosh gapga bog'lash uchun xizmat qiladi, ammo ular o'zlaridagi so'roq ma'nosini qisman yoki to'liq saqlab qoladi. Bu olmoshlarni **bog'lovchi vazifasini bajaruvchi so'roq olmoshlari** deb atasa ham bo'ladi, chunki har qanday so'roq olmoshi ma'lum sintaktik kontekstda ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'lovchi vositaga aylanishi mumkin. Qiyoslang:

What is he doing? (U nima qilyapti?) > I don't know **what** he is doing (Uning nima qilayotganini bilmayman).

Who came? (Kim keldi?) > I don't know **who** came (Kim kelganini bilmayman).

Which is better? (Qaysi biri yaxshiroq?) > I don't know **which** is better (Qaysi biri yaxshiligini bilmayman).

What did he say? (U nima dedi?) > I don't know **what** he said (Uning nima deganini bilmayman).

What did he say? **What** he said is uncertain/ It's uncertain **what** he said (Uning nima degani noaniq).

Who came? > **Who** came is uncertain / It's uncertain **who** came (Kim kelgani noma'lum).

Nisbiy olmoshlar (Relative pronouns)

Nisbiy olmoshlar ikkita: **who, which**. Ular so'roq olmoshlariga omonim bo'lib, aniqlovchi ergash gapni bosh gap bilan bog'laydi va ergash gapda biror gap bo'lagi vazifasida (ega, to'ldiruvchi yoki aniqlovchi) keladi. Ularning oldida ot bilan ifodalangan antetsedenti (nisbiy olmosh ko'rsatgan narsa) bo'ladi va ularda so'roq ma'nosi ifodalanmaydi:

The man **who** came yesterday was my uncle (Kecha kelgan odam mening amakim edi).

The man **whom** you phoned yesterday is here (Kecha siz telefon qilgan odam shu yerda).

The woman **whose** brother works with us is here (Akasi biz bilan ishlaydigan ayol shu yerda).

The book **which** is on the table is mine (Stol ustida turgan kitob meniki).

Who va **whom** olmoshlari insonni ifodalaydi, shu sababdan ular oldida kelgan otlar ham (*antitseedent*) insonni ifodalashi shart.

Which olmoshi inson bo'lmagan narsalami ifodalaydi, uning antitseedenti ham shunday narsa bo'ladi.

Whose uchun antitseedentning insonni ifodalash-ifodalamasligi ahamiyatsiz. U ikkala turdagi antitseedent bilan ham kelaveradi. Yuqorida berilgan misolda antitseedent insonni ifodalagan. Quyidagi misolda esa u inson bo'lmagan narsani (*uy*) ifodalayapti:

The house **whose** roof was destroyed by yesterday`s tomado is Mr. Brown`s (Tomi kechagi tomadodan buzilgan uy janob Braunniki).

Aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan **whom**, **which** nisbiy olmoshlarini tushirib qoldirish mumkin:

The man **whom** you saw yesterday is here > The man you saw yesterday is here (Kecha siz ko'rgan odam shu yerda).

Here is the book **which** I bought yesterday > Here is the book I bought yesterday (Kecha men olgan kitob – mana).

Agar **whom**, **which** oldida predlog bo'lsa, nisbiy olmosh tushirilgach, u to'ldiruvchidan keyin qo'yiladi:

She is the woman **about whom** I told you > She is the woman I told you **about** (U men sizga aytgan ayol).

The man **to whom** you sent a letter yesterday is here > The man you sent a letter to yesterday is here (Siz kecha xat yuborgan kishi shu yerda).

The music **to which** we listened was good > The music we listened to was good (Biz eshitgan musiqa yaxshi edi).

This is the music **about which** I told you > This is the music I told you **about** (Bu men sizga aytgan musiqa).

Nisbiy olmoshlarni bunday tushirish holatlari og'zaki tilda keng tarqalgan.

Belgilash olmoshlari (Defining pronouns)

Belgilash olmoshlari quyidagilar: **all** (hamma, hammasi), **each** (har, har bir), **every** (har, har bir), **everybody** (har kim), **everyone** (har kim), **everything** (hamma narsa), **either** (har ikkalasi, ikkalasidan biri, unisi ham, buni ham), **both** (ikkala, ikkalasi), **other** (boshqa), **another** (boshqa, yana, yana bir boshqa).

All bir butun predmetlar yoki kishilar guruhini anglatadi va gapda ega, to'ldiruvchi, qo'shma o'tkesimning predikativ qismi va aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

All are present (Hamma bor).

That`s **all** (Hammasi shu).

Forget **all** about him (U haqidagi hamma narsani unut).

All the doors are closed (Hamma eshiklar yopiq).

All olmoshidan keyin kelgan ot son jihatdan chegaralanmagan predmetlarni bildirsa, artiklsiz qo'llanadi, agar chegaralangan predmetlarni bildirsa, aniq artikl bilan keladi. Masalan, **all trees** birikmasida dunyodagi barcha daraxtlar nazarda tutiladi, **all the trees** birikmasida esa so'zlovchiga va tinglovchiga ma'lum bo'lgan biror joydagi barcha daraxtlar nazarda tutiladi.

All kishilik olmoshi bilan ishlatilganda, kesimda yordamchi yoki modal fe'l bo'lmasa, kishilik olmoshidan keyin keladi: **we all, you all, they all**. Bunda ular **all of us, all of you, all of them** so'z birikmalariga sinonim bo'ladi:

We all help her / **All of us** help her (Biz hammamiz unga yordam beramiz).

You all understand that / **All of you** understand that (Buni siz hammingiz tushunasiz).

They all went home / **All of them** went home (Ular hammalari uylariga ketishdi).

Agar kesim tarkibida yordamchi yoki modal fe'l bo'lsa, **all** o'sha yordamchi yoki modal fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

We are **all** here (Biz hammamiz shu yerdamiz).

You must **all** help her (Siz hammingiz unga yordam berishingiz kerak).

They are **all** working in the garden (Ular hammalari bog'da ishlashyapti).

Both ilgari tilga olingan ikkita narsani ifodalab, gapda ega, to'ldiruvchi va aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

Both looked tired (Ikkalasi ham charchagan ko'rindi).

Bring **both** of them (Ikkalovini olib kel).

Both sisters are doctors (Ikkala opa-singillar – vrachlar).

Both kishilik olmoshi bilan kelganda uning joyi kesimning tarkibiga bog'liq. Agar kesimda yordamchi yoki modal fe'l bo'lmasa, u kishilik olmoshidan keyin qo'yiladi, agar bunday fe'llar bo'lsa, o'sha fe'llardan keyin qo'yiladi:

1. **We both** go to the same school (Biz ikkalamiz bitta maktabda o'qiyamiz).

You both go there (U yerga ikkalangiz boring).

They both live in London (Ular ikkalovi ham Londonda yashaydi).

2. **We are both** here (Biz ikkimiz ham shu yerdamiz).

You must **both** stay here (Siz ikkalangiz shu yerda qolishingiz kerak).

They will **both** come tomorrow (Ular ikkalovi ertaga kelishadi).

Each gapda ega, to'ldiruvchi va aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

Each has his own place (Har kimning o'z o'mi bor).

I payed a dollar **each** (Men ularning har biriga bir dollardan to'ladim).

I read **each** phrase (Men har bir jumalani o'qidim).

Tarkibida **each** olmoshi bo'lgan quyidagi sintaktik qurilmalarga e'tibor bering va yodlang:

each of us (har birimiz)

each of you (har biringiz)

each of them (ularning har biri, ularning har birlari)

Every belgilash olmoshi faqat aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

We come here **every** day (Biz bu yerga har kuni kelamiz).

Not **every** man can do it (Buni qilish hammaning ham qo'lidan kelavermaydi).

Everybody, everyone belgilash olmoshlari shaxsni ifodalaydi va umumiy (the Common Case) hamda qaratqich (the Possessive Case) kelishiklariga ega:

umumiy kelishik

everybody

everyone

qaratqich kelishigi

everybody's

everyone's

Bu olmoshlar umumiy kelishikda ega yoki to'ldiruvchi vazifasida, qaratqich kelishigida esa aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

Everybody/ everyone has come (Hamma keldi).

I know **everybody / everyone** (Men hammani bilaman).

I know almost **everybody's / everyone's** family (Men deyarli hamma-ning oilasini bilaman).

Everything insondan boshqa narsalarga nisbatan ishlatiladi va gapda ega, predikativ va to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi:

Is **everything** OK? (Hamma narsa joyidami?) (ega)

My research work is **everything** for me (Mening ilmiy ishim men uchun hamma narsani bildiradi) (predikativ).

I know **everything** (Men hammasini bilaman) (to'ldiruvchi).

Egasi **everybody, everyone, everything** kishilik olmoshlari bilan ifodlangan gaplarda kesim ega bilan birlik formada moslashadi (Yuqoridagi misollarga qarang). Yana aytish lozimki, ular ma'lum kontekstlarda all olmoshi bilan sinonimik aloqaga kirishadi:

Everybody/everyone is present = All are present (Hamma bor).

I know **everything** = I know all (Hammasini bilaman).

Either olmoshi ega, to'ldiruvchi yoki aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

Either will prove what I say (Unisi ham, bunisi ham gapimni tasdiqlaydi) (ega).

There are two apples on the table. You can take **either** (of them) (Stol ustida ikkita olma bor. Ulardan istaganingni olishing mumkin) (to'ldiruvchi).

You can take **either** side (U tomondan ham, bu tomondan ham yurishingiz mumkin) (aniqlovchi).

Other birlik va ko'plik (**other** – boshqa, **others** – boshqalar), shuningdek, umumiy va qaratqich kelishik formalariga (**other** – **other's** – boshqa – boshqaning; **others** – **others'** – boshqalar – boshqalarning) ega. U gapda ega, to'ldiruvchi va aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

The others are in the hall (Boshqalar zalda) (ega).

I haven't seen **the others** (Boshqalarni ko'rmadim) (to'ldiruvchi).

I never use **others'** things (Men hech qachon boshqalarning narsasini ishlatmayman) (aniqlovchi).

He has no **other** place to go to (Uning boshqa boradigan joyi yo'q) (aniqlovchi).

Another olmoshi gapda ega, to'ldiruvchi va aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

The lantern hanging at her wagon had gone out but **another** was shining in her face... (Hardy) (Uning vagonida osilib turgan chiroq o'chdi, lekin boshqasi uning yuziga nur sochmoqda edi) (ega).

I'll show you **another** (Sizga boshqasini ko'rsataman) (to'ldiruvchi).

I'll do it **another** time (Buni boshqa vaqtda qilaman) (aniqlovchi).

Noaniq olmoshlar (Indefinite pronouns)

Bu olmoshlar noaniq shaxs (yoki shaxslarni), noaniq narsa (yoki narsalarni) ko'rsatadi. Ular quyidagilar: **some, any, somebody, anybody, someone, anyone, something, anything, one**. Bu olmoshlar ichida **somebody, anybody, someone, anyone, one** ikkita, ya'ni umumiy va qaratqich kelishiklariga ega:

umumiy kelishikda	qaratqich kelishigida
somebody	somebody's
anybody	anybody's
someone	someone's
anyone	anyone's
one	one's

Some, ko'pincha, bo'lishli gaplarda, **any** esa inkor, so'roq va shart gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Some walked to the station (Ayrımlar vokzal tomonga ketishdi).

Some are present (Ayrımlar shu yerda).

Some students don't like examinations (Ayrim talabalar imtihonlarni yoq-tirmaydi).

I saw **some** changes in his life (Men uning hayotida ayrim o'zgarishlarni ko'rdim).

I didn't see **any** change in his life (Uning hayotida hech qanday o'zgarish ko'rmadim).

Have you got **any** new books? (Biror yangi kitobingiz bormi?)

If you have **any** letters post them now (Xatlaringiz bo'lsa, hozir jo'nating).

Some birlik formadagi sanaladigan ot bilan ishlatilganda alohida, ammo noma'lum shaxs yoki narsani anglatadi:

There must be **some** reason for that (Bunga biror sabab bo'lishi kerak).

I read it in **some** book (Men buni bir kitobda o'qigan edim).

Bunday holatlarda **some** noaniq olmoshining ma'nosi a noaniq artikli ma'nosiga mos keladi:

I read it in **some** book = I read it in a book.

Some noaniq olmoshi raqam bilan kelgan vaqtini ifodalovchi so'zlar oldida ishlatilganda taxmin ma'nosini ifodalaydi:

It happened **some** five hours ago (Bu taxminan besh soat oldin ro'y berdi).

Any bo'lishli darak va buyruq gaplarda ishlatilganida **har qanday, har qanaqa** degan ma'nolarni anglatadi:

Any student can understand it (Buni har qanday talaba ham tushuna oladi).

Invite **any** friend of yours (Har qanday do'stingizni taklif qilavering).

Somebody, someone, something noaniq olmoshlari ko'pincha bo'lishli gaplarda, **anybody, anyone, anything** esa inkor, so'roq va shart ergash gaplarda ishlatiladi hamda umumiy kelishikda, asosan, ega va to'ldiruvchi, qaratqich kelishikda esa aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

Bo'lishli gaplar

There is **somebody** in the room (Xonada kimdir bor).

There is **someone** in the room (Xonada kimdir bor).

There is **something** there (U yerda nimadir bor).

Inkor gaplar

There is not **anybody** in the room (Xonada hech kim yo'q).

There is not **anyone** in the room (Xonada hech kim yo'q).

There is not **anything** in the room (Xonada hech nima yo'q).

So'roq gaplar

Is there **anybody** in the room? (Xonada biror kishi bormi?)

Is there **anyone** in the room? (Xonada biror kishi bormi?)

Is there **anything** in the room? (Xonada biror narsa bormi?)

Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar

If there is **anybody** in the room tell him or her to come out (Xonada biror kishi bo'lsa, ayting, chiqsin).

If there is **anyone** in the room tell him or her to come out (Xonada biror kishi bo'lsa, ayting, chiqsin).

If there is **anything** in the room take it out (Xonada biror narsa bo'lsa, olib chiqing).

One olmoshi har qanday shaxs, har bir shaxs ma'nolarini anglatadi va kesim u bilan birlik formada moslashadi:

One can see a lot of things there (U yerda ko'p narsalami ko'rish mumkin).

One could hear a pin drop (Ignaning yerga tushib ketganini / pashshaning uchganini eshitish mumkin edi).

One doesn't know what will happen next century (Odam / kishi keyingi asrda nima bo'lishini bilmaydi).

Egasi **one** noaniq olmoshi bilan ifodalangan gaplarda kesim asosan **can / may / must / ought to / should** modal fe'li + **infinitiv** qolipi asosida yasalgan bo'ladi. **One** olmoshi ko'pincha o'rinbosar so'z vazifasida keladi:

The **table** is a round **one** (Stol dumaloq stol edi).

I've got several **books**. Which **one / ones** will you take? (Menda bir qancha kitoblar bor. Qaysi birini / birlarini olasiz?)

Birinchi misolda u **stol** so'zi o'mida, ikkinchisida esa **kitob/kitoblar** o'mida ishlatilgan. Bunday maqomdagi **one** olmoshini noaniq olmosh, deb bo'lmaydi.

Miqdor olmoshlari (Quantative pronouns)

Bunday olmoshlar miqdor bildirgani uchun **miqdor olmoshlari** deb ataladi. Miqdor olmoshlari quyidagilar: **many** (ko'p, ancha), **much** (ko'p, ancha), **few** (oz, ozgina, kam), **little** (oz, ozgina, kam), **a few** (bir nechta), **a little** (ozroq, ozgina), **a lot of** (ancha), **lots of** (ancha), **a great many** (anchagina, ancha), **a great deal** (ancha, anchagina), **a good deal of** (ancha, anchagina), **plenty of** (yetarli darajada ko'p).

Many, few miqdor olmoshlari sanaladigan narsalami ifodalovchi otlar bilan, **much, little** esa sanalmaydigan narsalami ifodalovchi otlar bilan ifodalangani:

I have **many** books (Menda ko'p kitoblar bor).

I have **few** friends (Mening do'stlarim oz).

There are **many** students in the hall (Zalda talabalar ko'p).

There are **few** students in the hall (Zalda talabalar kam/oz).

I have **much** time (Mening vaqtim ko'p).

I have **little** work to do (Qiladigan ishim oz).

There is **much** snow on the ground (Yerda qor ko'p).

There is **little** snow on the ground (Yerda qor oz).

Kesim **much** yoki **little** olmoshi bilan ifodalangan ega bilan birlikda, **many**, **few** bilan ifodalangan ega bilan esa ko'plikda moslashadi (Yuqoridagi misol-larga qarang).

Many of + ot va **much of + ot** qoliplari asosida yasalgan so'z birikmalari **many**, **much** olmoshlari ot ifodalagan narsaning ancha katta qismini qamrab oladi:

Many of the students are here (Ko'pchilik talabalar shu yerda).

Much of the work was done by our students (Ishning anchasi / ancha qismi talabalar tomonidan bajarildi).

Few olmoshi **many** olmoshidek sanaladigan predmetlarni ifodalovchi otlar bilan, **little** olmoshi **much** olmoshidek sanalmaydigan narsalarni ifodalovchi otlar bilan keladi:

I have **few** friends (Mening o'rtoqlarim oz).

I have **few** books on literature (Adabiyot bo'yicha kitoblarim oz).

There are **few** students in the hall (Zalda talabalar oz).

I have **little** work (Ishim oz).

I have **little** time (Vaqtim oz).

There is **little** snow on the ground (Yerda qor oz).

O'zbek tilida sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan predmetlarni ifodalovchi otlar bilan ishlatiladigan alohida-alohida miqdor olmoshlari yo'q. **Ko'p** va **oz** olmoshlari har ikkala turdagi otlar bilan ishlatilaveradi:

Mening kitoblarim/vaqtim/ishim **ko'p**.

Mening kitoblarim/ vaqtim/ishim **oz**.

Ikki til o'rtasidagi bu farq tillararo interferensiyani keltirib chiqaradi, natijada, talabalarimizning inglizcha nutqida **many work**, **many snow**, **few time**, **few snow**, **much books**, **little books** kabi xato birikmalar paydo bo'ladi.

Many, **much** ifodalagan miqdor ma'nosini kuchaytirish uchun yoki **few**, **little** ifodalagan miqdor ma'nosini kamaytirish uchun bu olmoshlar oldidan **very**, **too**, **rather**, **so** ravishlari ishlatilishi mumkin:

very many (juda ko'p)

too many (haddan tashqari ko'p)

so many (juda ko'p)

rather many (ancha ko'p)

very few (juda kam)

too few (haddan tashqari kam)

so few (juda kam)

rather few (ancha kam)

A lot of, lots of, a good deal of, a great deal of, a great many of, a good many of, plenty of miqdor olmoshlarining ko'pchiligi bir-birlariga nisbatan stilistik sinonimlar bo'lib, ular ifodalagan miqdor **many, much** ifodalagan miqdordan yuqoriroqdir:

| a lot of |
 | lots of |
 | a good deal of |
 I have + | a great deal of | + friends
 | a great many of |
 | a good many of |
 | plenty of |

Many, much, few, little olmoshlari daraja kategoriyasiga ega:

oddiy daraja	qiyosiy daraja	orttirma daraja
many (ko'p)	more (ko'proq)	most (eng ko'p)
much (ko'p)	more (ko'proq)	most (eng ko'p)
few (kam)	fewer (kamroq)	fewest (eng kam)
little (oz)	less (ozroq)	least (eng oz)

Ko'p komponentli miqdor olmoshlari, odatda, aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi (Yuqoridagi misollarga qarang). Bir komponentli miqdor olmoshlari esa, ya'ni soddamiqdor olmoshlari ega vazifasida ham kelishi mumkin:

Much depends on him (Ko'p narsa unga bog'liq).

Many think that the problem is very serious (Ko'p odamlar muammoni juda jiddiy deb o'ylayapti).

Little is known about his life in London (Uning Londondagi hayoti haqida oz narsalar ma'lum).

Yet **few** have been found to deny the man's greatness (Bu odamning buyukligini inkor qiladigan ozginagina odam topildi, xolos).

Inkor olmoshlari (Negative pronouns)

Inkor olmoshlari quyidagilar: **nobody** (hech kim), **no one** (hech kim), **nothing** (hech narsa, hech nima), **none** (hech biri, hech qaysisi), **neither** (unisi ham, bunisi ham/ikkalasi ham + fe'lning inkor formasi, ikkalasidan

hech qaysisi, hech biri), **no** (hech qanday, hech qanaqa). **No** dan tashqari bu olmoshlarning hammasi gapda, ko'pincha, ega va to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

Ega vazifasida

There is **nobody** there (U yerda hech kim yo'q).

There is **no one** there (U yerda hech kim yo'q).

There is **nothing** there (U yerda hech narsa yo'q).

– Is there any salt in the salt-sellar? – No, there is **none** (– Tuz idishda tuz bormi? – Yo'q).

He didn't catch fish in the pond because there were **none** (U hovuzdan baliq tutmadi, chunki unda birorta ham baliq yo'q edi).

Neither of them answered (Ularning hech biri javob bermadi).

To'ldiruvchi vazifasida

I have **nobody** to help me (Menga yordam beradigan hech kimim yo'q).

I have **no one** to help me (Menga yordam beradigan hech kimim yo'q).

I have **nothing** to surprise you (Sizni hayron qoldiradigan hech narsam yo'q).

I like **none** of them (Ularning hech birini yoqtirmayman).

I like **neither** of them (Ularning har ikkisini ham yoqtirmayman).

No inkor olmoshi ot oldida ishlatilib, aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi:

No Forsayte can stand it (Forsaytlarning hech biri bunga bardosh bera olmaydi).

No goods have been received from our partners (Sheriklarimizdan hali mol olinmadi).

No inkor olmoshini **no** yuklamasidan va **No** gapidan farqlash kerak:

I have **no** time (Mening vaqtim yo'q) (yuklama).

– Do you know him? (– Uni bilasizmi?)

– **No** (– Yo'q) (gap).

Nobody, **no one** olmoshlari umumiy va qaratqich kelishiklariga ega:

nobody (hech kim) – **nobody's** (hech kimning)

no one (hech kim) – **no one's** (hech kimning)

Somebody – **nobody**, **some one** – **no one**, **something** – **nothing**, **either** – **neither**, **all** – **none** juftliklaridagi munosabatni shartli ravishda antonimik munosabat desa bo'ladi.

FE'L (THE VERB)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

Fe'l ot kabi gapda eng ko'p ishlatiladigan so'z turkumidir. U so'z turkumlari ichida eng murakkab, keng qamrovli, grammatik kategoriyalarga eng boyi sanaladi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi farqlarning ko'pchiligi shu so'z turkumida namoyon bo'ladi va bu farqlar tillararo interferensiyalar tug'diradi. Shuning uchun bu so'z turkumini o'rganish talabalardan juda katta kuch va e'tibor talab qiladi. So'z turkumi sifatida fe'lning eng asosiy belgilari quyidagilar:

1. Uning leksik ma'nosi umumlashgan mavhum harakat (jarayon) ma'nosidir:

I work at a plant (Zavodda ishlayman).

Mary is working (Meri ishlayapti).

2. Grammatik zamon, mayl, shaxs, son, tus, taksis va nisbat kategoriyalariga ega.

3. **-ize** (realize), **-ify** (verify), **-en** (broaden), **re-** (rewrite), **over-** (overdo), **under-** (undermine), **out-** (outlive), **super-** (superintend), **sub-** (subdivide), **un-** (uncover), **mis-** (mislead) kabi fe'l yasovchi affikslarga ega.

4. Fe'llar, odatda, otlar va ravishlar bilan qo'shilib keladi:

Sid likes **sweets** (Sid shirinliklarni yaxshi ko'radi).

Sid runs **faster** than me (Sid menga qaraganda tez yuguradi).

Sid came **yesterday** (Sid kecha keldi).

5. Fe'llarning predikativ formalari (shaxsli fe'llar) kesim yoki kesimning qismi, nopredikativ formalari (shaxssiz fe'llar) esa ega, to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi va hol vazifasida keladi.

Fe'llarning tarkibiga ko'ra turlari (Types of verbs according to their structure)

Tarkibiga ko'ra fe'llar quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi:

1) sodda fe'llar (simple verbs): to read, to run, to sleep, to smile, to cut va h.k.;

2) yasama fe'llar (derivative verbs): toadden, to enlarge, to magnify, to reread, to uncover va h.k.;

3) qo'shma fe'llar (complex verbs): to broadcast, to streamline, to bad-mouth, to whitewash va h.k.;

4) murakkab fe'llar (composite verbs): to eat up, to cut off, to cut down, to give up, to put on va h.k..

Fe'ning bu turlari ichida grammatika uchun ahamiyatlisi murakkab fe'llar bo'lib, ular to'ldiruvchining gapdagi o'mini belgilashda ma'lum rol o'ynaydi. Kishilik olmoshi bilan ifodalangan to'ldiruvchi yuqorida keltirilgan murakkab fe'llarda fe'ning birinchi qismidan keyin keladi:

I have eaten it up (Men uni yeb qo'ydim).

I have cut it off (Men uni kesib tashladim).

Fe'llarning forma (shakl) yasash usuliga ko'ra turlari **(Types of verbs according to the ways of forming verb form)**

O'tgan zamon va II sifatdosh formalari yasash usuliga ko'ra fe'llar **standard/to'g'ri** (Standard/Regular Verbs) va **nostandard/noto'g'ri** (Nonstandard/ Irregular Verbs) turlarga bo'linadi. Standart fe'llarning o'tgan zamon formasi va II sifatdosh formasi o'zakka **-(e)d** suffiksini qo'shish orqali yasaladi va bunda u fonetik sharoitga ko'ra uch xil talaffuz qilinadi:

/d / -jarangli undoshdan keyin (changed)

/t / -jarangsiz undoshdan keyin (passed)

/id / -t va d dan keyin (wanted, nodded)

To learn, to burn, to spell, to dwell fe'llarining o'tgan zamon formasi va II sifatdosh formasini yasash uchun **-(e)d** suffiksi qatorida o'zakka **-t** suffiksi qo'shilishi mumkin va bunda u hech qanday fonetik o'zgarishlarga uchramaydi: **to learned > learned-learnt, to burn > burned-burnt**.

Nostandard fe'llarning o'tgan zamon formasi va II sifatdosh formasining yasalishi quyidagicha:

1. Tovush almashuv yordamida yasaladi: **write-wrote-written, meet-met-met**

2. Suppletiv (o'zakni boshqa o'zak bilan amashtirish) usul bilan yasaladi: **go-went-went, be-was-were**

3. Qorishiq usul bilan (o'tgan zamon formasi unlini boshqa unli bilan amashtirish yordamida, II sifatdosh esa o'zakka **-(e)d** suffiksini qo'shish yo'li bilan) yasaladi: **wake-woke-waked, crow-crew-crowed**

4. O'zak o'zgartirilmay, uchala forma (asosiy forma, o'tgan zamon formasi, II sifatdosh formasi) bir-birlariga nisbatan omonim munosabatda bo'ladi va ular o'rtasidagi farq kontekstda ko'rinadi: **cut-cut-cut, put-put-put, let-let-let, hit-hit-hit**.

Qo'llanmaning oxirida nostandard fe'llar va ularning o'tgan zamon, II sifatdosh formalari, shuningdek, ularning talaffuzi va o'zbekcha tarjimasi berilgan.

Nostandard fe'llarni o'zlashtirishda o'zbek til o'rganuvchilari katta qiyin-

chiliklarga duch keladilar. Buning sababi ham ichki (standart fe'llar bo'yicha ko'nikmaning kuchliligi), ham tillararo interferensiyadir (o'zbek tilida bunday til hodisasining yo'qligi). Shuning uchun nostandart fe'llarni va ularning o'tgan zamon va II sifatdosh formalarini mustahkam tarzda yodlash kerak bo'ladi.

Fe'llarning vazifasiga ko'ra turlari (Types of verbs according to their functions)

Gapda bajaradigan vazifasiga ko'ra fe'llar mustaqil (**Notional Verbs**) va struktural (**Structural Verbs**) fe'llarga bo'linadi. Mustaqil fe'llar, odatda, o'zlarining to'liq leksik ma'nolariga ega bo'lib, predikativ formalarida kesim vazifasida keladi:

I **work** at school (Men maktabda ishlayman).

He **has** a car (Unda mashina bor).

John **speaks** English (Jon inglizcha gapiradi).

Struktural fe'llarning leksik ma'nosi xiralashgan yoki yo'qolib ketgan bo'ladi va mustaqil fe'llarning «xizmatkorlari»ga aylanadi. Ular, odatda, mustaqil fe'l yonida kelib, kesimni zamon, mayl, tus, shaxs-son, taksis, nisbat bo'yicha shakllantiradi, ot kesimni ega bilan bog'laydi, o'zlari gap bo'lagi bo'lib kela olmaydi:

He **became** a professor (U professor bo'ldi).

He **is** a professor (U – professor).

He **turned** white (U oqarib ketdi).

He **can** speak English (U inglizcha gapira oladi).

The letter **was** written yesterday (Xat kecha yozilgan).

The letter **had been** written before you came (Xat siz kelmasdan avval yozilgan edi).

Struktural fe'llar uch turga bo'linadi: yordamchi fe'llar, bog'lama fe'llar, modal fe'llar.

Yordamchi fe'llar (Auxiliary verbs)

Yordamchi fe'llar quyidagilar: **to be, to have, to do, shall, will, should, would**. Bu fe'llar leksik ma'nolarini batamom yo'qotgan bo'lib, mustaqil fe'l bilan birikib, fe'lning turli analitik formalarini hosil qiladi (**am writing, has come, do...speak, shall come, will come, should come, would come**). Analitik forma tarkibida yordamchi va mustaqil fe'l bo'lishiga qaramay, u bir so'zning formasi hisoblanadi. Masalan, **shall come** analitik forma **to come** fe'lining kelasi zamon formalaridan biridir. Bu fe'llar haqida keyinroq, ya'ni fe'lning grammatik kategoriyalarini yoritish jarayonida batafsil to'xtalamiz.

Bog'lama fe'llar (Link verbs)

Bog'lama fe'llar quyidagilar: **to be, to become, to grow, to turn, to get**. Bu bog'lama fe'llar ichida **to be** fe'li leksik ma'nosini yo'qotgan, qolganlari esa leksik ma'nolarini qisman saqlab qolgan. Bu fe'llar predikativ va nopredikativ formada bo'lishi mumkin. Predikativ formada kelganda ular ot kesimni shakllantirib, zamon, mayl, shaxs-son va boshqa grammatik ma'nolarni ifodalab keladi:

He + { is glad (U xursand).
was glad (U xursand edi).
will be glad (U xursand bo'ladi).
would be glad (U xursand bo'lar edi).

He became a professor (U professor bo'ldi).

He turned white (U oqarib ketdi).

His hair grew grey (Uning sochi oqarib ketdi).

I've got so fat that I can't get into my jeans (Shunchalik semirib ketdimki, jinsi shimimga sig'mayapman).

Bog'lama fe'llar nopredikativ formada kelganda ular ega, hol, aniqlovchi vazifasidagi sintaktik qurilmalar tarkibida keladi:

It is impossible to be there so early (U yerda bunchalik barvaqt bo'lish mumkin emas).

It is necessary for you to be here at 2 o'clock (Siz bu yerda soat ikkida bo'lishingiz shart).

Turning white he didn't utter a word (Rangi o'chib, hech nima gapira olmadi).

Being tired he soon fell asleep (Charchagani uchun u tezda uxlab qoldi).

Fe'llarning predikatsiya ifodalay olishiga ko'ra turlari (Types of verbs according to their ability to express predication)

Ayrim fe'llar predikatsiya (modallik, zamon) ifodalaydi (**works, wrote, is going** va h.k.) va gapda kesim bo'lib keladi, ayrimlari esa predikatsiya ifodalay olmaydi (**to work, writing, written** va h.k.). Birinchi turdagi fe'llar tilshunoslikda **predikativ (aniq, shaxsli)** fe'llar, ikkinchi turdagilari **nopredikativ (noaniq, shaxssiz)** fe'llar deb ham ataladi. Ingliz tilida bu fe'llar **Non-Finite Forms, Non-Finites, Verbals** nomlari bilan ham uchraydi. Ingliz tilida nopredikativ fe'llarga infinitiv (the Infinitive), gerundiy (the Gerund) va sifatdoshlar (the Participle) kiradi. *

Predikativ fe'llarga misollar: **works, is writing, has come, had sent, has been reading** va h.k..

Nopredikativ fe'llarga misollar:

- 1) infinitiv: **to work, to write, to come, to send** va h.k.;
- 2) gerundiy: **working, writing, coming, sending, eating, spending** va h.k.;
- 3) sifatdosh: **written, eaten, spent, done, seen, worked, brought** va h.k..

Predikativ fe'llar, nopredikativ fe'llardan farqli o'laroq, gapda fe'l kesim bo'lib keladi (She **works**; She **wrote** a letter; She **is going** to Samarkand), nopredikativ fe'llar esa kesimning ikkinchi qismi yoki ega, to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi, hol va h.k.lar bo'lib keladi. Nopredikativ fe'llar haqida batafsil ma'lumot qo'llanmaning **Nopredikativ fe'llar** deb ataluvchi qismida berilgan.

Predikativ fe'llarda grammatik kategoriyalar (Grammatical categories of predicative verbs)

Predikativ fe'llar zamon, tus, taksis, mayl, nisbat, shaxs-son grammatik (morfologik) kategoriyalarga ega. Bu kategoriyalar alohida-alohida kelmay, kamida ikkitasi birga keladi va ularning ifodalovchi formasi bitta umumiy forma bo'ladi. Shu sababdan grammatik kategoriyalarning ayrimlarini birga o'rganishga to'g'ri keladi. Bu kategoriyalarni yaxshiroq tushuntirish maqsadida quyida ular haqida umumiy ma'lumot beramiz. Ular haqidagi batafsil ma'lumot esa darslikning tegishli qismlarida beriladi.

Grammatik zamon kategoriyasi (ayrim darsliklarda bu atama o'rinda od-diygina **zamon** atamasi ishlatiladi) fe'l ifodalagan harakat yoki holatning so'zlovchining gapirib turgan paytiga bo'lgan munosabatini ifodalaydi.

Fe'l ifodalagan harakat yoki holat so'zlovchining gapirib turgan paytidan oldin sodir bo'lsa, bu fe'lni **o'tgan zamon** (wrote), so'zlovchining gapirib turgan paytida sodir bo'lsa, **hozirgi zamon** (writes), so'zlovchining gapirib turgan paytidan keyin sodir bo'lsa, **kelasi zamon formas** (will write) deb ataladi. Demak, ingliz tilida grammatik zamon kategoriyasi uch xil zamonnifodalovchi fe'l formalarining qarama-qarshiligidan iborat.

Fe'ning tus grammatik kategoriyasi harakat yoki holatning davom etishi yoki davom etmasligini ifodalaydi. Agar u davom etsa, bu fe'lni **davom etish tusini ifodalovchi forma** (continuous aspect form: is working), davom etishni ifodalamas, **davom etishni ifodalamaydigan forma** (non-continuous aspect form: works) deb ataladi.

Fe'ning nisbat grammatik kategoriyasi fe'l ifodalagan harakatning yo'nalishini bildiradi. Bu kategoriya aktiv (faol: **asks**) va passiv (majhul: **is asked**) nisbat formalarining qarama-qarshiligidan iborat. Aktiv nisbat formasi harakatni ega ifodalagan agensdan, ya'ni harakatning bajaruvchisidan chiqqa-

nini, passiv nisbat esa, aksincha, harakatning ega ifodalagan shaxsga yoki narsaga yo'naltirilganligini ifodalaydi:

Every week I **send** him two letters (Har hafta men unga ikkita xat jo'nataman).

Every week two letters **are sent** to him by me (Har hafta unga men tomondan ikkita xat jo'natiladi).

Every week he **is sent** two letters by me (Har hafta men tomonimdan unga ikkita xat jo'natiladi).

Ingliz tilida faqat o'timli fe'llargina passiv formada kelishi mumkin. Passiv forma **to be** fe'lining turli zamondagi formasiga **Participle II** ni (sifatdosh II) qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi (**is asked, was asked, will be asked, is being asked, have been asked, had been asked, will have been asked**).

Fe'ning mayl grammatik kategoriyasi so'zlovchining fe'l ifodalagan harakat yoki holatning haqiqatligiga munosabatini ifodalaydi. Ingliz tilida maytlar to'rtta: **aniqlik, buyruq, noreallik va mumkinlilik** mayllari:

1. He **came** yesterday (U kecha keldi).

2. **Come** here (Bu yoqqa kel).

3. I **wish** I **were** young (Qani endi, yosh bo'lsam).

4. He **suggested** that I (**should**) **stay** until 5 o'clock (U menga soat beshgacha qolishni taklif qildi).

Ingliz tilida ma'lum kontekstda bir maylning ikkinchi bir mayl o'mida ishlatilishi keng tarqalgan. Bu haqida kitobning «Fe'l zamonlari» bo'linida batafsil gapiriladi.

Fe'ning taksis grammatik kategoriyasi kamida ikkita harakatning bir-binga nisbatan vaqt bo'yicha tartibini ifodalaydi. Bu vaqt bo'yicha tartib uch xil bo'ladi:

1. Bir harakat ikkinchi harakatdan **oldin** sodir bo'ladi:

When I **came** home, everybody **had gone** to the concert (Uyga kelganimda hamma konsertga ketgan edi).

If you **come** at seven, I **shall have done** my work (Soat yettida kelsang, ishinni tugatgan bo'laman).

Birinci misolda o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan ikki harakatning biri (konsertga borish) ikkinchisidan (uyga kelish) oldin sodir bo'lgan, ikkinchi misolda esa kelasi zamonda sodir bo'ladigan ikki harakatning biri (ishni tugatish) ikkinchisidan (kelishdan) oldin sodir bo'ladi.

2. Ikkala harakat **bir paytda** sodir bo'ladi:

When he **came** I **was working** (U kelganda men ishlayotgan edim).

He **saw** Ron as he **was getting off** the bus (U avtobusdan tushayotganida Ronni ko'rib qoldi).

3. Ikki harakatning biri ikkinchisidan **keyin** sodir bo'ladi:

Sam said he would help her (Sem unga yordam berishini aytdi).

Bu gapda ikkinchi harakat (**yordam berish**) birinchi harakattan (**aytishdan**) keyin sodir bo'ladi.

Ingliz tilida vaqtda **oldin kelish** va **keyin kelishni** ifodalash uchun alohida morfologik formalar mavjud. Oldin kelishni ifodalovchi morfologik vositalar **The Past Perfect** va **The Future Perfect** formalari, keyin kelishni ifodalovchi morfologik vositalar esa **The Future In-the-Past** formalaridir. Aytish lozimki, ingliz tilida **bir vaqtliklikni** ifodalovchi alohida morfologik formalar yo'q. Ular, asosan, **bog'lovchilar** (**as, while**) va **sifatdosh I bilan** ifodalanadi:

As I was coming here I lost my purse.

While coming here I lost my purse.

Coming here I lost my purse.

} (Bu yerga kelayotib hamyonimni yo'qotdim).

Fe'ning shaxs va son kategoriyalari **ega** (egalar) ifodalagan narsaning muloqotda nechanchi shaxs (birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi)ga tegishli ekanligi va harakat bajaruvchisining bitta yoki ko'p ekanligini morfologik usulda ifodalaydi. Bunda birinchi shaxs muloqotdagi so'zlovchiga (**I am sitting**), ikkinchi shaxs tinglovchiga, ya'ni nutq qaratilgan shaxsga (**You are sitting**), uchinchi shaxs muloqotdan tashqari bo'lgan yoki muloqot jarayonida bevosita qatnashmayotgan shaxs yoki narsaga (**He is sitting**) mos keladi.

Ingliz tilida shaxs va son grammatik kategoriyalari o'zbek tilidagiga nisbatan ancha past darajada rivojlangan. O'zbek tilida bu grammatik kategoriyalar yaxshi rivojlanganligi uchun kesim vazifasida keluvchi fe'l har doim hamma zamonda shaxs va son formalariga ega bo'ladi. Masalan:

birlik	ko'plik	birlik	ko'plik
1-sh. ishladim – ishladik		ishlayapman – ishlayapmiz	
2-sh. ishlading – ishladingiz		ishlayapsan – ishlayapsiz(lar)	
3-sh. ishladi – ishladilar/ishladi		ishlayapti – ishlayapti (lar)	

Ingliz tilida shaxs va son formalari faqatgina sanoqli holatlarda uchraydi. Masalan, **to be** fe'li hozirgi zamonda birinchi (**am**) va uchinchi shaxs birlik (**is**) formalariga, o'tgan zamonda esa birlik (**was**) formasiga ega:

Hozirgi zamonda:

Birlik

1-sh. I **am** working.

2-sh. You **are** working.

3-sh. He/she/It **is** working.

Ko'plik

We **are** working.

You **are** working.

They **are** working.

O'tgan zamonda:

Birtik

Ko'plik

1-sh. I was working.

We were working.

2-sh. You were working.

You were working.

3-sh. He/she/it was working.

They were working.

To have fe'li hozirgi zamonda uchinchi shaxs birtik (has) formasida keladi:

I/we/you/ they have information.

He/she/it has information.

Hozirgi zamonda modal fe'llardan tashqari barcha fe'llarda uchinchi shaxs birtik formasi -(e)s bor: reads, runs, speaks, comes, does va h.k..

Fe'ning aniqlik maylidagi zamon-tus-taksis formalari, ularning ma'nolari va ishlatilishi

(Tense-aspect-taxis forms of the verb in the Indicative mood, their meanings and usage)

Yuqorida aytilganidek, fe'ning mayli, zamon, tus, taksis formalarining ma'nolarini va ishlatilishini birga ko'rmaslikning iloji yo'q. Aniqlik mayli aktiv nisbatdagi bu sinkretik (birga keluvchi) formalar quyidagilar:

Indefinite guruhidagi zamonlar:

Present Indefinite

Past Indefinite

Future Indefinite

Future Indefinite-in-the-Past

Continuous guruhidagi zamonlar:

Present Continuous

Past Continuous

Future Continuous

Future Continuous-in-the-Past

Perfect guruhidagi zamonlar:

Present Perfect

Past Perfect

Future Perfect

Future Perfect-in-the-Past

Perfect Continuous guruhidagi zamonlar:

Present Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect Continuous

Future Perfect Continuous

Future Perfect Continuous-in-the-Past

INDEFINITE GURUHIDAGI ZAMONLAR

Present Indefinite (Hozirgi noaniq zamon)

Present Indefinite ning bo'lishli formasi uchinchi shaxs birlikdan tashqari hamma shaxslarda **to** siz infinitivga to'g'ri keladi. Uchinchi shaxs birlikda esa unga **-(e)s** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I work (Men ishlayman)
 2-sh. You work (Sen ishlaysan)
 3-sh. He work+s (U ishlaydi)
 She work+s (U ishlaydi)
 It work+s (U ishlaydi)

Ko'plik

- We work (Biz ishlaymiz)
 You work (Siz ishlaysiz)
 They work (Ular ishlaydi)

-es qo'shilganida, quyidagi fonetik va orfografik o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ladi:

1) Uchinchi shaxs birlik qo'shimchasi jarangli undosh va unli tovushlardan keyin **/z/** tarzida (to send – sends – /sendz/; to see – sees – /si:z/), jarangsiz undoshlardan keyin **/s/** tarzida (to write – writes – /raɪtɪs/) talaffuz qilinadi;

2) Oxiri **ss, ch, sh, x** bilan va o'qilmaydigan **e** harfi bilan tugagan, ammo oldida **s, c** yoki **g** harflari bo'lgan fe'llar uchinchi shaxs birlikda **-es** qo'shimchasini oladi va u **/ɪz/** tarzida talaffuz qilinadi (to press – presses – /presɪz/; to teach – teaches – /ti:tʃɪz/; to wish – wishes – /wɪʃɪz/; to tax – taxes – /taksɪz/; to rise – rises – /raɪzɪz/);

3) Oxiri **y** bilan tugagan, ammo oldida undosh tovush bo'lgan fe'llar uchinchi shaxs birlikda **-es** qo'shimchasini oladi va bunda **y** harfi **i** harfiga o'zgartiriladi (to cry – cries – /kraɪz/);

4) Oxiri **y** bilan tugagan, ammo oldida unli tovush bo'lgan fe'llar uchinchi shaxs birlikda **-s** qo'shimchasini oladi (to play – plays – /pleɪz/);

5) **To do** va **to go** fe'llari uchinchi shaxs birlikda **-es** qo'shimchasini oladi (does – /dəz/dʌz/; goes – /gəʊz/).

Present Indefinite ning inkor formasi uchinchi shaxs birlikdan tashqari hamma shaxslarda **to** siz infinitiv oldidan **do not** (qisqargan varianti **don't**) ni, uchinchi shaxs birlikda esa **does not** ni (qisqargan varianti **doesn't**) qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Do va **does** so'zlari **to do** yordamchi fe'lining **Present Indefinite** dagi formalari, **not** esa inkor yuklamasidir.

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **do not** (**don't**) work (Men ishlamayman)
 2-sh. You **do not** (**don't**) work (Sen ishlamaysan)
 3-sh. He **does not** (**doesn't**) work (U ishlamaydi)

She does not (doesn't) work (U ishlamaydi)

It does not (doesn't) work (U ishlamaydi)

Ko'plik

1-sh. **We do not (don't) work** (Biz ishlamaymiz)

2-sh. **You do not (don't) work** (Siz ishlamaysiz)

3-sh. **They do not (don't) work** (Ular ishlamaydi)

Present Indefinite ning so'roq formasi uchinchi shaxs birlikdan tashqari hamma shaxslarda ega oldidan **do** yordamchi fe'lini, uchinchi shaxs birlikda esa **does** fe'lini qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Do I work?** (Men ishlaymanmi?)

2-sh. **Do you work?** (Sen ishlaysanmi?)

3-sh. **Does he work?** (U ishlaydimi?)

Does she work? (U ishlaydimi?)

Does it work? (U ishlaydimi?)

Ko'plik

1-sh. **Do we work?** (Biz ishlaymizmi?)

2-sh. **Do you work?** (Siz ishlaysizmi?)

3-sh. **Do they work?** (Ular ishlaydimi?)

Present Indefinite ning ma'nolari va ishlatilishi

Present Indefinite quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

1) doimo takrorlanib turadigan odatiy harakatlarni:

Every month I **visit** my parents.

My mother **works** at school.

Bunday holatlarda **Present Indefinite** bilan **every day, every week, every month, every year, sometimes, always, often, usually, rarely, seldom** kabi so'zlar yoki so'z birikmalari ishlatiladi.

2) so'zlab turilgan hozirgi paytda sodir bo'layotgan sezish, ko'rish, istak, sevish, nafrat, fikrlash, anglash, tanish, bilish, yashash jarayonlarini:

I **see** a car.

I **hear** a voice.

I **don't think** so.

I **want** a cup of coffee.

Do you recognize me?

I **understand** what you mean.

She **knows** me.

I **live** in Tashkent.

3) Umumhaqiqatga doir harakat va holatlarni:

Magnet attracts iron.

The earth rotates around the sun.

Water boils at 100 °C.

4) Transport harakati jadvalarida ko'rsatilgan transport harakatlari:

The train leaves at 10 pm.

The plane arrives at 8 am.

5) E'lonlardagi tomosha va boshqa narsalarning boshlanishini:

The concert begins at 10 am.

6) **When, till, until, before, after, as soon as, as long as** bog'lovchili payt ergash gaplarda, **if, unless, on condition that, provided that, in case** bog'lovchili shart ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonda sodir bo'ladigan harakatlarni:

I'll do it when I come home.

I'll phone you before I go.

I'll go there unless it rains.

He'll come if you invite him.

7) Sahna remarkalarida ifodalanadigan harakatlarni:

Looks at her in amazement (Wilde).

Patsy: The Lord save us! (He goes down the hill) (Shaw).

8) Har xil marosimlardan reportaj olib berilayotganda bajariladigan harakatlarni:

Renaldo passes the ball to Stern.

Samuel kicks the ball towards the gate.

9) O'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan harakat yoki holatni (jonli ifodalash maqsadida):

I was sitting at my table writing some letters. Suddenly the wind bursts the window open and scatters all my letters on the floor (Ganshina).

Tilshunoslikda o'tgan zamondagi voqeani hozirgi zamon formalarida jonli qilib ifodalash **Drammatic Present** (drammatik hozirgi zamon) deb ataladi.

Past Indefinite (O'tgan noaniq zamon)

Ingliz tilida zamon formalarini yasashda va ularni eslab qolishda **Past Indefinite** ancha qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi. Buning sababi **Past Indefinite** formalarining turli tipga taalluqliligidir. Bu zamonning bo'lishli formasi standart fe'l negiziga **-(e)d** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'lli bilan yasalishi va bunda sodir bo'ladigan grafik va fonetik o'zgarishlar, shuningdek, **Past Indefinite** formalarini nostandart fe'llardan yasash yo'llari kitobning **Fe'llarning forma**

(shakl) yasash usuliga ko'ra turlari qismida batafsil bayon qilingan va bu formalar maxsus jadvalda berilgan. (Qarang: 363-bet).

Birlik

- 1-sh. I worked (Men ishladim)
- 2-sh. You worked (Sen ishlading)
- 3-sh. He worked (U ishladi)
- She worked (U ishladi)
- It worked (U ishladi)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. We worked (Biz ishladik)
- 2-sh. You worked (Siz ishladingiz)
- 3-sh. They worked (Ular ishladi)

Past Indefinite ning inkor formalari uchala shaxsda fe'l negizi oldiga **did not** ni (yoki uning qisqargan varianti **didn't** ni) qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I did not (didn't) work (Men ishlamadim)
- 2-sh. You did not (didn't) work (Sen ishlamading)
- 3-sh. He did not (didn't) work (U ishlamadi)
- She did not (didn't) work (U ishlamadi)
- It did not (didn't) work (U ishlamadi)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. We did not (didn't) work (Biz ishlamadik)
- 2-sh. You did not (didn't) work (Siz ishlamadingiz)
- 3-sh. They did not (didn't) work (Ular ishlamadi)

Yuqorida aytilganidek, **did** so'zi **to do** yordamchi fe'lining **Past Indefinite** dagi formasi, **not** esa inkor yuklamasidir.

Past Indefinite ning so'roq formalari uchala shaxsda ega oldiga **did** so'zini qo'yish va intonatsiyani ko'tarish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. Did I work? (Men ishladimmi?)
- 2-sh. Did you work? (Sen ishladingmi?)
- 3-sh. Did he work? (U ishladimi?)
- Did she work? (U ishladimi?)
- Did it work? (U ishladimi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. Did we work? (Biz ishladikmi?)
- 2-sh. Did you work? (Siz ishladingizmi?)
- 3-sh. Did they work? (Ular ishladimi?)

Past Indefinite ning so'roq-inkor formasi ham bor. Unda **did** ega oldiga, **not** esa egadan keyin qo'yiladi yoki egadan oldin **didn't** qo'yiladi:

Did you not work? (Ishlamadingmi?)

Didn't you work?

Past Indefinite ning ma'nolari va ishlatilishi

1. **Past Indefinite** o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan harakatni ifodalaydi. O'tgan zamondagi aniq vaqt **last week, last month, last year, yesterday, the day before yesterday, two hours ago, at 5 o'clock, in old times, the other day, in 2008, in September, on Friday, before the war, during the war** kabi so'zlar, so'z birikmalari va ergash gaplarda ifodalanishi mumkin:

They **came** yesterday.

It **happened** in 1989.

I **got** the letter on Friday.

The game **began** 10 minutes ago.

Nick **moved** to London last year.

The plane **arrived** at 7 o'clock.

When he studied in Moscow he lived at his aunt's.

Gapda aniq vaqt umuman bo'lmasligi mumkin:

My father **bought** me a car.

2. O'tgan zamonda takroriy sodir bo'luvchi odatiy harakatni ifodalaydi:

Last year I often **went** to Brighton.

I usually **took** a taxi.

He often helped the disabled.

Bunday ma'noli **Past Indefinite** o'rnida **used + to + Inf** birikmasi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He **used to take** a taxi (U taksi to'xtatar edi).

Last year he **used to go** to Brighton (Bultur u Braytonga borib turar edi).

He **used to help** the disabled (U nogironlarga yordam berar edi).

3. Zamonda ketma-ket sodir bo'lgan bir nechta harakatlarni sanab ko'rsatadi:

He **left** the hotel, **took** a taxi and **drove** to the airport.

Sam **entered** the bathroom; **undressed**, **took** a hot bath.

4. Shart va qiyos ergash gaplarda, kesimi **wish** fe'li bilan ifodalangan to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda va tarkibida **If only** (Qani endi) yuklamasi bo'lgan sodda gaplarda **Past Indefinite** noreal harakat yoki holatni anglatadi:

If I **knew** him I should phone him (Uni tanisam, qo'ng'iroq qilar edim).

You speak as if you **knew** him (Xuddi uni biladigandek gapirasana).

If only I knew him! } (Qani endi, uni tanisam!)
 I wish I knew him. }

Future Indefinite (Kelasi noaniq zamon)

Future Indefinite ning bo'lishli formasi **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llarini mustaqil fe'l oldiga qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi. **Shall** birinchi shaxs birlikda va ko'plikda, **will** esa ikkinchi va uchinchi shaxslarda ishlatiladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I shall work (Men ishlayman).
- 2-sh. You will work (Sen ishlaysan).
- 3-sh. He will work (U ishlaydi).
- She will work (U ishlaydi).
- It will work (U ishlaydi).

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. We shall work (Biz ishlaymiz).
- 2-sh. You will work (Siz ishlaysiz).
- 3-sh. They will work (Ular ishlaydi).

Ingiz tilining Amerika variantida hamma shaxslarda faqat **will** yordamchi fe'li ishlatiladi: I will work, We will work.

Og'zaki nutqda **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llari qisqarib, 'll formasiga aylanadi va olmoshlarga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I'll work
- 2-sh. You'll work
- 3-sh. He'll work
- She'll work
- It'll work

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. We'll work
- 2-sh. You'll work
- 3-sh. They'll work

Future Indefinite ning inkor formasi **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I shall not work (Men ishlamayman)
- 2-sh. You will not work (Sen ishlamaysan)
- 3-sh. He will not work (U ishlamaydi)

She will not work (U ishlamaydi)

It will not work (U ishlamaydi)

Ko'plik

1-sh. **We shall not work** (Biz ishlamaymiz)

2-sh. **You will not work** (Siz ishlamaysiz)

3-sh. **They will not work** (Ular ishlamaydi)

Og'zaki nutqda, odatda, **shall not** qisqarib, **shan't ga, will not esa won't** ga aylanadi:

Birlik

1-sh. **I shan't work**

2-sh. **You won't work**

3-sh. **He won't work**

She won't work

It won't work

Ko'plik

1-sh. **We shan't work**

2-sh. **You won't work**

3-sh. **They won't work**

Yoki 'll dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **I'll not work**

2-sh. **You'll not work**

3-sh. **He'll not work**

She'll not work

It'll not work

Ko'plik

1-sh. **We'll not work**

2-sh. **You'll not work**

3-sh. **They'll not work**

Future Indefinite ning so'roq formasi **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llarini ega oldiga olib chiqish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Shall I work?** (Men ishlaymanmi?)

2-sh. **Will you work?** (Sen ishlaysanmi?)

3-sh. **Will he work?** (U ishlaydimi?)

Will she work? (U ishlaydimi?)

Will it work? (U ishlaydimi?)

Ko'plik

1-sh. **Shall we work?** (Biz ishlaymizmi?)

2-sh. **Will you work?** (Siz ishlaysizmi?)

3-sh. **Will they work?** (Ular ishlaydimi?)

Future Indefinite ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga olib chiqib, **not** inkor yuklamasini egadan keyin, ya'ni infinitiv oldiga qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Shall I not work?** (Men ishlamaymanmi?)

2-sh. **Will you not work?** (Sen ishlamaysanmi?)

3-sh. **Will he not work?** (U ishlamaydimi?)

Will she not work? (U ishlamaydimi?)

Will it not work? (U ishlamaydimi?)

Ko'plik

1-sh. **Shall we not work?** (Biz ishlamaymizmi?)

2-sh. **Will you not work?** (Siz ishlamaysizmi?)

3-sh. **Will they not work?** (Ular ishlamaydimi?)

Qisqargan so'roq-inkor forma **shan't** va **won't** ni egadan oldinga olib chiqish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Shan't I work?** (Men ishlamaymanmi?)

2-sh. **Won't you work?** (Sen ishlamaysanmi?)

3-sh. **Won't he work?** (U ishlamaydimi?)

Won't she work? (U ishlamaydimi?)

Won't it work? (U ishlamaydimi?)

Ko'plik

1-sh. **Shan't we work?** (Biz ishlamaymizmi?)

2-sh. **Won't you work?** (Siz ishlamaysizmi?)

3-sh. **Won't they work?** (Ular ishlamaydimi?)

Future Indefinite kelgusida sodir bo'ladigan harakatni ifodalaydi:

I shall phone you in the evening.

He will go to Namangan tonight.

Ann won't come to the meeting.

We shan't stay here long.

Won't you help her?

Og'zaki nutqda **Future Indefinite** ifodalaydigan kelgusida sodir bo'ladigan harakatni **Present Continuous** va **to be going to** birikmasi yordamida ham berish mumkin:

He **is going to** Namangan tonight (U bugun kechqurun Namanganga ketyapti).

I'm **not going to help** her (Unga yordam bermoqchi emasman).

Ilgari aytilganidek, shart va payt ergash gaplarda bu zamon formasi o'mida **Present Indefinite** ishlatiladi: I'll not come if it rains (Yomg'ir yog'sa, kelmayman).

Future Indefinite bilan, ko'pincha, kelasi zamonni ifodalovchi **tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, in 2012, in a week, in 15 minutes, in January** (kelayotgan), **within a week, soon, in (the) future, on Monday** (kelayotgan) kabi so'zlar va so'z birikmalari ishlatiladi.

Kelasi zamonni shart va payt ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning bosh gapidagi fe'l ham ifodalaydi:

If I have time I **shall come**.

When she comes he **will phone** me. . .

Future Indefinite-in-the Past (O'tmishdagi kelasi zamon)

Fe'ning bu formasi **Future Indefinite** ga o'xshab yasaladi, ammo **shall** o'mida **should**, **will** o'mida **would** ishlatiladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I should work	Sharoit bo'lsa (Men ishlar edim)
2-sh. You would work	(Sen ishlar eding)
3-sh. He would work	(U ishlar edi)
She would work	(U ishlar edi)
It would work	(U ishlar edi)

Ko'plik

1-sh. We should work	(Biz ishlar edik)
2-sh. You would work	(Siz ishlar edingiz)
3-sh. They would work	(Ular ishlar edi)

Ingiliz tilining Amerika variantida hamma shaxslarda faqat **would** yordamchi fe'li ishlatiladi: I **would** work, We **would** work.

Og'zaki nutqda **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llari qisqarib, **'d** formasiga aylanadi va olmoshlarga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik	Ko'plik
1-sh. I' d work	We' d work
2-sh. You' d work	You' d work

3-sh. **He'd work**
She'd work
It'd work

They'd work

Future Indefinite-in-the-Past ning inkor formasi **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I **should not work**
 2-sh. You **would not work**
 3-sh. He **would not work**
 She would not work
 It would not work

Sharoit ko'tarsa

(Men ishlamas edim)
 (Sen ishlamas eding)
 (U ishlamas edi)
 (U ishlamas edi)
 (U ishlamas edi)

Ko'plik

1-sh. We **should not work**
 2-sh. You **would not work**
 3-sh. They **would not work**

(Biz ishlamas edik)
 (Siz ishlamas edingiz)
 (Ular ishlamas edi)

Og'zaki nutqda, odatda, **should not** qisqarib, **shouldn't** ga, **would not** esa **wouldn't** ga aylanadi:

Birlik

1-sh. I **shouldn't work**
 2-sh. You **wouldn't work**
 3-sh. He **wouldn't work**
 She wouldn't work
 It wouldn't work

Ko'plik

We shouldn't work
You wouldn't work
They wouldn't work

Yoki qisqargan 'd dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **I'd not work**
 2-sh. **You'd not work**
 3-sh. **He'd not work**
 She'd not work
 It'd not work

Ko'plik

We'd not work
You'd not work
They'd not work

Future Indefinite-in-the-Past ning so'roq formasi **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llarini ega oldiga olib chiqish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Should I work?**
 2-sh. **Would you work?**

Sharoit ko'tarsa

(Men ishlar edimmi?)
 (Sen ishlar edingmi?)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 3-sh. Would he work? | (U ishlar edimi?) |
| Would she work? | (U ishlar edimi?) |
| Would it work? | (U ishlar edimi?) |

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Should we work?** (Biz ishlar edikmi?)
 2-sh. **Would you work?** (Siz ishlar edingizmi?)
 3-sh. **Would they work?** (Ular ishlar edimi?)

Future Indefinite-in-the-Past ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga olib chiqib, **not** inkor yuklamasini egadan keyin, ya'ni infinitiv oldiga qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1-sh. Should I not work? | (Men ishlamasmidim?) |
| 2-sh. Would you not work? | (Sen ishlasmiding?) |
| 3-sh. Would he not work? | (U ishlasmidi?) |
| Would she not work? | (U ishlasmidi?) |
| Would it not work? | (U ishlasmidi?) |

Sharoit ko'tarsa**Ko'plik**

- 1-sh. **Should we not work?** (Biz ishlasmidik?)
 2-sh. **Would you not work?** (Siz ishlasmidingiz?)
 3-sh. **Would they not work?** (Ular ishlasmidi?)

Qisqargan so'roq-inkor formasi **shouldn't** va **wouldn't** ni ega oldiga olib chiqish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1-sh. Shouldn't I work? | Shouldn't we work? |
| 2-sh. Wouldn't you work? | Wouldn't you work? |
| 3-sh. Wouldn't he work? | Wouldn't they work? |
| Wouldn't she work? | |
| Wouldn't it work? | |

Ko'plik

Future Indefinite-in-the-Past o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan biror harakatdan keyin sodir bo'ladigan boshqa bir harakatni, ya'ni taksisning uchinchi ma'nosini – keyin kelishni ifodalaydi:

I said that I **should soon go** to London (Men yaqinda Londonga borishimni aytdim).

Bu gapda so'zlashuv harakati (said) sodir bo'lgan, ikkinchi harakat (should go) o'sha harakatdan keyin sodir bo'ladi. Xuddi shunday holat quyidagi gapda ham kuzatiladi:

He said he **would help me** (U menga yordam berishini aytdi).

Future Indefinite-in-the-Past shart ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida ishlatilganida noreal harakatni ifodalaydi:

If I **were** not ill I **should go** there (Kasal bo'lmasam, u yerga borar edim).

If he had a lot of money he **would buy** a car (Uning puli ko'p bo'lganda, mashina olar edi).

If they were here they **would help** us (Ular shu yerda bo'lganda, bizga yordam berishar edi).

If I knew his telephone number I **should phone** him (Uning telefon raqamini bilganimda, qo'ng'iroq qilar edim).

Future Indefinite-in-the-Past, odatda, shart va to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning bosh gapida ishlatiladi.

CONTINUOUS GURUHIDAGI ZAMONLAR

Present Continuous (Hozirgi davomli zamon)

Present Continuous ning bo'lishli formasi **to be** yordamchi fe'lining **Present Indefinite** dagi formalari bo'lmish **am, is, are** lami **Participle I** oldiga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Bunda **am** birinchi shaxs birlikdagi, **is** uchinchi shaxs birlikdagi, **are** ko'plikdagi va ikkinchi shaxsdagi ega bilan ishlatiladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **am** working (Men ishlayapman)
- 2-sh. You **are** working (Sen ishlayapsan)
- 3-sh. He **is** working (U ishlayapti)
- She **is** working (U ishlayapti)
- It **is** working (U ishlayapti)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. We **are** working (Biz ishlayapmiz)
- 2-sh. You **are** working (Siz ishlayapsiz)
- 3-sh. They **are** working (Ular ishlayapti)

Og'zaki nutqda yordamchi fe'llar qisqarib (**am > `m, are > `re, is > `s**), egaga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I'm working
- 2-sh. You're working
- 3-sh. He's working
- She's working
- It's working

Ko'plik

- We're working
- You're working
- They're working

Present Continuous ning inkor formasi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **am not** working (Men ishlamayapman)
- 2-sh. You **are not** working (Sen ishlamayapsan)
- 3-sh. He **is not** working (U ishlamayapti)
- She **is not** working (U ishlamayapti)
- It **is not** working (U ishlamayapti)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. We **are not** working (Biz ishlamayapmiz)
- 2-sh. You **are not** working (Siz ishlamayapsiz)
- 3-sh. They **are not** working (Ular ishlamayapti)

Og'zaki nutqda yordamchi fe'llar qisqarib, egaga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik	Ko'plik
1-sh. I'm not working	We're not working
2-sh. You're not working	You're not working
3-sh. He's not working	They're not working
She's not working	
It's not working	

Yoki inkor yuklamasi qisqarib (n't bo'lib), **is** va **are** yordamchi fe'llariga qo'shilib ketadi (**isn't**, **aren't**):

Birlik	Ko'plik
1-sh. I'm not working	We aren't working
2-sh. You aren't working	You aren't working
3-sh. He isn't working	They aren't working
She isn't working	
It isn't working	

Present Continuous ning so'roq formasi **am**, **is**, **are** yordamchi fe'llarini ega oldiga qo'yish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Am** I working? (Men ishlayapmanmi?)
- 2-sh. **Are** you working? (Sen ishlayapsanmi?)
- 3-sh. **Is** he working? (U ishlayaptimi?)
- Is** she working? (U ishlayaptimi?)
- Is** it working? (U ishlayaptimi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Are** we working? (Biz ishlayapmizmi?)
- 2-sh. **Are** you working? (Siz ishlayapsizmi?)
- 3-sh. **Are** they working? (Ular ishlayaptimi?)

Present Continuous ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi **am**, **is**, **are** yordamchi fe'llarini ega oldiga va **not** inkor yuklamasini egadan keyin qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Am** I **not** working? (Men ishlamayapmanmi?)
- 2-sh. **Are** you **not** working? (Sen ishlamayapsanmi?)
- 3-sh. **Is** he **not** working? (U ishlamayaptimi?)
- Is** she **not** working? (U ishlamayaptimi?)
- Is** it **not** working? (U ishlamayaptimi?)

Ko'plik1-sh. **Are we not working?** (Biz ishlamayapmizmi?)2-sh. **Are you not working?** (Siz ishlamayapsizmi?)3-sh. **Are they not working?** (Ular ishlamayaptimi?)

Present Continuous ning qisqargan so'roq-inkor formasi **Isn't** va **aren't** yordamchi fe'llarini ega oldiga qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik1-sh. **Am I not working?** (Men ishlamayapmanmi?)2-sh. **Aren't you working?** (Sen ishlamayapsanmi?)3-sh. **Isn't he working?** (U ishlamayaptimi?)**Isn't she working?** (U ishlamayaptimi?)**Isn't it working?** (U ishlamayaptimi?)**Ko'plik**1-sh. **Aren't we working?** (Biz ishlamayapmizmi?)2-sh. **Aren't you working?** (Siz ishlamayapsizmi?)3-sh. **Aren't they working?** (Ular ishlamayaptimi?)**Present Continuous** ning ma'nolari va ishlatilishi

Fe'ning bu formasi quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi:

1) so'zlovchi gapirayotgan paytda bajarilayotgan harakatni:

I am watching TV (Televizor ko'ryapman).**We are playing chess.****Bob is having dinner.****Are you doing home-work?****They are not sleeping.**

2) Yaqin vaqtda sodir bo'ladigan harakatni:

I am flying to Samarkand tonight.**We are going to Khiva tomorrow.**

Bunday holatlarda, asosan, **to go**, **to leave** va **to come** fe'llari ishlatiladi hamda harakatning bajarilishi aniq bo'ladi.

3) takrorlanib turadigan harakatni:

This chair is always falling (Shu stul nuqul yiqilaveradi).**The child is always screaming** (Bola nuqul chinqiraveradi).**She is always grumbling** (U nuqul vaysayveradi).

Ammo bunday harakatlar, ko'pincha, so'zlovchi uchun yoqimsiz bo'ladi.

Ingliz tilida **to be going to + Inf** frazeologik grammatik birkma mavjud bo'lib, u kelgusi zamon uchun mo'ljallangan harakatni ifodalaydi. Ingliz tilini o'rganayotganlar uni **Continuous** guruhidagi formalardan biri deb xatoga yo'l qo'yadilar:

We are going to buy a car (Biz mashina olmoqchimiz. *Biz mashina olishga ketyapmiz).

4) shart ergash gaplarda **Present Continuous** hozir davom etayotgan bo'lishi ehtimol harakatni ifodalaydi:

If it **is raining** I'll stay here.

(Agar yomg'ir yog'ayotgan bo'lsa, shu yerda qolaman).

Present Continuous, odatda, **now, just now, at the moment, at this moment** so'z va so'z birikmalari bilan keladi.

Past Continuous (O'tgan davomli zamon)

Past Continuous ning bo'lishli formasi **to be** yordamchi fe'lining **Past Indefinite** dagi formalarni (**was, were**) **Participle I** oldiga qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi. **Was** birinchi va uchinchi shaxs birlikdagi ega bilan, **were** ikkinchi shaxsdagi ega va ko'plikdagi ega bilan birga keladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I **was working** (Men ishlayotgan edim).

2-sh. You **were working** (Sen ishlayotgan eding).

3-sh. He **was working** (U ishlayotgan edi).

She **was working** (U ishlayotgan edi).

It **was working** (U ishlayotgan edi).

Ko'plik

1-sh. We **were working** (Biz ishlayotgan edik).

2-sh. You **were working** (Siz ishlayotgan edingiz).

3-sh. They **were working** (Ular ishlayotgan edi).

Inkor formada yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** yuklamasi qo'shiladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I **was not working** (Men ishlamayotgan edim).

2-sh. You **were not working** (Sen ishlamayotgan eding).

3-sh. He **was not working** (U ishlamayotgan edi).

She **was not working** (U ishlamayotgan edi).

It **was not working** (U ishlamayotgan edi).

Ko'plik

1-sh. We **were not working** (Biz ishlamayotgan edik).

2-sh. You **were not working** (Siz ishlamayotgan edingiz).

3-sh. They **were not working** (Ular ishlamayotgan edi).

Qisqartirilgan inkor formada **not** inkor yuklamasi n't shaklida yordamchi fe'lga qo'shib yuboriladi:

Birlik	Ko'plik
1-sh. I wasn't working	We weren't working
2-sh. You weren't working	You weren't working
3-sh. He wasn't working	They weren't working
She wasn't working	
It wasn't working	

Past Continuous ning so'roq formasi to be yordamchi fe'lining Past Indefinite dagi formalarini (was, were ni) ega oldiga qo'yish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish yo'li bilan yasaladi.

Birlik

- 1-sh. Was I working? (Men ishlayotgan edimmi?)
- 2-sh. Were you working? (Sen ishlayotgan edingmi?)
- 3-sh. Was he working? (U ishlayotgan edimi?)
Was she working? (U ishlayotgan edimi?)
Was it working? (U ishlayotgan edimi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. Were we working? (Biz ishlayotgan edikmi?)
- 2-sh. Were you working? (Siz ishlayotgan edingizmi?)
- 3-sh. Were they working? (Ular ishlayotgan edimi?)

Past Continuous ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi was, were ni ega oldiga, not inkor yuklamasini egadan keyin qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. Was I not working? (Men ishlamayotgan edimmi?)
- 2-sh. Were you not working? (Sen ishlamayotgan edingmi?)
- 3-sh. Was he not working? (U ishlamayotgan edimi?)
Was she not working? (U ishlamayotgan edimi?)
Was it not working? (U ishlamayotgan edimi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. Were we not working? (Biz ishlamayotgan edikmi?)
- 2-sh. Were you not working? (Siz ishlamayotgan edingizmi?)
- 3-sh. Were they not working? (Ular ishlamayotgan edimi?)

Past Continuous ning qisqargan so'roq-inkor formasi wasn't, weren't ni ega oldiga qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. Wasn't I working? (Men ishlamayotgan edimmi?)
- 2-sh. Weren't you working? (Sen ishlamayotgan edingmi?)

- 3-sh. **Wasn't** he working? (U ishlamayotgan edimi?)
Wasn't she working? (U ishlamayotgan edimi?)
Wasn't it working? (U ishlamayotgan edimi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Weren't** we working? (Biz ishlamayotgan edikmi?)
 2-sh. **Weren't** you working? (Siz ishlamayotgan edingizmi?)
 3-sh. **Weren't** they working? (Ular ishlamayotgan edimi?)

Past Continuous quyidagilarni ifodalaydi:

1) o'tgan aniq vaqtda davom etayotgan harakatni:

At ten o'clock I **was writing** a letter.

When he came I **was watching** TV.

What **were** you **doing** at that moment?

Bunday holatlarda aniq vaqt **at 2 o'clock, at that moment, at midnight, from three till seven** kabi birikmalarda va **payt ergash** gaplarda ifodalanadi.

2) o'tgan zamonda biri ikkinchisi davom etayotganda ro'y beradigan harakatni:

When she **came** we **were having** dinner.

As I **was coming** here I **met** Mr. Carter.

3) o'tgan zamonda bir vaqtda davom etayotgan ikkita harakatni:

While he **was doing** his home work I **was making** tea.

Bunday davom etuvchi ikkita harakatning bir paytda sodir bo'lishini, asosan, **while** bog'lovchili payt ergash gaplarda kuzatish mumkin. Lekin, aytish lozimki, xuddi shu holatda **Past Continuous** o'rinda **Past Indefinite** ishlatilishi mumkin:

While he **did** home work I **made** tea.

Future Continuous (Kelasi davomli zamon)

Future Continuous ning bo'lishli formasi **to be** yordamchi fe'lining **Future Indefinite** dagi formalarni (**shall be, will be**) **Participle I** oldiga qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **shall be working** (Men ishlayotgan bo'laman)
 2-sh. You **will be working** (Sen ishlayotgan bo'lasan)
 3-sh. He **will be working** (U ishlayotgan bo'ladi)
 She **will be working** (U ishlayotgan bo'ladi)
 It **will be working** (U ishlayotgan bo'ladi)

Ko'plik

1-sh. We **shall be working** (Biz ishlayotgan bo'lamiz)

2-sh. You **will be working** (Siz ishlayotgan bo'lasiz)

3-sh. They **will be working** (Ular ishlayotgan bo'ladi)

Qisqargan variantda **shall, will** qisqarib, 'll ga aylanadi va egaga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik

1-sh. I'll **be working**

2-sh. You'll **be working**

3-sh. He'll **be working**

She'll **be working**

It'll **be working**

Ko'plik

We'll **be working**

You'll **be working**

They'll **be working**

Inkor formada **shall, will** yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin **not** yuklamasi qo'shiladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I **shall not be working** (Men ishlamayotgan bo'laman)

2-sh. You **will not be working** (Sen ishlamayotgan bo'lasan)

3-sh. He **will not be working** (U ishlamayotgan bo'ladi)

She **will not be working** (U ishlamayotgan bo'ladi)

It **will not be working** (U ishlamayotgan bo'ladi)

Ko'plik

1-sh. We **shall not be working** (Biz ishlamayotgan bo'lamiz)

2-sh. You **will not be working** (Siz ishlamayotgan bo'lasiz)

3-sh. They **will not be working** (Ular ishlamayotgan bo'ladi)

Qisqargan inkor formada **shall not** forma **shan't ga, will not** esa **won't** ga aylanadi:

Birlik

1-sh. I **shan't be working.**

2-sh. You **won't be working.**

3-sh. He **won't be working.**

She **won't be working.**

It **won't be working.**

Ko'plik

We **shan't be working.**

You **won't be working.**

They **won't be working.**

So'roq formada **shall, will** yordamchi fe'llari egadan oldinga chiqadi va gap oxiridagi intonatsiya ko'tariladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Shall I be working?** (Men ishlayotgan bo'lamanmi?)

2-sh. **Will you be working?** (Sen ishlayotgan bo'lasanmi?)

- 3-sh. **Will he be working?** (U ishlayotgan bo'ladimi?)
Will she be working? (U ishlayotgan bo'ladimi?)
Will it be working? (U ishlayotgan bo'ladimi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Shall we be working?** (Biz ishlayotgan bo'lamizmi?)
 2-sh. **Will you be working?** (Siz ishlayotgan bo'lasizmi?)
 3-sh. **Will they be working?** (Ular ishlayotgan bo'ladimi?)

To'liq so'roq-inkor formada **shall, will** egadan oldinga olib chiqilib, egadan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi:

Birlik**Sharoit ko'tarsa**

- 1-sh. **Shall I not be working?** (Men ishlamayotgan bo'lamanmi?)
 2-sh. **Will you not be working?** (Sen ishlamayotgan bo'lasanmi?)
 3-sh. **Will he not be working?** (U ishlamayotgan bo'ladimi?)
Will she not be working? (U ishlamayotgan bo'ladimi?)
Will it not be working? (U ishlamayotgan bo'ladimi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Shall we not be working?** (Biz ishlamayotgan bo'lamizmi?)
 2-sh. **Will you not be working?** (Siz ishlamayotgan bo'lasizmi?)
 3-sh. **Will they not be working?** (Ular ishlamayotgan bo'ladimi?)

Qisqargan so'roq-inkor formada ega oldiga **shan't, won't** formalari qo'yiladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Shan't I be working?** (Men ishlamayotgan bo'lamanmi?)
 2-sh. **Won't you be working?** (Sen ishlamayotgan bo'lasanmi?)
 3-sh. **Won't he be working?** (U ishlamayotgan bo'ladimi?)
Won't she be working? (U ishlamayotgan bo'ladimi?)
Won't it be working? (U ishlamayotgan bo'ladimi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Shan't we be working?** (Biz ishlamayotgan bo'lamizmi?)
 2-sh. **Won't you be working?** (Siz ishlamayotgan bo'lasizmi?)
 3-sh. **Won't they be working?** (Ular ishlamayotgan bo'ladimi?)

Future Continuous, odatda, kelgusidagi biror aniq vaqtda davom etadigan harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunda kelgusidagi aniq vaqt **at 6 o'clock, at mid-night, at noon, at that moment, from 3 till 7, all day, all day long, all the time, the whole evening** kabi birikmalar yordamida, shuningdek, **payt va shart ergash gaplar** vositasida ifodalanadi:

At 6 o'clock I **shall still be working** (Soat oltida men hali ham ishlayotgan bo'laman).

We shall be playing football from three till four (Soat uchdan to'rtgacha futbol o'ynayotgan bo'lamiz).

They will be watching TV the whole evening (Bugun ular kechasi bilan televizor ko'rishadi).

When you come he will be watching TV (Sen kelganda u televizor ko'rayotgan bo'ladi).

If you come after 10 o'clock he will be sleeping (Soat o'ndan keyin kelsangiz, u uxlayotgan bo'ladi).

While he is having breakfast I shall be writing a letter to Ann (U nushta qilayotganda men Annaga xat yozayotgan bo'laman).

Future Continuous-in-the-Past (O'tmishdagi kelasi davomli zamon)

Future Continuous-in-the-Past ning yasalishi Future Continuous ning yasalishiga o'xshab ketadi, ammo bunda shall o'miga should yordamchi fe'li, will o'miga would ishlatiladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I should be working

2-sh. You would be working

3-sh. He would be working

She would be working

It would be working

Sharoit ko'tarsa

(Men ishlayotgan bo'lar edim).

(Sen ishlayotgan bo'lar edingiz).

(U ishlayotgan bo'lar edi).

(U ishlayotgan bo'lar edi).

(U ishlayotgan bo'lar edi).

Ko'plik

1-sh. We should be working (Biz ishlayotgan bo'lar edik).

2-sh. You would be working (Siz ishlayotgan bo'lar edingiz).

3-sh. They would be working (Ular ishlayotgan bo'lar edi).

Qisqargan variantda should, would qisqarib, 'd ga aylanadi va egaga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik

1-sh. I'd be working.

2-sh. You'd be working.

3-sh. He'd be working.

She'd be working.

It'd be working.

Ko'plik

We'd be working.

You'd be working.

They'd be working.

Inkor formada should, would yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin not yuklamasi qo'shiladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I should not be working (Men ishlamayotgan bo'lar edim).

2-sh. You would not be working (Sen ishlamayotgan bo'lar edingiz).

Sharoit ko'tarsa

- 3-sh. **He would not be working** (U ishlamayotgan bo'lar edi).
She would not be working (U ishlamayotgan bo'lar edi).
It would not be working (U ishlamayotgan bo'lar edi).

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **We should not be working** (Biz ishlamayotgan bo'lar edik).
 2-sh. **You would not be working** (Siz ishlamayotgan bo'lar edingiz).
 3-sh. **They would not be working** (Ular ishlamayotgan bo'lar edi).

Qisqargan inkor formada **should not** forma **shouldn't** ga, **would not** esa **wouldn't** ga aylanadi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **I shouldn't be working.**
 2-sh. **You wouldn't be working.**
 3-sh. **He wouldn't be working.**
She wouldn't be working.
It wouldn't be working.

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **We shouldn't be working.**
 2-sh. **You wouldn't be working.**
 3-sh. **They wouldn't be working.**

So'roq formada **should, would** yordamchi fe'llari ega oldiga olib chiqiladi va gap oxiridagi intonatsiya ko'tariladi.

Birlik**Sharoit ko'tarsa**

- 1-sh. **Should I be working?** (Men ishlayotgan bo'lar edimmi?)
 2-sh. **Would you be working?** (Sen ishlayotgan bo'lar edingmi?)
 3-sh. **Would he be working?** (U ishlayotgan bo'lar edimi?)
Would she be working? (U ishlayotgan bo'lar edimi?)
Would it be working? (U ishlayotgan bo'lar edimi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Should we be working?** (Biz ishlayotgan bo'lar edikmi?)
 2-sh. **Would you be working?** (Siz ishlayotgan bo'lar edingizmi?)
 3-sh. **Would they be working?** (Ular ishlayotgan bo'lar edimi?)

To'liq so'roq-inkor formada **should, would** egadan oldinga olib chiqilib, egadan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi:

Birlik**Sharoit ko'tarsa**

- 1-sh. **Should I not be working?** (Men ishlamayotgan bo'lar edimmi?)
 2-sh. **Would you not be working?** (Sen ishlamayotgan bo'lar edingmi?)
 3-sh. **Would he not be working?** (U ishlamayotgan bo'lar edimi?)

Would she not be working? (U ishlamayotgan bo'lar edimi?)

Would it not be working? (U ishlamayotgan bo'lar edimi?)

Ko'plik

1-sh. **Should we not be working?** (Biz ishlamayotgan bo'lar edikmi?)

2-sh. **Would you not be working?** (Siz ishlamayotgan bo'lar edingizmi?)

3-sh. **Would they not be working?** (Ular ishlamayotgan bo'lar edimi?)

Qisqargan so'roq-inkor formada **not** inkor yuklamasi **n't** ga aylanadi va **should, would** ga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Shouldn't I be working?** (Men ishlamayotgan bo'lar edimmi?)

2-sh. **Wouldn't you be working?** (Sen ishlamayotgan bo'lar edingmi?)

3-sh. **Wouldn't he be working?** (U ishlamayotgan bo'lar edimi?)

Wouldn't she be working? (U ishlamayotgan bo'lar edimi?)

Wouldn't it be working? (U ishlamayotgan bo'lar edimi?)

Ko'plik

1-sh. **Shouldn't we be working?** (Biz ishlamayotgan bo'lar edikmi?)

2-sh. **Wouldn't you be working?** (Siz ishlamayotgan bo'lar edingizmi?)

3-sh. **Wouldn't they be working?** (Ular ishlamayotgan bo'lar edimi?)

Future Continuous-in-the-Past ikkita ma'noni anglatadi:

1) o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan biror harakatdan keyin kelgusida sodir bo'lib davom etadigan harakatni ifodalaydi va u bu ma'noda, asosan, to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapi tarkibida ishlatiladi:

I said that I **should be watching** TV the whole evening (Men bugun kechasi bilan televizor ko'rishimni aytdim).

He said that they **would be discussing** the problem at that moment (U o'sha paytda muammoni muhokama qilishayotgan bo'lishini aytdi).

Bunday holatda **Future Continuous-in-the-Past** taksisning uchinchi ma'nosini, ya'ni **keyin kelishlikni** ifodalaydi va taksisning qismi hisoblanadi;

2) shart ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapi tarkibida davom etuvchi **noreal harakatni** ifodalaydi:

If I were you I **should be watching** the football match between Dinamo and Spartak (Sening o'zingda bo'lsam, Dinamo va Spartak o'rtasidagi futbol musobaqasini ko'rayotgan bo'lar edim).

If the weather were fine they **would be playing** football now (Havo yaxshi bo'lganda, ular hozir futbol o'ynashayotgan bo'lardi).

Continuous guruhidagi zamon formalari to'g'risida gapirganda, shuni eslab qolish lozimki, ayrim fe'llar o'zlarining ma'nolari sababli **Continuous** formalarda kela olmaydilar. Bularga quyidagi turdagi fe'llar kiradi:

- 1) sezgi fe'llari (to hear, to see)
- 2) aqliy faoliyatni ifodalovchi fe'llar (to know, to believe)
- 3) istak fe'llari (to wish, to want)
- 4) ayrim his-hayajonni ifodalovchi fe'llar (to hate, to love, to like)
- 5) mavhum munosabatni ifodalovchi fe'llar (to belong, to consist, to depend).

PERFECT GURUHIDAGI ZAMONLAR

Present Perfect (Hozirgi tugallangan zamon)

Bu forma **to have** yordamchi fe'lining **Present Indefinite** dagi formalari-ga (**have, has** ga) **Participle II** ni qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi (To'g'ri va noto'g'ri fe'llardan **Participle II** ni yasash kitobning **Fe'llarning forma yasash usuliga ko'ra turlari** qismida batafsil bayon qilingan):

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **have worked** (Men ishladim)
- 2-sh. You **have worked** (Sen ishlading)
- 3-sh. He **has worked** (U ishladi)
She **has worked** (U ishladi)
It **has worked** (U ishladi)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. We **have worked** (Biz ishladik)
- 2-sh. You **have worked** (Siz ishladingiz)
- 3-sh. They **have worked** (Ular ishladi)

Present Perfect ning to'liq inkor formasi **have, has** yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **have not worked** (Men ishlamadim)
- 2-sh. You **have not worked** (Sen ishlamading)
- 3-sh. He **has not worked** (U ishlamadi)
She **has not worked** (U ishlamadi)
It **has not worked** (U ishlamadi)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. We **have not worked** (Biz ishlamadik)
- 2-sh. You **have not worked** (Siz ishlamadingiz)
- 3-sh. They **have not worked** (Ular ishlamadi)

Present Perfect ning qisqargan inkor formasi esa **have, has** yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin **not** ning qisqargan varianti **n't** ni qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi. Bunda u yordamchi fe'lga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **haven't worked**
- 2-sh. You **haven't worked**
- 3-sh. He **hasn't worked**
She **hasn't worked**
It **hasn't worked**

Ko'plik

1-sh. **We haven't worked**

2-sh. **You haven't worked**

3-sh. **They haven't worked**

Present Perfect ning so'roq formasi **have, has** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Have I worked?** (Men ishladimmi?)

2-sh. **Have you worked?** (Sen ishladingmi?)

3-sh. **Has he worked?** (U ishladimi?)

Has she worked? (U ishladimi?)

Has it worked? (U ishladimi?)

Ko'plik

1-sh. **Have we worked?** (Biz ishladikmi?)

2-sh. **Have you worked?** (Siz ishladingizmi?)

3-sh. **Have they worked?** (Ular ishladimi?)

Present Perfect ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi **have, has** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga, **not** ni esa egadan keyin qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Have I not worked?** (Men ishlamadimmi?)

2-sh. **Have you not worked?** (Sen ishlamadingmi?)

3-sh. **Has he not worked?** (U ishlamadimi?)

Has she not worked? (U ishlamadimi?)

Has it not worked? (U ishlamadimi?)

Ko'plik

1-sh. **Have we not worked?** (Biz ishlamadikmi?)

2-sh. **Have you not worked?** (Siz ishlamadingizmi?)

3-sh. **Have they not worked?** (Ular ishlamadimi?)

Present Perfect ning qisqargan so'roq-inkor formasi **have, has** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga, **not** ni esa n't ga qisqartirib, **have, has** dan keyin qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Haven't I worked?**

2-sh. **Haven't you worked?**

3-sh. **Hasn't he worked?**

Hasn't she worked?

Hasn't it worked?

Ko'plik1-sh. **Haven't we worked?**2-sh. **Haven't you worked?**3-sh. **Haven't they worked?****Present Perfect** quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1) nutq vaqtidan oldin sodir bo'lgan, ammo o'zining natijasi bilan hozirgi zamonga bog'liq harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunda harakatning bajarilgan vaqtidan ko'ra, ko'proq uning natijasiga (oqibatiga) e'tibor beriladi. Natija (oqibat), odatda, kontekstdan ma'lum bo'lib turadi. Masalan, diktant yozib turilganida talaba o'qituvchiga **I have broken my pen** (Ruchkamni sindirib qo'ydim) desa, unda ruchkani sindirib qo'yganlik faktidan tashqari, **endi buning natijasida (oqibatida) diktantni yoza olmayman** degan yashirincha fikr (prisup-pazitsiya) bor. Demak, harakat o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lsa ham, uning natijasi (oqibati) hozirgi zamon bilan (diktant yozilib turgan payt bilan) bog'liq. Xuddi shunday holatni **My car has broken** (Mashinam buzilib qoldi) gapida ham ko'rish mumkin. Agar bu gapni so'zlovchi biror joyga mashinada birga bormoqchi bo'lgan do'stiga aytsa, endi mening mashinamda bora olmaymiz degan yashirin ma'no (natija) ham anglashiladi;

2) bir necha marta takrorlangan harakatni ifodalaydi:

I have been to Moscow three times (Men Moskvada uch marta bo'lganman).

He has seen this film twice (U bu filmni ikki marta ko'rgan);

3) **ever, never, already, lately, of late, just, today, this week, this month, this year, since, since 2008, for three years** kabi so'zlar va so'z birikmalari, shuningdek, **when, after, as soon as, till, until** bog'lovchili payt ergash gaplar va if bog'lovchili shart ergash gaplarda ishlatiladi:

He has just come (U hozirgina keldi)

Have you ever been abroad? (Hech chet elda bo'lganmisan?)

I have never seen him (Uni hech ko'rmaganman).

She has already gone (U allaqachon ketib bo'ldi).

I haven't seen any films lately (Oxirgi paytlarda hech qanday film ko'rmadim).

He has done a great deal of work of late (Keyingi paytlarda u juda ko'p ilmiy ishlar qildi).

Have you seen Ann today? (Bugun Annani ko'rdingmi?)

I have bought ten books this month (Men bu oyda o'nta kitob oldim).

She has been to Canada this year (U bu yil Kanadada bo'ldi).

I saw him on Monday, but I haven't spoken to him since (Men uni du-shanbada ko'rgan edim, o'shandan beri u bilan gaplashmadim).

Mr. Carter **has been** here since three o'clock (Janob Karter soat uchdan beri shu yerda).

I **have known** Mr. Brown for many years (Men janob Braunni ko'p yillardan beri bilaman).

She will return to Tashkent as soon as she **has passed** her final exams (U oxirgi imtihonlarni topshirishi bilanoq Toshkentga qaytadi).

I'll return the book after I **have read** it (Kitobni o'qib bo'lganimdan keyin qaytaraman).

I won't go home till/until I **have finished** the work (Ishni tugatmagunimcha uyga ketmayman).

We shall start at five o'clock if it **has stopped** raining by that time (Biz soat beshda yo'lga chiqamiz, agar o'sha paytgacha yomg'ir to'xtasa);

4) **Present Perfect** formasida kelgan **to live, to work, to teach, to study** kabi noterminativ (zamonda chegaralanmagan) fe'llar o'tgan zamonda boshlanib, so'zlovchi nutqi paytida ham davom etadigan harakatni ifodalaydi va bunda for predlogli birikmalar bilan birga keladi:

I **have lived** in this city for 25 years.

I **have worked** here 10 years;

5) shart ergashgan gaplarda **Present Perfect** bajarilishi mumkin bo'lgan harakatni ifodalaydi:

If I **have finished** the work by that time I'll come (Ishni o'sha paytgacha bitirib bo'lsam, kelaman).

Past Perfect (O'tgan tugallangan zamon)

Bu forma **to have** yordamchi fe'lining **Past Indefinite** dagi formasiga (**had ga**) **Participle II** ni qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I **had worked**

2-sh. You **had worked**

3-sh. He **had worked**

She **had worked**

It **had worked**

Ko'plik

We **had worked**

You **had worked**

They **had worked**

Past Perfect ning to'liq inkor formasi **had** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I **had not worked**

2-sh. You **had not worked**

3-sh. He **had not worked**

Ko'plik

We **have not worked**

You **have not worked**

They **have not worked**

She had not worked

It had not worked

Past Perfect ning qisqargan inkor formasi esa **had** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** ning qisqargan varianti **n't** ni qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi. Bunda u yordamchi fe'lga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik

1-sh. **I hadn't worked**

2-sh. **You hadn't worked**

3-sh. **He hadn't worked**

She hadn't worked

It hadn't worked

Ko'plik

We hadn't worked

You hadn't worked

They hadn't worked

Past Perfect ning so'roq formasi **had** yordamchi fe'lini eganing oldiga qo'yish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Had I worked?**

2-sh. **Had you worked?**

3-sh. **Had he worked?**

Had she worked?

Had it worked?

Ko'plik

Had we worked?

Had you worked?

Had they worked?

Past Perfect ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi **had** yordamchi fe'lini eganing oldiga, **not** ni esa egadan keyin qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Had I not worked?**

2-sh. **Had you not worked?**

3-sh. **Had he not worked?**

Had she not worked?

Had it not worked?

Ko'plik

Had we not worked?

Had you not worked?

Had they not worked?

Past Perfect ning qisqargan so'roq-inkor formasi **had** yordamchi fe'lini eganing oldiga, **not** ni esa **n't** ga qisqartirib, **had** dan keyin qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Hadn't I worked?**

2-sh. **Hadn't you worked?**

3-sh. **Hadn't he worked?**

Hadn't she worked?

Hadn't it worked?

Ko'plik

Hadn't we worked?

Hadn't you worked?

Hadn't they worked?

Past Perfect o'tgan zamondagi biror aniq vaqtdan yoki boshqa bir sodir

bo'lgan harakatdan oldin bajarilgan harakatni ifodalaydi. Shuning uchun u taksisning birinchi qismini, ya'ni **oldin kelish ma'nosini** ifodalovchi qismini tashkil etadi:

When I came they **had finished** the work (Men kelganda ular ishni tugatib bo'lgan edi).

We **had finished** the work by six o'clock (Ishni oltigacha tugatib bo'ldik).

He **had written** three articles by that time (O'sha paytgacha u uchta maqola yozdi).

She said that she **had seen** a lot of things in Samarkand (U Samarqandda ko'p narsalami ko'rganligini aytdi).

Past Perfect by predlogli birikmalar (**by two o'clock, by the end of the year, by that time, by December, by the time he came**) va **hardly...when, scarcely ...when, no sooner...than** bog'lovchilari bilan ishlatiladi:

We **had fulfilled** the task by the end of the year (Vazifani yil oxirigacha bajarib bo'ldik).

We **have done** half of the work by the time he came (U kelguncha ishning yarmini qilib bo'ldik).

She **had hardly entered** the house, when it started to rain (U uyga endi kirgan ediki, yomg'ir yog'a boshladi).

No sooner **had he arrived**, than he fell ill (U kelishi bilanoq kasal bo'lib qoldi).

Nell **had scarcely settled** herself on a little heap of straw in the corner when she fell asleep (Nelya burchakdagi bir tutam xashakka endigina o'tirgan ediki, uxlab qoldi).

Past Perfect when, before, after, since bilan bog'langan payt ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida, o'zga gapni ifodalovchi to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gapning ergash gapida keng ishlatiladi:

After she **had cried out**, she felt easier (Heym) (U qattiq qichqirgach, yengil tortdi).

Fortunately the rain **had stopped** before we started (Bennett) (Baxtimizga, yo'lga chiqishdan oldin yomg'ir to'xtadi).

When we arrived the workers **had gone** to the meeting (Kelganimizda ishchilar majlisga ketgan edi).

Mr. Gray said that he **had received** a lot of letters from customers (Janob Grey mijozlardan ko'p xatlar olganligini aytdi).

He **had not written** a line since he arrived (U kelganidan beri bir qator ham xat yozmadi).

After, before bilan bog'langan payt ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda **Past**

Perfect bilan bir qatorda **Past Indefinite** ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu holat, ayniqsa, ingliz tilining Amerika variantida keng tarqalgan:

After she **had cried out**, she felt easier = After she **cried out**, she felt easier.

The rain **had stopped** before we started = The rain **stopped** before we started.

Past Perfect shart va qiyos ergash gaplarda, **If only** yuklamasi bilan kelganda va bosh gapning kesimi **to wish** fe'li bilan ifodalangan to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda o'tgan zamondagi noreal harakatni ifodalaydi:

If you **had come** yesterday you would have seen him (Kecha kelganingda, uni ko'rar eding).

If it **hadn't rained** I should have come too (Yomg'ir yog'maganda, men ham kelgan bo'lar edim).

You speak as if you **had seen** him (Xuddi uni ko'rgandek gapirasana).

I wish I **hadn't gone** there (U yerga bormasam bo'lar ekan).

If only I **hadn't gone** there! (Qani endi, u yerga bormagan bo'lsam!)

Future Perfect (Kelasi tugallangan zamon)

Bu forma **to have** yordamchi fe'lining **Future Indefinite** dagi formalariga (**shall have, will have ga**) **Participle II** ni qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I **shall have worked**

2-sh. You **will have worked**

3-sh. He **will have worked**

She **will have worked**

It **will have worked**

Ko'plik

We **shall have worked**

You **will have worked**

They **will have worked**

Future Perfect ning to'liq inkor formasi **shall, will** yordamchi fe'llari va **have** fe'li o'rtasiga **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I **shall not have worked**

2-sh. You **will not have worked**

3-sh. He **will not have worked**

She **will not have worked**

It **will not have worked**

Ko'plik

We **shall not have worked**

You **will not have worked**

They **will not have worked**

Future Perfect ning qisqargan inkor formasi esa **shall not** ni **shan't ga** **will not** ni **won't ga** aylantirish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **shan't have worked**
 2-sh. You **won't have worked**
 3-sh. He **won't have worked**
 She **won't have worked**
 It **won't have worked**

Ko'plik

- We **shan't have worked**
 You **won't have worked**
 They **won't have worked**

Future Perfect ning so'roq formasi **shall, will** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga, **have** ni egadan keyin qo'yish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Shall I have worked?**
 2-sh. **Will you have worked?**
 3-sh. **Will he have worked?**
 Will she have worked?
 Will it have worked?

Ko'plik

- Shall we have worked?**
Will you have worked?
Will they have worked?

Future Perfect ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi **shall, will** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga, **not** ni esa egadan keyin, ya'ni **have** dan oldin qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Shall I not have worked?**
 2-sh. **Will you not have worked?**
 3-sh. **Will he not have worked?**
 Will she not have worked?
 Will it not have worked?

Ko'plik

- Shall we not have worked?**
Will you not have worked?
Will they not have worked?

Future Perfect ning qisqargan so'roq-inkor formasi **shall, will** yordamchi fe'llarining **not** inkor yuklamasiga qo'shib yuborilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan **shan't, won't** formalari eganing oldiga qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Shan't I have worked?**
 2-sh. **Won't you have worked?**
 3-sh. **Won't he have worked?**
 Won't she have worked?
 Won't it have worked?

Ko'plik

- Shan't we have worked?**
Won't you have worked?
Won't they have worked?

Future Perfect quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1) kelgusidagi biror aniq vaqtdan yoki kelgusida sodir bo'ladigan biror harakatdan avval sodir bo'luvchi boshqa harakatni ifodalaydi:

I shall have finished the work by 6 o'clock (Ishni soat oltigacha tugatgan bo'laman).

I shall have finished the work **by the time he comes** (Ishni u kelguncha tugatib bo'laman).

I shall have finished my book **before you return from abroad** (Xorijdan qaytguningizcha kitobimni tugataman).

Bunday holatda **Future Perfect by** predlogi bilan keluvchi birikmalar va **when, before** so'zlari bilan bog'langan payt ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar-ning bosh gapida ishlatiladi;

2) **to work, to live, to study, to teach** kabi noterminativ (vaqt jihatdan chegaralanmagan) fe'llar bilan ifodalangan **Future Perfect** kelasi zamonda-gi ko'rsatilgan aniq vaqtdan oldin boshlanib, o'sha aniq vaqtda ham davom etadigan harakatni ifodalaydi:

I shall have been a teacher **for ten years by next January** (Keyingi yanvarda o'qituvchi bo'lib ishlayotganimga o'n yil bo'ladi).

Future Perfect-in-the-Past (O'tmishdagi kelasi tugallangan zamon)

Future Perfect-in-the-Past ning yasalishi **Future Perfect** ning yasali-shiga o'xshaydi. Ammo bu formada **shall** o'mida **should, will** o'mida esa **would** ishlatiladi:

Birlik

Sharoit ko'tarsa

1-sh. I **should have worked** (Men ishlagan bo'lar edim).

2-sh. You **would have worked** (Sen ishlagan bo'lar eding).

3-sh. He **would have worked** (U ishlagan bo'lar edi).

She **would have worked** (U ishlagan bo'lar edi).

It **would have worked** (U ishlagan bo'lar edi).

Ko'plik

1-sh. We **should have worked** (Biz ishlagan bo'lar edik).

2-sh. You **would have worked** (Siz ishlagan bo'lar edingiz).

3-sh. They **would have worked** (Ular ishlagan bo'lar edi).

Future Perfect-in-the-Past ning to'liq inkor formasi **should, would** yor-damchi fe'llari va **have** fe'li o'rtasiga **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

Sharoit ko'tarsa

1-sh. I **should not have worked** (Men ishlamagan bo'lar edim).

2-sh. You **would not have worked** (Sen ishlamagan bo'lar eding).

3-sh. He **would not have worked** (U ishlamagan bo'lar edi).

She **would not have worked** (U ishlamagan bo'lar edi).

It **would not have worked** (U ishlamagan bo'lar edi).

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **We should not have worked** (Biz ishlamagan bo'lar edik).
 2-sh. **You would not have worked** (Siz ishlamagan bo'lar edingiz).
 3-sh. **They would not have worked** (Ular ishlamagan bo'lar edi).

Future Perfect-in-the-Past ning qisqargan inkor formasi esa **should not** ni **shouldn't** ga, **would not** ni **wouldn't** ga aylantirish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **I shouldn't have worked**
 2-sh. **You wouldn't have worked**
 3-sh. **He wouldn't have worked**
She wouldn't have worked
It wouldn't have worked

Ko'plik

- We shouldn't have worked**
You wouldn't have worked
They wouldn't have worked

Future Perfect-in-the-Past ning so'roq formasi **should, would** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga, **have** ni egadan keyin qo'yish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik**Sharoit ko'tarsa**

- 1-sh. **Should I have worked?** (Men ishlagan bo'larmidim?)
 2-sh. **Would you have worked?** (Sen ishlagan bo'larmidingiz?)
 3-sh. **Would he have worked?** (U ishlagan bo'larmidi?)
Would she have worked? (U ishlagan bo'larmidi?)
Would it have worked? (U ishlagan bo'larmidi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Should we have worked?** (Biz ishlagan bo'larmidik?)
 2-sh. **Would you have worked?** (Siz ishlagan bo'larmidingiz?)
 3-sh. **Would they have worked?** (Ular ishlagan bo'larmidi?)

Future Perfect-in-the-Past ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi **should, would** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga, **not** ni esa egadan keyin, ya'ni **have** dan oldin qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik**Sharoit ko'tarsa**

- 1-sh. **Should I not have worked?** (Men ishlagan bo'lmasmidim?)
 2-sh. **Would you not have worked?** (Sen ishlagan bo'lmasmidingiz?)
 3-sh. **Would he not have worked?** (U ishlagan bo'lmasmidi?)
Would she not have worked? (U ishlagan bo'lmasmidi?)
Would it not have worked? (U ishlagan bo'lmasmidi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Should we not have worked?** (Biz ishlagan bo'lmasmidik?)
 2-sh. **Would you not have worked?** (Siz ishlagan bo'lmasmidingiz?)

3-sh. **Would they not have worked?** (Ular ishlagan bo'lmasmidi?)

Future Perfect-in-the-Past ning qisqargan so'roq-inkor formasi **should, would** yordamchi fe'llarining **not** inkor yuklamasiga qo'shib yuborilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan **shouldn't, wouldn't** formalari eganing oldiga qo'yish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Shouldn't I have worked?**
 2-sh. **Wouldn't you have worked?**
 3-sh. **Wouldn't he have worked?**
Wouldn't she have worked?
Wouldn't it have worked?

Ko'plik

- Shouldn't we have worked?**
Wouldn't you have worked?
Wouldn't they have worked?

Future Perfect-in-the-Past quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1) O'tgan zamonga nisbatan kelasi zamon bo'lgan biror aniq vaqtdan avval sodir bo'ladigan harakatni ifodalaydi:

I wondered whether they **would have reached** the place by noon (Men ular peshingacha manzilga yetib borishamikin deb o'yladim).

He said that he **would have finished** his book by the end of the year (U kitobini yilning oxirigacha tugatib bo'lishini aytdi);

2) Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida o'tgan zamondagi noreal harakatni ifodalaydi:

If you had helped me yesterday I **should have finished** the work in time (Kecha yordam berganingda, ishni o'z vaqtida tugatgan bo'lar edim).

If you had invited him he **would have come** (Uni taklif qilgan bo'lsang, kelar edi).

PERFECT CONTINUOUS GURUHIDAGI ZAMONLAR**Present Perfect Continuous**

Fe'lining bu formasi **to be** yordamchi fe'lining **Present Perfect** dagi formalariga (**have been, has been** ga) **Participle I** ni qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **I have been working** (Men ishlayapman).
- 2-sh. **You have been working** (Sen ishlayapsan).
- 3-sh. **He has been working** (U ishlayapti).
She has been working (U ishlayapti).
It has been working (U ishlayapti).

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **We have been working** (Biz ishlayapmiz).
- 2-sh. **You have been working** (Siz ishlayapsiz).
- 3-sh. **They have been working** (Ular ishlayapti).

Qisqargan variantda **have 've** ga, **has `s** ga aylanadi va egaga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **I've been working.**
- 2-sh. **You've been working.**
- 3-sh. **He's been working.**
She's been working.
It's been working.

Ko'plik

- We've been working.**
- You've been working.**
- They've been working.**

Present Perfect Continuous ning inkor formasi **have, has** yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin **not** yuklamasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **I have not been working** (Men ishlamayapman).
- 2-sh. **You have not been working** (Sen ishlamayapsan).
- 3-sh. **He has not been working** (U ishlamayapti).
She has not been working (U ishlamayapti).
It has not been working (U ishlamayapti).

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **We have not been working** (Biz ishlamayapmiz).
- 2-sh. **You have not been working** (Siz ishlamayapsiz).
- 3-sh. **They have not been working** (Ular ishlamayapti).

Qisqargan inkor variantda **have not haven't** ga, **has not hasn't** ga aylanadi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **haven't been working.**
 2-sh. You **haven't been working.**
 3-sh. He **hasn't been working.**
 She **hasn't been working.**
 It **hasn't been working.**

Ko'plik

- We **haven't been working.**
 You **haven't been working.**
 They **haven't been working.**

Present Perfect Continuous ning so'roq formasi **have, has** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga olib chiqish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Have I been working?** (Men ishlayapmanmi?)
 2-sh. **Have you been working?** (Sen ishlayapsanmi?)
 3-sh. **Has he been working?** (U ishlayaptimi?)
 Has she been working? (U ishlayaptimi?)
 Has it been working? (U ishlayaptimi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Have we been working?** (Biz ishlayapmizmi?)
 2-sh. **Have you been working?** (Siz ishlayapsizmi?)
 3-sh. **Have they been working?** (Ular ishlayaptimi?)

Present Perfect Continuous ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi **have, has** fe'llarini eganing oldiga olib chiqib, **not** ni egadan keyin qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Have I not been working?** (Men ishlamayapmanmi?)
 2-sh. **Have you not been working?** (Sen ishlamayapsanmi?)
 3-sh. **Has he not been working?** (U ishlamayaptimi?)
 Has she not been working? (U ishlamayaptimi?)
 Has it not been working? (U ishlamayaptimi?)

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Have we not been working?** (Biz ishlamayapmizmi?)
 2-sh. **Have you not been working?** (Siz ishlamayapsizmi?)
 3-sh. **Have they not been working?** (Ular ishlamayaptimi?)

Present Perfect Continuous ning qisqargan so'roq-inkor formasi **haven't, hasn't** fe'llarini eganing oldiga olib chiqish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Haven't I been working?**
 2-sh. **Haven't you been working?**
 3-sh. **Hasn't he been working?**

Ko'plik

- Haven't we been working?**
Haven't you been working?
Haven't they been working?

Hasn't she been working?

Hasn't it been working?

Present Perfect Continuous quyidagilarni ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi:

1) o'tgan zamonda boshlanib, hozirgi zamonda ham davom etuvchi harakatni. Bunday ma'noli **Present Perfect Continuous** hozirgi zamonnin o'z ichiga oluvchi **Present Perfect Continuous**, ya'ni **Present Perfect Continuous Inclusive** deb ataladi va bunda ushbu forma bilan **since, for** bog'lovchili vaqtni ifodalovchi birikmalar, **these three days** kabi so'z birikmalari ishlatiladi:

I have been working here **for twenty years** (Men bu yerda yigirma yildan beri ishlayman).

We have been waiting for Bob **since 10 o'clock** (Men Bobni soat 10 dan beri kutayman).

What have you been doing **these three days**? (Shu uch kunda nima qilayotgan eding?);

2) o'tgan zamonda boshlanib, o'sha zamonda tugagan harakatni ifodalaydi:

Your eyes are red. You have been weeping (Ko'zlaring qizarib ketibdi. Yig'labsan).

You look tired. You have been working hard (Charchagan ko'rinasan. Qattiq ishlabsan);

3) shart ergash gapda bu forma o'tmishda boshlanib, hozir davom etayotgan bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan harakatni ifodalaydi:

If he **has been working** here for thirty years, we must thank him for his services (Agar u bu yerda o'ttiz yil ishlayotgan bo'lsa, biz uning xizmatlari uchun tashakkur aytishimiz kerak).

Past Perfect Continuous

Fe'lining bu formasi **to be** yordamchi fe'lining **Past Perfect** dagi formasi-ga (**had been** ga) **Participle I** ni qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. I **had been working.**

2-sh. You **had been working.**

3-sh. He **had been working.**

She **had been working.**

It **had been working.**

Ko'plik

We **had been working.**

You **had been working.**

They **had been working.**

Qisqargan variantda **had** yordamchi fe'li 'd ga aylanadi va egaga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **I'd been working.**
 2-sh. **You'd been working.**
 3-sh. **He'd been working.**
 She'd been working.
 It'd been working.

Ko'plik

- We'd been working.**
You'd been working.
They'd been working.

Past Perfect Continuous ning inkor formasi **had yordamchi fe'lidan keyin not** yuklamasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **I had not been working.**
 2-sh. **You had not been working.**
 3-sh. **He had not been working.**
 She had not been working.
 It had not been working.

Ko'plik

- We had not been working.**
You had not been working.
They had not been working.

Qisqargan inkor variantda **had not** forma **hadn't** ga aylanadi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **I hadn't been working.**
 2-sh. **You hadn't been working.**
 3-sh. **He hadn't been working.**
 She hadn't been working.
 It hadn't been working.

Ko'plik

- We hadn't been working.**
You hadn't been working.
They hadn't been working.

Past Perfect Continuous ning so'roq formasi **had yordamchi fe'lini ega-**ning oldiga olib chiqish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Had I been working?**
 2-sh. **Had you been working?**
 3-sh. **Had he been working?**
 Had she been working?
 Had it been working?

Ko'plik

- Had we been working?**
Had you been working?
Had they been working?

Past Perfect Continuous ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi **had fe'lini ega-**ning oldiga olib chiqish va **not** ni egadan keyin qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Had I not been working?**
 2-sh. **Had you not been working?**
 3-sh. **Had he not been working?**
 Had she not been working?
 Had it not been working?

Ko'plik

- Had we not been working?**
Had you not been working?
Had they not been working?

Past Perfect Continuous ning qisqargan so'roq-inkor formasi **hadn't** fe'lini eganing oldiga olib chiqish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Hadn't I been working?**
 2-sh. **Hadn't you been working?**
 3-sh. **Hadn't he been working?**
 Hadn't she been working?
 Hadn't it been working?

Ko'plik

- Hadn't we been working?**
Hadn't you been working?
Han't they been working?

Past Perfect Continuous quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1) biror o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan harakatdan oldin boshlanib, o'sha harakat paytida ham davom etayotgan harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunda, odatda, **for, since** bog'lovchili birikmalari ishlatiladi. Bu birikmalar avval boshlangan harakatning qancha vaqt davom etganligini ko'rsatadi:

We could not go out because it had been raining **since morning** (Ertalabdan beri yomg'ir yog'ayotgan bo'lganligi uchun tashqariga chiqqa olmadik).

He said that he had been working at that school **for 30 years** (U bu maktabda 30 yildan buyon ishlayotganligini aytdi).

I had been reading about an hour **when he came** (U kelganda mening kitob o'qiyotganimga bir soatga bo'lgan edi);

2) biror o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan harakatdan oldin boshlanib, o'sha harakatgacha davom etgan boshqa harakatni ifodalaydi:

I **felt tired** as I have been working **for several hours** (Bir necha soat ishlayotgan bo'lganligim uchun o'zimni charchagan sezdim);

3) shart va qiyos ergash gaplarda **Past Perfect Continuous** davom etadigan noreal harakatni anglatadi:

If he **had been working** for 40 years he would have already been a pensioner (U qirq yildan beri ishlayotgan bo'lsa, allaqachon pensioner bo'lgan bo'lar edi).

You speak as though you **had been working** at school for a long time (Xuddi maktabda uzoq vaqt ishlagandek gapirasan-a).

Past Perfect Continuous zamonda oldin kelish ma'nosini ifodalaganda (1- va 2-holatlarda) taksisning birinchi qismini tashkil qiladi.

Future Perfect Continuous

Future Perfect Continuous to be **yordamchi fe'lining Future Perfect** dagi formasiga (**shall have been, will have been ga**) Participle I ni qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **shall have been working.**
 2-sh. You **will have been working.**
 3-sh. He **will have been working.**
 She **will have been working.**
 It **will have been working.**

Ko'plik

- We **shall have been working.**
 You **will have been working.**
 They **will have been working.**

Qisqargan variantda **shall, will** yordamchi fe'llari 'Il ga aylanadi va egaga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I'**ll have been working.**
 2-sh. You'**ll have been working.**
 3-sh. He'**ll have been working.**
 She'**ll have been working.**
 It'**ll have been working.**

Ko'plik

- We'**ll have been working.**
 You'**ll have been working.**
 They'**ll have been working.**

Future Perfect Continuous ning inkor formasi **shall, will** yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin **not** yuklamasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **shall not have been working.**
 2-sh. You **will not have been working.**
 3-sh. He **will not have been working.**
 She **will not have been working.**
 It **will not have been working.**

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. We **shall not have been working.**
 2-sh. You **will not have been working.**
 3-sh. They **will not have been working.**

Qisqargan inkor variantda **shall not** forma **shan't** ga, **will not** **won't** ga aylanadi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **shan't have been working.**
 2-sh. You **won't have been working.**
 3-sh. He **won't have been working.**
 She **won't have been working.**
 It **won't have been working.**

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. We **shan't have been working.**
 2-sh. You **won't have been working.**
 3-sh. They **won't have been working.**

Future Perfect Continuous ning so'roq formasi **shall, will** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Shall I have been working?**
 2-sh. **Will you have been working?**
 3-sh. **Will he have been working?**
Will she have been working?
Will it have been working?

Ko'plik

- Shall we have been working?**
Will you have been working?
Will they have been working?

Future Perfect Continuous ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi **shall, will** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga olib chiqish va **not** ni egadan keyin qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Shall I not have been working?**
 2-sh. **Will you not have been working?**
 3-sh. **Will he not have been working?**
Will she not have been working?
Will it not have been working?

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Shall we not have been working?**
 2-sh. **Will you not have been working?**
 3-sh. **Will they not have been working?**

Future Perfect Continuous ning qisqargan so'roq-inkor formasi **shall not, will not** fe'llarining qisqargan variantlari **shan't, won't** lami eganing oldiga olib chiqish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Shan't I have been working?**
 2-sh. **Won't you have been working?**
 3-sh. **Won't he have been working?**
Won't she have been working?
Won't it have been working?

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Shan't we have been working?**
 2-sh. **Won't you have been working?**
 3-sh. **Won't they have been working?**

Future Perfect Continuous kelgusida sodir bo'ladigan bir harakatdan yoki biror aniq vaqtdan oldin boshlanib, o'sha harakat vaqtida yoki o'sha konkret vaqtda ham davom etadigan boshqa bir harakatni ifodalaydi:

We shall have been working at this problem for a month when you visit us a second time (Bizga ikkinchi marta tashrif buyurganingizda bu muamm ustida ishlayotganimizga bir oy bo'ladi).

By the end of this week I shall have been working at this plant for three years (Shu haftaning oxirida bu zavodda ishlayotganimga o'ttiz yil bo'ladi).

Fe'lining bu shakli tilda juda kam ishlatiladi.

Future Perfect Continuous-in-the-Past

Future Perfect Continuous-in-the-Past xuddi **Future Perfect Continuous** ga o'xshab yasaladi, ammo bunda **shall, will** yordamchi fe'llari o'mid **should, would** yordamchi fe'llari ishlatiladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **should have been working.**
- 2-sh. You **would have been working.**
- 3-sh. He **would have been working.**
She **would have been working.**
It **would have been working.**

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. We **should have been working.**
- 2-sh. You **would have been working.**
- 3-sh. They **would have been working.**

Qisqargan variantda **should, would** yordamchi fe'llari 'd ga aylanadi va egaga qo'shilib ketadi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I'd **have been working.**
- 2-sh. You'd **have been working.**
- 3-sh. He'd **have been working.**
She'd **have been working.**
It'd **have been working.**

Ko'plik

- We'd **have been working.**
- You'd **have been working.**
- They'd **have been working.**

Future Perfect Continuous ning to'liq inkor formasi **should, would** yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin **not** yuklamasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. I **should not have been working.**
- 2-sh. You **would not have been working.**
- 3-sh. He **would not have been working.**
She **would not have been working.**
It **would not have been working.**

Ko'plik

1-sh. **We should not have been working.**

2-sh. **You would not have been working.**

3-sh. **They would not have been working.**

Qisqargan inkor variantda **should not** forma **shouldn't** ga, **would not** **wouldn't** ga aylanadi:

Birlik

1-sh. **I shouldn't have been working.**

2-sh. **You wouldn't have been working.**

3-sh. **He wouldn't have been working.**

She wouldn't have been working.

It wouldn't have been working.

Ko'plik

1-sh. **We shouldn't have been working.**

2-sh. **You wouldn't have been working.**

3-sh. **They wouldn't have been working.**

Future Perfect Continuous ning so'roq formasi **should, would** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish va gap oxiridagi intonatsiyani ko'tarish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Should I have been working?**

2-sh. **Would you have been working?**

3-sh. **Would he have been working?**

Would she have been working?

Would it have been working?

Ko'plik

1-sh. **Should we have been working?**

2-sh. **Would you have been working?**

3-sh. **Would they have been working?**

Future Perfect Continuous ning to'liq so'roq-inkor formasi **should, would** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga olib chiqish va **not** ni egadan keyin qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

1-sh. **Should I not have been working?**

2-sh. **Would you not have been working?**

3-sh. **Would he not have been working?**

Would she not have been working?

Would it not have been working?

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Should we not have been working?**
- 2-sh. **Would you not have been working?**
- 3-sh. **Would they not have been working?**

Future Perfect Continuous ning qisqargan so'roq-inkor formasi **shoul not, would not** fe'llarining qisqargan variantlari **shouldn't, wouldn't** lar eganing oldiga olib chiqish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- 1-sh. **Shouldn't I have been working?**
- 2-sh. **Wouldn't you have been working?**
- 3-sh. **Wouldn't he have been working?**
Wouldn't she have been working?
Wouldn't it have been working?

Ko'plik

- 1-sh. **Shouldn't we have been working?**
- 2-sh. **Wouldn't you have been working?**
- 3-sh. **Wouldn't they have been working?**

1. **Future Perfect Continuous-in-the-Past** kelasi zamonda sodiq bo'ladigan bir harakatdan yoki biror aniq vaqtdan oldin boshlanib, o'sha harakat vaqtida yoki o'sha konkret vaqtda ham davom etadigan boshqa bir harakatni ifodalaydi:

He said by the end of January he **would have been working** at this problem for a month (U yanvarning oxirida shu muammo ustida ishlayotganligiga bir oy to'lishini aytdi).

I said by the end of this week I **should have been working** at this plan for thirty years (Men shu haftaning oxirida bu zavodda ishlayotganimga o'tti yil bo'lishini aytdim);

2. Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **Future Perfect Continuous-in-the-Past** davomli noreal harakatni ifodalaydi:

If I hadn't gone abroad I **should have been working** here for forty years (Chet elga bormaganimda, bu yerda ishlayotganimga qirq yil bo'lar edi).

Fe'ning bu shakli ham tilda juda kam ishlatiladi.

NOPREDIKATIV FE'LLAR (NON-PREDICATIVE VERBS)

Yuqorida aytilganidek, nopredikativ fe'llarga infinitiv, sifatdosh va gerundiylar kiradi. Bunday fe'llarda fe'llik belgisi ma'lum darajada kuchsizlanadi va ular ma'nosi hamda vazifasi bo'yicha boshqa so'z turkumlariga yaqinlashadi. Shu sababdan nopredikativ fe'llar ikki xususiyatli hisoblanadi.

INFINITIV (THE INFINITIVE)

Infinitiv fe'lining boshlang'ich shakli, shu sababdan fe'l lug'atlarda infinitiv shaklida beriladi. Infinitivning asosiy formal belgisi **to** yuklamasidir. Ammo u ma'lum holatlarda, masalan, ko'pchilik modal fe'llardan keyin ishlatilmaydi (I can **speak** English).

To, odatda, bevosita infinitivning oldida keladi, ammo sifat ifodalovchi va kuchaytiruvchi ravishlar va yuklamalar u bilan infinitiv o'rtasida kelishi mumkin, bunday holatdagi infinitiv **uzilgan infinitiv (Split Infinitive)** deb ataladi:

I should like you **to** clearly **understand** that I must have a free hand (Galsworthy).

...she had time **to** fully **realize** how hurt she was...

It was a mistake **to** even **try** to help you.

She was the first person **to** ever **understand** you, Frankie (Gordon).

I'd like **to** really **understand** poetry (Men rostdan she'riyatni tushunishni istar edim).

He began **to** slowly **climb** the rock (U asta-sekin qoyaga chiqa boshladi).

To yuklamasi ma'lum kontekstda (niyat, maqsad, istakni ifodalovchi fe'l bilan kelganda) butun infinitiv o'rmiida, ya'ni infinitivning o'rinbosari sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin:

– Perhaps you can do something (– Balki biror narsa qila olarsiz).

– I intend **to** (– Qilmoqchiman).

He can leave if he wants **to** (Ketishni istayotgan bo'lsa, ketaversin).

I went there because I wanted **to** (Men u yerga borishni istaganim uchun bordim).

Ingiliz tilida infinitiv otdan kelib chiqqan, shu sababdan unda ham fe'llik, ham otluk xususiyatlari bor. Uning fe'llik xususiyati shundaki, u fe'l kabi: 1) to'ldiruvchi ola biladi; 2) ravish bilan kela oladi; 3) tus, nisbat va taksis grammatik kategoriyalariga ega:

1. **To** choose **time** is to save **time** (Vaqt tanlash vaqtni tejashdir).

2. He was not one **to** think **rapidly** (U tez fikr yuritadiganlardan emas edi).

3. He is said **to write** books – He is said **to be writing** a new book (tus).
(U kitob yozar emish – U yangi kitob yozayotgan emish).

I want **to love** and **to be loved** (nisbat) (Men sevish va sevilishni istayman).

He is said **to come** at 5 o'clock – He is said **to have come** at 5 o'clock (taksis) (U soat beshda kelar emish – U soat beshda kelgan emish).

Infinitivning otlik xususiyati quyidagilarda namoyon bo'ladi. U ot kabi: 1) ega; 2) predikativ; 3) to'ldiruvchi vazifalarida kela oladi:

1. **To visit** him is always a pleasure (Uni borib ko'rish doimo huzur).

2. My wish is **to tell** her everything (Maqsadim unga hamma narsani aytib berish).

3. I don't want **to be questioned** (Meni so'roq qilishlarini istamayman).

Infinitivning to yuklamasisiz ishlatilishi

To siz infinitiv **The Bare Infinitive** (kiyimsiz infinitiv) deb ataladi. Infinitiv **to** siz quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1) **can, may, must, should, shall, will** modal fe'llaridan keyin:

I **can swim**;

He **may come**;

You **should help** him;

2) kelasi zamon analitik formasida:

I **shall come** tomorrow;

He **will help** me;

3) so'roq va inkor gaplarda **to do** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin:

Do you speak English?

I **don't speak** English;

4) kuchaytirish ma'nosini ifodalovchi **do** fe'lidan keyin:

Do come (Albatta kel);

You **did say** so (Siz shunaqa dedingiz);

5) istak yoki tanlovni ifodalovchi quyidagi qurilmalarda:

I had (I'd) better + Infinitive

I would (I'd) rather + Infinitive

I would (I'd) sooner + Infinitive

I had better **go**.

I would rather **go**.

I would sooner **go**;

6) tanlash imkoniyati yo'qligini ifodalovchi quyidagi sintaktik qurilmalarda:

do nothing but/save + Infinitive

nothing to do but + Infinitive

I had nothing to do but **wait** (Kutishdan boshqa qiladigan narsa yo'q edi).

There was nothing but **stop** the game (O'yinni to'xtatishdan boshqa narsa yo'q edi);

7) biror narsani qilish mumkin emasligini ifodalovchi quyidagi sintaktik qurilmalarda:

cannot help but + Infinitive

cannot choose but + Infinitive

I cannot help but tell the truth (Haqiqatni aytmam bo'lmaydi).

I couldn't choose but tell him everything (Unga hamma narsani aytmalikning iloji bo'lmadi);

8) ritorik savollarda keluvchi **why not** yoki **how** so'zlari ketidan:

Why not **tell** them?

How **leave** her there?

9) infinitiv sezish fe'llari (to see, to notice, to hear, to watch, to observe, to feel) bilan kelgan qo'shma to'ldiruvchi (Complex Object) ichidagi kesimsimon qism bo'lib kelganda:

I saw him **come** (Uning kelganini ko'rdim).

I heard him **sing** (Uning qo'shiq aytganini eshitdim);

10) aktiv nisbatda kelgan **to make, to let, to have, to bid** fe'llari bilan kelgan infinitiv bilan:

He made Tom **stay** (U Tomni qolishga majbur qildi).

Let me **help** you (Sizga yordam berishga ruxsat eting).

I won't have **say** this sort of thing (Bunday narsani gapirishingizga yo'qo'ymayman).

To help fe'li bilan kelgan infinitiv **to** yuklamasi bilan kelishi ham, kelmasligi ham mumkin, ammo nutqda ikkinchi holat ko'p uchraydi:

Please, help me to do this exercise	} (Iltimos, shu mashqni bajarishga yordam bering).
Please, help me do this exercise	

Agar ikki va undan ortiq infinitiv bir vazifada ketma-ket kelsa, **to** yuklamasi birinchi infinitiv bilan keladi, uning boshqa infinitivlar bilan kelishi shart emas:

I want **to go** to a movie and **spend** two hours out of this world (E.M.Gordon).

Ammo infinitivlar ifodalagan harakatlarga urg'u bermoqchi bo'lsak, har bir infinitiv oldidan **to** yuklamasi qaytariladi:

I want **to help** people, **to cure** them of their disease.

Infinitivning grammatik kategoriyalari

Infinitiv tus, nisbat va taksis (perfekt) grammatik kategoriyalariga ega. Bu

uchta grammatik kategoriya birgalikda infinitivning quyidagi oltita formalarini tashkil qiladi:

1. The Active Non-Continuous Non-Perfect Infinitive: **to write, to send** etc.

Yasalish qolipi: **to + fe'l negizi**

Misol:

The deligation is said **to arrive** in the evening (Delegatsiya kechqurun kelar emish);

2. The Active Non-Continuous Perfect Infinitive: **to have written, to have sent** etc.

Yasalish qolipi: **to have + Participle II**

Misol:

The deligation is said **to have arrived** in the morning (Delegatsiya kechqurun kelgan emish);

3. The Active Continuous Non-Perfect Infinitive: **to be writing, to be sending** etc.

Yasalish qolipi: **to be + Participle I**

Misol:

He seems **to be sleeping** (U uxlayotgan ko'rinadi);

4. The Active Continuous Perfect Infinitive: **to have been writing, to have been sending** etc.

Yasalish qolipi: **to have been + Participle I**

Misol:

I am glad **to have been doing** this work all the time (Men bu ishni har doim qilayotganimdan xursandman);

5. The Passive Non-Continuous Non-Perfect Infinitive: **to be written, to be sent** etc.

Yasalish qolipi: **to be + Participle I**

Misol:

The proposal is certain **to be accepted** (Taklif albatta qabul qilinadi);

6. The Passive Non-Continuous Perfect Infinitive: **to have been written, to have been sent** etc.

Yasalish qolipi: **to have been + Participle II**

Misol:

The letters are said **to have been written** today (Xatlar bugun yozilgan emish).

Aytish lozimki, o'timli fe'llar keltirilgan barcha formalarga o'timsiz fe'llar esa faqat to'rtta formaga (1–4) ega.

Infinitivning sintaktik vazifalari

Infinitiv gapda quyidagi sintaktik vazifalarni bajarib kelishi mumkin:

- 1) ega;
- 2) murakkab eganing qismi;
- 3) qo'shma eganing (**The Subjective Infinitive Construction** ning) qismi;
- 4) qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi;
- 5) qo'shma fe'l kesimning qismi;
- 6) to'ldiruvchi;
- 7) qo'shma to'ldiruvchining (**The Objective – with – the – Infinitive**

Construction) qismi;

- 8) murakkab to'ldiruvchining qismi;
- 9) aniqlovchi;
- 10) hol;
- 11) kirish bo'lak vazifasida.

Infinitiv ega vazifasida:

To argue is useless.

Not to go back is all he wanted.

To be in the open air is useful.

To become drug-dependent is very dangerous.

Infinitiv murakkab eganing qismi vazifasida:

It is useless **to discuss the question.**

It's a pleasure **to listen to such music.**

It is strange **to see her here.**

Bunday gaplarning kesimi qo'shma ot kesim bo'lib, uning predikativi, odatda, quyidagi so'zlar bilan ifodalanadi: **easy, necessary, important, useful, possible, impossible, interesting, hard, difficult, urgent, terrible, good, nice, bad, strange, dangerous, advisable, risky, safe, disappointing, natural, a necessity, a surprise, a shock, a pleasure, a misfortune, a waste of time, very kind of you, wise of you** va h.k.

Infinitiv qo'shma eganing (The Subjective Infinitive Construction ning) qismi sifatida:

Soon he was seen **to start the engine.**

He was heard **to sing a song.**

The deligation is supposed **to be arriving at the airport now.**

Infinitiv qo'shma ot kesimning predikativ qismi vazifasida:

Their hope was **to find everybody safe.**

Your duty will be **to look after children.**

Her dream was **to choose a good career.**

Infinitiv qo'shma fe'l kesimning qismi vazifasida:

You must **come** at 3 o'clock.

The train was **to leave** at midnight.

He seems/ appears **to know** all about it.

She is unlikely **to come**.

He proved **to be** a good man.

Infinitiv to'ldiruvchi vazifasida:

We are planing **to go** on holiday together.

I regret **to have invited** him.

Tell him **to stay** here.

I don't know what **to do**.

I don't know where **to go**.

Infinitiv qo'shma to'ldiruvchining (The Objective-with-the-Infinitive-

Construction) qismi vazifasida:

I haven't heard anybody **call** me.

I saw Mary **enter** the room.

He wants me **to come** early.

Infinitiv murakkab to'ldiruvchining qismi vazifasida:

I found it hard **to believe** him.

I think it impossible **to stay** here.

He considers it necessary **to help** her.

Infinitiv aniqlovchi vazifasida:

I've got my wife and little boy **to look** after.

I have a friend **to rely** upon.

He had no courage **to face** danger.

It's time **to have** dinner.

He was the first **to come**.

Infinitiv hol vazifasida

Maqsad holi:

I came here **to learn** English.

I stopped for a minute **to rest**.

I took a taxi in order **to be** there in time.

Natija holi:

Helen was too weak **to speak**.

The tea was too hot **to drink**.

She is not such a fool as **to think** you innocent.

The student was clever enough **to understand** the problem.

Kutilmagan hodisani ifodalovchi hol:

He returned from London **to find** his house in ruins (Londondan qaytsa, uyi xarobaga aylanibdi).

He woke up **to find his house on fire** (Uyg'onsa, uyi yonyapti).

The child woke up **to see himself alone** (Bola uyg'onib, yolg'iz qolganini bildi).

Payt holi:

He lived **to be 95** (U 95 yoshgacha yashadi).

Shart holi:

She would be unhappy **to marry for money** (U pul uchun turmush qursa, baxtsiz bo'lar edi).

Qiyos holi:

She nervously moved her hand towards his lips **as if to stop him** (Ch.Dickens).

Clare touched his shoulder **as though to stop him**.

To do well is better **than to speak well**.

Istisno holi:

He does nothing **but grumble** (U hech nima qilmay, vaysagani-vaysagan).

He does nothing **but play football** (U hech nima qilmay, futbol o'ynagani-o'ynagan).

Infinitiv The for-to-Infinitive Construction ning qismi vazifasida:

For me to ask would be treason.

He waited **for her to speak**.

Here is a book **for you to read**.

He stepped aside **for me to pass**.

Infinitiv kirish gap bo'lagi vazifasida:

Kirish so'zlar, kirish iboralar (birikmalar) va kirish gaplar hamma tillarga xos bo'lib, ular so'zlovchining aytilayotgan fikrga yoki bayon qilinayotgan faktga bo'lgan subyektiv munosabati, emotsional tuyg'ularini ifodalaydi. Ular gap bo'laklari bilan yoki gapning o'zi bilan sintaktik jihatdan bog'lanmagan bo'ladi. Ingliz tilida infinitivning o'zi kirish gap bo'lagi vazifasida juda kam hollarda ishlatilib, bunday vazifada infinitivli birikmalar keladi. Infinitivli kirish birikmalarining soni ham juda chegaralangan. Quyida gapning kirish bo'laklari sifatida keladigan asosiy infinitiv va infinitivli birikmalar berilgan.

Kirish bo'laklar vazifasidagi infinitiv va infinitivli birikmalarning ayrimlari stilistik jihatdan neytral, ayrimlari esa stilistik bo'yoqqa egadirlar. Biz ularning stilistik xususiyatini tarjimada saqlab qolishga harakat qildik:

1. **To tell the truth** (og'z. nutq) – to'g'risini aytsam; to'g'risini aytganda; to'g'risini aytadigan bo'lsam; rostini aytsam, rostini aytsak; to'g'risi; rostini gapiradigan bo'lsak; gapning rosti shuki; gapning to'g'risi.

To tell the truth, I don't know him – To'g'risini aytsam, men uni tanimayman.

2. **To cut it short** (kitobiy) – qisqa qilib aytganda; qisqa qilib gapirganda; qisqasi.

To cut it short, he failed to do it – Qisqasi, u buni eplay olmadi.

3. **To be frank** (og'z. nutq) – gapning ochig'i; ochig'ini aytsam; ochig'ini aytsak; ochig'i; ochig'ini aytganda.

To be frank, it's early yet to say whether it works – Ochig'ini aytsam, uning ishlash-ishlamasligini aytishga hali erta.

4. **Needless to say** (kitobiy) – gapirishdan foyda yo'q; gapirish foydasiz; gapirishga hojat yo'q; gapirma ham bo'ladi.

Needless to say, he won't come – Gapirish foydasiz, u kelmaydi.

5. **To sum it up**, I completely lost control of the situation (Guzeyeva, Kostigina) – xulosa qilib aytganda, men vaziyatni boshqara olmadim.

6. **To crown it all** (kitobiy) – buning ustiga; o'lganning ustiga tepgan deganlaridek; dardning ustiga chipqon deganlaridek.

His house burned down, his car was stolen, to crown it all, he lost his job (Guzeyeva, Kostigina) – Uyi yonib ketdi, mashinasini o'g'irlab ketishdi, buning ustiga, u ishidan ajraldi.

7. **To put it mildly** (kitobiy) – yumshoq qilib aytganda (gapirganda); bundayroq qilib aytganda.

To put it mildly she is just a bit inquisitive – yumshoqroq qilib aytganda, u sal qiziquvchan.

8. **To be (more) precise (exact)** (kitobiy) – aniqroq qilib aytganda; aniqrog'i.

To be more precise, I wouldn't call it awful, but it wasn't well written (Guzeyeva, Kostigina) – Aniqroq qilib aytganda, men uni juda yomon demagan bo'lar edim, lekin u yaxshi yozilmagan.

9. **To begin with** (og'z. nutq) – avvalambor; avval.

To begin with, you need to brush up your English (Guzeyeva, Kostigina) – Avvalambor, siz ingliz tilingizni yaxshilashingiz kerak.

10. **To be sure** – haqiqatan ham; rostdan ham; shubhasiz; haqiqatda.

To be sure, a great progress in chemistry has been made in the last few decades (Mixelson, Uspenskaya) – Haqiqatan ham, keyingi yaqin o'n yilliklarda kimyo sohasida katta o'zgarishga erishildi.

11. **To illustrate** (ilmiy) – agar illustratsiya qiladigan bo'lsak; illustratsiya qilsak; illustratsiya qiladigan bo'lsa.

To illustrate, figure 28 gives the energy level diagram potassium (Mixelson, Uspenskaya) – Agar illustratsiya qiladigan bo'lsak, 28 shakl kaliyning energiya darajasi diagrammasini ko'rsatadi.

12. **Strange to say** – qiziq; aytsam hayron bo'lasiz.

Strange to say, he has never been in the British museum (Gordon, Krilova) – Aytсам, hayron bo'lasiz, u Britaniya muzeyida hech ham bo'lmagan.

13. **To say the least** – mubolag'a qilmay aytсам; yumshoq qilib aytganda; qisqasi.

I am curious, to say the least (Gordon, Krilova) – Mubolag'a qilmay aytсам, men qiziquvchanman.

14. **To make (cut) a long story short** (kitobiy) – qisqa qilib aytganda; qisqa qilib aytadigan bo'lsam; qisqasi.

To make a long story short, they acquired a reputation of being a formidable opponent (Guzeyeva, Kostigina) – Qisqa qilib aytganda, ular kuchli paqobatchi nomiga erishdilar.

15. **To put it (more) plainly (simply)** – sodda qilib aytganda.

To put it more plainly, if there is anything you want to see, just drop by (Guzeyeva, Kostigina) – Sodda qilib aytganda, siz ko'radigan biror narsa bo'lsa, kelib keting.

16. **To put it in a nutshell** (kitobiy) – qisqa qilib aytganda; qisqa qilib aytсам; qisqasi.

There is a lot I could say about the show, but to put it in a nutshell, it was terrible (LD) – Bu ko'rsatuv haqida ko'p narsa ayta olishim mumkin edi, ammo qisqa qilib aytсам, u juda yomon edi.

17. **To say nothing of ... – ... u yoqda tursin.**

The effort required was immense, to say nothing of the cost (Guzeyeva, Kostigina) – Uning qancha pulga tushishi u yoqda tursin, talab qilinayotgan sa'y-harakat juda katta edi.

18. **So to speak** (kitobiy) – ... desa bo'ladi.

That was, so to speak, another gift for you (Guzeyeva, Kostigina) – Buni siz uchun yana bir sovg'a desa bo'ladi.

19. **Suffice it to say** (kitobiy) – shuni aytish kifoya; shuni aytib o'tish kifoyaki; aytishning o'zi kifoya.

I could mention other examples of your bad work, but suffice it to say, that your performance has been unsatisfactory (LDCE) – Sening yomon ishlashing haqida boshqa misollar keltirishim mumkin edi, ammo faoliyatingning qoniqarsiz ekanligini aytishning o'zi kifoya (yetarli).

20. **That is to say** – ya'ni; to'g'rirog'i.

The fare is reduced for children, that is to say, anyone under 15 years old – Yo'l haqi bolalar uchun arzonlashtirilgan, ya'ni 15 yoshdan kichik bolalar uchun.

21. **To put it at its simplest** – juda sodda qilib aytganda (gapirganda); juda sodda qilib aytadigan bo'lsak.

To put it its simplest, he believed that most people in power, certainly in

his own country, certainly in the West, had misjudged the meaning of nuclear weapons (Gordon, Krilova) – Juda sodda qilib aytganda, u davlat tepasidagi ko'pchilik kishilar, albatta, o'z mamlakatidagi va g'arbdagilar, yadro qurollarining nima ekanligini tushunib yetmaydilar, deb ishonar edi.

22. **To put it another way** – boshqacha qilib aytganda.

To put it another way, he has become scoundrel – Boshqacha qilib aytganda, u ablah bo'lib qoldi.

23. **To cap it all** – buning ustiga; dard ustiga chipqon, deganlaridek.

His car was stolen, his wife left him, to cap it all, he lost his job (LD) – Mashinasini o'g'irlab ketishdi, xotini uni tashlab ketdi, buning ustiga, u ishidan ajraldi.

24. **Not to say ...** – ... u yoqda tursin.

It made my position complicated, not to say ludicrous (Gordon, Krilova) – Kulgili bo'lish u yoqda tursin, ishlarni murakkablashtirib yubordi.

25. **To put it crudely** – qo'pol qilib aytganda.

I wouldn't say I actually believe in ghosts, to put it crudely (Gordon, Krilova) – Qo'pol qilib aytganda, men arvohlarga ishonmayman.

26. **To anticipate** – oldindan aytadigan bo'lsak; oldindan aytish mumkinki.

To anticipate a little, these data prove that... – Sal oldindan aytadigan bo'lsak, bu axborotlar shuni isbotlaydiki...

27. **To summarize** – xulosa qilib aytsak, xulosa qilib aytganda, xullas.

To summarize, it appeared that uranium could produce uranium and emits alpha rays, ... (Mixelson, Uspenskaya) – Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, uran uranni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin va bunda alfa nurlari chiqar ekan.

28. **To put it more exactly (precisely)** – aniqroq gapirganda; aniqroq gapiradigan bo'lsak; aniqrog'i.

To put it more exactly, he will stay for 3 days – Aniqrog'i, u 3 kun bo'ladi.

29. **To put it briefly** – qisqacha qilib aytganda; qisqacha qilib aytadigan bo'lsak; gapning qisqasi.

To put it briefly, we must come here at 9 o'clock – Qisqasi, biz bu yerga soat 9 ga kelishimiz kerak.

30. **To take an example** – misol uchun; misol tariqasida.

To take an example, let us go back to the dry cell which has been described earlier in this chapter (Mixelson, Uspenskaya) – Misol uchun, keling ilgariroq shu qismda tasvirlangan quruq hujayraga qaytaylik...

31. **To return to ...** – ... ga qaytsak; ... ga qaytadigan bo'lsak.

To return to our play, it is evident that «Phedre» is the ideal of baroque tragedy ... (Malchevskaya) – Pyesamizga qaytadigan bo'lsak, «Padre» haqiqiy barokko tragediyasidir.

Infinitivli yarimpredikativ qurilmalar

Ingliz tilida ergash gaplarga o'xshab ketadigan uchta sintaktik qurilma mavjud bo'lib, ular **The Objective – with – the – Infinitive Construction**, **The Subjective Infinitive Construction**, **The for-to-Infinitive Construction** deb ataladi (Bu atamalarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilmay, o'zlarini ishlatgan ma'qul). Bu sintaktik qurilmalar ikki qismdan iborat bo'lib, birinchi qismi **ot qism**, ikkinchisi **fe'l qism** sanaladi. Ayrim tilshunoslar ularni **egasimon qism** (subjectival), ikkinchisini **kesimsimon qism** (predicative) deb ham ataydilar. Fe'l qism ot qismga predikativ munosabatda, to'g'rirog'i, yarimpredikativ munosabatda bo'ladi. Ulardagi modal va zamon ma'nolar mustaqil ravishda ifodalanmay, gapdagi haqiqiy kesimning modal va zamoni ifodalovchi formalarga bog'liq bo'ladi. Qiyoslang:

I saw **him run** (Men uning yugurganini ko'rdim).

I'll see **him run** (Men uning yugurishini ko'raman).

Birinchi gapda **run** o'tgan zamondagi real harakatni, ikkinchi gapda esa kelasi zamondagi real harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu farqning sababi birinchi gapda kesim o'tgan zamon formasidagi fe'l bilan, ikkinchi gapda esa kelasi zamon formasidagi fe'l bilan ifodalanganligidir.

The Objective – with – the – Infinitive Construction

Bu sintaktik qurilmada infinitiv bosh kelishikdagi otga yoki obyektiv kelishikdagi olmoshga nisbatan predikativ munosabatda bo'ladi. Uning yasalish qolipi: **N. in com.case / Pron. in obj. case + Inf.**

Masalan: I noticed **Bob/him come** (Men Bobning/uning kelganini sezdim).

Bu sintaktik qurilma quyidagi turdagi fe'llar bilan ishlatiladi:

1) **To see, to hear, to notice, to feel, to observe, watch** va h.k. sezish fe'llari bilan:

I saw **her enter hall.**

I heard **sombody cry.**

I felt his **fingers touch my shoulder.**

To see fe'li **tushunmoq** ma'nosida, **to hear** fe'li **bilmoq** ma'nosida ishlatilganda bu fe'llardan keyin to'ldiruvchi ergash gap ishlatiladi:

I saw **that he did not go to the meeting** (Tushundimki, u majlisga bormagan).

I hear **that Ann left for London** (Eshitishimcha, u Londonga ketgan);

2) **to think, to consider, to imagine, to believe, to expect, to suppose, to know, to trust, to find** va h.k. kabi aqliy faoliyatni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan:

I thought **her to be an excellent choice.**

I consider **him to be a good man.**

I suppose **him to be over 60.**

I have never known **him to read so much.** .

I believe **them to be reliable partners.**

We know **Sam to be a honest man.**

To think, to consider, to find fe'llari bilan ishlatilgan **The Objective – with – the – Infinitive Construction** da infinitivni tushirib qoldirish mumkin:

I think **him to be clever** = I think **him clever.**

I found **the subject to be interesting** = I found **the subject interesting.**

I found **the subject to be interesting** = I found **the subject interesting.**

3) **to declare, to report, to pronounce** kabi e'lonni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan:

The doctor pronounced **the patient to be in good condition.**

They reported **the plane to have arrived.**

The police declared **the robber to have been captured.**

4) **to want, to wish, to desire, to like, to choose, to intend, to mean** va h.k. kabi istak va tilakni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan:

I want **you to come at 10 o'clock.**

He desires **me to go to London together.**

I didn't mean **you to follow me.**

He intended **me to go with him to Moscow.**

I like **you to be with me.**

5) **to dislike, to hate, to love, cannot bear** va h.k. sezgi va emotsiyani ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan:

I dislike **you to talk like that.**

I cannot bear **you to speak of that.**

I hate **him to be with us.**

6) **to order, to allow, to suffer** (istamay ruxsat bermoq) va h.k. kabi buyruq hamda ruxsatni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan:

The officer ordered **the soldiers to fire.**

The teacher allowed **us to go home.**

She suffered **her wife to go there alone.**

7) **to cause, to make, to get, to have** va h.k. kabi majburlash fe'llari bilan:

He made **me to stay.**

The wind caused **the tree to fall.**

I'll get **him to come to lessons in time.**

8) **To rely on/ upon** fe'li bilan:

I rely on **you to come in time.**

I rely upon **you to help me.**

The Subjective Infinitive Construction

Bu qurilmadagi infinitiv umumiy kelishikdagi otga yoki bosh kelishikdagi olmoshga predikativ munosabatda bo'ladi. **The Subjective Infinitive Construction** ning yasalish qolipi: **N. in com. case/ Pron. in nom. case ...+ Inf.**

Masalan: **Bob/he is said to come at 2 o'clock** (Bob/u soat ikkida kelar emish).

Bu sintaktik qurilma quyidagi fe'llar bilan ishlatiladi:

1) **to hear, to see, to notice, to watch, to observe** va h.k. kabi sezgini ifodalovchi fe'llarning passiv formalari bilan:

Mary was seen to enter the room.

She was watched to cross the street.

Helen was heard to sing a Spanish song.

2) **to think, to know, to believe to consider, to expect, to suppose** va h.k. kabi aqliy faoliyatni ifodalovchi fe'llarning passiv formasi bilan:

He was thought to be honest.

Ann was known to a clever woman.

Mike was supposed to marry Helen.

He was expected to be here at 3 o'clock.

3) **to make, to cause** va h.k. kabi majburlash fe'llarining passiv formasi bilan:

I was made to pay for the damage.

The tree was caused to fall.

4) **to say, to report** fe'llarining passiv formasi bilan:

The plane is reported to land at 2 o'clock.

The protocol is said to have been signed.

The for-to-Infinitive Construction

Bu sintaktik qurilmada infinitiv **for** predlogi bilan kelgan ot yoki olmoshga predikativ munosabatda bo'ladi. Sintaktik qurilmaning yasalish qolipi:

For + N. in com. case/ Pron. in obj. case + Inf

Masalan: **Here is a book for Tom/him to read** (Mana Tomning / uning o'qishiga kitob).

The for-to-Infinitive Construction gapda quyidagi sintaktik vazifalarda keladi:

1) ega vazifasida:

For me to do it was a problem.

For Mother to ask Phillip for money was not an easy thing.

2) murakkab eganing ikkinchi qismi vazifasida:

It was easy for me to answer that question. •

It is useless for me to interfere.

3) qo'shma ot kesimning predikativi vazifasida:

That is for you to do.

That was for him to find out (Eliot).

4) aniqlovchi vazifasida:

The best thing **for you to do** is to send a letter to him.

There was nobody there **for him to play with.**

5) maqsad holi vazifasida:

I stepped aside **for the teacher to pass.**

The doctor left the thermometer **for me to measure her temperature.**

6) natija holi vazifasida:

He spoke loud enough **for me to hear.**

It was too cold **for us to stay outdoors.**

GERUNDIY (THE GERUND)

Gerundiy harakatni ifodalovchi otdan paydo bo'lgan, keyinchalik u fe'llashgan, shuningdek, otlik belgisini qisman saqlab qolgan. Gerundiy fe'l negiziga **-ing** suffiksini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi va u **Participle I** ga omonim hisoblanadi.

Gerundiyning fe'llik belgisi quyidagilarda namoyon bo'ladi:

1) u fe'l sifatida to'ldiruvchi oladi:

I like reading **books**.

2) ravish bilan kelishi mumkin:

She burst out crying **bitterly**.

3) grammatik nisbat va taksis (perfekt) kategoriyalariga ega. Bu kategoriyalar birgalikda gerundiyning quyidagi formalarini hosil qiladi:

1) Active Non-Perfect Gerund.

Yasalish qolipi: **Verb stem + ing**

Misol: **writing**

2) Active Perfect Gerund.

Yasalish qolipi: **having + Participle II**

Misol: **having written**

3) Passive Non-Perfect Gerund.

Yasalish qolipi: **being + Participle II**

Misol: **being written**

4) Passive Perfect Gerund.

Yasalish qolipi: **having + been + Participle II**

Misol: **having been written**

Gerundiyning otlik belgilari quyidagilarda ko'rinadi:

1) ot kabi ega, to'ldiruvchi va qo'shma ot kesimning predikativi vazifasida kela oladi:

Smoking is harmful.

I hate **smoking**.

What I hate is **smoking**.

2) gerundiy oldidan predlog kelishi mumkin:

I'm tired **of walking**.

3) ot kabi oldida qaratqich kelishidagi ot yoki egalik olmoshi kelishi mumkin:

Do you mind **Mary's staying here?**

Is there any objection to **my staying here?**

Gerundiyning gapdagi vazifalari

Gerundiy gapda quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

1) ega vazifasida:

Reading is her hobby;

2) murakkab eganing ikkinchi qismi vazifasida:

It's no use crying;

3) qo'shma ot kesimning predikativi vazifasida:

My hobby is **reading;**

4) qo'shma fe'l kesimning qismi vazifasida:

I could not help admiring him;

5) to'ldiruvchi vazifasida:

She likes **cooking;**

6) aniqlovchi vazifasida:

He was born with the gift of **winning hearts;**

7) payt holi vazifasida:

He had done home assignment **before going to bed.**

After reading the letter he phoned his mother;

8) holat holi vazifasida:

The day was spent in **packing;**

9) yo'ldosh harakatni yoki holatni ifodalovchi hol vazifasida:

He lived forty years **without knowing the truth;**

10) maqsad holi vazifasida:

The hall is used **for dancing;**

11) shart holi vazifasida:

I won't go to his birthday party **without being invited;**

12) sabab holi vazifasida:

I did not enter the hall **for fear of being recognized;**

13) to'siqsizlik holi vazifasida:

She came to the meeting **in spite of being busy.**

Gerundiy bilan ishlatiladigan fe'llar

Ayrim fe'llar bilan gerundiy ham, infinitiv ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

1. Quyidagi fe'llar bilan faqat gerundiy ishlatiladi:

to deny, to be up, to burst out, to fancy, to excuse, to enjoy, to avoid, finish, to give up, to go on, to keep (on), to mind, to postpone, to put off, to leave off, cannot help va h.k..

Misollar:

He **denied having been** at the airport.

I have given up **smoking.**

I don't mind **opening the window.**

They **went on talking.**

The child **burst out crying.**

We **kept on telling anecdotes.**

Fancy **being alone** in the jungle.

We **couldn't help laughing.**

I have left off **jogging.**

Please, avoid **talking with him.**

I enjoyed **staying here.**

2. Quyidagi predlogli birikmalar bilan gerundiy ishlatiladi:

to rely on, to think of, to accuse of, to agree to, to complain of, to depend on, to approve of, to look forward to, to suspect of, to insist on, to prevent from, to feel like, to object to, to look like, to thank for, to persist in, to speak of, to succeed in, not to like the idea of, to miss an (the) opportunity of va h.k.

Misollar:

I rely on **your commig in time.**

We think of **going to Samarkand.**

I object to **staying here long.**

We agree to **holding the meeting here.**

They accused Nick of **stealing money**

I feel like **going out.**

She insisted on **going there.**

Thank you for **coming.**

It looks like **snowing.**

He succeeded in **saving my life.**

We spoke of **going to Bukhara.**

We complained of **staying here too long.**

I don't like the idea of **postponing the meeting.**

Don't miss the opportunity of **attending Mr. Brown`s lecture.**

3. Predikativ vazifasida kelgan quyidagi predlogli sifatlar:

to be aware of, to be capable of, to be fond of, to be proud of, to be busy in, to be guilty of, to be indignant at, to be sure of, to be surprised at va h.k.

Misollar:

Sam was not aware of **my having married Jane.**

He is capable of **killing a man.**

I'm fond of **being looked at.**

He is proud of **being a Forsite.**

I'm busy in **packing my things**.

He is guilty of **breaking the window**.

She was indignant at **her son`s having disobeyed her**.

I am sure of **his being with them**.

The doctor was surprised at **his being so calm**.

Gerundiy ifodalagan nisbiy zamon va taksis

Gerundiy ham zamonnı nisbiy ravishda, ya'ni kesimni ifodalovchi fe'lga bog'liq holda ifodalashi mumkin. **The Non-Perfect Gerund** ifodalagan harakat, odatda, kesimdagi fe'l ifodalagan harakat bilan bir vaqtda (o'tgan, hozirgi va kelasi zamonda) sodir bo'ladi:

He walked on **without turning his head**.

The Perfect Gerund ifodalagan harakat esa kesimdagi fe'l ifodalagan harakatdan oldin sodir bo'ladi:

She denies **having spoken with Mary**.

Gerundiylı yarimpredikativ qurilmalar

Gerundiylı yarimpredikativ qurilmalarda gerundiy ot qismdagi otga yoki olmoshga predikativ munosabatda bo'ladi:

I don't like Mike`s / his going out **without cap**.

Bunda ot jonli narsani ifodalasa, u qaratqich kelishigida yoki umumiy kelishikda, jonsiz narsani ifodalasa, umumiy kelishikda bo'ladi:

1. He said something about **the girl`s being slow**.

He said something about **the girl being slow**.

2. He said something about **the clock being slow**.

He spoke of **the room being ready for me**.

SIFATDOSH (THE PARTICIPLE)

Sifatdosh ingliz tilida fe'llik va sifatlik yoki ravishlik belgilariga ega. Ikki xil sifatdosh mavjud bo'lib, birinchisi **sifatdosh I (Participle I)**, ikkinchisi **sifatdosh II (Participle II)** deb ataladi. Ayrim darsliklarda ular **o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi va hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi** deb ham ataladi.

Sifatdoshning fe'llik belgisi quyidagilarda namoyon bo'ladi:

1. O'timli fe'llning sifatdoshi to'ldiruvchi oladi:

He sat smoking a cigar.

Dane came in holding something in his hand.

2. Ravish bilan kela oladi:

He went out running hurriedly.

Deeply affected, he left the party.

3. **Participle I** grammatik nisbat va taksis kategoriyalariga ega. Bu grammatik kategoriyalar birgalikda **Participle I** ning quyidagi formalarini hosil qiladi:

1) **Active Non-Perfect Participle I**

Yasalish qolipi: **Verb stem + Ing**

Misollar: **to speak – speaking, to work – working, to send – sending, to put – putting** va h.k..

2) **Active Perfect Participle I**

Yasalish qolipi: **having + Participle II**

Misollar: **having spoken, having worked, having sent, having put** va hokazo.

3) **Passive Non-Perfect Participle I**

Yasalish qolipi: **being + Participle II**

Misollar: **being spoken, being worked, being put** va h.k.

4) **Passive Perfect Participle I** Yasalish qolipi: **having been + Participle II**

Misollar: **having been spoken, having been worked, having been put** va h.k.

Sifatdoshning sifatlik yoki ravishlik belgilari uning sintaktik vazifasida, ya'ni aniqlovchi yoki hol bo'lib kela olishida ko'rinadi:

Here is the letter **written by Mr. Robinson** (aniqlovchi).

Who is the man **sitting on the bench?** (aniqlovchi)

She sat **smiling** (hol).

He came **depressed** (hol).

Participle I

Participle I fe'l negiziga **-ing** suffiksini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi va yozma nutqda quyidagi o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ladi:

1) Agar negiz fe'l o'qilmaydigan e harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, bu harf tushirib qoldiriladi: **to take – taking, to give – giving, to write – writing, to choose – choosing** va h.k.;

2) Agar undosh tovush bilan tugagan fe'l oldida qisqa urg'uli bo'g'in hosil qiluvchi unli tovush bo'lsa, **-ing** qo'shilganda oxirgi undosh tovush juftlashadi: **to run – running, to forget – forgetting, to admit – admitting, to stop – stopping, to cut – cutting, to expel – expelling** va h.k.;

3) **to lie, to die, to tie** fe'llariga **-ing** qo'shilganda ular quyidagi formaga aylanadi: **to lie – lying, to die – dying, to tie – tying**.

Participle I grammatik nisbat va taksis kategoriyalariga ega ekanligi yuqorida qayd qilindi. Aytish lozimki, **Participle I** ning noperfekt formalari ifodalagan harakat predikativ fe'l ifodalagan harakat bilan bir paytda (o'tgan, hozirgi va kelasi zamonda), perfekt formalari ifodalagan harakat esa undan oldin sodir bo'ladi:

Coming here I saw Ann (bir paytlilik):

Having finished my work I went to the post-office (oldin sodir bo'lish).

Participle I ning sintaktik vazifalari

Participle I gapda quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

1) qo'shma fe'l kesimning qismi vazifasida:

It can't be raining;

2) aniqlovchi vazifasida:

The **dancing** girl is my sister.

The man **looking at us** is Mr. Brown;

3) payt holi vazifasida:

Entering the room he saw Sam;

4) sabab holi vazifasida:

Being ill I couldn't come to the meeting;

5) ravish holi sifatida:

He sat **smiling**;

6) yo'ldosh voqeani ifodalovchi hol sifatida:

He has been in three revolutions **fighting on the barricades** (Shaw);

7) qiyos holi sifatida:

He sat **as if thinking about something serious**;

8) qo'shma ot kesimning predikativi vazifasida:

The effect of his words was **terrifying**;

9) qo'shma to'ldiruvchining **The objective – with – the – Infinitive Construction**, fe'l qismi vazifasida:

I saw him **jogging**;

10) **The Subjective Participial Construction** ning fe'l qismi vazifasida:
He was seen entering the hall;

11) **The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction** ning fe'l qismi vazifasida:

She went out **her son crying after her**;

12) **The Prepositional Nominative Absolute Participial Construction** ning fe'l qismi vazifasida:

She went out **with her son crying after her**;

13) kirish gap bo'lagi vazifasida:

Generally speaking, everything is O.K.

Participle II

Participle II va **Past Indefinite** ning standart va nostandart fe'llardan yasalish qoidalari kitobning «**Fe'llarning forma yasash bo'yicha turlari**» bo'limida batafsil yoritilgan. Nostandart fe'llardan yasalgan **Participle II** formalari o'sha bo'limdagi jadvalda keltirilgan.

Aytish lozimki, **Participle II** **Participle I** dan farqli ravishda hech qanday grammatik kategoriyalarga ega emas.

Participle II ning sintaktik vazifalari

Participle II gapda quyidagi sintaktik vazifalarda keladi:

1) qo'shma ot kesimning predikativi:

The door **is locked**;

2) aniqlovchi vazifasida:

Please, give me the letter **received yesterday**;

3) payt holi vazifasida:

When questioned he told the truth;

4) shart holi vazifasida:

If pressed it rings;

5) to'siqsizlik holi vazifasida:

Though crushed his spirit was not broken;

6) qiyos holi vazifasida:

She came **as though lost in admiration**;

7) qo'shma to'ldiruvchining fe'l qismi vazifasida:

I got the work **finished** just in time.

Sifatdoshli yarimpredikativ qurilmalar

Ingliz tilida quyidagi to'rtta yarimpredikativ sifatdoshli qurilmalar mavjud:

1. The Objective Participial Construction
2. The Subjective Participial Construction
3. The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction
4. The Prepositional Nominative Absolute Participial Construction

The Objective Participial Construction

Bu sintaktik qurilmada sifatdosh bosh kelishikdagi otga yoki obyektiv kelishikdagi olmoshga nisbatan predikativ munosabatda bo'ladi.

Uning yasalish qolipi: **N. in com.case / Pron in obj. case + Participle I**

Masalan: I noticed **Bob/him coming** (Men Bobning/uning kelayotganini ko'rdim).

Bu sintaktik qurilma quyidagi turdagi fe'llar bilan ishlatiladi:

1) **to see, to hear, to notice, to feel, to observe, watch** va h.k. kabi sezish fe'llari bilan:

I saw **her entering the hall.**

I heard **sombody crying.**

I heard **his name mentioned.**

I found **his fingers touching my shoulder.**

2) **to think, to consider, to imagine, to believe, to expect, to suppose, to know, to trust, to find** va h.k. kabi aqliy faoliyatni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan:

I thought **him killed at war.**

I consider **him killed at war.**

I suppose **him engaged to Ann.**

I have known **him devoted to science.**

I found **him surprised at my proposal.**

3) **to want, to wish, to desire, to choose, to intend, to mean** va h.k. kabi istak va tilakni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan:

I want it **done just now.**

The manager **wishes the cases counted.**

4) majburlashni ifodalovchi **to have, to get** fe'llari bilan:

I had **my coat altered.**

You can get **your clothes made in Tashkent.**

The Subjective Participial Construction

Bu qurilmadagi sifatdosh umumiy kelishikdagi otga yoki bosh kelishikdagi olmoshga predikativ munosabatda bo'ladi. **The Subjective Participle Con-**

struction ning yasalish qolipi: **N. in com. case/ Pron. in nom. case ...+ Participle**

Masalan: **Bob/he was seen coming** (Bobning/yning kelayotganini ko'rishibdi).

Bu sintaktik qurilma **to hear, to see, to notice, to watch, to observe** va h.k. kabi sezgini ifodalovchi fe'llarning passiv formasi bilan ishlatiladi:

Mary was seen entering the room.

She was watched crossing the street.

Helen was heard singing a Spanish song.

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction

Bu qurilmadagi sifatdosh ham umumiy kelishikdagi otga yoki bosh keli-shikdagi olmoshga predikativ munosabatda bo'ladi. Uning yasalish qolipi:

N. in com. case/ Pron. in nom. case + Participle

Masalan: **Mother being ill** I did not go to the meeting (Onam kasal bo'lganligi uchun majlisga bormadim).

Bu sintaktik qurilma quyidagi sintaktik vazifalarda keladi:

1) sabab holi vazifasida:

It being cold I put on my coat;

2) payt holi vazifasida:

The lamp having been lit, Mrs. Macallan produced her son's letter (Collins);

3) shart holi vazifasida:

Weather permitting we shall start tomorrow;

4) yo'ldosh voqeani ifodalovchi hol vazifasida:

He stood there his nose pressed to the glass.

The Prepositional Nominative Absolute Participial Construction

Bu qurilmadagi sifatdosh umumiy kelishikdagi **with** predlogi bilan kelgan otga predikativ munosabatda bo'ladi. Uning yasalish qolipi:

With + N. in com. case + Participle

Masalan: **It was a beautiful day with the trees and grass shining after the rain.**

The boy came in with his friends following him.

MODAL FE'LLAR VA ULARNING EKVIVALENTLARI (MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

Modal fe'llarga quyidagilar kiradi: **can (could), may (might), must, shall (should), ought, will (would)**. **Ought** dan boshqa hamma modal fe'llar to yuklamasiga ega bo'lmagan infinitiv bilan keladi va o'sha infinitiv ifodalagan harakatni bajarish mumkin-mumkin emasligini, ehtimolligini, shartligini, gumonligini, istalishini, noma'lumligini anglatadi. Shuningdek, ular infinitiv bilan birga qo'shma modal kesimni hosil qiladi.

Modal fe'llar defektiv (kamchiligi bor) fe'llar hisoblanadi, chunki ularning infinitiv, gerundiy, sifatdosh formalari, analitik formalari yo'q, uchinchi shaxsda **-(e)s** qo'shimchasini olmaydi, bo'lishsiz formasini yasashda yordamchi fe'llar qatnashmay, **not** yuklamasi qo'shiladi.

Can (Could) modal fe'li

Can shu fe'lning hozirgi zamon formasidir, uning o'tgan zamon formasi **could** dir.

Bu modal fe'l quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi:

1) jismoniy va aqliy qobiliylikni:

I **can** walk (Men yura olaman).

He **can** speak English (U inglizcha gapira oladi).

She **can** do it (U buni qila oladi).

He **could** speak English when he was young (U yoshligida inglizcha gapira olar edi);

2) mumkinlikni:

Can I see her? (Uni ko'rishim mumkinmi?)

We **can** see a lot of things there (Biz u yerda ko'p narsalarni ko'rishimiz mumkin).

Every citizen **can** get medical treatment free of charge (Har bir fuqaro pulsiz davolanishi mumkin);

3) ishonchsizlik, gumon, hayronlikni:

It **cannot** be (Bu bo'lishi mumkin emas).

Can he be waiting for us? (U bizni kutayotgan bo'lishi mumkinmi?)

Can/ could she have said that? (U buni aytgan bo'lishi mumkinmi?);

4) ruxsatni:

You **can** use my pen (Mening ruchkamni ishlatishing mumkin);

5) **could** shart, qiyos ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda, **if only** yuklamasi bilan kelganda noreallikni ifodalaydi:

I should speak English if I **could** (Agar ingliz tilida gapirishni bilganimda, inglizcha gapirar edim).

If only I **could speak** English! (Qani endi, inglizcha gapira olsam!)

You behave as if you **could speak** English (O'zingni xuddi inglizcha gapira oladigandek tutasan-a).

Can modal fe'lining semantik ekvivalenti **to be able to** (qodir bo'lmoq) birikmasi:

He **can** walk = He **is able to** walk (U yura oladi).

May modal fe'li

May shu fe'ning hozirgi zamon formasi, uning o'tgan zamon formasi **might** dir. U quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi:

1) ruxsatni:

You **may use** my pen (Mening ruchkamni ishlatishingiz mumkin).

May I come in? (Kirsam mumkinmi?);

2) ehtimollikni:

She **may come** today (U bugun kelishi mumkin).

It **may rain** (Yomg'ir yog'ishi mumkin).

He **may have come** (U kelgan bo'lsa kerak. U kelgan bo'lishi mumkin);

3) kinoyani (bunda faqat **might** ishlatiladi):

You **might have told** me about that (Bu haqida menga aytsang bo'lar edi);

4) tilakni:

May success attend you (Omad sizga yor bo'lsin).

May you have a long and happy life (Umringiz uzoq, baxtingiz ziyoda bo'lsin);

5) shart ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida amalga oshmagan imkoniyatni:

If he had helped us we **might have finished** the work in time (U bizga yordam berganida, biz ishni o'z vaqtida tugatishimiz mumkin edi).

If he were here he **might help** us (U shu yerda bo'lganida, bizga yordam berishi mumkin edi).

Must modal fe'li

Bu modal fe'ning semantik ekvivalenti **to have to** (-ga to'g'ri kelmoq) hisoblanadi: I **must go** (Ketishim kerak) = I **have to go** (Ketishimga to'g'ri keladi). U quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi:

1) zaruriyat va majburiyatni:

You **must stay** here (Sen bu yerda qolishing kerak).

I **must go** to school (Men maktabga borishim kerak).

The letter **must be sent** at once (Xat hoziroq jo'natilishi kerak).

Zaruriyatning yo'qligi **need not** birikmasi bilan ifodalanadi:

– **Must I come** tomorrow? (– Ertaga kelishim shartmi?)

– No, you **needn't** (– Yo'q);

2) buyruq, qat'iy iltimos yoki taqiqni:

You **must leave** the room at once (Siz xonadan hoziroq chiqib ketishingiz kerak).

You **mustn't cry** at the boss (Siz xo'jayinga baqirmasligingiz kerak).

You **must come** to see me every day (Siz meni ko'rishga har kuni kelishingiz kerak);

3) ehtimollikni:

He **must be** in the library (U kutubxonada bo'lishi kerak).

He **must have returned** from Samarkand (U Samarqanddan qaytgan bo'lishi kerak).

He **must have been waiting** for us an hour (U bizni bir soatdan beri kutayotgan bo'lishi kerak).

Should va ought to modal fe'llari

Should va **ought to** sinonimik modal fe'llar bo'lib, ulami, ko'pincha, bir-birining o'rniga ishlatish mumkin. Bu fe'llar quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi:

1) maslahatni yoki majburiyatni:

You **should (ought to) be** more careful (Siz ehtiyotroq bo'lishingiz kerak).

You **should (ought to) help** Mike (Siz Maykka yordam berishingiz kerak).

You **shouldn't (oughtn't to) tell** her about it (Siz unga bu haqida aytmasligingiz kerak);

2) harakatning noto'g'ri qilinganiga ta'nani:

You **should (ought to) have been** more careful (Siz e'tiborliroq bo'lishingiz kerak edi).

You **should (ought to) have helped** Mike (Siz Maykka yordam berishingiz kerak edi).

You **shouldn't (oughtn't to) have told** her about it (Siz unga bu haqida aytmasligingiz kerak edi);

3) ehtimollikni:

You **should (ought to) be** Mr. Brown (Siz janob Braun bo'lishingiz kerak).

He **should (ought to) be** in Paris tomorrow (U ertaga Parijda bo'lishi kerak).

Shall modal fe'li

Bu modal fe'l quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi:

1) harakatni bajarishda majburlikni yoki qat'iy buyruqni:

You **shall do** nothing of the sort (Bunday ishlarni qilmaysan).

She **shall go** off tomorrow (U ertaga albatta ketadi);

2) po'pisa yoki ogohlantirishni:

You **shall never see** me again! (Endi meni hech qachon ko'rmaysiz!)

You **shall repent** of this neglect of duty, Mr. Gummer (Dickens) (Siz hali majburiyatingizni unutib qo'yganingiz uchun tavba qilasiz, janob Gummer);

3) va'dani:

There **shall be** no difficulty about money, you **shall entertain** as much as you please: I shall guarantee all that (Shaw) (Hech qanday pul muammosi bo'lmaydi, istaganingcha ko'ngilxushlik qilishing mumkin. Men bularning hammasini kafolatlayman).

Will modal fe'li

Bu modal fe'l quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi:

1) istakni, ahdni, qat'iy qarorni:

«I **will speak**», cried the man (Dickens) («Men gapirishni istayman», – deb qichqirdi o'sha odam).

I **will not answer** it (Thackeray) (Men bunga javob bermayman).

I **will never agree** to that (Men bunga hech qachon rozi bo'lmayman);

2) tinglovchidan biror narsani bajarish so'ralganda so'zlovchining xushmuomalaligini:

Will you wait a moment, please (Iltimos, bir oz kuting).

Will you phone me later, please? (Iltimos, keyinroq qo'ng'iroq qiling).

Shut the door, **will you?** (Iltimos, eshikni yoping);

3) biror harakatning bajarilishida qarshilikni:

The door **will not lock** (Eshik qulflanmayapti).

The door **will not open** (Eshik ochilmayapti).

To be + Infinitive modal birikmasi

Bu modal birikma ma'no jihatdan **must, shall, should, ought to** modal fe'llariga yaqin turadi. Uning ma'nolari quyidagilar:

1) kelishuv natijasida bajarilishi shart bo'lgan harakat:

I **am to go** there at 2 o'clock (Men u yerga soat ikkida borishim kerak).

You **are to say** nothing of this to anyone (Roche) (Siz bu haqida hech kimga hech narsa aytmaligingiz kerak).

He was to phone Mary at 10 (U Meriga soat 10 da qo'ng'iroq qilishi kerak edi).

He was to have met me here the next morning (Voynich) (U meni ertaga ertalab kutib olishi kerak edi);

2) mumkinlik, ehtimollik:

How are they to know that we are here? (Ular bizning bu yerda ekanligimizni qayerdan bilishlari mumkin?)

If we are to remain friends you must tell me the truth (Agar do'st bo'lib qoladigan bo'lsak, menga haqiqatni ayt).

To have + Infinitive modal birikmasi

Bu modal birikma sharoitdan kelib chiquvchi majburlikni yoki ehtiyojni ifodalaydi:

I have to get up at 6 every day (Har kuni soat 6 da turishim kerak).

Yesterday I had to get up at 5 (Kecha soat 5 da turishimga to'g'ri keldi).

Og'zaki nutqda va ingliz tilining Amerika variantida **to have + Infinitive** o'rnida, ko'pincha, **to have + got + Infinitive** birikmasi ishlatiladi:

I've got to get up at 6 every day.

Og'zaki nutqda bu birikmadagi **have** yordamchi fe'li tushirib qoldirilmoqda:

I got to get up at 6 every day.

PASSIV NISBAT NAMUNALARI VA ULARNING O'ZBEK TILIDAGI MUQOBILLARI

Nisbat kategoriyasi haqida ishning **predikativ fe'llarda grammatik kategoriyalar** bo'limida batafsil gapirilgan edi. Quyida biz passivning barcha ma'nolariga nutq namunalari va ularning o'zbek tilidagi muqobillarini keltiramiz.

1. The room is cleaned every day.
Xona har kuni tozalanadi.
2. The rooms are cleaned every day.
Xonalar har kuni tozalanadi.
3. The room is cleaned by the maiden every day.
Xona har kuni xizmatchi ayol tomonidan tozalanadi.
4. The room was cleaned yesterday.
Xona kecha tozalandi.
5. The rooms were cleaned yesterday.
Xonalar kecha tozalandi.
6. The room was cleaned by the maiden yesterday.
Xona kecha xizmatchi ayol tomonidan tozalandi.
7. The room will be cleaned tomorrow.
Xona ertaga tozalanadi.
8. The rooms will be cleaned tomorrow.
Xonalar ertaga tozalanadi.
9. The room will be cleaned by the maiden tomorrow.
Xona ertaga xizmatchi ayol tomonidan tozalanadi.
10. The room is being cleaned by the maiden now.
Hozir xona xizmatchi ayol tomonidan tozalanyapti.
11. The room is being cleaned now.
Hozir xona tozalanyapti.
12. The rooms are being cleaned now.
Hozir xonalar tozalanyapti.
13. The room was being cleaned at that time.
O'sha paytda xona tozalanayotgan edi.
14. The rooms were being cleaned at that time.
O'sha paytda xonalar tozalanayotgan edi.
15. The room was being cleaned by the maiden.
Xona xizmatchi ayol tomonidan tozalanayotgan edi.
16. The room has been cleaned today.
Xona bugun tozalandi.

17. The rooms have been cleaned.
Xonalar tozalandi.
18. The room has been cleaned by the maiden today.
Xona bugun xizmatchi ayol tomonidan tozalandi.
19. When he came the room had already been cleaned.
U kelganda xona allaqachon tozalab bo'lingan edi.
20. The room had been cleaned by six o'clock.
Xona oltigacha tozalab bo'lingan edi.
21. The room will have been cleaned by the time he comes.
U kelguncha xona tozalanib bo'ladi.
22. When he comes the room will have been cleaned.
U kelganda xona tozalanib bo'ladi.
23. The room will have been cleaned by six o'clock.
Soat oltigacha xona tozalanib bo'ladi.
24. I was given a book.
Menga kitob berildi.
25. The plane is reported to arrive at six.
Samolyotning soat oltiga kelishini xabar qilishyapti.
26. The baby is taken care of by mother.
Bola onasi tomonidan qaralayapti.
27. He was made to come at 2.
Uni soat ikkida kelishga majbur qilishdi.
28. The letter was written to Bob.
Xat Bobga yozildi.
29. The letter was sent to Bob by Jane.
Xat Bobga Jeyn tomonidan yuborildi.
30. Bob was sent a letter by Jane.
Xat Bobga Jeyn tomonidan yuborildi.
31. He is considered to be a good man.
U yaxshi inson hisoblanadi.
32. The plane is reported to have arrived at six.
Samolyot soat oltida kelganligi e'lon qilinyapti.
33. He is said to come tomorrow.
U ertaga kelar emish.
34. It is believed that he is a good man.
Uning yaxshi inson ekanligiga ishonishyapti.
35. If the letter had been sent yesterday it would have already reached New-York.
Xat kecha yuborilganda, u Nyu-Yorkka yetib borgan bo'lar edi.

36. The doctor was sent for.

Shifokorga odam yuborildi.

37. I was told to come at 2.

Menga soat ikkida kelish aytili.

38. The bed hasn't been slept on.

Bu krovatda uxlanmagan.

39. He said that the radio-set would be repaired on Friday.

U radio juma kuni tuzatilishini aytdi.

40. He said that the radio-set was being repaired.

U radio tuzatilayotganini aytdi.

41. He said that the radio-sets were being repaired there.

U radiolar shu yerda tuzatilayotganini aytdi.

42. He said that the radio-set had been repaired before Bob came.

U radio Bob kelishidan avval tuzatilganini aytdi.

43. He said that the radio-set would have been repaired by the time you came.

U radio sen kelguncha tuzatilib bo'lishini aytdi.

44. He is believed to be a good man.

Uning yaxshi inson ekanligiga ishonishyapti.

45. The plane is reported to have arrived at six.

Samolyotning soat oltida kelganligini e'lon qilishyapti.

46. Edith is said to resemble her mother.

Edit onasiga o'xshar emish.

47. He is said to have come yesterday.

U kecha kelgan emish.

48. The children are said to be going to the river.

Bolalar daryoga ketayotgan emish.

49. He was heard to laugh.

Uning kulgani eshitildi.

50. He was heard laughing.

Uning kulayotganligi eshitildi.

51. He is expected to be here at 2.

Uning bu yerda soat ikkida bo'lishi kutilyapti.

52. It is hoped that he will help everybody.

Uning hammaga yordam berishi umid qilinyapti.

53. It is said that Nick has come.

Nik kelgan emish.

54. It is supposed that he went abroad.

Uni chet elga ketdi deb o'ylashyapti.

55. It is announced that he has been evacuated.

Uning evakuatsiya qilinganligi e'lon qilinyapti. *

56. He suggested that the letter should be sent immediately.

U xatni tezda yuborishni taklif qildi.

57. He suggested the letter be sent immediately.

U xatni tezda yuborishni taklif qildi.

58. It is necessary that the letter be sent immediately.

Xat tezda yuborilishi shart.

59. It is necessary that the letter should be sent immediately.

Xat tezda yuborilishi shart.

60. If the letter were sent today it would reach New-York tomorrow.

Xat bugun yuborilsa, u ertaga Nyu-Yorkka yetar edi.

Til o'rganuvchilardan bu nutq namunalari va ularning o'zbek tilidagi muqobillarini birgalikda yodlash talab qilinadi.

**HARAKATNING OBYEKTGA
YO'NALTIRILISHIGA KO'RA FE'L TURLARI
(TYPES OF VERBS ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION
OF THE ACTION TO THE OBJECT)**

Ingliz tilida harakatning to'ldiruvchi ifodalagan predmetga o'tishi yoki o'tmasligiga ko'ra fe'llar o'timli, o'timsiz va ikki vazifali turlarga bo'linadi. O'timli fe'llardagi harakat to'ldiruvchi ifodalagan predmetga o'tadi:

I'm reading **a book** (Men kitob o'qiyapman).

He has bought **a car** (U mashina sotib oldi).

O'timsiz fe'llardagi harakat to'ldiruvchi ifodalagan predmetga o'tmaydi. Harakat ega ifodalagan agensning (shaxsning) o'zida qoladi:

He works at a plant (U zavodda ishlaydi).

Mike runs fast (Mayk tez yuguradi).

Ikki vazifali fe'llar ham o'timli, ham o'timsiz bo'lishi mumkin:

They **sell** books (o'timli) (Ular kitob sotishadi).

The books **sell** well (o'timsiz) (Kitoblar yaxshi sotilyapti).

Ikkinchi misoldagi fe'l, birinchi misoldagidan farqli ravishda, majhullik ma'nosini ham ifodalaydi. Shuning uchun bu gapning ma'nosini **The books are being sold well** deb ifodalash ham mumkin.

To show (ko'rsatmoq, ko'rinmoq) fe'li ham ikki vazifali fe'ldir:

Every day he **shows** his handkerchief (U har kuni dastro'molini ko'rsatadi).

His handkerchief **shows** (Uning dastro'moli ko'rinyapti).

Ikki vazifali fe'llarni ko'p ma'noli fe'llardan ajrata bilish kerak. Ko'p ma'noli fe'llar o'zlarining bir ma'nosida o'timli, boshqa ma'nosida esa o'timsiz fe'l bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, **to run** ko'p ma'noli fe'li **yugurmoq** ma'nosida kelganda o'timsiz fe'l, **boshqarmoq** ma'nosida kelganda o'timli fe'l bo'lib keladi:

Every day he **runs** (o'timsiz) (U har kuni yuguradi).

He **runs** a small hotel (o'timli) (U kichik bir mehmonxonani boshqaradi).

O'zbek tilida ikki vazifali fe'llar mavjud emas. Shu sababdan o'zbek til organuvchilari bu ingliz fe'llarini faqat o'timli fe'llar sifatida ishlatadilar. Ingliz tilida esa bunday fe'llarning soni ikki yuz ellikka yaqin. Quyida ularning taxminiy ro'yxati berilgan.¹

¹ Biz bu ro'yxatni Sh.M.Jalolovning «Ingliz va ўzbek tillaridagi ўtimli va ўtimsiz феъллар ҳақида» номли илмий асаридан oldik. Qarang: Бўлажак чет тили ўқитувчисини касбий йўналтириш технологияси. — Toshkent, 2009. 70-bet.

1. to accumulate – to'plamoq – to'planmoq
2. to acidify – achimoq – achitmoq
3. to advance – siljimoq – siljitmoq
4. to aggregate – yig'moq – yig'ilmoq
5. to agonize – azoblamoq – azoblanmoq
6. to alter – o'zgarmoq – o'zgartirmoq
7. to alternate – navbatlamoq – navbatlashmoq
8. to ameliorate – yaxshilamoq – yaxshilanmoq
9. to amend – tuzatmoq – tuzalmoq
10. to amalgamate – birlashmoq – birlashtirmoq
11. to arm – qurollanmoq – qurollantirmoq
12. to barter – alishmoq – alishtirmoq
13. to begin – boshlamoq – boshlanmoq
14. to better – yaxshilamoq – yaxshilanmoq
15. to bifurcate – tarmoqlamoq – tarmoqlanmoq
16. to bother – tashvishlantirmoq – tashvishlanmoq
17. to broil – qovurmoq – qovurilmoq
18. to bump – urmoq – urilmoq
19. to burn – yonmoq – yondirmoq
20. to button – tugmalamoq – tugmalab qo'yilmoq
21. to camber – egmoq – egilmoq
22. to cease – tugamoq – tugatmoq
23. to centre – to'plamoq – to'planmoq
24. to chafe – surtmoq – surtilmoq
25. to change – o'zgarmoq – o'zgartirmoq
26. to char – yonmoq – yondirmoq
27. to cheat – aldamoq – aldanmoq
28. cheer – tetiklanmoq – tetiklantirmoq
29. to chip – maydalamoq – maydalanmoq
30. to clap – qarsak chalmoq – qarsak chalinmoq
31. to claw – timdalamoq – timdalanmoq
32. to clean – tozalamoq – tozalanmoq
33. to cleave – maydalamoq – maydalanmoq
34. to close – yopmoq – yopilmoq
35. to coil – o'ramoq – o'ralmoq
36. to collect – yig'moq – yig'ilmoq
37. to commence – boshlamoq – boshlanmoq
38. to commingle – aralashmoq – aralashtirmoq
39. to compare – qiyoslamoq – qiyoslanmoq

40. to concentrate – to'plamoq – to'planmoq (diqqatni)
41. to conclude – tugamoq – tugatmoq
42. to confess – tan olmoq – tan olinmoq
43. to conform – moslamoq – moslashmoq
44. to congeal – quyulmoq – quyultirmoq
45. to conglomerate – to'plamoq – to'planmoq
46. to congregate – yig'moq – yig'ilmoq
47. to conjoin – qo'shmoq – qo'shilmoq
48. to connect – tutashmoq – tutashtirmoq
49. to consolidate – mustahkamlamoq – mustahkamlanmoq
50. to contract – qisqarmoq – qisqartirmoq
51. to cook – pishirmoq – pishirilmoq
52. to cool – sovimoq – sovitmoq
53. to corrupt – buzmoq – buzilmoq (xulq haqida)
54. to crease – g'ijimlamoq – g'ijimlanmoq
55. to crinkle – bujmaymoq – bujmaytirmoq
56. to crumble – maydalamoq – maydalanmoq
57. to cuddle – quchoqlamoq – quchoqlanmoq
58. to cut – kesmoq – kesilmoq
59. to dangle – tebratmoq – tebranmoq
60. to deceive – aldamoq – aldanmoq
61. to decide – qaror qilmoq – qaror qilinmoq
62. to decompose – parchalamoq – parchalanmoq
63. to decrease – kamaymoq – kamaytirilmoq
64. to deepen – chuqurlashmoq – chuqurlashtirmoq
65. to deflect – rad qilmoq – rad qilinmoq
66. to delay – ushlab qolmoq – ushlanib qolmoq
67. to deplane – tushmoq – tushirmoq (samolyotdan)
68. to deteriorate – yomonlashmoq – yomonlashtirilmoq
69. to detrain – tushmoq – tushirmoq (poyezddan)
70. to develop – rivojlanmoq – rivojlantirmoq
71. to differentiate – farq qilmoq – farq qilinmoq
72. to diffuse – ekmoq – ekilmoq
73. to dilate – kengaymoq – kengaytirmoq
74. to dim – xiralashmoq – xiralashtirmoq
75. to diminish – ozaymoq – ozaytirilmoq
76. to dip – botmoq – botirilmoq
77. to dirty – iflos qilmoq – ifloslanmoq
78. to disarm – qurolsizlanmoq – qurolsizlantirilmoq

79. to disembark – tushmoq – tushirmoq (port haqida)
80. to disengage – bo'shamoq – bo'shatmoq
81. to disentangle – yechmoq – yechilmoq
82. to double – ikki hissa ko'paymoq – ikki hissa ko'paytirmoq
83. to dress – kiymoq – kiyintirmoq
84. to drop – tushib ketmoq – tushirib yubormoq
85. to dry – qurimoq – quritmoq
86. to duck – sho'ng'imoq – sho'ng'itmoq
87. to dye – bo'yamoq – bo'yalmoq
88. to embark – yuklamoq – yuklanmoq
89. to embrace – quchoqlamoq – quchoqlashmoq
90. to empty – bo'shamoq – bo'shatmoq
91. to encamp – o'mashmoq – o'mashtirmoq
92. to end – tugamoq – tugatmoq
93. to enroll – qabul qilmoq – qabul qilinmoq
94. to enter – kirmoq – kiritmoq
95. to evaporate – bug'lamoq – bug'lanmoq
96. to evolve – mustahkamlamoq – mustahkamlanmoq
97. to expand – kengaymoq – kengaytirmoq
98. to expectorate – balg'am tashlamoq – balg'am tashlanmoq
99. to explode – portlamoq – portlatmoq
100. to fade – rangi ketmoq – rangini ketkizmoq
101. to fasten – mustahkamlamoq – mustahkamlanmoq
102. to feed – boqmoq – boqilmoq
103. to fill – to'lmoq – to'ldirmoq
104. to finish – tugamoq – tugatmoq
105. to form – shakllanmoq – shakllantirmoq
106. to frizzle – jingalak bo'lmoq – jingalak qildirmoq
107. to fuse – erimoq – eritmoq
108. to gasp – bo'g'ilmoq – bo'g'moq
109. to gather – yig'moq – yig'ilmoq
110. to grapple – ushlab olmoq – ushlab olinmoq
111. to grill – qovurmoq – qovurilmoq
112. to grip – ushlab olmoq – ushlab olinmoq
113. to grow – o'smoq – o'stirmoq
114. to halt – to'xtamoq – to'xtatmoq
115. to hang – osmoq – osilmoq
116. to hide – bekinmoq – bekitmoq
117. to hurry – shoshilmoq – shoshiltirmoq

118. to hustle – itarmoq – itarilmoq
119. to improve – yaxshilamoq – yaxshilanmoq
120. to incline – egmoq – egilmoq
121. to incorporate – birlashmoq – birlashtirmoq
122. to increase – oshmoq – oshirmoq
123. to integrate – birlashmoq – birlashtirmoq
124. to interbreed – chatishmoq – chatishtirmoq
125. to interlace – bog'lamoq – bog'lanmoq
126. to interlink – o'zaro bog'lamoq – o'zaro bog'lanmoq
127. to interlock – ulamoq – ulanmoq
128. to intermingle – aralashmoq – aralashtirmoq
129. to intermix – qorishmoq – qorishtirmoq
130. to intersect – kesib o'tmoq – kesishib o'tmoq
131. to join – qo'shmoq – qo'shilmoq
132. to jostle – irg'imoq – irg'itilmoq
133. to keep – saqlamoq – saqlanmoq
134. to kiss – o'pmoq – o'ptirmoq
135. to kit – aslahalantirmoq – aslahalantirilmoq
136. to launder – yuvmoq – yuvilmoq
137. to lift – ko'tarmoq – ko'tarilmoq
138. to load – yuklamoq – yuklanmoq
139. to marry – uylanmoq – uylantirmoq
140. to mass – to'plamoq – to'planmoq
141. to mate – juftlamoq – juftlanmoq
142. to meet – uchramoq – uchratmoq
143. to mend – to'g'irlamoq – to'g'irilatmoq
144. to merge – birlashmoq – birlashtirmoq
145. to mobilize – jalb qilmoq – jalb qilinmoq
146. to move – siljimoq – siljitmoq
147. to nip – chimchilamoq – chimchilatmoq
148. to normalize – meyorga tushmoq – meyorga solmoq
149. to open – ochmoq – ochilmoq
150. to overflow – toshmoq – toshtirmoq
151. to overturn – ag'darmoq – ag'danilmoq
152. to overwork – juda ko'p ishlamoq – juda ko'p ishlatmoq
153. to pack – joylamoq – joylanmoq
154. to park – joylamoq – joylanmoq (mashinani)
155. to splash – sachramoq – sachratmoq
156. to prepare – tayyorlamoq – tayyorlanmoq

157. to prickle – sanchimoq – sanchilmoq
 158. to prink – yasanmoq – yasantirmoq
 159. to propagate – soni ko'paymoq – sonini ko'paytirmoq
 160. to pucker – burishmoq – burishtirmoq
 161. to purple – qizarmoq – qizartirmoq
 162. to pull – tortmoq – tortilmoq
 163. to push – itarmoq – itarilmoq
 164. to quintuple – ortmoq – orttirilmoq (5 baravar)
 165. to rally – yig'moq – yig'ilmoq
 166. to ravel – chuvatmoq – chuvalmoq
 167. to recommence – tiklamoq – tiklanmoq
 168. to reduce – ozaymoq – ozaytirmoq
 169. to reflect – aks etmoq – aks ettirmoq
 170. to refuse – rad qilmoq – rad qilinmoq
 171. to regenerate – qaytadan vujudga kelmoq – qaytadan vujudga keltir-
 moq
 172. to register – qayd qilmoq – qayd qilinmoq
 173. to regroup – yangidan guruhlamoq – yangidan guruhlanmoq
 174. to rejoice – quvonmoq – quvontirmoq
 175. to relocate – aralashib ketmoq – aralashtirmoq
 176. to return – qaytarmoq – qaytarilmoq
 177. to revive – jonlanmoq – jonlantirmoq
 178. to rip – yirtmoq – yirtilmoq
 179. to ripple – qoplamoq – qoplanmoq
 180. to roll – yumalamoq – yumalatmoq
 181. to round – yumaloqlamoq – yumaloqlanmoq
 182. to rush – shoshilmoq – shoshiltirmoq
 183. to saw – arralamoq – arralanmoq
 184. to say – aytmoq – aytilmoq
 185. to sell – sotmoq – sotilmoq
 186. to separate – ajramoq – ajratmoq
 187. to sew – tikmoq – tikilmoq
 188. to shake – silkinmoq – silkitmoq
 189. to show – ko'rsatmoq – ko'rinmoq
 190. to shut – yopmoq – yopilmoq
 191. to sign – imzolamoq – imzolanmoq
 192. to silt – yig'moq – yig'ilmoq
 193. to sliver – yormoq – yorilmoq
 194. to slow – sekinlashmoq – sekinlashtirmoq

195. to smash – sindirmoq – sinmoq
196. to spend – sarflamoq – sarflanmoq
197. to stoop – bukilmoq – bukmoq
198. to stop – to'xtarmoq – to'xtatmoq
199. to strengthen – mustahkamlamoq – mustahkamlanmoq
200. to strike – urmoq – urilmoq
201. to submit – bo'ysunmoq – bo'ysundirmoq
202. to subscribe – obuna qilmoq – obuna qilinmoq
203. to sway – tebranmoq – tebratmoq
204. to tie – bog'lamoq – bog'lanmoq
205. to tip – tegmoq – tegizmoq – bukilmoq
206. to tire – charchamoq – charchatmoq
207. to translate – tarjima qilmoq – tarjima qilinmoq
208. to trust – ishonmoq – ishontirmoq
209. to turn – buramoq – buralmoq
210. to twitch – o'tmoq – o'tkizmoq
211. to undress – yechinmoq – yechintirmoq
212. to unfreeze – erimoq – eritmoq
213. to unite – birlashmoq – birlashtirmoq
214. to unpack – ochmoq – ochilmoq
215. to unroll – buralib chiqmoq – burab chiqarmoq
216. to unscrew – bo'shamoq – bo'shatmoq (vint haqida)
217. to unwind – yechmoq – yechilmoq
218. to vary – o'zgaroq – o'zgartirmoq
219. to vitrify – aylanmoq – aylantirmoq
220. to warm – isitmoq – isimoq
221. to warp – qiyshaymoq – qiyshaytirmoq
222. to wash – yuvmoq – yuvinmoq
223. to wear – kiymoq – kiyilmoq
224. to weary – toliqmoq – toliqtirmoq
225. to weigh – tortmoq – tortilmoq (tarozida)
226. to whirl – aylanmoq – aylantirmoq
227. to whistle – hushtak chalmoq – hushtak chalinmoq
228. to widen – kengaymoq – kengaytirmoq
229. to worry – bezovta qilmoq – bezovtalanmoq

FE'LLARNING VALENTLIKKA KO'RA TURLARI (TYPES OF VERBS ACCORDING TO THEIR VALENCY)

Gapda ega va to'ldiruvchilarning mavjud bo'lishi kesimni ifodalab keluvchi fe'lga bog'liq. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, fe'l o'zining valentligi (birikishi) bilan ega va to'ldiruvchilarga joy ochadi. Mana shu joy ochishiga ko'ra fe'llar bir valentli (bir o'rinli), ikki valentli (ikki o'rinli) va uch valentli (uch o'rinli) fe'llarga bo'linadi.

Bir valentli fe'llar (**monovalent verbs**) o'timsiz fe'llar bo'lib, ular faqat egaga joy ochadilar. Masalan: **to go, to swim, to die, to sleep, to bleed** va h.k.

He **went** home.

She is **sleeping**.

My nose is **bleeding**.

Ikki valentli fe'llar (**bivalent verbs**) o'timli fe'llarning bir turi bo'lib, ular ega va vositasiz to'ldiruvchiga joy ochadi. Masalan: **to kill, to beat, to kiss** va h.k.

He **killed** the scorpion.

His father **beat** him.

She **kissed** the baby.

Uch valentli fe'llar (**trivalent verbs**) ham o'timli fe'llarning bir turi bo'lib, ular ega va ikkita to'ldiruvchi – vositali va vositasiz to'ldiruvchiga joy ochadi. Masalan: **to tell, to write, to ask, to buy, to send** va h.k.

He **told** me a story.

He **bought** her an ice cream.

I **sent** him money.

RAVISH (THE ADVERB)

Ravishlar harakatning belgisini (He runs **fast**) yoki u bilan bog'liq bo'lgan biror holatni (He came **late**) ifodalovchi so'z turkumidir.

Tarkibiga ko'ra ular to'rt turga bo'linadi:

1) sodda (simple) ravishlar: **here, there, long, now, then** va h.k.;

2) yasama (derivative) ravishlar: **quickly, slowly, tacidly, loudly, forward, headlong** va h.k.;

3) qo'shma (compound) ravishlar: **sometimes, nowhere, anyhow** va h.k.;

4) murakkab (composite) ravishlar: **at once, at last** va h.k.

Ayrim ravishlar morfologik darajaga ega. Ularning yasalishi quyidagicha:

1) agar so'z bir bo'g'inli bo'lsa, qiyosiy daraja **-er**, ortirma daraja **-est** qo'shimchalari yordamida yasaladi:

hard – harder – hardest (qiyin – qiyinroq – eng qiyin)

fast – faster – fastest (tez – tezroq – eng tez);

1) agar ravish **-ly** qo'shimchasi bilan tugasa, qiyosiy daraja **more**, ortirma daraja esa **most** so'zlari yordamida yasaladi:

beautifully – more beautifully – most beautifully

cautiously – more cautiously – most cautiously;

2) ayrim nostandart ravishlarning daraja formalari quyidagicha:

little – less – least (oz – ozroq – eng oz)

much – more – most (ko'p – ko'proq – eng ko'p)

well – better – best (yaxshi – yaxshiroq – eng yaxshi)

badly – worse – worst (yomon – yomonroq – eng yomon)

far – farther/ further – farthest/ furthest (uzoq – uzoqroq – eng uzoq);

3) **often, quickly, slowly** ravishlarining daraja formalari ikki xil yasaladi:

often – oftener/ more often – oftenest/ most often

quickly – quicker/ more quickly – quickest/ most quickly (tez – tezroq – eng tez)

Ravishlarning ma'nolari rang-barang. Ular quyidagi guruhlariga bo'linadi:

1) payt ravishlari: **tomorrow, soon, today, before**;

2) qaytarilish ma'nosini ifodalovchi ravishlar: **often, seldom, sometimes**;

3) makon (o'rin) va yo'nalishni ifodalovchi ravishlar: **here, there, upstairs, forward**;

4) sabab yoki asos ma'nolarini ifodalovchi ravishlar: **therefore, accordingly**;

5) holat ravishlari: **fast, hard, quickly, slowly**;

6) natija ravishlari: **consequently**

She did not prepare for exams, **consequently** she could not pass them (U imtihonlarga tayyorlanmadi, natijada yiqildi);

7) daraja va miqdor ravishlari: **very, enough, much, little, rather, once;**

8) so'roq ravishlari: **when, where, how, why**

When did you go there? (U yerga qachon bording?)

Where do you live? (Qayerda yashaysan?);

9) bog'lovchi ravishlar: **where, when, how, why:**

I don't know **when** he came.

Do you know **why** he is here?

10) nisbiy ravishlar: **where, when**

He went to the place **where** there were few people.

Do you remember the times **when** we were in Uzbekistan;

11) maqsad ravishlari: **purposely, intentionally**

He did it **intentionally**.

Ravishlar gapda hol bo'lib keladi.

Ayrim ravishlar predloglar bilan omonimdir. Bu haqda yuqorida gapirilgan edi.

Ravishlarning gapdagi o'mi quyidagicha:

1) holat ravishlari bevosita fe'ldan keyin keladi:

He runs **fast**.

She speaks **slowly**;

2) noaniq paytni ifodalovchi **often, always, seldom, ever, never, usually, sometimes, soon, once, still, yet, just, already, frequently** kabi ravishlar bir so'zli sodda fe'l kesim bilan kelganda kesim oldiga qo'yiladi:

I **often** spend my holiday in Tashkent.

He **usually** comes here after his classes.

I **never** offend people.

She **seldom** reads books;

3) noaniq paytni ifodalovchi ravishlar qo'shma kesim bilan ishlatilganida yordamchi va mustaqil fe'l o'rtasida, bog'lama fe'l va predikativ o'rtasida, modal fe'l va mustaqil fe'l o'rtasida keladi:

He is **always** here.

You must **always** help her.

He has **just** come;

4) yordamchi fe'llar ikkita bo'lsa, ular birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

I have **just** been phoned;

5) agar o'sha ravishlar **have to** modal birikmasi va takrorlanish

ma'nosini ifodalovchi **used to** birikmasi bilan kelsa, ular shu birikmalar oldiga qo'yiladi:

I **often** have to stay here.

He **always** used to agree with me;

6) **yet** ravishining quyidagi gaplarda ishlatilishiga e'tibor berib, uni eslab qoling:

He has not **yet** come.

He has not come **yet**.

Have you read the book **yet**?

7) **sometimes** ravishi fe'ldan oldin, gap boshida yoki oxirida kelishi mumkin:

I **sometimes** play football.

Sometimes I play football.

I play football **sometimes**;

8) **today, yesterday, tomorrow** ravishlari gap boshida yoki oxirida yoki kesimdan oldin keladi:

To-day I have seen Ann (today – tema)

I have seen Ann **to-day** (today – rema);

9) **before, lately, recently** ravishlari, ko'pincha, gap oxirida keladi:

I have seen Ann **before**.

What have you been doing **lately**?

10) agar gapda payt va o'rin hollari bo'lsa, o'rin holi payt holidan oldin keladi:

I saw him here **yesterday**;

11) **enough** ravishi sifat, ravish va fe'ldan keyin keladi:

My coat is warm **enough**.

He speaks Russian well **enough**.

She does not work **enough**;

12) **too, either** ravishlari gap oxirida keladi:

I can dance and sing **too**.

I can't sing **either**.

PREDLOGLAR (PREPOSITIONS)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

Predloglar yordamchi so'z turkumlaridan biri bo'lib, otlarning, olmoshlarning gapdagi boshqa so'zlar bilan sintaktik munosabatini ifodalaydi. Bu predloglar obyektiv borliqdagi predmetlar, harakatlar, belgilar, voqealar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni aks ettiradi demakdir.

Ingliz tili tarixida kelishik formalarining yo'qolib ketishi natijasida predloglar soni, ularning vazifasi va ma'nolari ancha oshdi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, kelishik formalarining vazifasi, asosan, predloglarga o'tdi. O'zbek tilida bu vazifalarni, odatda, kelishik formalari va ko'makchilar bajaradi:

The pen is **on** the table – Ruchka **stolda**; Ruchka stol **ustida**.

Cut it **with** a knife – Uni **pichoqda** kes; Uni pichoq **bilan** kes.

Ingliz tilidagi predloglar va o'zbek tilidagi ko'makchilar aynan bir yordamchi so'z turkumlaridir. Ular, asosan, ot va olmoshga nisbatan joylashishi bilan farq qiladi: predloglar ot va olmosh oldida, ko'makchilar esa ulardan keyin keladi. Shu boisdan ingliz predloglarini ko'makchilar deb atash mumkin.

Predloglar tarkibiga ko'ra quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi:

- 1) sodda predloglar: **it, on, at, of, about, by** va boshq;
- 2) qo'shma predloglar: **into, upon, beside, throughout** va boshq;
- 3) murakkab predloglar: **instead of, according to, in front of** va boshq.

Predloglar haddan tashqari ko'p ma'noli so'z turkumi bo'lib, ularning har bir ma'nosini va ishlatilishini o'rganish talab qilinadi. Kitobning oxirida ingliz predloglarining har bir ma'nosiga nutq namunalari berilgan va ularning o'zbek va rus tillaridagi muqobillari keltirilgan. Ularning tarjimasini avval chapdan o'ngga, keyin o'ngdan chapga qarab yodlashni tavsiya etamiz.

Predloglarning ishlatilishi

Predloglarning uch xil ishlatilishi farqlanadi:

1. Ma'lum ma'nodagi fe'llar yoki binkmalar ma'lum predloglarning ishlatilishini talab qiladi. Masalan, **to look** fe'li **qidirmoq** ma'nosida kelganda **for** predlogining, **qaramoq** ma'nosida **at** predlogining, **g'amxo'rlik qilmoq, parvarishlamoq** ma'nosida **after** predlogining ishlatilishini taqozo etadi:

I'm **looking for** my pen (Ruchkamni qidiryapman).

I'm **looking at** the board (Daskaga qarayapman).

I'm **looking after** my baby (Bolamga qarayapman).

Bunday holatlarda xato qilmaslik uchun til o'rganuvchilarga shu vositalarni ular talab qilgan predloglar bilan birga yod olish tavsiya etiladi. Quyida ma'lum predloglar talab qiluvchi vositalarning taxminiy ro'yxati berilgan.

AT predlogini talab qiluvchi fe'llar:

to aim at	целиться в	-ni mo'ljallamoq
to arrive at	приезжать	-ga kelmoq (kichkina joyga)
to call at	заходить	-ga kirmoq
to hint at	намекать на	-ga ishora qilmoq
to knock at	стучать в	-ni taqillatmoq
to laugh at	смеяться над	-ning ustidan kulmoq
to look (glance) at	смотреть (взглянуть) на	-ga qaramoq, nazar tashlamoq
to shout at	кричать на	-ga baqirmoq
to throw at	бросать на	-ga qirmoq
to work at	работать над	ustida ishlamoq
to wonder at	удивляться на	-dan ajablanmoq
to be surprised at	удивляться чему-л.	-ga hayron bo'lmoq

FOR predlogini talab qiluvchi fe'llar va otlar:

to ask for	просит что-л.	nimadir so'ramoq
to be bound for	направляться в	-ga bormoq
to care for	любить, нравиться	yoqtirmoq
to call for	заходить в	-ga kirmoq (portga)
to exchange for	обменивать на	-ga almashtirmoq
to hope for	надеяться на	-ga umid qilmoq
to be late for	опаздывать на, к	-ga kechikmoq
to leave for	уезжать в	-ga ketmoq
to look for	искать	-ni izlamoq
to prepare for	готовиться к	-ga tayyorlanmoq
to sail for	отплывать в	-ga tomon suzmoq (kema haqida)
to start for	отправляться в	-ga yo'l olmoq
to wait for	ждать кого-л., - чего-л.	kimnidir, nimanidir kutmoq
a contract (order, cheque) for	договор (заказ, чек, счет) на	-ga kontrakt (buyruq, chek)

demand for negotiations for respect for	спрос на переговоры о уважение к	-ga talab haqida kelishuv -ga hurmat
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FROM predlogini talab qiluvchi fe'llar:

to buy from	покупать у	-dan sotib olmoq
to borrow from	занимать у	-dan qarz olmoq
to differ from	отличаться от	-dan farq qilmoq
to judge from	судить по	-dan xulosa qilmoq
to make from	делать из	-dan yasamoq
to prevent from	мешать, препятствовать	-ning oldini olmoq
to recover from	оправляться от, поправляться после	-dan tuzalmoq
to save from	спасать от	-dan qutqarmoq
to suffer from	страдать от	-dan qiynalmoq
to translate from	переводить с	-dan tarjima qilmoq

IN predlogini talab qiluvchi fe'llar, sifatlar, sifatdoshlar:

o arrive in	приезжать, прибывать (в страну, крупный город)	-ga kelmoq (mamlakatga, katta shaharga)
to end in	кончатся чем-л.	bilan tugamoq
to be engaged in	заниматься чем-л.	bilan shug'ullanmoq
to include in	включать в	-ga kiritmoq
to result in	иметь результатом что-л., приводить к	bilan tugamoq, -ga olib kelmoq
to succeed in	удаваться	-ga erishmoq, muvaffaq bo'lmoq
to take part (to participate) in	участвовать в	-da qatnashmoq
to be dressed in	быть одетым в	... kiygan
rich in	богатый чем-л	-ga boy
to be in the habit of	иметь обыкновение	... odati bor bo'lmoq
to be in love (with)	быть влюбленным	-ga oshiq bo'lmoq
to be in need (of)	нуждаться	... zoriqmoq

to be interested in	интересоваться чем-л.	-ga qiziqmoq
to be in	быть дома, на месте своей работы	uyda (ichkarida) bo'lmoq

OF predlogini talab qiluvchi fe'llar:

to accuse of	обвинять в	-da ayblamoq
to consist of	состоять из	-dan iborat bo'lmoq
to deprive of	лишать чего-л.	-dan mahrum qilmoq
to hear of	слышать о	haqida eshitmoq
to inform of	сообщать о	haqida xabar bermoc
to remind of (about)	напоминать о	-ni eslatmoq
to speak (talk) of	говорить о	haqida gapirmoc
to think of	думать о	haqida o'ylamoq
to be afraid of	бояться кого-л., чего-л.	-dan qo'rqmoq
to be ashamed of	стыдиться кого-л.,	-dan uyalmoq
to be fond of	любить кого-л., что-л.	-ga qiziqmoq
to be full of	быть полным чего-л.	-ga to'la
to be independent of	быть независимым от	-dan mustaqil bo'lmoq
to be proud of	гордиться кем-л.	bilan g'ururlanmoq
to be sure (certain) of	быть уверенным в	-ga imoni komil bo'lmoq
to be worthy of	быть достойным чего-л.,	-ga arzimoq
to be of importance	иметь значение	ahamiyatga ega bo'lmoq
to be of interest	представлять интерес	qiziqarli bo'lmoq
to be of value	иметь ценность	qimmatga ega bo'lmoq
to come in sight of	увидеть что-л.	ko'zga ko'rinmoq
to get rid of	избавляться от	-dan qutulmoq
to make use of	использовать что-л.	-ni ishlatmoq
to take advantage of	воспользоваться чем-л.	-dan foydalanmoq
to take care of	заботиться о чем -л.	-ga g'amxo'rlik qilmoq, qaramoc

ON predlogini talab qiluvchi fe'llar:

to agree on	условливаясь о	haqida kelishmoq
to comment on	комментировать	haqida fikr bildirmoc

to congratulate on	поздравлять с	bilan tabriklamoq
to depend on	зависеть от	-ga bog'liq bo'lmoq
to insist on	настаивать на	...deb turib olmoq
to rely on	полагаться на	-ga tayanmoq
to call on	навестить	-ga kirmoq
to go on	продолжать	-ni davom ettirmoq
to put on	надевать	kiymoq

TO predlogini talab qiluvchi fe'llar:

to agree to	соглашаться на	-ga ko'nmoq
to amount to	составлять (сумму, количество) доходить до	hammasi ... bo'lmoq
to apologize to	извиняться перед	-dan kechirim so'ramoq
to attach to	прилагать к	-ga qo'shib qo'yimoq
to belong to	принадлежать кому-либо	-ga tegishli bo'lmoq
to happen to	случаться с	-ga (biror narsa) bo'lmoq
to listen to	слушать кого-л., что-л.	-ga quloq solmoq

2. Gapning umumiy ma'nosidan, biror gap bo'lagining ma'nosidan, kontekstdan yoki nutq situatsiyasidan kelib chiqqan holda predlog ishlatiladi.

This book is **about** love (Bu kitob sevgi haqida).

Alice lives **in** London (Alisa Londonda yashaydi).

He is **at** work now (U hozir ishda).

Bunday holatlarda predloglar ichida tanlov yuz beradi. Tanlov to'g'ri bo'lishi uchun talaba har bir predlogni, uning ma'nosini va ishlatilishini bilishi kerak. Bu narsalar kitob oxirida berilgan.

3. Predloglarning an'anaviy ishlatilishi, ya'ni ularning turg'un so'z birikmalari (frazеologik birliklarda) va turg'un predlogli birikmalarda ishlatilishi:

Step by step – qadamma-qadam

At first sight – birinchi ko'rishdayoq

On a large scale – katta miqdorda

Bunday holatlarda predloglar ichida tanlov bo'lmaydi: ma'lum predloggini ishlatiladi. Shuning uchun til o'rganuvchilar bunday birliklarni yod olishi kerak. Bu birliklar quyidagilar:

AT predlogi bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar

at the age (of)	возрасте	...yoshda
at the beginning	в начале	-ning boshida
at all costs	любой ценой	qanchaga tushmasin
at dinner	за обедом	tushlik (choy, kechki ovqat) paytida
(super, tea)	(ужином, чаем)	birovning ixtiyorida
at somebody's disposal	в распоряжении кого-л.	
at the end	в конце	-ning oxirida
at the expense (of)	за счет (кого-л)	-ning hisobiga
at first	сперва, сначала	birinchidan, avval
at the head (of)	во главе (чего-л)	-ning boshchiligida
at home	дома	uyda
at least	по крайней мере	kamida
at last	наконец	nihoyat
at (the) latest	самое позднее	eng kechi bilan...
at a low (high) price	по низкой (высокой) цене	past (yuqori) narxda
at (the) most	самое большее	eng ko'pi bilan
at night	ночью	kechasi, tunda

BEFORE predlogi bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar:

the day before	позавчера	kechadan oldingi kun
yesterday		
the day before	накануне	oldingi kun
before long	скоро, вскоре	tez orada
long before	зadolgo до этого	ancha vaqt oldin

BY predlogi bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar:

by accident	случайно, нечаянно	tasodifan
by chance	случайно	tasodifan
by day (night)	днем (ночью)	kunduzi (kechasi)
by the day	поденно	kun hisobida
by heart	наизусть	yoddan
by land (sea, air)	сухим (морским, воздушным) путём	quruqlik (suv, havo) orqali
by (electric) light	при (электрическом) свете	elektr nurida
by means of	посредством	...orqali (vositasida)

by no means 6 by 8 metres by mistake by retail by wholesale step by step by train (tram, bus, ship) by the way by the weight (the litre, kilogram)	ни в коем случае 6 метров на 8 по ошибке в розницу оптом шаг за шагом поездом (трамваем, автобусом, паракором) между прочим на вес (литры, килограммы)	qulo 6 ga 8 metr xato qilib, adashib chakanasiga ulgurji narxda qadamma-qadam poyezdda (tramvayda, avtobusda, kemada) aytmoqchi og'irlik hisobida (litrd, kilogramda)
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BEYOND predlogi bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar:

beyond belief beyond doubt beyond hope beyond one's expectations beyond one's strength (power) beyond one's understanding It is beyond me	невероятно вне сомнения безнадёжно сверх ожиданий кого-л. сверх сил кого-л. сверх понимания кого-л. Это сверх моего понимания	bo'lishi mumkin emas, ishonib bo'lmaydi shubhasiz umidsiz kutilmaganda ojiz, kuch yetmaydigan darajada tushunib bo'lmas Men buni mutlaqo tushunmayman
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FOR predlogi bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar:

for ever for instance for example for the time being for years for this purpose for a time in return for for the first (last) (last) time	навсегда например например пока в течение многих лет с этой целью на время в обмен на в первый (последний) раз	umrbod, bir umrga masalan masalan hozirchalik ko'p yillar davomida shu maqsadda bir oz vaqtga -ning evaziga/o'rniga birinchi (oxirgi) marta
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FROM predlogi bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar:

from (the) beginning to (the) end	с начала до конца	boshidan oxirigacha
from day to day	со дня на день	kundan kunga
from time to time	время от времени	vaqti-vaqti bilan
from side to side	из стороны в сторону	bir tomondan ikkinchi tomonga
from my (his) point of view	с моей (его) точки зрения	mening fikrimcha, uning fikricha

IN pedlogi bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar:

in the affirmative	утвердительно	tasdiqlab
in the the negative	(отрицательно)	tasdiqlamay, inkor qilib
in bulk	насыпью, наливом	idishga solmay, shundoqligicha
in any case	во всяком случае	har ehtimolga qarshi
in the circumstances	при данных обстоятельствах	shunday holatlarda
in order	в порядке	tartibda
in part	частично	qisman
in conclusion	в заключение	yakunida
in the country	в деревне, за городом	shahardan tashqarida, qishloqda
in the direction (of)	по направлению (к)	...tomonda, ...yo'nalishida
in demand	в спросе	talabda
in due course	своевременно	o'z vaqtida
in the east (west, south, north)	на востоке (западе, юге, севере)	sharqda (g'arbda, janubda, shimolda)
in full	полностью	to'liq holatda, to'la
in full swing	в полном разгаре	qizg'in
in general	вообще	umuman
in somebody's interest(s)	в чьих-либо интересах	-ning foydasiga
in the long run	в конце концов	oxirida, pirovardida
in a loud (calm) voice	громким (спокойным) голосом	baland (bosiq) ovozda

in the market	на рынке	bozorda
in the meantime	тем временем	bu orada
in the morning	утром	ertalab (peshinda,
(afternoon,	(днем, вечером)	kunduzi,
evening)		kechqurun)
in the open air	на открытом воздухе	ochliq havoda
in one's opinion	по мнению кого-л.	-ning fikricha
in (at) one's	по выбору кого-л.	-ning tanloviga ko'ra
option		
in pencil (ink)	карандашом (чернилами)	qalamda (siyohda)
in question	о котором идет речь	zikr qilingan,
		ko'rilayotgan
in Russian	по-русски	ruscha, rus tilida
(English, French)	(по-английски,	(inglizcha, ingliz tilida,
	по-французски)	fransuzcha, fransuz
		tilida)
in return	взамен	evaziga, o'rninga
in sight	в поле зрения	ko'rinyapti
in so far as	поскольку	bilishimcha,
		shunday ekan...
in the spring	весной (летом,	bahorda (yozda,
(summer, autumn,	осенью, зимой)	kuzda, qishda)
winter)		
in stock	на складе	omborxonada
in store	в запасе	zaxirada
in the street	на улице	ko'chada
in the sun	на солнце	oftobda
in time	во-время	vaqtida
in vain	напрасно, тщетно	bekorga, behudaga

INTO predlogi bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar:

to change (to turn) into	превращать, -ся в	-ga aylanmoq
to divide into (in)	разделить на	-ga bo'imoq
to look into (to	рассматривать	-ni ko'rib chiqmoq
inquire into)	(исследовать)	
to convert into	превращать в	-ga aylantirmoq
to translate into	переводить на	-ga tarjima qilmoq
to come into (in) force	входить в силу	kuchga kirmoq
to get into the habit	привыкать	-ga odatlanib qolmoq

to take into account (consideration)	принимать во внимание	e'tiborga olmoq
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OFF predlogi bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar:

to be off	уходить	ketmoq
to get off (a tram, train)	сходить с (трамвая, поезда)	-dan tushmoq (tramvay- dan, poyezddan)
to put off	откладывать	ko'chirmoq (majlisni)
to take off	снимать	yechmoq (kiyimni)
to set off	отправляться	yo'lga tushmoq

ON predlogi bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar:

on the advice (suggestion) of	по совету (предложению)	-ning maslahati (taklifi)
on an (the) average	в среднем	bo'yicha o'rtacha
on behalf of	от имени	-ning nomidan
on business	по делу	ish bo'yicha
on board a (the) ship	на борту судна	kema bortida
on condition that	при условии, что	...sharti bilan
on credit	в кредит	kreditga
on demand	по требованию	talabga ko'ra
on foot	пешком	piyoda
on the initiative of	по инициативе кого-л.	-ning tashabbusi bilan
on land	на суше	quruqlikda, yerda
on the part of	со стороны кого-л.	-ning tomonidan
on purpose	нарочно	ataylab
on the right (left) hand side	справа (слева)	o'ng (chap) tomonda
on sale	в продаже	sotuvda
on a large scale	в большом масштабе	katta miqdorda
on sea	на море	dengizda
on the way	по дороге, по пути	yo'lda, -ga ketaverishda
on the ground that	на том основании что	shu boisdan
on the one (other) hand	с одной (другой) стороны	bir (boshqa) tomondan
on the whole	в общем	umuman

and so on later on	и так далее позже	va h.k. keyinroq
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OUT OF predlogi bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar:

out of danger	вне опасности	bexatar
out of date	устарелый	eskirgan
out of doors	на улице	ko'chada, tashqarida
out of necessity	по необходимости	ehtiyojdan
out of pity (envy)	из жалости (зависти)	achingandan (ko'rolmaslikdan)
out of order	не в порядке	ishdan chiqqan, buzilgan, tartibsiz
out of use	не в употреблении	ishlatilmaydigan
out of work	без работы	ishsiz

Predlogning gapdagi o'rni

Predlogning gapdagi o'rni quyidagi holatlarga bog'liq:

1. Predloglar o'zlari birga qo'llangan ot va olmoshlar oldida keladi:

He works **at** a factory – U fabrikada ishlaydi.

(**Predlog atamasining kelib chiqishi aynan shu holat bilan belgilangan**).

2. Ot oldida aniqlovchi bo'lsa, predlog ular oldiga qo'yiladi:

He works **at** a large factory – U katta fabrikada ishlaydi.

3. Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma so'roq gaplarda predlog **what, who(m), which, where** so'roq so'zlariga tegishli bo'lganda gap oxirida ham, o'sha so'roq so'zlar oldida ham kelishi mumkin, ammo birinchi holat ikkinchi holatga qaraganda ancha ko'p uchraydi:

What are you looking **at**? = **At** what are you looking? (Nimaga qarayapsiz?)

What are you talking **about**? = **About** what are you talking? (Nima haqida gaplashyapsizlar?)

Whom are you speaking **to**? = **To** whom are you speaking? (Kimga gapiryapsiz?)

Which house do you live **in**? = **In** which house do you live? (Qaysi uyda yashaysiz?)

Where are you coming **from**? = **From** where are you coming? (Qayerdan kelyapsiz?)

4. Bu holat aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gapda predlog nisbiy olmoshga tegishli bo'lganda ham kuzatiladi:

The house which he lives **in** is small = The house **in** which he lives is small (U yashaydigan uy kichkina).

5. Bunday gaplarda nisbiy olmosh tushib qolsa, predlog har doim kesimdan keyin qo'yiladi:

The house he lives **in** is small (U yashaydigan uy kichkina).

Bu aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gapda **which** nisbiy olmoshi tushirib goldirilgan.

6. Majhul nisbatli (Passive voice) gaplarda ega patiensni ifodalasa, predlog gap oxirida, agar u (ega) agensni ifodalasa, to'ldiruvchidan oldin keladi:

He (patiens) was laughed **at** (Uning ustidan kulishdi).

They (agens) laughed **at** him (Ular uning ustidan kulishdi).

7. Aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan infinitivli birikmalarda predlog fe'ldan keyin qo'llaniladi:

I have no pen to write **with** (Yozishga ruchkam yo'q).

I have a baby to look **after** (Qaraydigan chaqalog'im bor).

Bob has no house to live **in** (Bobning yashashga uyi yo'q).

Predlogni ravishdan ajratish yo'li

Ma'lum predloglar ravishlar bilan omonimdir:

predloglar	ravishlar
about (haqida, taxminan)	about (atrofda)
after (-dan keyin)	after (keyinchalik, keyin)
before (-dan oldin)	before (ilgari, ilgari)
around (-ning atrofida)	around (atrofda, hammayoqda)

Misollar:

The article is **about** you (predlog) (Maqola siz haqingizda).

Is there anybody **about**? (ravish) (Atrofda biror kimsa bormi?)

I'll phone you **after** 7 o'clock (predlog) (Senga soat yettidan keyin qo'ng'iroq qilaman).

Before breakfast I do morning excersises (predlog) (Nonushtadan oldin badantariya mashqlarini qilaman).

What did you do **before**? (ravish) (Ilgarilari nima ish qilar eding?)

I haven't seen him **before** (ravish) (Men uni ilgari ko'mmaganman).

Why all these books lying **around**? (ravish) (Nega bu kitoblar hammayoqda sochilib yotibdi?)

He came **around** 5 o'clock (predlog) (U soat beshlarda keldi).

Bu omonimlar o'rtasidagi farq shundaki, predloglar otlar yoki olmoshlar bilan keladi, ravishlar esa, odatda, fe'llar bilan ishlatiladi. Ravishlar gap bo'lagi vazifasida keladi, predloglar esa ot yoki olmosh bilangina gap bo'lagi vazifasida kelishlari mumkin. Aytish lozimki, ravishlarga omonim bo'lgan predloglar tarixan ravishlardan kelib chiqqan.

BOG'LOVCHILAR, (CONJUNCTIONS)

Bog'lovchilar obyektiv boriqdagi narsalar, voqealar va belgilar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tilda aks ettirish uchun xizmat qiluvchi so'z turkumidir. Nutqda esa ular nutq qismlari bo'lmish so'zlarni, so'z birikmalarini, gaplarni, murakkab sintaktik birliklarni bog'laydi:

Sam **and** Ann have come.

I like hot tea **and** fresh rolls.

He asked me to help him **but** I couldn't help him.

I really must hurry now, **or** I'll miss the train.

Tarkibiga ko'ra bog'lovchilar to'rtga bo'linadi:

1) sodda (simple) bog'lovchilar: **and, but, or, till, after, that, if, as, since, for, lest, when, while, as, so, than** etc;

2) yasama (derivative) bog'lovchilar: **unless, until, supposing, provided** etc;

3) qo'shma (compound) bog'lovchilar: **however, wherever, whoever, whereas, whatever, because** etc;

4) murakkab (composite) bog'lovchilar: **as well as, as long as, in case, as if, as though, for fear that**.

Ayrim bog'lovchilar juft holda ishlatiladi: **both... and, not only...but (also), neither...nor, either...or**. Ko'pchilik mutaxassislar ularni korrelyativ (o'zaro hamkorlik qiluvchi) **bog'lovchilar** deb ataydilar.

Bog'lovchilar vazifalariga ko'ra teng bog'lovchilar (**Coordinating conjunctions**) va ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilarga (**Subordinating conjunctions**) bo'linadi.

Teng bog'lovchilar gapning uyushiq bo'laklarini, bog'langan qo'shma gapning qismlarini, murakkab sintaktik butunlik tarkibidagi ayrim mustaqil gaplarni bog'lash uchun xizmat qiladi:

I have bought a book **and** a note-book.

I called him **but** he didn't hear me.

Haviland apologized for his mistake. **But** he was not as impressed as Eric had wanted him to be (Wilson).

Bu turdagi bog'lovchilar bilan birikkan birliklar o'zaro teng munosabatda bo'ladi.

Anglatgan ma'nolariga ko'ra teng bog'lovchilar besh guruhga bo'linadi:

1) biriktiruvchi (copulative) bog'lovchilar: **and, as well as, nor, both... and, not only... but (also), neither... nor**;

2) zidlovchi (adversative) bog'lovchilar: **but, while, whereas**;

3) ayiruv (disjunctive) bog'lovchilari: **or, or else, either ... or;**

4) sabab (causative) bog'lovchisi: **for;**

5) oqibat (consequence) bog'lovchilari: **so, hence.**

Ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi va hol ergash gaplarni bosh gap yoki ergashish markazi bilan bog'laydi:

1) **That** you know English means a lot for us.

2) What I mean is **that** you need some experience.

3) He said **that** he was ill.

4) The book **that** was lost was Nick's.

5) **When** I came he was watching TV.

Ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilarning ayrimlari (**when, while, if, though, as if, as though**) sodda gap tarkibida ishlatilib, holni gapning kesimi bilan bog'lashi mumkin:

Though young he knows a lot of things.

If pressed it rings.

While in Moscow I'll learn Russian.

He sat **as if** recollecting something

She was gay **though** tired.

Bog'lovchilar haqidagi kerakli ma'lumotlarni yana kitobning **Qo'shma gaplar** bo'limida beramiz. U yerda deyarli har bir bog'lovchining ishlatilishiga misol keltirilgan.

**YUKLAMALAR
(PARTICLES)**

Yuklamalar o'zlari birga kelgan so'zlar, so'z birikmalari va gaplarni modal, his-hayajon, inkor ma'nolari bilan to'ldirish yoki ularni kuchaytirish, chegaralash uchun xizmat qiladi.

Yuklamalar ma'nolariga ko'ra quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi:

1) chegaralov (limiting) yuklamalari: **only, merely, alone, solely, barely** etc.

I **only** wanted to make you speak (Shaw).

His name **alone** speaks a lot about him.

2) kuchaytiruv va ta'kid (intensifying and emphasizing) yuklamalari: **even, just, simply, too, still** etc.

He did not **even** know that he was married (Galsworthy).

I **simply** wanted to help him.

They left **just** before Christmas.

3) inkor (negative) yuklamalari: **not, no**.

He was **not** present.

I have **no** car.

4) bog'lovchi yuklamalar: **too, also**.

I bought some stamps, I must buy **two** envelopes **too**.

I am a driver, I am **also** a student.

MODAL SO'ZLAR (MODAL WORDS)

Modal so'zlar so'zlovchining harakatning bajarilishiga yoki gapda ifodalangan voqeaga munosabatini, ya'ni uni real, ehtimol, gumon, istalgan narsa deb qarashini ifodalaydi. Modal so'zlar gapda kirish bo'laklar vazifasida keladi, ularning formasi hech o'zgarmaydi, shuningdek, ularning boshqa so'zlar bilan birikuvchi chegaralangan bo'ladi, ammo ular so'z-gap sifatida kela oladi. Masalan: – Will you allow me to detain you one moment? – **Certainly**.

Modal so'zlar ma'nolariga ko'ra uchga bo'linadi:

1) aniqlikni (ishonchni) ifodalovchi modal so'zlar: **really, surely, certainly, of course, assuredly, no doubt, undoubtedly, apparently, naturally, indeed, in fact**.

He is **really** a professor.

You know him, **surely**?

He **certainly** works very hard.

It is **indeed** a beautiful day.

Apparently she never got my letter after all (LDCE).

In fact, I hope he's not guilty.

Naturally, you will want to discuss it with your wife (LDCE).

2) gumon, taxminni ifodalovchi modal fe'llar: **apparently, maybe, perhaps, probably, possibly, presumably, obviously**.

Apparently she never got my letter after all (LDCE).

Maybe it's his imagination.

This is **perhaps** his finest novel.

John **probably** told his father about the accident.

He will **possibly** come tomorrow.

3) istak, istamaslik ma'nolarini ifodalovchi modal fe'llar: **luckily, unluckily, fortunately, unfortunately, happily, unhappily**.

Luckily, she was in when I called him.

Fortunately, the fire was discovered soon after it had started (LDCE).

Happily, the accident was not serious (LDCE).

UNDOVLAR (INTERJECTIONS)

Undovlar his-hayajonni (hayronlik, iztirob, achinish, xafalik, quvonch, zavq, lazzat, nafrat, g'azab, qo'rquv, cho'chish, sabrsizlik, qoniqish, kinoya, no-xushlik, norozilik, qayg'u, nola, charchash, ikkilanish, shubha, kutish, qo'msash va h.k.lami) atamay, to'g'ridan to'g'ri ifodalovchi so'z turkumidir. Undalmalar ma'nolariga ko'ra ikki asosiy turga bo'linadi:

1) his-hayajon (emotional) undovlari: **oh, ah, bravo, hurrah, ouch, why, alas, tut, phew, psha, fie, humph, pooh, damn it, hang it, aha, dear, dear me, bother, goodness gracious etc.**

Well, here we are at last.

Why, it's so easy!

Phew! Three times I was nearly sick.

Tush, tush, my dear!

Oh, bother, I don't see anyone now.

Alas, the white house was empty.

2) buyruq (imperative) undovlari: **hush, sh-sh, here-here, psst, hey, ho, hey-ho, well, tush, come, there, well, now etc.**

Come, come! Don't be so foolish!

There, there, you haven't really hurt yourself (Gordon).

Now, Marilyn, you don't know what you are doing.

Well, let's walk up there then.

Here, I've had enough of this.

Tush, tush, my dear!

SINTAKSIS (SYNTAX)

Sintaksisning o'rganish obyekti so'z birikmalari, gap (sodda va qo'shma gaplar), murakkab sintaktik butunlik, matn va ularni hosil qilish.

SODDA GAPLAR (SIMPLE SENTENCES)

Gap va uning asosiy belgilari (The Sentence and Its main Features)

Til ishoralar tizimi bo'lib, u axborot hosil qilish, uni saqlash, uzatish va qayta ishlash uchun xizmat qiladi. Tilning asosiy kommunikativ vazifasi gap, murakkab sintaktik butunlik va matn orqali amalga oshiriladi. Gap so'z va so'z birikmasidan to'liq predikativlik, ya'ni albatta zamon, modallik ma'nolarini ifodalashi, shuningdek, shaxs va son ma'nolarini ifodalay olishi, tema, rema (yangilik) anglatishi, so'zlovchining maqsadini aks ettirishi, nutq vaziyatiga bog'liqligi, ma'lum shaxsga qaratilganligi va o'ziga xos intonatsiyasi bilan farq qiladi. Masalan, **the doctor's arrival – vrachning kelishi** so'z birikmasida zamon, modallik, shaxs, son ifodalanmagan, ohang bir tekis, tema, remaga ega emas, so'zlovchining maqsadi aks etmagan, nutq ma'lum shaxsga qaratilmagan, nutq vaziyati bilan aloqasi yo'q. **The doctor has come** (Vrach keldi) gapida esa zamon (o'tgan zamon), modallik (reallik), shaxs (uchinchi) va son (birlik) ifodalangan, alohida pasayuvchi ohang, tema (The doctor) va rema (has come) bor, so'zlovchining maqsadi (xabar berish) aks etgan, nutq tinglovchiga (ikkinchi shaxsga) qaratilgan va u ma'lum nutq vaziyatida aytilgan.

Shunday farqni **bahor** so'zi va «**Bahor.**» gapida ham ko'rish mumkin: **bahor** so'zida zamon, modallik, shaxs-son ifodalanmagan, ohang bir tekis, tema, rema yo'q, so'zlovchining maqsadi aks etmagan, nutq ma'lum shaxsga qaratilmagan va uning nutq vaziyati bilan aloqasi yo'q. «**Bahor.**» gapida esa zamon (hozirgi zamon), modallik (reallik), shaxs (uchinchi), son (birlik) ifodalangan, alohida pasayuvchi ohangga ega, rema (bahor) bor, so'zlovchining maqsadi (xabar berish) aks etgan, gap ma'lum shaxsga qaratilgan, ma'lum nutq vaziyatida aytilgan.

Sintaktik aloqalar va sintaktik munosabatlar (Syntactic Bonds and Syntactic Relations)

Sintaktik aloqalar uch xil:

- 1) bir tomonlama tobe aloqa (hot tea – issiq choy);
- 2) ikki tomonlama tobe aloqa (My mother being ill,... – Onam kasal bo'lib, ... My mother was ill – Onam kasal edi);
- 3) teng aloqa (tea and coffee – choy va kofe).

Bir tomonlama tobe aloqada bo'lgan unsurlarning biri hokim, ikkinchisi tobe hisoblanadi va gapda tobe unurni tushirish mumkin: I have drunk **hot tea** – I have drunk **tea** (Men **issiq choy** ichdim – Men **choy** ichdim).

Ikki tomonlama tobe bo'lgan unsurlarning ikkalovi ham bir-biriga tobe bo'ladi va gapda ularning hech birini tushirib bo'lmaydi: Yesterday **my mother was ill** – *Yesterday **my mother** – *Yesterday **was ill** (Kecha onam kasal edi – *Kecha onam – *Kecha kasal edi).

Birikaytigan unsurlar teng bog'langanda ularning ikkalasi ham bir-birlariga nisbatan mustaqil, ya'ni teng huquqli bo'ladi, shuning uchun gapda ularning har birini tushirish mumkin: I have drunk **tea and coffee** – I have drunk **tea** – I have drunk **coffee** (Men **choy va kofe** ichdim – Men **choy** ichdim – Men **kofe** ichdim).

Sintaktik munosabat – bu o'sha sintaktik aloqaga kirishayotgan birliklar o'rtasidagi mavhum sintaktik ma'nodir. Masalan, berilgan birinchi misolda (hot tea) attributiv munosabat, ikkinchisida (My mother was ill) predikativ munosabat, uchinchisida biriktiruv munosabati ifodalangan. Tilda hozirgacha sintaktik munosabatlarning qirqqa yaqin turlari aniqlangan, ammo buni hali to'liq deb bo'lmaydi.

Gap va uning qolipi (Sentence and Sentence Patterns)

Ma'lumki, inson muloqot davrida juda ko'p gaplar tuzadi va bu gaplar soni sanoqsizdir. Lekin gaplar soni har qancha ko'p bo'lmasin, ularning hammasi ma'lum bir qoliplar asosida hosil qilinadi. Masalan, N + is + Adj qolipi asosida John is ill, Bob is young, Mike is handsome kabi ming-minglab gaplarni yasash mumkin. Bunday hosila gaplarning mazmuni har xil bo'lsa ham, ularda bitta umumiy abstrakt sintaktik ma'no bor, u ham bo'lsa, predikativ munosabatdir. Predikativ munosabat gaplardagi ega-kesim munosabati hisoblanadi.

Gapning qoliplari abstrakt, o'sha millat uchun umumiy, ishlatilishi majburiy va moddiy bo'lmagan lisoniy birliklardir. Millat a'zolari gaplarni o'sha qoliplar asosida tuzadilar va tushunadilar. Qoliplar asosida yasalgan hosila

gaplar har doim moddiy, konkret so'zlarga ega bo'lgan, nutq vaziyati bilan bog'liq, so'zlovchining maqsadi aks etgan, o'z intonatsiyasiga ega nutq birliklaridir. Muloqot gap qoliplari bilan emas, qoliplar hosilasi bo'lmish konkret gaplar orqali amalga oshadi.

Gapning sintaktik qatlamlari (The Syntactic Layers of the Sentence)

Gaplar uchta asosiy qatlamga ega: sintaktik struktura (gap bo'laklari), semantik struktura va kommunikativ struktura. Semantik struktura «propozitsional struktura», «aktanlar strukturasi» deb ham ataladi.

1. Sintaktik struktura (The Syntactic Structure)

Sintaktik strukturaning qismlari ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi va holdir.

Ega (The Subject)

Ega fe'lining aktiv formasida kelgan kesim ifodalagan harakat, belgi, holat va h.k. larning sohibidir. Ega bosh kelishikdagi ot, olmosh, infinitiv, gerundiy, son, otlashgan so'zlar va birikmalar va hatto ergash gaplar bilan ham ifodalana-
nadi.

- 1) **Mike is in Tashkent** (Mayk Toshkentda).
- 2) **He is ill** (U kasal).
- 3) **To live means to create** (Yashamoq yaratmoq demakdir).
- 4) **Seeing and doing are different things** (Ko'rish va qilish boshqa-boshqa narsa).
- 5) **The wounded are here** (Yaradorlar shu yerda).
- 6) **On is a preposition** (**On** – predlog).
- And is a conjunction** (**And** – bog'lovchi).
- «Tss» means «Be quite!»** («**Tss**» Jim bo'!! degani).
- 7) **Ten were present** (O'n kishi bor edi).
- 8) **When he came is not important** (Uning qachon kelganligi – ahamiyatsiz).

Ingliz tilida ega vazifasida kelgan ot, olmosh va otlashgan birliklarning bosh (umumiy-nominativ) kelishikda kelishi sababli bu til nominativ tillar guruhiga kiradi.

Ega ingliz tilida formal (ma'nosiz) va ma'noli bo'ladi:

1. **It is raining** (Yomg'ir yog'yapti).

It is ten o'clock (Soat o'n).

2. **Bob is coming** (Bob kelyapti).

Sodda ega bir qismli (birikmasiz) va ko'p qismli (birikmali) bo'ladi:

1. **The girl is here (Qiz shu yerda).**

2. **The Republic of Uzbekistan is in Central Asia (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy Osiyoda).**

Ingliz tilida ega sodda va murakkab bo'ladi. Murakkab ega ikki qismdan iborat, birinchi qismi kesimdan oldin, ikkinchisi kesimdan keyin keladi. Murakkab ega uch turga bo'linadi. Birinchi turdagi murakkab eganing birinchi qismi it olmoshi bilan, ikkinchi qismi infinitiv, gerundiy, **for – to – Infinitive** birikmasi yoki ergash gap bilan ifodalanadi:

It is useless to cry (Yig'lashdan foyda yo'q; Yig'lash foydasiz).

It is no use disguising facts (Faktlarni yashirishdan foyda yo'q).

It is easy for me to do it (Menga buni qilish oson).

It is possible that he came (should have come) (U kelgan bo'lishi mumkin).

Bu turdagi eganing kesimi, odatda, qo'shma ot kesim bo'lib, predikativni ifodalovchi so'zlar soni chegaralangan (**necessary, important, possible, impossible, difficult, interesting, easy, hard, safe, bad, good, dangerous, interesting, a pleasure, a surprise, a necessity, a shock, a misfortune, a waste of time** va h.k.).

Ikkinchi turdagi murakkab eganing birinchi qismi **there** so'zi bilan, ikkinchi qismi ot yoki o'tli so'z birikma bilan ifodalanadi. Kesim, odatda, **to be** fe'llining formalardan birini oladi:

There are books on the table (Stol ustida kitoblar bor).

There is a ball on the floor (Polda to'p bor).

Ayrim hollarda kesim **to live, to come, to occur, to exist** fe'llari bilan ham ifodalanishi mumkin:

There lived an old man in that house (U uyda bir chol yashagan).

There came a knock at the door (Eshik taqilladi).

There have occurred many changes (Ko'p yangiliklar sodir bo'ldi).

Bu turdagi ega, asosan, mavjudlikni ifodalovchi gaplarda ishlatiladi.

Ingliz tilshunosligida birinchi va ikkinchi turdagi murakkab eganing birinchi qismi «kirituvchi ega» yoki «formal ega» deb, ikkinchi qismi «haqiqiy ega» deb ataladi va o'zbek tiliga faqat haqiqiy ega tarjima qilinadi.

Sodda gaplarda uchinchi turdagi murakkab eganing birinchi qismi ot, o'tli so'z birikmasi yoki olmosh bilan, ikkinchi qismi infinitiv yoki gerundiy bilan ifodalanadi. Bunday eganing kesimi, odatda, quyidagi turdagi fe'llarning passiv formasida bo'ladi:

1. Sezish fe'llari: **to see, to hear, to observe, to watch** va h.k.

2. Fikmi ifodalovchi fe'llar: **to think, to know, to believe, to suppose, to expect** va h.k.

3. So'zlashuv va xabarni ifodalovchi fe'llar: **to say, to report, to inform** va h.k.

4. Undash, taqiqlash, ruxsat berish va majburlash fe'llari: **to make, to allow, to let** va h.k.

Nick was seen crossing the street (Nikning ko'chani kesib o'tayotganini ko'rishibdi).

Nick was seen to cross the street (Nikning ko'chani kesib o'tganini ko'rishibdi).

He is thought to be ill (Uni kasal deb o'ylashyapti).

The plane is reported to have landed (Samolyotning qo'nganligini xabar qilishyapti).

I was made to come (Meni kelishga majbur qilishdi).

O'zbek tilida murakkab ega yo'q, shuning uchun ingliz tilidagi murakkab egali sodda gaplar o'zbek tiliga sodda egali gaplar yordamida tarjima qilindi. O'zbek tilida murakkab eganing yo'qligi muloqotni buzuvchi tillararo interferensiyani keltirib chiqaradi.

Sodda egani ifodalovchi vositalar ikkala tilda bir xil emas. Buning sabablaridan biri o'zbek tilida otlashish (substantivatsiya, nominalizatsiya) hodisasining ingliz tiliga qaraganda ancha keng tarqalganligidir. Shu sababdan ega o'zbek tilida, ingliz tilidan farqli o'laroq, otlashgan sifatdash, ravishdashlar va ular qatnashgan birkmalar bilan ham bermalol ifodalanaveradi.

Yiqilgan – Ahmad.

Kelmaganlar – beshta.

Ishlamayotganlar – ikkita.

Boradiganlar shu yerda.

Ketmoqchi bo'lganlar sizni kutyapti.

Vazifani o'z vaqtida bajarmaganlar – uch kishi.

Ikki til o'rtasidagi bu farq ham o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjimada muloqotni buzuvchi tillararo interferensiyani tug'diradi.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ega o'rtasidagi yana bir muhim farq shundaki, o'zbek tilida kishilik olmoshi bilan ifodalangan ega, agar unga mantiqiy urg'u tushmasa, ya'ni u rema bo'lmasa, nutqda ko'pincha ishlatilmaydi. Ingliz tilida kishilik olmoshi bilan ifodalangan egani dialogdan boshqa holatlarda tushirib bo'lmaydi. Qiyoslang:

Maktabdan kelyapman – I'm coming from school.

Futbolga ketyapmiz – We are going to football.

Kasalmisan? – Are you sick?

Keldimi? – Did he/she come?

Bu farqning sababi o'zbek tilidagi fe'llarda shaxs va son grammatik ka-

tegoriyalarining ingliz tilidagidan ancha yuqori darajada rivojlanganligidadir. Kesimdagi shaxs-sonni ifodalovchi formalar har doim ega ifodalagan narsaning shaxsi va sonini ko'rsatib turadi, natijada kishilik olmoshi bilan ifodalanadigan egaga ehtiyoj qolmaydi va bu bilan o'zbek tilida tejamkorlikka erishiladi.

Ikki tilda eganing ishlatilishi bo'yicha yana bir farq ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ko'rinadi. Agar bosh va ergash gapdagi kesim ifodalagan harakatning bajaruvchisi aynan bir shaxs bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida bosh gapda, odatda, ega ishlatilmaydi, ingliz tilida esa ishlatiladi va u kishilik olmoshi bilan ifodalanadi:

Salim Toshkentga kelsa, menga qo'ng'iroq qiladi.

If **Salim** comes to Tashkent **he** will ring me up.

Bu farq xatoga olib keluvchi tillararo interferensiyaga sabab bo'lishi mumkin (*If Salim comes will ring me up).

Hamma tillardagidek ingliz tilida ham ikkinchi shaxsga qaratilgan buyruq gaplarda, odatda, ega ishlatilmaydi. Buning sababi tinglovchining nutq vaziyatida aniqligidir:

Come. Give me some tea (Kel. Menga choy ber).

Agar tinglovchi ko'p bo'lib, buyruq ulardan bittasiga qaratilgan bo'lsa, ega ishlatiladi va unga mantiqiy urg'u tushadi, ya'ni u rema bo'ladi: 'Sen kel. 'You come.

Albatta, bunda paralingvistik vosita (qo'l harakati) ham ishlatiladi.

Ega va uning qismlarining gapdagi o'rmi ega va kesimning qandayligiga hamda gapning kommunikativ turlariga bog'liq. Sodda ega va kesimdan tashkil topgan darak gaplarda ega kesimdan oldin keladi:

Anvar is sitting.

Anvar may come.

Anvar was ill.

Anvar has come.

So'roq gaplarda manzara mutlaqo boshqacha. Ingliz tilida kesim tarkibida yordamchi, modal yoki bog'lama fe'l bo'lgan so'roq gaplarda ega kesim ichiga, ya'ni yordamchi, modal, bog'lama fe'ldan keyin joylashadi, o'zbek tilida esa doim ega kesimdan oldin keladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, o'zbek tilida eganing kesimga nisbatan o'rmi gapning kommunikativ turiga bog'liq emas. Qiyoslang:

Is **Anvar** sitting? – **Anvar** o'tiribdimi?

May **Anvar** come? – **Anvar** kelishi mumkinmi?

Was **Anvar** ill? – **Anvar** kasalmidi?

Has **Anvar** come? – **Anvar** keldimi?

Ikki til o'rtasidagi bu farqning sababi ingliz tilida bunday so'roq gaplarda so'roq ma'nosini ifodalashda so'z tartibining (inversiyaning) qatnashishidir.

Murakkab eganing kesimga nisbatan joylashishi quyidagicha. Darak gapda kesim murakkab eganing formal va real qismlari o'rtasiga joylashadi, so'roq gapda esa kesim tarkibidagi bog'lama fe'l murakkab eganing formal qismi oldida bo'ladi: *It is useless to cry. Is it useless to cry?*

Eganing gapda joylashishi haqida yana boshqa gap bo'laklarini tahlil qilib bo'lgach, gapiramiz.

OLIV O'QUV YURLARI CHET TILI FAKULTETI TALABALARI (OO'YCHTFT) UCHUN

Ega ifodalagan ma'nolar:

1. *Agens* (ish-harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs): *Olim is working* (Olim ishlayapti).
 2. *Patiens* (harakat yo'naltirilgan shaxs yoki narsa): *Irkin has been punished* (Erkin jazolandi).
 3. *Belgi sohibi*: *The book is interesting* (Kitob qiziqarli).
 4. *Holat sohibi*: *He is asleep* (U uxloq).
 5. *Miqdor sohibi*: *They are ten* (Ular – o'nta).
 6. *Biror narsaning egasi*: *He possesses a gun* (U qurolga ega).
 7. *Mavjud narsa*: *It exists* (U bor/ mavjud).
 8. *Qiyoslanayotgan narsa*: *He is taller than me* (U mendan baland).
 9. *Turga talluqlik*: *The horse is an animal* (Ot hayvondir).
 10. *Identifikatsiya obyekti*: *He is Salim Karimovich* (U Salim Karimovich).
 11. *Nomlanayotgan narsa*: *This thing is called «kivi»* (Bu narsa «kivi» deb ataladi).
 12. *Sabab*: *The storm caused trees to fall* (Bo'ron daraxtlarni yiqitdi).
 13. *Natija* (oqibat): *The fire was caused by lightning* (O't chaqmoqdan chiqdi).
 14. *Kauzator* (biror narsani qildirtirgan shaxs): *He had the thief imprisoned* (U o'g'rini qamattirdi).
 15. *Faktiv* (harakatdan hosil bo'lgan narsa): *A hole has been dug* (O'ra kavlandi).
 16. *Eksperienser* (biror narsani o'z boshidan kechiruvchi shaxs): *He is suffering* (U azob chekyapti).
- Eganing bu ma'nolarining reallashuvi kesim semantikasiga bog'liq. Masalan, eganing «kauzator» ma'nosi u kauzativ fe'l bilan ifodalangan kesim bilan kelganda namoyan bo'ladi.

Eganing ma'nolari haqida gapirganda, shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki, ega ifodalagan agens (ish-harakatning bajaruvchisi) aniq, noaniq, umumlashgan guruhning bir namoyandasi bo'lishi mumkin:

1. **Ahmad** has come (Ahmad keldi).

2. **Somebody** has come – (Kimdir keldi).

They say he is ill (U kasal emish; Aytishlaricha, u kasal emish).

3. **Scorpion** stings (Chayon chaqadi).

One can see a lot of things here (Bu yerda ko'p narsalarni ko'rish/ko'rishimiz mumkin).

We can see a lot of things here (Bu yerda ko'p narsalarni ko'rish/ko'rishimiz mumkin).

4. **Some people** are coming – Bir qancha kishilar kelishyapti.

Kesim (The Predicate)

Kesim fe'lining aktiv formasida kelganda ega ifodalagan narsaning harakatini, belgisini, holatini, boshqa narsalarga munosabatini ifodalaydi. Gapning markazi ega va kesim bo'lib, ular bir-birlariga tobedir. Eganing kesimga tobeligi kesimning unga joy ochishida ko'rinsa, kesimning egaga tobeligi uning ega bilan moslashuvida ko'rinadi. Moslashuv tobelik alomatidir.

Ega va kesim o'rtasidagi sintaktik munosabat «predikativ munosabat», to'g'rirog'i, «to'liq predikativ munosabat», deb ataladi.

Kesimlar strukturasi ko'ra sodda va qo'shma turlarga bo'linadi:

1. He **speaks** English (U ingliz tilida **gapiradi**).

He **was working** (U **ishlayotgan edi**).

2. He **must work** (U **ishlashi kerak**).

He **was young** (U **yosh edi**).

Birinchi misollardan ko'rinadiki, sodda kesimni ifodalovchi fe'l sintetik (qo'shimchali bir so'zli forma) yoki analitik (bir mustaqil so'z va leksik ma'nosini yo'qotgan bir yoki bir necha yordamchi so'zdan iborat bo'lgan forma) shaklda bo'lishi mumkin:

1. I **am working**.

He **has gone**.

2. I **have been working** since morning.

What **is being built** here?

The books **will be sent** tomorrow.

Fe'li frazeologik birkma bilan ifodalangan kesimlar ham sodda kesim sanaladi, chunki frazeologik birkmalar bir butun fikmi ifodalaydi va ularning qismlari ajralmasdir:

She took care of the baby.

Meni ko'rib, kapalagi uchib ketdi.

Morfologik tasnifga ko'ra kesimlar ot va fe'l kesimlarga bo'linadi. Morfologik shakli fe'ldan boshqa shakllardan yasalgan kesim ot kesim, fe'l shaklidan yasalgani fe'l kesim hisoblanadi.

Ingliz tilida ot kesim doimo qo'shma kesim bo'lib, har uchala zamonda ham bog'lama fe'l bilan keladi va bog'lama fe'l predikativdan oldin joylashadi. O'zbek tilida bog'lama fe'l o'tgan va kelasi zamonda ishlatilib, predikativdan (kesimning ot qismidan) keyin keladi. Hozirgi zamonda bog'lama fe'l o'mida **-man, -san, nol** morfema, **-miz, -siz, -sizlar, -dir** predikativlik morfemalari ishlatiladi. Ular kesim oxirida keladi. Qiyoslang:

Hozirgi zamon: I **am** a teacher – Men o'qituvchiman.

This **is** a human being – Bu insondir.

O'tgan zamon: I **was** a teacher – Men o'qituvchi edim.

Kelasi zamon: I shall **be** a teacher – Men o'qituvchi bo'laman.

O'zbek tilida hozirgi zamonda bog'lama fe'lning ishlatilmasligi sababli o'zbek til o'rganuvchilari o'zlarining ingliz tilidagi nutqlarida bog'lama fe'lni tushirib, xatoga yo'l qo'yadilar (*This my book. To'g'ri varianti: This is my book).

Quyida ot va fe'l kesimlarning asosiy qoliplari keltiriladi.

Qo'shma ot kesim (The Compound Nominal Predicate)

- 1) **Be.f + N/Otlashgan birliklar** (I am a teacher; They are the wounded).
- 2) **Be.f + Adj** (She is beautiful).
- 3) **Be.f + Num** (We are six).
- 4) **Be.f + Prn** (It's me).
- 5) **Be.f + Adv** (I am here).
- 6) **Be.f + Abs Prn/N + 's** (It is mine; It is Nick's).
- 7) **Be.f + prep + N/Prn/Otlashgan birliklar** (It is for Bob; It is for the wounded; It is for you).
- 8) **Be.f + PII** (The door is broken).
- 9) **Ma'nosini qisman yo'qotgan bog'lama fe'l + Adj** (He got nervous; He seemed nervous; He remained silent).

Ingliz tilida leksik ma'nolarini qisman yo'qotgan bog'lama fe'llarning soni yigirmatacha.

- 10) **Modal fe'l/uning ekvivalenti + be + N/Otlashgan birliklar** (It must be Tom; They must be the wounded).
- 11) **Modal fe'l/uning ekvivalenti + be + Adj** (It must be hot).

- 13) **Modal fe'l/uning ekvivalenti + be + Num** (It must be six).
 14) **Modal fe'l/uning ekvivalenti + be + Prn** (It must be you).
 15) **Modal fe'l/uning ekvivalenti + be + Adv** (He must be here).
 16) **Modal fe'l/uning ekvivalenti + be + Abs Prn/ N + 's** (It must be mine; It must be Nick's).
 17) **Modal fe'l/uning ekvivalenti + be + prep + N/Prn** (It must be for Nick; It must be for her; He must be in London).
 18) **Modal fe'l/uning ekvivalenti + be + PII** (It must be broken).

Sodda fe'l kesim (The Simple Verbal Predicate)

Bu kesim predikativ (shaxsli) fe'l bilan ifodalanadi. Bunda predikativ fe'l o'zining barcha morfologik kategoriyalarini (mayl, zamon, nisbat, taksis, tus, shaxs, son) namoyon qila oladi va u tilshunoslikda, odatda, Vf belgisi orqali beriladi. V verb (fe'l) so'zining, f finite (shaxsli) so'zining bosh harflaridir.

Yuqorida aytilganidek, sodda fe'l kesimlarni ifodalagan fe'llar sintetik yoki analitik formada bo'lishi mumkin.

Sintetik formalarga misollar:

work, works, worked.

Analitik formalarga misollar:

shall work, will work, is working, are working, was working, were working, shall be working, will be working, have worked, has worked, had worked, shall have worked, will have worked, have been working, had been working, is sent, are sent, was sent, were sent, will be sent, have been sent, has been sent, had been sent, is being sent, are being sent, was being sent, were being sent va h.k.

Qo'shma fe'l kesim (The Compound Verbal Predicate)

Qo'shma fe'l kesimlar modal fe'llar, ularning ekvivalentlari, **to be sure, to be certain (ishonchi komil bo'lmoq), to seem, to happen, to chance, to come, to get, to attempt, to try, to be going to** fe'llarining infinitiv bilan, shuningdek, **to keep** fe'lining gerundiylar bilan, **used to** fe'lining infinitiv bilan birikishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi:

I can speak English (Men inglizcha gapira olaman).

He is to come at 2 o'clock (U ikkida kelishi kerak).

She had to stay here (U shu yerda qolishiga to'g'ri keldi).

Helen is sure to come at 2 o'clock (Yelena soat ikkida albatta keladi).

Helen is certain to come at 2 o'clock (Yelena soat ikkida albatta keladi).

He **seems to know** that (U buni biladigan ko'rinadi).

I **happened to meet** him in London (Men uni Londonda tasodifan uchratdim).

I **chanced to meet** him in London (Men uni Londonda tasodifan uchratdim).

How **did you come to know** that? ((Buni qanday qilib bilding?))

When you **get to know** him you will find he is quite nice (Siz uning kimligini bilganingizda yaxshi odam ekanligini bilasiz).

He **attempted to leave**, but he was stopped (U ketishga harakat qildi, lekin to'xtatib qolindi).

He **tried to help** us (U bizga yordam berishga harakat qildi).

He **is going to help** me (U menga yordam bermoqchi).

The baby **kept crying** (Bola yig'lashda davom etdi).

He **used to help** me (U menga yordam berib turar edi).

Tarkibida modal ma'no ifodalovchi so'z bo'lgan qo'shma kesim «qo'shma modal kesim» deb ataladi. Masalan:

He **may come** (U kelishi mumkin).

Yesterday I **had to stay** here (Kecha shu yerda qolishimga to'g'ri keldi).

Dialoglarda kesimning ikkinchi qismi tushib qolishi yoki kesim o'rinbosar fe'l bilan almashtirilishi mumkin:

– Were you going to school? – Yes, I **was**.

(– Maktabga ketayotgan edingmi? – Ha.)

– Have you finished the letter? – Yes, I **have**.

(– Xatni tugatdingmi? – Ha, tugatdim).

– I speak English. – So, **do** I.

(– Men inglizcha gapiraman. – Men ham).

OO'YCHTFT UCHUN

Ma'nosiga ko'ra kesimlarni quyidagi katta turlarga bo'lish mumkin.

1. Harakat (protsess)ni ifodalovchi kesim.

I **am going** to Samarkand (Men Samarqandga ketyapman).

2. Belgini ifodalovchi kesim:

The film **is interesting** (Film qiziqarli).

3. Egalikni ifodalovchi kesim:

I **have** a car (Menda mashina bor).

4. Mavjudlikni ifodalovchi kesim:

Troya **was**; It **exists**; **There is** water there (Troya bo'lgan; U mavjud; U yerda suv bor).

5. Holatni ifodalovchi kesim:

He **is ill**; The pen **is broken** (U kasal; Ruchka şiniq).

6. O'rinni ifodalovchi kesim:

He **is in Moscow** (U Moskvada).

7. Paytni ifodalovchi kesim:

The meeting **is at 2 o'clock** (Majlis soat ikkida).

8. Agensni ifodalovchi kesim:

It **is Karim who did it** (Buni qilgan – Karim).

9. Patiensni ifodalovchi kesim:

It **is John who was beaten** (Kaltaklangan – Jon).

10. Benifaktivni ifodalovchi kesim:

The gift **is for Karim** (Sovg'a Karimga).

11. Miqdorni ifodalovchi kesim:

They **are six** (Ular oltita).

12. Tasniflovchi kesim:

This **is a watch** (Bu – soat).

13. Identifikatsiyalovchi kesim:

It **is Zakir Irmatovich Kambarov** (U Zokir Ermatovich Qambarov).

14. Nomlovchi kesim:

It **is called «kivi»** (U «kivi» deb ataladi).

15. Sababni ifodalovchi kesim:

It **is from your stubbornness** (Bu o'jarligingdan).

16. Natija (oqibat)ni ifodalovchi kesim:

Its consequence **is death** (Buning oqibati – o'lim).

17. Kauzatori (majbur qiluvchini) ifodalovchi kesim:

It **is you who made him cry** (Uni sindirgan – sen).

18. Ekspiriensorni (biror nasani o'z boshidan kechiruvchini) ifodalovchi kesim:

It **is I who is suffering** (Iztirob chekayotgan – men).

19. Maqsad yo'naltirilgan narsani ifodalovchi kesim:

My aim **is to study** (Maqsadim – o'qish).

20. Shartni ifodalovchi kesim:

What are your terms? (Shartingiz qanaqa?)

21. Partitivlikni (butunlikning bir qismini) ifodalovchi kesim:

He **is one of the rich** (U boylardan biri).

Bu turlarning har birini, o'z navbatida, kichik turlarga bo'lish mumkin. Masalan, birinchi turdagi kesimlarni yana istakni ifodalovchi, fikmi ifodalovchi, sezishni ifodalovchi, fazani (boshlanish, davom etish, tugallanish) ifodalovchi kabi boshqa kichik turlarga bo'lish mumkin.

Kesimning ega bilan moslashuvi
(Agreement of the Predicate with the Subject)

Ingliz tilida kesimning ega bilan moslashuvi uning (kesimning) qaysi zamondagi fe'l bilan ifodalanishiga, modal fe'llarning ishtirok etishiga, ega vazifasida kelgan otlarning semantikasiga, uyushib kelgan egalarning qaysi biri kesimga yaqin turganligiga, **to be** bog'lama fe'lining kesim tarkibida kelishiga va boshqa bir qancha omillarga bog'liq. Moslashuv shaxs va sonda bo'lishi mumkin.

1. Agar ega ifodalagan shaxs yoki narsa bitta bo'lsa, kesim birlikda, birdan ortiq bo'lsa, ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

a) **I am here.**

This is a book.

He is a student.

It is a watch.

There is a book on the table.

A man is coming.

b) **We are here.**

These are books.

They are students.

The boys are playing football.

There are books on the table.

2. Agar ega birdan ortiq bo'lsa va ular turli shaxslarni yoki narsalarni ifodalasa, kesim ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

Mary and Ann are absent.

Nick, Bob and Mike have children.

Pete and Magie were in London.

3. Agar **there be** f. iborasidan keyin bir nechta ega kelsa, kesim ularning birinchisi bilan moslashadi:

There is a pen and pencils on the table.

There are pencils and a pen on the table.

4. Agar ega jamlikni va yakkalikni ko'rsata oladigan otlar (**family, crew, team, public, team, jury, committee, audience, government, brigade, board, band, party, army, company, chorus, audience, class, group, staff, crowd, faculty, couple, cavalry** va boshq.) bilan ifodalansa, kesim qaysi ma'no ifodalanganiga qarab, birlikda yoki ko'plikda keladi:

My family is getting large (*Oila nazarda tutilyapti*).

My family are having rest (*Oila a'zolari nazarda tutilyapti*).

The crew is large (*Ekipaj nazarda tutilyapti*).

The crew **are gathering** (*Ekipaj a'zolari nazarda tutilyapti*).

5. Agar bir qancha uyushgan ega infinitiv bilan ifodalansa, kesim birlikda keladi:

To labour in peace, and devote her labour and her life to her poor son **was all** the widow sought (Dickens).

To leave the quiet court, to gain the Strand, to hail belated hansom **was the work** of a moment (Turston).

6. Agar ikkita ega **either... or** (yoki... yoki, yo... yo), **neither... nor** (na... na), **or** (yoki), **nor** (na) bog'lovchilari bilan bog'lansa, kesim, odatda, ikkinchi ega bilan moslashadi:

Either Ron or Sid **is to blame**.

Neither Ron nor Sid **is here**.

Ron or Sid **was present**.

I am not going to work today and nor **is Susie**.

7. Agar birlik formasidagi ikki ega **as well as** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'lansa, kesim birlikda bo'ladi:

Nick as well as Bob **is talented**.

Samarkad as well as Tashkent **is beautiful**.

8. Kesim bir butunlikni hosil qiluvchi narsa yoki shaxslarni bildiruvchi otlar (wife and husband, needle and thread va h.k.lar) bilan ifodalangan ikkita ega bilan birlikda moslashadi:

The wife and husband **was touring** Paris.

The needle and thread **is on the table**.

9. Agar ega **everybody, everyone, everything, somebody, someone, something, anything, nobody, no one, nothing, each** va h.k. umumlashtiruvchi, gumon, inkor olmoshlari bilan ifodalansa, kesim u bilan birlikda moslashadi.

Everybody	} + is present
Everyone	
No one	
Nobody	

There is +	{	somebody in the room.
		someone in the room.
		something in the room.
		nothing in the room.

Is there anything in the box?

Each **has** his own room.

Each, every olmoshlari bir qancha egaga taalluqli bo'lganda ham, kesim birlikda keladi:

Every man, woman and child **needs** love.

Each book and magazine **is listed** in the catalog.

10. Ega **either, neither** olmoshlari, **none of + N** birikmasi bilan ifodalanganda kesim ega bilan har ikkala formada, ya'ni birlik va ko'plikda moslashishi mumkin:

Is either/neither of the factories **in operation** yet? (LDCE)

Are either/neither of the teams **playing** this week? (LDCE)

None of the boys **is here** (Azar).

None of the boys **are here** (Azar).

11. Ega bitta va bir qancha shaxsni anglatadigan **who** olmoshi hamda bitta va bir qancha narsani anglatadigan **what** olmoshi bilan ifodalansa, kesim u bilan qaysi ma'no ifodalanayotganligiga ko'ra birlikda yoki ko'plikda moslashadi:

Who **was** there? (U yerda kim bor edi?)

Who **were** there? (U yerda kimlar bor edi?)

What **was** there? (U yerda nima bor edi?)

What **were** there? (U yerda nimalar bor edi?)

12. Aniqlovchi ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'lovchi **who, which, that** nisbiy olmoshlari bilan ifodalangan egada ham shu manzarani ko'rish mumkin. Bu olmoshlarning ma'nolari ular aniqlab kelayotgan otlarning (antitsedentning) ma'nosiga bog'liq: agar ular birlikni anglatasa, bular ham birlikni anglatadi, ko'plikni anglatasa, ko'plikni anglatadi. Shunga qarab, kesim ega bilan birlikda yoki ko'plikda moslashadi:

The boy who **is coming** here **is my son**.

The boys who **are coming** here **are my sons**.

The book which **is on the table** **is mine**.

The books **which are on the table** **are mine**.

The book that **is on the table** **is mine**.

The books that **are on the table** **are mine**.

13. Agar ega vaqt, o'lchov, masofa, pul bilan bog'liq bo'lgan butunlikni anglatuvchi ko'plik formadagi ot bilan ifodalansa, kesim u bilan birlikda moslashadi:

Twenty years **is a longish time**.

Eight hours of sleep **is enough**.

Five thousand milés **is too far** to travel.

Two metres **is enough**.

Fifty dollars **is too much** to pay.

Ten thousand sums **is to be payed**.

14. Ko'plik formasiga ega bo'lgan mamlakatlar, idoralar, tashkilotlar, gazeta, jumal, firmalar, magazinlar va boshqa narsalarning nomlari ega vazifasida kelganda kesim ega bilan birlikda moslashadi:

The United States **is far** from here.

The Philippines **consists** of more than 7000 islands.

The United Nations **has** its representatives in many countries.

The Times **is printed** in England.

Sears **is a department store**.

«Slaves» **is written** by Sadriddin Ayni.

15. News so'zi hamda ko'plik formasida kelgan fan yoki uning bo'limlarining nomlari (**physics, mathematics, linguistics, statistics, phonetics** va h.k.lar) ega vazifasida kelganda kesim u bilan birlikda moslashadi:

The news **is interesting**.

Mathematics **is easy** for me.

Linguistics **is my hobby**.

Physics **is not easy** for many schoolchildren.

16. Agar ega ichki jihatdan qismlarga bo'linadigan jamlikni anglatuvchi otlar (**people, police, cattle, poultry, clergy, gentry** va h.k.lar) bilan ifodalansa, kesim ega bilan ko'plikda moslashadi:

The weather was warm, and the people **were sitting** at there doors (Dickens).

The police **are all over the place** (Kennedy).

The cattle **are in the shed** (LDCE).

As experimental animals poultry **have** their excellent points (Hagedorn).

The landed gentry **are those** who own land from which obtain their income (LDCE).

The clergy **are against abortion**.

In our church the clergy **do not marry** (Thackeray).

17. Agar ega ichki jihatdan qismlarga bo'linmaydigan jamlikni anglatuvchi **mankind, humanity** otlari bilan ifodalansa, kesim ega bilan birlikda moslashadi:

...perhaps humanity **was better** than he thought (Drieser).

Mankind **is all of us** (Llewelyn).

18. Egasi it olmoshi bilan boshlanadigan emfatik qurilmada birinchi kesim ega bilan birlik formada moslashadi:

It **is Mike** who did it.

It **is Mike and Ann** who did it.

It is your friends who littered the room.

19. Kesim many + a + N singl. qolipida yasalgan birkma bilan ifodalangan ega bilan birlikda moslashadi:

Many an artist comes there (Thurston).

Many a good climber has met his death on this mountain (LDCE).

20. All olmoshi hamma narsalar va hamma kishilar ma'nosini ifodalaydi. Agar u ega vazifasida kelib, birinchi ma'noni ifodalasa, kesim u bilan birlikda moslashadi, ikkinchi ma'noni ifodalasa, ko'plikda moslashadi:

All is clear (Hamma narsa ravshan).

All are present (Hamma shu yerda).

21. Agar ega matematik qo'shuv, ayiruv va bo'luv amallarini anglatuvchi so'z birkmalari bilan ifodalansa, kesim birlikda bo'ladi, ko'paytiruvni anglatasa, birlikda ham, ko'plikda ham kela olishi mumkin:

a) Three and five is eight.

Eight minus five is three.

Ten divided by two is five.

b) Twice two is/are four.

22. Faqat birlik formada keluvchi otlar bilan ifodalangan ega oldida ko'plik ma'nosini anglatuvchi olmoshlar ishlatilganda ham kesim ega bilan birlikda moslashadi:

There is much fruit in the plate.

There is little furniture in the room.

Most of the food was spoilt.

Much work has been done.

Two thirds of the money is mine.

23. Oldiga the aniq artiklini qo'shish natijasida sifat va sifatdosh otlashadi. Hosil bo'lgan bu otlar, odatda, birdan ortiq shaxs yoki narsani anglatadi. Shu sababdan kesim bunday otlar vositasida ifodalangan ega bilan ko'plikda moslashadi:

In some European countries the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

(Ayrim Yevropa mamlakatlarida boylar yanada boyimoqda, kambag'allar yanada kambag'allashmoqda).

Where are the wounded? (Yaradorlar qani?)

The English like tea (Inglizlar choyni yaxshi ko'radi).

The Chinese have an interesting history (Xitoylar qiziqarli tarixga ega).

24. Kesim Pluralia Tantum otlari bilan ifodalangan ega bilan ko'plikda moslashadi:

Where are the scissors? (Qaychi qani?)

My trousers need ironing (Shimimni dazmollash kerak).

Her spectacles **have broken** (Uning ko'zoynagi sindi).

The pliers **were on the table** (Ombur stol ustida edi).

To'ldiruvchi (The Object)

To'ldiruvchi gapning ikkinchi darajali bo'laklaridan biri sanalib, fe'l aktiv formada bo'lganda harakat yo'naltirilgan narsani (patiensni) yoki o'sha harakat yo'naltirilgan narsaning kimga (benifaktivga) mo'ljallanganligini bildiradi:

1. I bought **him** (benifaktiv) **a book** (patiens) (Men unga kitob oldim).

Fe'l passiv formada bo'lganda u harakatni bajargan shaxsni (agensni) yoki harakat yo'naltirilgan narsaning kimga (benifaktivga) mo'ljallanganligini bildiradi.

2. The book was bought **him** (benifaktiv) **by me** (agens) (Kitob unga men tomonimdan olib berildi. Unga kitobni men olib berdim).

To'ldiruvchini ifodalovchi so'z turkumlari egani ifodalovchi so'z turkumlarining aynan o'zidir (ot, olmosh, son, infinitiv, gerundiy, otlashgan so'z va birkimlar, ergash gaplar). Ular faqat kelishik formalari va ko'makchi olishi bilan farq qiladi. Quyida to'ldiruvchini ifodalovchi vositalarga misollar keltiramiz:

1) ot: I bought **Helen a book** (Men Yelenaga kitob oldim).

I bought the book **for Hellen** (Men kitobni Yelenaga oldim);

2) olmosh: I bought it for you. (Men uni senga oldim);

3) son: Add **two** more (Yana ikkita qo'sh);

4) infinitiv: I **want to smoke** (Chekkim kelyapti);

5) gerundiy: I gave up **smoking** (Men chekishni tashladim);

6) otlashgan sifat: He helps **the poor** (U nochorlarga yordam beradi);

7) otlashgan sifatdosh: Help the wounded, please (Yaradorlarga yordam bering);

8) otlashgan undov: Stop your **«oh-oh»** («Voy-voy»ingni to'xtat);

9) to'ldiruvchi ergash gap: **What happened there** I don't know (U yerda nima bo'lganini bilmayman).

To'ldiruvchilar vositasiz va vositali turlarga bo'linadi. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bevosita harakat yo'naltirilgan narsani (patiensni), vositali to'ldiruvchi esa harakat bivosita yo'naltirilgan narsaning kimga mo'ljallanganini (benifaktivni) bildiradi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, vositasiz to'ldiruvchi patiensni, vositali to'ldiruvchi esa benifaktivni ifodalaydi. Masalan, yuqoridagi «I bought him a book» (Men unga kitob oldim) gapida vositasiz to'ldiruvchi «book» patiens, vositali to'ldiruvchi «him» esa benifaktivdir. «The book was bought him by me» (Kitob unga men tomonimdan olib berildi) gapida esa «by me»

to'ldiruvchisi ish-harakatning bajaruvchisini (agensni), «him» to'ldiruvchisi benifaktivni ifodalaydi.

Ingliz tilida vositali va vositasiz to'ldiruvchilar fe'lning turiga ko'ra ko'makchisiz va ko'makchili (predlogsiz, predlogli) bo'lishi mumkin:

He is reading a book (*ko'makchisiz vositasiz to'ldiruvchi*).

He is looking at me (*ko'makchili vositasiz to'ldiruvchi*).

He bought me a book (*ko'makchisiz vositali to'ldiruvchi*).

He bought a book for me (*ko'makchili vositali to'ldiruvchi*).

Ko'makchisiz vositasiz to'ldiruvchi vazifasidagi ot bosh kelishikda, kishilik olmoshi esa obyekt (tushum) kelishigida bo'ladi: I saw Barbara. I saw her. Demak, kesim vazifasidagi fe'l kishilik olmoshi bilan kelgan to'ldiruvchini boshqaradi.

Ingliz tilida, o'zbek tilidan farqli o'laroq, murakkab to'ldiruvchi bor. U ikki qismdan iborat bo'lib, birinchi qismi bosh (umumiy) kelishikdagi ot yoki obyekt (tushum) kelishigidagi olmosh bilan, ikkinchisi infinitiv yoki sifatdash (Participle I) bilan ifodalanadi:

I saw Ron come (Men Ronning kelganini ko'rdim).

I saw Ron coming (Men Ronning kelayotganini ko'rdim).

Bunday to'ldiruvchilar sezgi, fikr, so'zlashuv, xabar, undash, taqiqlash, majburlashni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan ishlatiladi (Ularning ro'yxati yuqorida berilgan).

Murakkab to'ldiruvchilarning yana bir turi **It + Adj + infinitive / gerund / for-to- infinitive** qolipida yasaladi:

I felt it difficult to refuse.

I consider it impossible for me to stay here.

I think it strange going there so late.

O'zbek tilida bunday turdagi to'ldiruvchilarning yo'qligi sababli o'zbek talabalarining inglizcha nutqida muloqotni buzuvchi tillararo interferensiya sodir bo'ladi.

Ingliz tilida, o'zbek tilidan farqli ravishda, uchinchi shaxs olmoshi bilan ifodalangan vositasiz to'ldiruvchining ishlatilishi shart. Qiyoslang:

– Chelak oshxonada.

– Olib kel.

– The bucket is in the kitchen.

– Bring it, please.

Bu farq ham interferensiyani keltirib chiqaradi (*Bring, please).

OO'YCHTFT UCHUN

To'ldiruvchi quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi:

1. Patiens (obyekt): He has cut **the bread** (U nonni kesdi);
2. Benifaktiv: He gave **me** an apple (U menga olmani berdi);
3. Agens: The house was built **by workers** (Uy ishchilar tomonidan qurilgan);
4. Vosita (asbob, qurol): I cut the bread **with a knife** (Nonni pichoqda kesdim);
5. Faktitiv: He dug **a hole** (U o'ra kavlati);
6. Usul (yo'l): He got the money **by threatening** (U pulni qo'rqitish yo'li bilan oldi);
7. Qiyoslanayotgan narsa: He is younger **than me** (U mendan yosh);
8. Egalik qilingan narsa: He has **a talant** (U qobiliyatga ega);
9. Majburlangan shaxs yoki narsa: He **infurated me** (U meni qattiq asabiylashtirdi);
10. Sabab: I saw **the wind** cause the tree to fall (Men shamol daraxtni yiqitganini ko'rdim);
11. Natija (oqibat): The typhfoon caused **calamity** (Dovul ofat keltirdi);
12. O'rin We are touring **Samarkand** (Biz Samarqandni ziyorat qil-yapmiz).

To'ldiruvchini ifodalagan ergash gaplar va ularga sinonim bo'lgan sintaktik qurilmalar obyektiv dunyodagi narsalarni emas, balki voqealarni aks ettiradi: I don't know **when he came** (Uning qachon qaytganini bilmayman). I saw **Vali come** (Men Valining kelganini ko'rdim).

Voqealar tilda propozitsiyalar sifatida aks etadi. Bu haqda keyinroq batafsil gapiramiz.

Tarkibi ega, kesim va vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan iborat bo'lgan darak gaplarda so'z tartibi **ega + kesim + to'ldiruvchi** shaklida bo'ladi (I bought a car). Tarkibi ega, kesim, vositasiz va vositali to'ldiruvchilardan iborat darak gaplarda so'z tartibi quyidagi shakllarda bo'lishi mumkin:

1) **ega + kesim + vositali to'ldiruvchi + vositasiz to'ldiruvchi** (I bought him a book).

2) **ega + kesim + vositasiz to'ldiruvchi + vositali to'ldiruvchi** (I bought a book for him).

Birinchi holatda vositali to'ldiruvchi ko'makchisiz, ikkinchi holatda ko'makchili bo'ladi.

Aniqlovchi (The Adjective)

Aniqlovchi gapning ikkinchi darajali bo'lagi hisoblanib, o'zi tobe bo'lgan gap bo'lagi ifodalagan narsa yoki shaxsning belgisini (sifat, soni, materiali, hajmi, ta'mi, millati, ijtimoiy holati va boshqa xususiyatlarini) bildiradi.

Aniqlovchilar ingliz tilida nima bilan ifodalanishiga qarab aniqlanishdan oldin va keyin kelishi mumkin, o'zbek tilida esa u ajratilmagan bo'lsa, aniqlanishdan oldin keladi:

Who is the girl **sitting on the bench**? (Skameykada o'tirgan qiz kim?)

He is a **clever boy** (U aqli bola).

Where is the book **on the table**? (Stol ustidagi kitob qani?)

Ingliz tilidagi postpozitiv aniqlovchilar (aniqlanishdan keyin keluvchi aniqlovchilar) o'zbek talabalarining ingliz tilidagi nutqida muloqotni buzuvchi tillararo interferensiyalarni tug'diradi.

Aniqlovchilar quyidagilar bilan ifodalanadi:

1) sifat: He is a **clever boy** (U – aqli bola);

2) olmosh: It is **our school** (U – bizning maktab);

3) son: I have **two cars** (Menda ikkita mashina bor);

4) ot: This is a **gold watch** (Bu – oltin soat);

5) ravish: I have **many books** (Menda ko'p kitoblar bor);

6) sifatdosh: This is a **broken glass** (Bu – singan stakan);

7) gerundiy: This is a **writing table** (Bu – yozuv stoli);

8) infinitiv: I have a baby **to look after** (Qaraydigan chaqalog'im bor);

9) aniqlovchi ergash gap: These are the people **who have children** (Bular bolalari bor kishilar).

Til o'rganuvchilar uchun ingliz tilidagi infinitiv va ergash gap bilan ifodalanган aniqlovchilarni o'rganish ancha murakkab. Ingliz tilidagi **the group possessive** deb atalmish sintaktik birikmalar ham ancha qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi, chunki o'zbek tilida bunday birikmalar yo'q:

The king of England's son is here.

The man I saw yesterday's book is on the table.

Mutlaqo ko'pchilik atributiv so'z birikmalari manzarasida **many +a +N singl.** qolipida yasalgan **many a student** kabi so'z birikmalari o'zbek til o'rganuvchilariga g'ayritabiiy tuyuladi. Bunday atributiv so'z birikmalari nutqda haddan tashqari kam ishlatiladi va ular stilistik bo'yoqqa ega, shuningdek, bunday birikmalar bilan ifodalangan eganing kesimi birlik formada bo'ladi:

Many a good climber has met his death on this mountain (LDCE).

Aniqlovchining juda ko'p semantik turlari bor. Masalan: predmetning shaklini ifodalovchi aniqlovchilar (a round table – dumaloq stol), predmetning rangini ifodalovchi aniqlovchilar (a white car – oq mashina), predmetning sonini ifodalovchi aniqlovchilar (five books – beshta kitob), predmetning nimadan qilinganligini ifodalovchi aniqlovchilar (a stone wall – toshdevor), predmetning hajmini ifodalovchi aniqlovchilar (a large room – keng xona), predmetning ta'mini ifodalovchi aniqlovchilar (a delicious apple – shirin olma) va h.k.lar.

Bir aniqlanmish bir qancha aniqlovchilar bilan kelishi mumkin va bunda aniqlovchilar uyushib yoki uyushmay keladi:

I have **black, red, yellow** pencils (Menda qora, qizil, sariq qalamlar bor) (uyushgan).

I have **two long black** pencils (Menda ikkita uzun qora qalam bor) (uyushmagan).

Ingliz tilida keyingi yillarda bir qancha otlar bilan ifodalangan uyushiq bo'lmagan aniqlovchilar keng tarqalmoqda. Masalan: *greenhouse gas emission protest demonstration*.

Hol (The Adverbial Modifier)

Hol gapda harakat va belgini ifodalovchi gap bo'lagini aniqlab keladi. U harakatning sifatini, miqdorini, jadalligini, amalga oshirish yo'llarini, o'rmini, paytini, sababini, maqsadini, shartini, natijasini, boshqa harakatga qiyosini, boshqa harakatning unga to'siq bo'la olmasligini, belgining darajasini ifodalaydi. Hollar tilda mana shu ma'nolarga ko'ra turlarga bo'linadi.

Ravish holi (The Adverbial Modifier of Manner): He runs **fast** (U tez yuguradi).

Holning bu turi ko'p ma'noli bo'lib, u belgi (*well*), holat (*smiling*), sur'at (*slowly*), vaziyat (*in difficulty*), davomiylik (*always*), qo'qqisdanlik (*suddenly*), takrorlanish (*repeatedly*) va h.k. ma'nolarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ravish predlogli birikma, so'z birikmasi, hatto ergash gap bilan ham ifodalanadi (*Do it as I said* – Uni men aytgandek qil).

Payt holi (The Adverbial Modifier of Time): He came **yesterday** (U kecha keldi).

Bu hol ham ko'p ma'nolarni ifodalaydi: o'tgan (*yesterday*), hozirgi (*today*), kelasi zamonni (*tomorrow*), voqealarning oldin (*before*), keyin (*after*) yoki bir vaqtda (*simultaneously*) sodir bo'lishini, sodir bo'lgan voqeaning aniq (*at 6 o'clock*) yoki taxminiy vaqtini (*at about 6 o'clock*), bir voqeaning biror narsaning boshida (*at the beginning*), davomida (*during*) yoki oxirida (*at the end*) sodir bo'lishini, vaqtning chegarasini (*from 1 to 2 o'clock; till the evening; since*) va h.k. ma'nolarni anglatadi. Payt holi payt ravishlari (*now, then, today, yesterday, tomorrow* va h.k.), predlogli (*in, on, at, during within, for, before, after, till/until, by, past, on/upon, since*) birikmalar (*in 2007, on Sunday, during the lesson, before dinner*), *next + day / week / month / year / Sunday, last+week/month/year/Sunday, this + week/month/year/Sunday, that + day /week /month/year/Sunday* birikmalari va ergash gap bilan ifodalanadi (*When he came I was sleeping*).

O'rin holi (The Adverbial Modifier of Place): I live in Tashkent (Men Toshkentda yashayman). O'rin holi ish-harakat yo holatning sodir bo'lgan joyi, chiqish-boshlanish joyi yoki harakat yo'naltirilgan tomonni anglatadi hamda ular o'rin ravishlari (**here, there, where, within, outside, inside, southwards** va h.k.), turli xil predlogli (**in, at, on, under, by, behind, near, above, below, over, outside, inside round, before, after, next to, beside, in front of, between, among, opposite, against, towards, from, to, out of, into, along, accros, down, up, through, past, about, as far as, within, beyond**) birikmalar, **somewhere, anywhere, nowhere** olmoshlari va hatto ergash gap bilan ifodalanadi (Stand where you are – Qayerda bo'lsang, o'sha yerda tur).

Sabab holi (The Adverbial Modifier of Cause): He died from poison (U zahardan o'ldi).

Sabab holi juda ko'p ishlatiladigan va formalarga boy bo'lgan gap bo'lagidir. U quyidagilar bilan ifodalanadi: **from/for/with/off/through/out of/by/at/considering + N (from hunger, for bravery, with fear, of necessity, through one's fault, by mistake, at request, considering) because of/ as a result of/by reason of/ owing to/ thanks to/due to/in view of/for fear of/ from want off/for the sake of + N/gerund** qolipida yasalgan birikmalar, **why, for what reason** so'roq so'zlari va so'roqni ifodalovchi birikmalar, infinitiv (I was a fool **not to have come**), shuningdek, ergash gaplar (As he was ill, he didn't come to the party – Kasal bo'lganligi sababli kechaga kelmadi). Aytib o'tish lozimki, keltirilgan qoliplarni faqat ma'lum ma'noli otargina to'ldira oladi.

Maqsad holi (The Adverbial Modifier of Purpose) I came here to study (Men bu yerga o'qish maqsadida keldim). Maqsad holi infinitiv bilan (I came to study), **in order to, so as to + infinitiv** birikmalari (in order to study, so as to prevent war) va hatto ergash gaplar bilan ham ifodalanadi (I spoke slowly **so as she might understand me** – U tushunsin deb sekin gapirdim).

Shart holi (The Adverbial Modifier of Condition): I won't go there without you (Sizsiz u yerga bormayman). Shart holi ot yoki kishilik olmoshi oldidan **with** yoki **without** predloglarini qo'yish yo'li bilan (with me, without me, with Karim, without Karim), **in case of + N** (in case of fire), **but for + N/ Pron** (But for you I shouldn't have got it), **if + PII** (If pressed it rings), **except + N/Pron/Inf** (Everybody was tired except John), **but + N/Pron** (There is nobody here but John), **except for + N/Pron** (The road was empty except for some cars), **excepting + N/Pron** (He answered all questions excepting the last one) qoliplari asosida hosil qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, yana shart holi

ergash gap bilan ham ifodalanishi mumkin (If I have time, I'll come – Vaqtim bo'lsa, kelaman).

To'siqsizlik holi (The Adverbial Modifier of Concession): I came in spite of my illness (Kasalligimga qaramay keldim). To'siqsizlik holi in spite of + N/Gerund (in spite of the rain), despite + N (despite illness), though + Adj (though old), notwithstanding + N (notwithstanding his opposing) qoliplari asosida hosil bo'lgan birikmalar va ergash gaplar yordamida ifodalanadi (There were many people outside though it was cold – Kun sovuq bo'lishiga qaramay, ko'chada odam ko'p edi).

Natija holi (The Adverbial Modifier of Result): As a result the flowers have faded (Natijada gullar so'lib qoldi). Bu turdagi hol as a result birikmasi, too + Adj. + infinitiv (He is too young to walk), consequently ravishi (Consequently it went bankrupt) va ergash gaplar bilan ifodalanadi (It was so cold that I had to put on my coat – Kun shunchalik sovuq ediki, palto kiyishimga to'g'ri keldi).

Birgalik holi (The Adverbial Modifier of Mutuality): We came together (Biz birga keldik). Birgalik holi together, jointly, in cooperation, as one, in unison, side by side, hand in hand, shoulder by shoulder ravishlari bilan ifodalanadi.

Miqdor-daraja holi (The Adverbial Modifier of Quantity and Degree): He read a lot (U ko'p o'qidi). Bu hol miqdor-daraja ravishlari va ergash gaplar (The more you read the more you know) bilan ifodalanadi. Daraja-miqdor ravishlari quyidagilar: nearly, hardly, almost, very, never, ever, slightly, once, once more, once again, ten times, partially, extremely, exceedingly, too, scarcely, rarely, bit by bit, step by step, quite, absolutely, entirely much, little, a little, a lot, again va h.k.

Qiyos holi (The Adverbial Modifier of Comparison): He runs as fast as you (U sizdek tez yuguradi). Qiyos holi as... as + N/ Pron (as tall as you), not so ... as + N/Pron (not so tall as you), than + N/Pron (than you), like + N/Pron (like a nightingale) va boshqa qoliplar asosida hosil qilinadi. Birinchi va ikkinchi qoliplar asosida yasalgan qiyos hollarini o'rganish o'zbek til o'rganuvchilariga ancha qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi.

Yo'ldosh hodisani ifodalovchi hol (The Adverbial Modifier of Attendant Circumstances) He sat smiling (U jilmayib o'tirdi). Bu turdagi hol kesim ifodalagan harakatning bajarilish paytidagi ish-harakat bajaruvchisining (agensning) holatini ifodalaydi:

He died young (U yosh o'ldi).

He came tired (U charchab keldi).

He sat smoking (U chekib o'tirdi).

He came **crying** (U dodlab kirdi).

He entered **his hand in his pocket** (U qo'lini cho'ntagiga solgan holda kirdi).

Yo'ldosh hodisani ifodalovchi hol, ko'pincha, **sifat, Participle va Absolute Predicative Construction** yordamida ifodalanadi.

Kutilmagan hodisani ifodalovchi hol (The Adverbial Modifier of Unexpected Event): He woke up to find his children going out (Uyg'onib qarasa, bolalari chiqib ketyapti). Holning bu turi tarkibida **to find, to know, to discover, to see, to hear, to learn** infinitivi bor bo'lgan birikmalar bilan ifodalanadi:

I woke up to find the house in fire.

She turned to find both men watching her (Winsor).

Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan hollarning har bir turini yana maydaroq turlarga bo'lish mumkin, ammo bu bizning vazifamizga kirmaydi.

Hollarni, gapning qaysi qismi bilan bevosita munosabatga kirishayotganiga qarab, uchga bo'lish mumkin: 1) harakatning ichki xususiyatini ifodalovchi hollar (He runs **fast**. He reads **a lot**); 2) ega yoki to'ldiruvchi bildirgan narsaning xususiyatini ifodalovchi hollar (He died **young**); 3) harakatni yoki propozitsiyaning tashqi xususiyatini bildiruvchi hollar (He died from **illness**; He runs **faster than you**).

Gap bo'laklari to'g'risida gapirganda, shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki, gapning ikkinchi darajali bo'laklari bosh bo'laklar bo'lmish ega va kesim orqali aniqlanadi, ma'lum holatlarda ularning konkret gapdagi sonini aniqlash yoki ularni bir-biridan farqlash ancha qiyin.

GAPNING SEMANTIK (PROPOZITSIONAL) STRUKTURASI (THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF THE SENTENCE)

Gapning sintaktik strukturasi – ega (subject), kesim (predicate), to'ldiruvchi (object), aniqlovchi (attribute), hol (adverbial modifier) obyektiv borliqni yoki uning bir bo'lagi bo'lmish vaziyatni (voqeani) adekvat ravishda aks ettira olmaydi. Agar adekvat ravishda aks ettirganida, bir tildan ikkinchi tilga tarjimada egani ega bilan, to'ldiruvchini to'ldiruvchi bilan va h.k. tarjima qilgan bo'lar edik.

Qiyoslang:

The house was built by workers – Uyni ishchilar qurgan.

Tarjimada ingliz tilidagi egaga o'zbek tilida to'ldiruvchi, to'ldiruvchiga esa ega to'g'ri kelyapti.

Voqea va uning qismlari gapning semantik strukturasi aks etadi. Voqea qismlari – bu biror narsa yoki voqeaning belgisi, harakati, holati yoki qismidir yoxud biror narsa yoki voqeaning boshqa biror narsaga, voqeaga munosabati, boshqacha qilib aytganda, birdan ortiq narsalar o'rtasidagi, voqealar o'rtasidagi munosabatdir (Menda mashina bor; Erkin Turg'undan katta; Erkin kitob o'qiyapti). Agar «Erkin kitob o'qiyapti» gapini borliqqa (hodi-saga) nisbatan tahlil qilsak: narsaning biri «Erkin» so'zida, ikkinchisi «kitob» so'zida aks etgan. Ular o'rtasidagi munosabat harakat ifodalovchi «o'qiyapti» fe'li bilan ifodalangan. Narsalarning birinchisi (Erkin) harakatni bajaruvchisi (agens) sifatida, ikkinchisi (kitob) esa harakat yo'naltirilgan narsa (obyekt, patiens) sifatida aks etgan. Gapning semantik strukturasi **propozitsiya** yoki **propozitsional struktura** deb ham ataladi.

Gapning semantik strukturasi (propozitsiyasiga) modallik, zamon, tema-remata va boshqa ma'nolar kirmaydi. Shu jihatdan qaraganda, «Erkin kitob o'qiyapti», «Erkinning kitob o'qiyotganligi», «Erkinning kitob o'qishi» kabi sintaktik birliklarning semantik strukturasi (propozitsiyasi) bir xil. Demak, gapning semantik strukturasi hodisa, uning qismlari va ular o'rtasidagi munosabatning tilda zamonsiz, modalliksiz aks etishidir. Semantik struktura aks ettirgan hodisa qismlarini tahlil qilishda quyidagi atamalarni ishlatish mumkin: **agens, patiens, benifaktiv, usul (yo'l), faktitiv, vosita (qurol, asbob), sabab, natija, kuzator, majburlangan shaxs yoki narsa, belgi sohibi, muallif, biror narsaning egasi, biror narsaning bo'lagi, eksperiensor, aniqlash (identifikatsiya) obyekt, miqdori, sohibi, mavjud narsa, o'rin, qiyoslash obyekt, nomlanayotgan narsa, turga taalluqli narsa, harakat (protsess), belgi, holat va boshqalar.**

Semantik struktura nazariyasi hali yetarli rivojlanmagan, shuning uchun

unda ishlatiladigan atamalar ham yaxshi ishlab chiqilmagan. Ayrim olimlar semantik strukturani tor ma'noda tushunadilar. Ularga ko'ra, semantik struktura – bu fe'l (predikat) va uning valentligi talab qilgan birliklardir. Ularni fransuz tilshunosi Tener **aktantlar** (harakatda qatnashuvchilar) deb ataydi va gapda uchta aktant, ya'ni **aktant 1, aktant 2, aktant 3** bo'lishi mumkinligini qayd etadi. An'anaviy tilshunoslikda hol deb hisoblangan gap bo'laklarini u **sirkonstantlar** deb ataydi. Matematik mantiqda aktantlar **argumentlar** deb, predikat esa **argumentlar o'rtasidagi munosabat** deb tushuniladi va buning qolipi **aRbc** deb ko'rsatiladi. Predikat va uning argumentlari birgalikda **propozitsiya** deb ataladi.

Demak, gapning semantik strukturasi – bu gap ma'nosidan zamon, modallik va boshqa ma'nolar olib tashlangandan qolgan qismi hisoblanib, u obyektiv dunyoning bir bo'lagi bo'lgan hodisani tilda umumlashgan holda aks ettiradi. Gapning semantik strukturasi gapning nominativ (atash) jihati hisoblanadi.

Tillar, asosan, semantik strukturalarning ifodalanishi bilan farq qiladilar. Bunga misol tariqasida yana yuqorida keltirilgan inglizcha **The house was built by workers** va uning o'zbekcha muqobili **Uyni ishchilar qurgan** gapini ko'rsatish mumkin. Ingliz tilidagi gapda agensga to'ldiruvchi, patiengsa ega to'g'ri kelgan. O'zbekcha misolda esa agensga ega, patiengsa to'ldiruvchi to'g'ri kelgan. Demak, bu bir-biriga muqobil gaplarda gapning semantik strukturasi bir xil, ammo ularni ifodalovchi vositalar (sintaktik struktura) har xil.

O'zbek tilida shunday gaplar ham borki, ularni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilishda semantik strukturani o'zgartirmaslikning iloji yo'q:

Yomg'ir yog'yapti – It is raining.

O'zbekcha gapda harakat va uning bajaruvchisi (agens) ifodalangan, uning inglizcha muqobilida esa faqat harakat ifodalangan, ya'ni agens ifodalangan.

Yana bir misol. O'zbek tilida **Kecha Chirchiqqa borildi** kabi gaplar borki, ularda agens umuman ifodalanmaydi. Ingliz tilida bunday gaplar yo'q bo'lib, tarjimada agensni ko'rsatishga to'g'ri keladi: Yesterday **we/they/our students/...** went to Chirchik. Agens vaziyatdan yoki kontekstdan chiqqan holda topib qo'yiladi.

Gapning kommunikativ strukturasi (The Communicative Structure of the Sentence)

Kishilar muloqot qilar ekan, ular bir-birlari bilan axborot almashishadi, shuning uchun gapda, odatda, biror yangi axborot bo'ladi, bu yangi axborot tilshunoslikda **rema** deb ataladi. Gap mana shu yangilikni aytish uchun hosil qilinadi. Rema, obrazli qilib aytganda, gapning qaymog'idir. Gapning

yangi axborot ifodalangan qismi eski axborot hisoblanadi va u **tema** deb ataladi. Masalan, oddiy urg'ularda talaffuz qilingan **Ahmad keldi** gapida rema gapning kesimi (**keldi**), tema esa gapning egasi (**Ahmad**). Bunda Ahmadning o'zi emas, uning kelganligi tinglovchi uchun yangilikdir. Agar egaga (Ahmadga) kuchli urg'u berilsa (**Ahmad keldi**), rema ega ifodalangan narsa, ya'ni agens (harakatning bajaruvchisi), kesim tema bo'ladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, ikkinchi holatda tinglovchi harakat sodir bo'lganligini bilardi, ammo uni kim sodir etganini bilmasdi, shuning uchun so'zlovchining gapida harakatni sodir etgan shaxs (agens) ko'rsatilganligi tinglovchi uchun yangilik (rema)dir. Demak, gapning uchinchi qatlami uning tema-rema strukturasi.

Tema eski axborot bo'lganligi uchun, odatda, dialogik nutqda tushirib qoldiriladi, remani esa tushirib bo'lmaydi:

– Where's Helen? – (She is) in the hall.

– Whom did you see? – (I saw) Nick.

– Yelena qani? – (U) zalda.

– Kimni ko'rding? – Nikni (ko'rdim).

Bir tildan ikkinchi tilga tarjima qilishda rema saqlanishi shart. Remani ifodalovchi vositalar quyidagilar: So'roq so'zlar, bo'lishsizlik olmoshlari va ravishlari, mantiqiy urg'u, **both... and, neither... nor** (na... na), **either... or** (yo... yo) juft bog'lovchilari, **now... now** (goh... goh) ravish bog'lovchilari, **not only... but also** (nafaqat... balki), **as + N/Pron, like + N/Pron** (N/Pron + day/dek) qolipi asosida tuzilgan birikmalar, **only** (faqat), **simply, merely, exactly** (xuddi shunday, xuddi shunaqa), **almost** (deyarli), **nearly** (deyarli) yuklamalari.

Bular o'zlarining ma'nolaridan tashqari remani ham ifodalaydilar:

Who came? (Kim keldi?)

Neither Tom nor Nick came (Na Tom, na Bob keldi).

He is **like Bob** (U Bobga o'xshaydi).

I have **only two friends** (Mening faqat ikkita do'stim bor).

Almost everybody was present (Deyarli hamma bor edi).

I have **never seen him** (Men uni hech ko'rmaganman).

Nobody came (Hech kim kelmadi).

Ingliz tilida remani ifodalovchi alohida sintaktik qurilmalar ham bor. Ularning qoliplari quyidagilar:

There + be.f + N + ... (There is a book on the table).

There + Vf + ... (There came a man).

It is/was + N + who/whom/whose + ... (It was John who did it) (qo'shma gap).

It take.f. + Pron/N + N + infinitive (It took me ten minutes to get there).

It is/was + preposition + N that/where (It was in London that it happened) (qo'shma gap).

Bu vositalar ingliz grammatikasida **emfatik qurilmalar** deb ataladi. Ingliz tilida bulardan tashqari, yana inversiya yo'li bilan ham remani ifodalash mumkin:

In he ran (U 'ichkariga kirdi).

Reflected in the mirror was Olwen (Oynada aks etgan Olven edi).

Lying on the floor was a dead man (Polda yotgan bir o'lgan odam edi).

Ma'lumki, gap matn tarkibida boshqa gaplar bilan munosabatga kirishadi. Bunda, odatda, oldingi gapning tema-rematik strukturasi keyingi gapning tema-rematik strukturasi belgilab berishi mumkin, chunki oldingi gapning remasi, ko'pincha, keyingi gapning temasiga aylanadi:

This is **our school**. **It was built in 2005** (**our school > it**) (Bu – bizning maktab. **U** 2005-yilda qurilgan (**bizning maktab > u**))

Demak, biz yuqorida gapning uchta asosiy sintaktik qatlamlarini ko'rdik, biroq gap semantikasida yana zamon, modal va boshqa ma'nolar ham bor, lekin ularni morfologiyada ko'rgan ma'qul.

SODDA GAPNING TURLARI (TYPES OF SIMPLE SENTENCES)

Nutqda gaplar son-sanoqsiz, lekin bu son-sanoqsiz gaplarni ma'lum belgilar asosida bir nechta turlarga bo'lish mumkin. Gaplar, birinchi navbatda, sodda va qo'shma turlarga bo'linadi. Quyida sodda gapning turlari ko'riladi.

Gapning kommunikatsiya maqsadiga ko'ra turlari (Types of Sentences according to the Aim of Communication)

Kommunikatsiya maqsadlariga ko'ra gaplar darak (declarative), so'roq (interrogative), buyruq (imperative) va emotsional (emotional) turlarga bo'linadi. Emotsional gaplar maktab grammatikalarida **undov gaplar (Exclamatory Sentences)** deb ataladi. **Darak gaplarda** biror narsa haqida xabar beriladi. Xabar qilinayotgan narsalarning turi ko'p, biz ularning ayrimlarinigina tilga olamiz: sof xabar (Reja bajarildi – The plan has been fulfilled), istak xabari (Choy ichgim kelyapti – I want tea), ishonch xabari (U albatta keladi – He is sure to come), gumon xabari (Balki, o'g'ri-Toshmatdir – Perhaps, Toshmat is the thief), maslahat xabari (Unga yordam berishingizni maslahat beraman – I recommend you to help him), buyruq xabari (Men unga ketishni buyuraman – I order him to go), atalganlik xabari (Bu senga – This is for you), umid xabari (Yordam berishingizga umid qilaman – I hope for your help), taklif xabari (Sizni to'yimizga taklif qilaman – I invite you to our wedding), qo'rqitish xabari (U meni qo'rqitdi – He threatened me) va h.k.

Darak gaplar boshqa turdagi gaplardan, odatda, so'roq so'zlarning va buyruq maylining ishlatilmasligi va oxirida ohang pasayishi bilan farq qiladi.

So'roq gaplarda so'zlovchi o'ziga noma'lum bo'lgan ma'lumotni tinglovchidan so'raydi (Who are you? – Siz kimsiz?) yoki uning gapi to'g'ri yoki noto'g'ri ekanligini tasdiqlashni so'raydi (You are Satimov, aren't you? – Siz Satimovsiz-a? Siz Satimovsiz, shundaymi/shunaqami?) Quyidagi dialogdagi ikkinchi replikada so'roqdan tashqari hayronlik ma'nosi ham ifodalangan:

- I have been to London (– Londonda bo'ldim).
- Been to London?! (– Londonda bo'ldim?!)

So'roq gaplar **umumiy** (general) (Did you see him? – Uni ko'rdingizmi?), **maxsus** (special) (What are you doing? – Nima qilyapsiz?), **alternativ** (tanlov) (Will you go to Samarkand or Chirchik? – Samarqandga borasizmi yoki Chirchiqqami?), **ayiruv** (disjunctive) (You are Uzbek, aren't you? – Siz o'zbeksiz-a?) va **ritorik** (rhetorical) (Who can win us? – Bizni kim yenga oladi?) turlarga bo'linadi.

Umumiy savollar yes (ha) yoki no (yo'q) javobini talab qiluvchi savollardir. Umumiy savolni hosil qilish uchun quyidagi operatsiyalar bajariladi:

Agar kesim tarkibida yordamchi, bog'lama yoki modal fe'l bo'lsa, ular egadan oldinga olib chiqiladi va gap oxiridagi ohang ko'tariladi.

He **is** working > **Is** he working?

He **has** just come > **Has** he just come?

He **will** come > **Will** he come?

He **can** speak English > **Can** he speak English?

He **is** a student > **Is** he a student?

Agar bunday fe'llar bo'lmasa, zamonga va shaxsga qarab, **do, does, did** fe'llaridan biri ega oldiga qo'yiladi, egadan keyin fe'lning infinitiv formasi qo'yiladi va ohang ko'tariladi:

He came yesterday > **Did** he come yesterday?

He speaks English > **Does** he speak English?

They speak English > **Do** they speak English?

Maxsus so'roq gap hosil qilish uchun so'roq so'z gapning boshiga qo'yilib, umumiy so'roq gapni hosil qilishda qo'llanilgan operatsiyalar bajariladi (bundan egaga tushadigan savol istisno) va ohang ko'tarilmaydi:

Yesterday Olim came from Moscow.

Who came from Moscow yesterday?

From where did Olim come yesterday?

When did Olim come from Moscow?

Yesterday Olim was coming from Moscow.

Who was coming from Moscow yesterday?

From where was Olim coming yesterday?

When was Olim coming from Moscow?

Maxsus savollarda savol gapning har qanday bo'lagiga, hatto holning har qanday turiga tushishi mumkin.

Alternativ so'roq gaplar umumiy savollarga o'xshab tuziladi, ammo so'ralayotgan uyushiq gap bo'laklari o'rtasiga **or** (yoki/yo) bog'lovchisi qo'yiladi.

He is drinking tea – **Is** he drinking tea **or** coffee?

(U choy ichyapti). – (U choy ichyaptimi yoki kofemi?)

He came yesterday – **Did** he come yesterday **or** the day before yesterday?

(U kecha keldi). – (U kecha keldimi yoki o'tgan kunimi?)

Savol kesimning bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsizligiga taalluqli bo'lsa, alternativ savol gapning ikkinchi qismi **or not** birikmasi bilan ifodalanadi:

Will you come, **or not**? (Kelasanmi, (yo) yo'qmi?)

Have you got a pen, **or not?** (Ruchkang bormi, (yo) yo'qmi?)

Are you working, **or not?** (Ishlayapsanmi, (yo) yo'qmi?)

Ayiruv savollar qo'shma gap formasida bo'lib, birinchi qismi darak gap shaklida, ikkinchisi qisqartirilgan umumiy so'roq gap shaklida bo'ladi. Ayiruv savollar ikki turga bo'linadi. Birinchi turi umumiy savolga o'xshab **yes** yoki **no** javobini, ikkinchisi esa to'liq javobni talab qiladi.

Birinchi turga kiruvchi ayiruv savollarning birinchi qismi darak gap formasida bo'ladi, ikkinchi qismning boshida birinchi qismdagi yordamchi, modal, bog'lama fe'l qaytariladi, u bo'lishli bo'lsa, bo'lishsizga, bo'lishsiz bo'lsa, bo'lishliga aylantiriladi. Birinchi qismning egasi ham ikkinchi qismda qaytariladi. Agar u olmosh bo'lsa, uning o'zi qaytariladi, u ot, infinitiv yoki gerundiy bo'lsa, tegishli kishilik olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi. Gap oxiridagi ohang ko'tariladi. Masalan:

1. You are a student, aren't you? (Siz talabasiz, shunaqa emasmi?/Siz talabasiz-a?)

You can speak English, can't you? (Siz inglizcha gaplasha olasiz, shunaqa emasmi?/ gaplasha olasiz-a?)

He has come, hasn't he? (U keldi, shunaqa emasmi/U keldi-a?)

He went to school, didn't he? (U maktabga ketdi, shunaqa emasmi? / ketdi-a?)

He will come, won't he? (U keladi, shunaqa emasmi?/U keladi-a?)

You aren't a student, are you? (Sen talaba emassan, shunaqa emasmi?/emassan-a?)

You can't speak English, can you? (Sen inglizcha gaplasha olmaysan, shunaqa emasmi? / gaplasha olmaysan-a?)

He hasn't come, has he? (U kelmadi, shunaqa emasmi?/ U kelmadi-a?)

He didn't go to school, did he? (U maktabga bormadi, shunaqa emasmi?/bormadi-a?)

He won't come, will he? (U kelmaydi, shunaqa emasmi? / U kelmaydi-a?)

Ikkinchi turga kiruvchi ayiruv so'roq gaplarning birinchi qismi ham darak gap formasida bo'ladi. Ikkinchi qismi **and + Personal Pron/N/ Absolute Possessive Pron.** qolipida tuzilgan bog'lovchili birkma ishlatiladi. Ohang ko'tariladi. Masalan:

2. I am a student, and you? (Men talabaman, siz-chi?)

I have a car, and you? (Menda mashina bor, sizda-chi?)

My car is new, and yours? (Mening mashinam yangi, sizniki-chi?)

Ritorik savollar stilistik bo'yoqqa ega bo'lgan, ichida savolga yashirincha javobi ifodalangan emotsional so'roq gaplardir. Ritorik savol bo'lishli for-

mada kelsa, uning ichida yashirincha bo'lishsiz hukm, aks holda, bo'lishli hukm ifodalanadi. Qiyoslang:

Who can win us?! (Bizni kim yenga oladi?!)

Who doesn't know it?! (Kim bilmaydi buni?!)

Aytish lozimki, ayrim so'roq gaplarda yashirincha iltimos ma'nosi ham bo'lishi mumkin: **Who can help me?** (Kim menga yordam bera oladi?) Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi so'roq gaplar strukturalari o'rtasida juda katta farqlar borki, ular muloqotni buzuvchi tillararo interferensiyalami keltirib chiqaradi.

Buyruq gaplarda, odatda, buyruq mayli ishlatilib, biror narsani bajarishga bevosita da'vat qilinadi. Da'vat buyruq, iltimos, yalvorish, do'q, maslahat, tashviqot shakllarida bo'lishi mumkin. Albatta, bunda intonatsiyaning va ayrim leksik vositalarning roli katta. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi **Come** buyruq gapi o'zbek tilida **Kel** buyruq gapiga to'g'ri kelsa, **Do come** gapi **Albatta kel** gapiga to'g'ri keladi.

Da'vat, odatda, ikkinchi shaxsga qaratilgan bo'ladi va bu shaxs nutq vaziyatidan yaqqol ko'rinib turadi. Shu sababdan buyruq gap egasi, agar unga mantiqiy urg'u tushmasa (rema bo'lmasa), tushirib qoldiriladi (**Come here. Come at three o'clock**).

Inglizlar deyarli har bir da'vat oldidan yoki ketidan xushmuomalalikni ko'rsatuvchi **please** so'zini ishlatadilar. Inglizlarning bunday odatini bilganlar bu so'zni ishlatmay, ma'noda xatoga yo'l qo'yadilar.

Ingliz tilida buyruq mayli faqat ikkinchi shaxs formasiga ega, shu sababli bu forma ifodalagan da'vat faqat ikkinchi shaxsga qaratilgan bo'ladi (**Please, bring me a chair**). Agar da'vat boshqa shaxslarga qaratiladigan bo'lsa, **Let + Pron/N + Infinitive** qolipi asosida tuzilgan gap ishlatiladi: **Let me go; Let us go; Let him go; Let her go; Let it go; Let them go; Let the boy go; Let the children go.**

Da'vat yashirincha ifodalanishi mumkin. Masalan, **Bob, you have left the door open** (Bob, eshikni ochiq qoldirding) darak gapining tagida Eshikni yop degan yashirin da'vat yotibdi. Yashiringan ma'no tilshunoslikda prisuppozitsiya deb ataladi.

Buyruq gaplarga hayvon va qushlarga qaratilgan da'vat qiluvchi vokativ gaplarni ham sharti ravishda kirgizish mumkin: **Psha! (Pish!) Kiss-kiss! (Ksks!)**

Har qanday darak, so'roq, buyruq gap ma'lum intonatsiya bilan talaffuz qilinsa yoki ularning tarkibiga ma'lum yuklamalar qo'shilsa, ular emotsiya (his-hayajon) ham ifodalaydi, natijada ular duragay (gibrid) gaplarga (darak-emotsional, so'roq-emotsional, buyruq-emotsional gaplarga) aytanadi. Masalan: **Stop it!**

Tilda shunday gaplar ham borki, ularning vazifasi bevosita emotsiya ifodalashdir. Ular o'zlarining alohida intonatsiyasiga ega bo'lib, sof emotsional gaplar hisoblanadi. Bunday gaplarga so'kish, qarq'ish, haqorat, nafrat, zavq, kuchli hayajonni ifodalovchi gaplar kiradi: *Damn him! Hurrah! Mother defile! Son of a bitch! Oh! Oh my God! Swine!* va h.k.

Emotsional gaplarning ko'pchiligi tayyor holda bo'lib, milliy xususiyatga ega bo'ladi. Ularning bir turi **Long live + N, Down with + N, How + Adj + N/Pron + Be f., What (a) + Adj +N (+ Pron + Be f.)** qoliplari asosida tuziladi:

Long live Uzbekistan! (Yashasin, O'zbekiston!)

Down with war! (Yo'qolsin urush!)

How beautiful she is! (U qanday chiroyli-ya!)

What a beautiful girl (she is)! (U qanday chiroyli qiz-a!)

Emotsional gaplarga **If only I had a car!** (Qani endi, mashinam bo'lsa!), **If only I had been here yesterday!** (Qani endi, kecha men shu yerda bo'lgan bo'lsam!) kabi kuchli istak va emotsiya ifodalovchi gaplar ham kiradi.

Ingliz tilidagi ko'pchilik emotsional gaplar o'zbek til o'rganuvchilarining inglizcha nutqida muloqotni buzuvchi tiftararo interferensiyalarni keltirib chiqaradi.

Tasdiq va inkor gaplar (Affirmative and Negative Sentences)

Gapda biror narsa tasdiqlanadi yoki inkor qilinadi, shunga ko'ra gaplar tasdiq va inkor gaplarga bo'linadi. Ingliz tilida butun gapga tegishli inkor quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

1) morfologik vosita: **do not (don't), does not (doesn't), did not (didn't)** formalari bilan (I work – I don't work; He works – He doesn't work; I worked – I didn't work), **norealikni ifodalovchi fe'l mayllari** (If only I were young' If only he had been here yesterday!);

2) leksik vositalar: **not, no, neither... nor, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere, never, none, without** so'zlari (He is Uzbek – He is not Uzbek; He can speak English – He can not speak English; He has a car – He has no car; It is neither good nor bad; Neither can I; Nobody came; No one came; I saw nothing; It is nowhere; I have never been there; None of them is here, He is without friends), **-ess, -un, -im/in/ir** kabi bo'lishsizlik ifodalovchi morfemalar (It is useless; It is impossible; It is unusual);

3) sintaktik vositalar: **ritorik savollar** (Who can offend them?!), **ayrim frazeologik birikmalar** (When two Sundays come together; When the Ethiopian changes his skin).

Ingliz tilida, o'zbek tilidan farqli o'laroq, qo'sh inkor yo'q. Qiyoslang:

Nobody came – **Hech kim kelmadi.**

I saw nobody there – U yerda **hech kimni ko'rmadim.**

He bought nothing – U **hech nima olmadi.**

It was nowhere – U **hech qayerda yo'q** edi.

Umumiy so'roq gaplarda tasdiq va inkor ma'nolari qarama-qarshiligi neytrallashadi, shu sababdan bunday gaplarda tasdiq va inkorni ifodalovchi formalarni bir-birining o'miga ishlatish mumkin (Did he come? – Didn't he come?)

Yoyiq va yig'iq gaplar (Extended and Unextended Sentences)

Ega va kesim gapning asosiy bo'laklari hisoblanadi. Agar gap faqat shu bo'laklardan tashkil topsa, bunday gaplar **yig'iq gaplar**, boshqa gap bo'laklari ham bo'lsa, **yoyiq gaplar** deb ataladi.

Yig'iq gaplarga misollar:

I am a doctor.

He is sleeping.

Olim is in Moscow.

Yoyiq gaplarga misollar:

He is a good boy.

She bought a car.

I wrote a letter to my friend.

Yesterday I wrote a letter to my friend.

Bir tarkibli va ikki tarkibli gaplar (One-member and Two-member Sentences)

Tarkibida ega-kesimning bo'lishi yoki bo'lmasligiga ko'ra gaplar ikki tarkibli (I work) va bir tarkibli (Winter) bo'ladilar. Ingliz tilida ikki tarkibli gaplar orasida egasi ma'no ifodalalmaydigan gaplar (It is cold) bor, ular ingliz tilshunosligida **shaxssiz gaplar** (impersonal sentences) deb ataladi.

Ikki tarkibli gaplarning quyidagi turlari ham mavjud:

Shaxsi aniq gaplar: Halima is here.

Shaxsi noaniq gaplar: Somebody has come. They say so.

Shaxsi umumlashgan gaplar: One/You can learn a lot of things here.

Bir tarkibli gapning ega yoki kesimi yashirinmaydi, shuning uchun ularni qidirib topib ham bo'lmaydi, lekin ularda albatta rema bo'ladi. Bir tarkibli gaplarning quyidagi turlari mavjud:

1. Infinitiv gaplar: To phone just now?!

2. Nominativ (atov) gaplar: Night.

3. Etiket gaplar: Good-by!; Hello!

4. **Yes** va **No** gaplari: – Are you Mr. Brown? – **Yes!** / – **No.**

5. Vokativ gaplar: Hurrah!; Oh!

Ingliz tilida bir tarkibli nominativ gaplar haddan tashqari kam uchraydi.

To'liq va elliptik gaplar (Complete and Elliptical Sentences)

Inson til orqali muloqot qilar ekan, u til vositalarini ishlatishda tejamkor bo'ladi. Tejamkorlik tinglovchiga ma'lum bo'lgan biror voqea yoki uning biror qismini nutqda atamasdan turib, so'zlovchi tomonidan gap hosil qilishdir. Masalan, biror filmni ko'rib bo'lgach, muloqot qiluvchilardan biri ikkinchisidan «Film sizga yoqdimi?» deyish o'miga «Yoqdimi?» deyishi mumkin, chunki so'ralayotgan narsa tinglovchiga ma'lum. Shunga o'xshash holatni ikkinchi shaxsga qaratilgan da'vat ifodalovchi buyruq gaplarda ham ko'rish mumkin: (You) come here.

O'zbek tilida, yuqorida aytganimizdek, gapning kesimida shaxs-son formasi bo'lganligi uchun kishilik olmoshi bilan ifodalangan ega tushirib qoldiriladi: Keldingmi? Keldinglarmi? Keldimi? Kelishdimi? Borasanmi? Borasizlarmi? Boramanmi? Boramizmi? Boradimi? Borishadimi? Ingliz tilida bunday holat kuzatilmaydi, chunki bu tilda grammatik shaxs-son kategoriyasi yaxshi rivojlanmagan (O'qituvchimisiz? Are you a teacher?).

Tarixiy tejamkorlik uyushiq bo'lakli gaplarni keltirib chiqardi: Olim qalam oldi + Olim ruchka oldi = Olim ruchka, qalam oldi. Bugungi kunda uyushiq bo'lakli gaplar elliptik gaplar deb hisoblanmaydi.

Vositasiy to'ldiruvchini ishlatishda o'zbek tili ingliz tiliga qaraganda tejamkordir (Chaqiring – Call him/her/them). Biror bo'lagi tushib qolgan, ammo muloqotga xalaqit bermay, so'zlovchining maqsadini to'liq aks ettiradigan gaplar elliptik gaplardir. Gapning elliptik bo'lishida nutq vaziyati, kontekst va muloqot qilayotganlarning bilimi asosiy omillardan hisoblanadi.

Elliptik gaplar monologlarda ham, dialoglarda ham uchraydi. Ammo ular dialoglarning asosiy belgilaridan biri hisoblanadi. Dialoglarda gapning rema qismidan boshqa hamma qismi tushib qolishi mumkin:

- Why did you go to Braiton with your friends? – To bathe.
- When did you return from there? – In the evening.
- (Kecha o'rtloqlaring bilan Braytonga nima uchun bordinglar?
- Cho'milishga.
- U yerdan qachon qaytdinglar?
- Kechqurun).

**Murakkablashmagan va murakkablashgan gaplar
(Uncomplicated and Complicated Sentences)**

Murakkablashmagan sodda gapda bitta predikativli sintaktik struktura (ega – kesim strukturasi) bo'ladi: **I couldn't come** (Men kela olmadim). Murakkablashgan sodda gaplar esa sodda va qo'shma gap oralig'idagi gaplar bo'lib, ularda bitta to'liq predikativli sintaktik struktura va yana bitta yarimpredikativli sintaktik struktura bo'ladi: **Mother being ill I couldn't come** (Onam kasal bo'lganliklari uchun men kela olmadim). Yarimpredikativli sintaktik struktura ergash gapga o'xshab ketadi, lekin undan ikkinchi qismida fe'lining predikativ formasi ishlatilmasligi bilan farq qiladi. Ingliz tilida hatto ularning birinchi qismi ham farq qilishi mumkin, agar u (yarimpredikativli birikma) to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelsa (**I saw him coming here**). Ingliz tilshunosi L.S.Barxudarov yarimpredikativli sintaktik birliklarning birinchi qismini o'rinli ravishda «egasimon qism» (subjectival), ikkinchi qismini «kesimsimon qism» (predicative) deb ataydi. Bu fikrga ko'ra, yuqorida berilgan gap tarkibidagi **Mother being ill** yarimpredikativ sintaktik strukturada **Mother** so'zi **egasimon** bo'lak, **being ill** esa **kesimsimon** bo'lak bo'ladi.

Yarimpredikativli sintaktik birliklar quyidagi qoliplar asosida yasaladi:

N/Pron + being + Adj/N:

N + having + PII:

N + PII:

It + being + Adj:

There + being + N/Pron:

N/Pron ... Inf/ PI:

N/Pron + Inf/ PI:

(Misollar kitobning **Infinitiv** va **Sifatdosh** qismlarida berilgan).

UNDALMA (DIRECT ADDRESS)

Undalma haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar²

Til faqatgina obyektiv borliqni emas, millat, etnos madaniyatini ham aks ettiradi. Undalmalar madaniyatning bir qismini yorqin ifodalovchi sintaktik birliklardan hisoblanadi va har qanday tilda keng ishlatiladi. Buning sababi muloqot uchun so'zlovchi va tinglovchining mavjudligi zarur ekanligidadir. Undalmalar esa, odatda, tinglovchiga to'g'ri keladi: **Bob**, you may go home (Bob, uyingga ketishing mumkin).

Undalmalar uch xil maqomda kelishi mumkin:

1) mustaqil sodda undalma-gap (vokativ gap) maqomida:

Tom! Tom! (Dickens)

2) yarimpredikativ sintaktik struktura maqomida (murakkablashgan gap tarkibida):

Cecilia, who is he? (Kidd)

3) gapning kirish bo'lagi maqomida:

Bunday maqomda kelgan undalmalar i'tifotni ifodalash uchun ham xizmat qilishi mumkin.

– Are you from London?

– Yes, sir.

Undalmaning vazifasi quyidagilar:

1. Undalmaning atash (nominativ) vazifasi.

So'zlovchi tinglovchining e'tiborini o'z nutqiga qaratish uchun avval uning ismini aytadi. Masalan, «Bill, get up!» (Bil, tur!) misolidagi nutq qaratilgan shaxs «Bill» (Bil) so'zi bilan atalgan, «Children, stop talking!» (Bolalar, gaplashishni to'xtating') gapida esa «children» (bolalar) so'zi bilan atalgan. Bunday holatlar tilshunoslikda «nominatsiya» deb ataladi. Ikki kommunikant muloqotga kirishganda aksariyat holatlarda so'zlovchi tinglovchining nomini ataydi.

So'zlovchi nutq qaratilgan shaxsning nomini atamay, **Hey, Hey you, excuse me** (hoy, ey, siz, sen, kechirasiz va h.k. so'zlarni ishlatib, undalmasiz muloqot o'rnatishi ham mumkin).

² Undalmalarni yoritishda J.Y.Seytjanovning quyidagi maqolalaridan foydalanildi: Сейтжанов Ж.Е. К вопросу о статусе и функциях обращения // Иностранные языки: Лингвистические и методические аспекты. Международная научно-практическая конференция, посвящённой 50-летию факультета иностранных языков Благовещенского государственного педагогического университета. – Благовещенск, 2010; Сейтжанов Ж.Е. Undalma va uning turrlari haqida // ЎЗР ФА ҚҚБ ахборотномаси. Нукус, 2009.

Hey, look here! (Hoy, bu yoqqa qara!)

You come here! (Siz bu yoqqa keling).

Excuse me, is there a bus stop here? (Kechirarsiz, bu yerda avtobus bekati bormi?)

Ma'lum holatlarda muloqot undalmasiz va yuqoridagi vositalarsiz o'ratilishi ham mumkin:

– **Come here!** (Bu yoqqa kel!)

– **Hands up!** (Qo'lingni ko'tar!)

Ammo bunday holatlar muloqot o'ratish jarayonida kam uchraydi. Ak-sariyat holatlarda esa muloqot o'ratishda undalmalar ishlatiladi. Bunda, yuqorida aytilganidek, nutq qaratilgan shaxs nomlanadi. Bu vazifa undal-maning har qanday turida mavjuddir.

2. Undalmaning tinglovchi e'tiborini so'zlovchi nutqiga qaratish vazifasi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan «Bill, get up!» (Bil, tur!), «Children, stop talking» (Bolalar, gaplashishni to'xtating') gaplarida «Bill» (Bil), «Children» (bolalar) undalmalar nutq qaratilgan shaxsni nomlashdan tashqari yana uning e'tiborini axborotga, ya'ni nutqda ifodalangan axborotga qaratishga da'vat etadi. Ammo bu vazifa undalmaning ayrim turlarida mavjud emas. Masalan, muloqot o'ratib bo'lingandan keyin ishlatiladigan undalmalarda bunday vazifa bo'lmaydi.

– **Are you Uzbek?** – **Yes, sir.** (Siz, o'zbekmisiz? – Ha, ser).

Bu misolda «sir» undalmaci muloqot o'ratish maqsadida ishlatilmayot-gani yaqqol ko'rinib turibdi, lekin unda atash vazifasi bor.

3. Undalmaning baholash vazifasi.

Ayrim undalmalarda atash, tinglovchi e'tiborini so'zlovchi gapiga qaratish vazifalari bilan birga baholash vazifasi ham bo'ladi. Bunday undalmalar ba-holash so'zlari, birikmalari, ma'lum baholash vositalari bilan, baholash ma'nosini ifodalovchi sifatlarning otlashgan formalari hamda sifat bilan keladi yoki ifodalanadi.

Baholash neytral, ijobiy yoki salbiy bo'lishi mumkin:

Tom, come here (neytral munosabat) (Tom, beri kel).

Dear children, come here (ijobiy munosabat) (Bolajonlar, beri kelinglar).

You fool, come here (salbiy munosabat) (Hoy ahmoq, bu yoqqa kel).

4. Undalmaning perlokutiv (so'zlovchiga ta'sir o'tkazish) vazifasi.

Undalma orqali so'zlovchi tinglovchiga ijobiy munosabat ifodalashi mumkin, bunda so'zlovchining maqsadlaridan biri tinglovchiga ta'sir o'tkazishdir. Buni quyidagi ikki misolda yaqqol ko'rish mumkin.

Erkin, mana buni ko'tarishib yubor.

Erkinjon, mana buni ko'tarishib yubor.

Birinchi misoldagi undalmanda so'zlovchining nutq qaratilgan shaxsga neytral, ya'ni ijobiy ham, salbiy ham emas, ikkinchi misolda esa ijobiy munosabati ifodalangan, uni ifodalovchi vosita «jon» erkalash affiksidadir. Bunday undalmani ishlatishdan maqsad so'zlovchining tinglovchiga ta'sir o'tkazishi, ya'ni so'ragan narsasini bajarishga qat'iyroq undashidir.

Ijobiy munosabatni ifodalovchi undalmalar ishlatilganda tinglovchining so'zlovchi da'vatini bajarish ehtimoli neytral yoki salbiy munosabatni ifodalovchi undalmalardan yuqori bo'ladi. Demak, muloqotda so'zlovchi o'z maqsadiga erishish uchun turlicha ijobiy munosabatni ifodalovchi undalma formalarini yaxshi bilishi va o'rinda ishlata olishi kerak. Ijobiy munosabatni ifodalovchi undalmalar, ayniqsa, biznesda muhim rol o'ynaydi, ya'ni biznesni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirishda yordam beradi.

5. Undalmaning nutq qaratilgan shaxsni identifikatsiya qilish vazifasi.

Bunday vazifani bajaruvchi undalmalar, odatda, muloqot davrida kishilar soni ko'p bo'lganda, so'zlovchi tinglovchining ismini bilmaganda ishlatiladi: **Hey you sitting in the corner, stand up, please** (Burchakda o'tirgan, o'ringizdan turing).

Bunday undalmalar, odatda, tarkibida turdosh ot, otlashgan sifat-dosh yoki sifat kelgan so'z birikmasi bilan ifodalanadi va ular tinglovchilar ichidan aynan nutq qaratilgan, ammo ismi so'zlovchiga noma'lum shaxsni ataydi.

6. Undalmaning iltifot, hurmatni ifodalash vazifasi.

Bunday undalmalar yuqori lavozimli shaxslarga, hurmatli kishilarga, chet el fuqarolariga murojaat qilinganda ishlatiladi va bunda undalma ma'lum so'zlar, morfemalar bilan keladi:

His/her Excellency Prime Minister, His/her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, His Majesty Prince Charles, Mr. Brown, Mistress Brown, Miss Brown, Dear Mary, Dear Sir, Dear Madam, Dear Mister Jenkinson, Dear Mistress Jenkinson, Jony, My darling, My darling wife va h.k.lar.

7. Undalmaning ko'rsatish (deyktik) vazifasi.

Ma'lumki, olmoshlar predmet va shaxslarni atash yo'li bilan emas, ko'rsatish yo'li bilan ifodalaydi. Ko'rsatish vazifasiga ega bo'lgan undalma ikkinchi shaxs kishilik olmoshlari (**sen, siz, sizlar, you**) bilan ifodalanadi va bunda, ko'pincha, olmosh oldidan «hey» va h.k. undov so'zlar ishlatiladi.

Hey you, come here (Ey sen, bu yoqqa kel).

Hey you, stop talking (Ey sen, gaplashishni to'xtat!)

8. Undalmaning his-hayajonni ifodalash vazifasi.

Undalmaning bu vazifasi og'zaki nutqda yaqqol ko'rinadi, chunki bunday undalma alohida intonatsiya va mantiqiy urg'u bilan talaffuz qilinadi.

Oh darling! Come in, come in (E jonim! Kir, kir).

9. Undalmaning ijtimoiy-maqomiy boshqaruv vazifasi.

Undalma kommunikantlarning ijtimoiy maqomini, yoshini, tanishlik darajasini, jinsini, qarindoshlik darajasini va boshqa xususiyatlarini ifodalaganligi uchun muloqot jarayonida kommunikantlarning bir-biriga munosabatini boshqaradi. Masalan, lavozimi past kommunikant lavozimi baland kommunikantga buyruq bera olmaydi, uni sensiray olmaydi.

Shuni ta'kidlash o'rinliki, yuqorida ko'rsatilgan undalmalardagi vazifalar alohida-alohida emas, bir vaqtda bir qanchasi amalga oshadi. Misollar:

– How old are you? (– Yoshingiz nechada?)

– Twenty five, **sir** (– Yigirma beshda, **ser**).

Bu misolda **sir** undalmasi ikkita vazifa – iltifot va atash vazifasini bajarayпти.

«Karimjon, choydan iching» misolidagi undalmada atash, e'tiborini nutqqa qaratish va iltifot vazifalari amalga oshgan.

Aytish lozimki, undalmaning sanab ko'rsatilgan to'qqizta vazifasi ichida nutq qaratilgan shaxsni atash vazifasi boshqalaridan o'zining doimiyliги bilan farq qiladi, ya'ni u har qanday undalmada har doim amalga oshadi. Undalma vazifalarini ahamiyati bo'yicha darajalash mumkin, ya'ni birlamchi va ikkalamchi vazifalarga bo'lish mumkin. Masalan, «Men uni tanimayman, **ser**» gapidagi undalmada iltifot ifodalash vazifasi birlamchi, nutq qaratilgan shaxsni atash vazifasi esa ikkilamchidir.

Undalma etnos (millat) madaniyatining bir qismini aks ettiruvchi sintaktik birlik ekanligini quyidagi misollarda ko'rish mumkin.

Rus maktablarida o'quvchilar o'qituvchisini ismi-familiyasi bilan chaqiradi:

Ivan Sergeyevich, vas zovet direktor.

Nina Ivanovna, vas zovet direktor.

O'zbek maktablarida esa o'quvchi o'qituvchiga «ustoz» deb murojaat qiladi.

Ustoz, sizni direktor chaqiryapti.

Oliy o'quv yurtlarida ham rus talabalari o'qituvchisiga ismi-familiyasi bilan murojaat qiladi.

Ivan Sergeyevich, vas zovet rektor.

Nina Ivanovna, vas zovet rektor.

O'zbek talabalari esa bunday holatda erkak o'qituvchilarga nisbatan «domla» so'zini ishlatishadi. Ayol o'qituvchilarga esa, odatda, ismi ketidan «opa» so'zini qo'shib yoki ismi-familiyasini qo'shib murojaat qiladilar.

1. **Domla**, sizni dekan chaqiryapti.

2. **Nigora opa**, sizni dekan chaqiryapti.

Nigora Toshmatovna, sizni dekan chaqiryapti.

Yana bir misol: Angliya va AQSh armiyalarida oddiy askar ofitserga uning

harbiy unvoni bilan yoki familiyasi oldidan harbiy unvonini yoki «Sir» so'zini ishlatib, murojaat qiladi:

Captain, may I ask you a question?

Captain Brown, may I ask you a question?

Sir, may I ask you a question?

O'zbekiston Respublikasi armiyasida esa askar ofitserga uning harbiy unvoni oldidan «o'rtoq» so'zini qo'yib, murojaat qiladi.

O'rtoq kapitan, savol berishga ruxsat eting.

O'rtoq leytenant, ketishga ruxsat eting.

Ko'rinadiki, ikki tildagi bu ekvivalent undalmalar bir-biridan ham strukturalari, ham semantikasi, ham ishlatilishi bo'yicha farq qiladi. Semantik farq madaniyat bo'yicha farqni ham o'z ichiga oladi.

Nutqda undalmani tanlash juda ham murakkab operatsiya, buning sababi undalmaning, yuqorida aytganimizdek, ko'p vazifali ekanligi va bir qancha vazifalarning birga kelishi (sinkretizm) va quyidagi jihatlardir.

Undalmalar kichik sintaktik tizimni hosil qiladi. Bu tizim ichidan nutq jarayonida ma'lum bir undalma formasini tanlab olish nutq vaziyatiga, kommunikantlarning ijtimoiy maqomlariga, yoshiga, bir-birlarini yaxshi tanishiga, do'stonalik munosabati darajasiga, qarindoshlik darajasiga, jinsiy farqiga, axloqiga, kayfiyatiga, millatiga, suhbat mavzusiga, bir-birigacha bo'lgan masofaga, muloqot davrida nutq qaratilgan shaxsning ko'rinib turganligi yoki ko'rinmayotganligiga, muloqot joyiga, tinglovchining ismi so'zlovchiga noma'lum bo'lganligiga bog'liq holda tanlanadi. Demak, undalmani muloqotda tanlash va uni tushunish kommunikantlardan yetaricha bilim talab qiladi.

OO'YCHTFT UCHUN

Ayrim gaplarda undalmalar gap bo'laklari bilan semantik aloqaga kirishadi.

1. Undalmaning ega bilan semantik aloqasi.

1. Undalmaning agensni ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Tom, are **you** writing? (Tom, sen yozyapsanmi?)

Bob, what are **you** doing here? (Bob, sen bu yerda nima qilyapsan?)

2. Undalmaning holat sohibini ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Tom, are **you** ill? (Tom, sen kasalmisan?)

3. Undalmaning patiensni ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Bob, were **you** sent a letter? (Bob, senga xat yuborishdimi?)

4. Undalmaning predmet sohibini ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Bob, have **you** got a car? (Bob, sening mashinang bormi?)

5. Undalmaning belgi sohibini ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Jane, you are beautiful (Jeyn, sen chiroylisan).

6. Undalmaning makondagi narsa yoki shaxsni ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Children, are you here? (Bolalar, sizlar shu yerdamisiz?)

7. Undalmaning benifaktivni ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Sid, were you bought a car? (Sid, senga mashina olib berishdimi?)

8. Undalmaning identifikatsiya obyektini ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Guy, are you Sidney Johnson? (Yigitcha, siz Sidney Jonsonmisiz?)

9. Undalmaning miqdor sohibini ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Children, are you ten? (Bolalar, sizlar o'ntamisizlar?)

10. Undalmaning tavsiflangan narsa yoki shaxsni ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mr. Brown, are you an engineer? (Janob Braun, siz muhandismisiz?)

11. Undalmaning kauzatomni ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mr. Bill, have you made him obey the rules (Janob Bil, siz uni qoidalarni bajarishga majbur qildingizmi?)

12. Undalmaning kauzatsiya qilingan shaxsni ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Nick, have you been made to obey the rules? (Nik, seni qoidalarga amal qilishga majbur qilishdimi?)

13. Undalmaning eksperimensemi (azob chekkan shaxsni) ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mike, have you suffered much? (Mayk, sen ancha azob chekdingmi?)

14. Undalmaning qiyoslanayotgan shaxsni ifodalovchi ega bilan semantik aloqasi:

Sid, you are as clever as your father (Sid, sen otangdek aqllisan).

II. Undalmaning to'ldiruvchi bilan semantik aloqasi.

1. Undalmaning patiens ifodalovchi to'ldiruvchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Tom, did they torture you? (Tom, seni qiynashdimi?)

2. Undalmaning benifaktivni ifodalovchi to'ldiruvchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Bob, did your father buy you a car? (Bob, dadang senga mashina olib berdimi?)

3. Undalmaning agensni ifodalovchi to'ldiruvchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Bob, was the letter sent by you? (Bob, xat sen tomondan jo'natilgan edimi?)

4. Undalmaning kommutativni (harakatni birga bajaruvchi shaxsni) ifodalovchi to'ldiruvchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Bill, did Bob come **with you**? (Bil, Bob sen bilan keldimi?)

5. Undalmaning adresatni ifodalovchi to'ldiruvchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mike, was the letter written **by you**? (Mayk, xat sen tomondan yozilgan edimi?)

6. Undalmaning adresant ifodalovchi to'ldiruvchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mike, was the letter written **to you**? (Mayk, xat senga yozilgan edimi?)

7. Undalmaning kauzatsiya qilingan shaxsni ifodalovchi to'ldiruvchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Bill, did they make **you** go there? (Bil, seni u yerga borishga majbur qilishdimi?)

8. Undalmaning qiyoslanayotgan shaxsni yoki narsani ifodalovchi to'ldiruvchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mr. Brown, I am older than **you** (Janob Braun, men sizdan kattaman).

a) Undalmaning kommutativni ifodalovchi to'ldiruvchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Pete, did Jane come **with you**? (Petya, Jeyn siz bilan keldimi?)

III. Undalmaning kesim bilan semantik aloqasi.

1. Undalmaning agensni ifodalovchi kesim bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mike, it is **you** who helped me (Mayk, menga yordam bergan siz).

2. Undalmaning patiensni ifodalovchi kesim bilan semantik aloqasi:

Bill, was it **you** who was beaten? (Bil, kaltaklangan sen edingmi?)

3. Undalmaning benefaktivni ifodalovchi kesim bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mr. Johnson, this gift is for **you** (Janob Jonson, bu sovg'a sizga).

4. Undalmaning identifikatsiya qiluvchi kesim bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mr. Brown, this is **you** (Janob Braun, bu – siz).

5. Undalmaning kauzatori ifodalovchi kesim bilan semantik aloqasi:

Bill, it was **you** who made me cry (Bil, meni baqirtirgan sen eding).

6. Undalmaning eksperiensemi ifodalovchi kesim bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mr. Brown, was it **you** who suffered from malaria? (Janob Braun, bezgakdan azob chekkan siz edingizmi?)

7. Undalmaning adresantni ifodalovchi kesim bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mrs. Brown, is the letter written **to you**? (Braun xonim, xat sizga yozilgan edimi?)

8. Undalmaning adresatni ifodalovchi kesim bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mr. Brown, was the letter **from you**? (Janob Braun, xat sizdan edimi?)

9. Undalmaning butunlikning qismini (partativlik) ifodalovchi kesim bilan semantik aloqasi:

Mr. Ford, **you** are one of the rich (Janob Ford, siz boylarning birisiz).

IV. Undalmaning aniqlovchi bilan semantik aloqasi.

1. Undalmaning predmet sohibini ifodalovchi aniqlovchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Bob, is your car old or new? (Bob, sening mashinang eskimi yoki yangimi?)

2. Undalmaning agensni ifodalovchi aniqlovchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Nick, your arrival was quite unexpected to me (Nik, sening kelishing men uchun kutilmagan holat edi).

3. Undalmaning belgi sohibini ifodalovchi aniqlovchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

Jane, your beauty is natural (Jeyn, sening go'zalliging tabiiy).

4. Undalmaning holat sohibini ifodalovchi aniqlovchi bilan semantik aloqasi:

My son, your illness is worrying me (O'g'lim, sening kasalliging meni tashvishlantiryapti).

V. Undalmaning hol bilan semantik aloqasi:

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, undalma holning faqat bitta turi, ya'ni qiyos holi bilan semantik aloqaga kirishar ekan. Masalan:

Mary, Jane is as clever as **you** (Meri, Jeyn sizdek aqli).

Bob, Nick is not so tall as **you** (Bob, Nik senchalik baland emas).

Maggie, Ann is as beautiful as **you** are (Megi, Anna senday chiroyli).

Mike, do it as **you** like (Mayk, uni o'zing istaganingdek qilaver).

VI. Undalma modal ma'no ifodalovchi kirish bo'laklar bilan semantik aloqaga kirishishi mumkin:

Mr. Smithson, who is right, in your opinion? (Janob Smitson, sizningcha, kim haq?)

Undalma yonidagi yondosh gaplar sodda, murakkablashgan, qo'shma bo'lishi mumkin. Yondosh sintaktik struktura hatto murakkab sintaktik butunlik va matn bo'lishi ham mumkin.

1. Yondosh gap sodda gap sifatida:

It's all right, **Tom** (Flora Kidd).

Cecilia, who is he? (Flora Kidd)

Kiss me, **Sara** (Flora Kidd).

Please, come with me, **Janos** (Flora Kidd).

a) Sodda emotsional gap:

Janos, please, go away! (Flora Kidd)

Janos, wake up! (Flora Kidd)

2. Yondosh gap murakkablashgan gap sifatida:

Mr. Smithson, your son came his nose bleeding.

Mrs. Miller, your husband came with your son on his shoulder.

3. Yondosh gap ergashgan qo'shma gap sifatida:

Oh, please come, **Sara**, even if you don't have to go to Georgia (Flora Kidd).

Sara, oh, Sara, love, look round and see who I've brought to see you (Flora Kidd).

Sara, you haven't told him where I am, have you? (Flora Kidd)

4. Yondosh gap bog'langan qo'shma gap sifatida.

I am glad you have come back tonight, **Sara**, and didn't stay with your friend at this house (Flora Kidd).

Don't be shy, **darling**, get undressed and into bed (Flora Kidd).

I am sorry, **Sara**, but the line is bad and I can't hear you very well (Flora Kidd).

5. Yondosh sintaktik struktura murakkab sintaktik butunlik sifatida.

Janos, please, go to your own room, I promise to see you in the morning. We can talk then (Flora Kidd).

6. Yondosh gap matn sifatida.

Dear Miss Hughes

My mother and family join me in thanking you for your very kind letter on the occasion of my father's death.

We have all been greatly comforted by the kindness and sympathy of our relatives and friends. Both at home and in the hospital, where my father spent 2 weeks prior to his passing, the kindness and sympathy shown by everyone has been almost overwhelming.

Yours sincerely Laura Darabi

(Model Business Letters. 1992. 165)

Undalmaning ishlatilish doirasi

Undalma, asosan, dialog gaplarda, muallif nutqida, murojaat, shior, buyruq, chaqiriq va e'lonlarda ishlatiladi.

Undalmaning dialog va polilogda ishlatilishi

Ma'lumki, dialog va polilog og'zaki nutqning birliklaridir. Dialogda muloqot ikki kommunikant o'rtasida bo'lsa, polilogda uch yoki undan ortiq kommunikant qatnashadi.

Dialogga misollar:

– Look here, **Mike**, nobody answers my call.

– How so? It's his office telephone. There is always somebody in to answer the call.

– Perhaps the telephone is out of order.

– I think you've dialed the wrong number. Let me do it for you... Here is your father on the wire (Yakobson A.P. va boshq.).

A. – Hello, **Vera**! Didn't expect to meet you here. Having a stroll all by yourself?

B. – Why, no' I've taken my kid sister, out for a walk in the park. She's playing over there.

A. – Well, I'd never take her for your sister. You are as unlike as can be. Any more of you at home?

B. – We're a pretty large family. There are four of us children, two boys and two girls. With my parents and grannie we're seven in all; always in each other's way and always stepping on each other's toes (Yakobson A.P. va boshq.).

Poliologga misollar:

Larry: (patronizingly, speaking across the garden to him) Is that yourself, **Matt Haffigan**? Do you remember me?

Matthew: (intentionally rude and blunt) No. Who are you?

Nora: Oh, I'm sure you remember him, **Mr. Haffigan**.

Matthew: (grudgingly admitting it) I suppose he'll be young Larry Doyle that was.

Larry: Yes.

Matthew: (to Larry) I hear you done well in America.

Larry: Fairly well (Shaw).

Badiy asarlarda personajlarning muloqotlarini ifodalash maqsadida dialoglar va poliologlar keltiriladi. Bunda undalmalar yozma nutqda ham saqlanadi.

Ma'lumki, o'zgalari gapini birovga o'zgartirmay yoki o'zgartirib yetkazish mumkin, ya'ni ko'chirma yoki o'zlashtirma gap shaklida bayon qilish mumkin. Birinchi holatda undalma og'zaki dialogda qanday berilgan bo'lsa, o'sha shaklda o'zgaray qoladi.

«It is all, Tom. I know what I am doing», she whispered. «He is a friend of Cecilia's» (Flora Kidd).

«Don't lie to me any more, Sara», he said, his voice deepening and softening as his hands reached out to her shoulders. «I don't want there to be any lies between us to spoil our friendship» (Flora Kidd).

O'zlashtirma gapda undalmalar bo'lmaydi. Qiyoslang:

Salim, when did you come? – He asked Salim when he had come.

Salim, the guests will come at 10 o'clock – He told Salim that the guests would come at 10 o'clock.

Salim, please, bring me a chair – I asked Salim to bring me a chair.

Ko'chirma gaplarda adresat gap bo'laklarida aks etadi.

Undalmalarning fonetik, leksik, grammatik, pragmatik, stilistik, lingvokulturologik rang-barangligi dialoglarda ko'rinadi. Bu haqda biz quyiroqda gapiramiz.

Undalmaning e'lonlarda ishlatilishi

Ma'lumki, e'lonlar ikkinchi shaxsdagi bir qancha kishilar diqqatiga qaratilgan bo'ladi. E'lon qaratilgan shaxs (adresat): a) ifodalanmasligi mumkin; b) undalma bilan ifodalanishi mumkin; v) **To the attention of + N** qolipida yasalgan sintaktik struktura bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

E'lonning mazmunidan u kimga qaratilgani ma'lum bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday holatda adresat ifodalanmasligi mumkin:

Visitors are requested to register at desk 5.

E'lonlarda adresat ifodalanganda, **Dear + N** qolipida yasalgan undalma yoki **To the attention of + N** qolipida yasalgan sintaktik struktura ishlatiladi.

Dear Visitors,

Don't forget your belongings when leaving.

To the Attention of Visitors

Please, leave your cameras at desk 3.

Undalmaning suxandonlikda ishlatilishi

Har bir millatda turli xil anjumanlar, forumlar, majlislar, to'y marosimlari, tug'ilgan kun tantanalari, amrima'ruflar, ma'ruzalar, o'tirishlar bo'lib turadi. Suxandonlik mana shu yig'ilishlarda amalga oshadi. Kishilar yig'ilishdagi rollariga qarab bir-birlariga murojaat qiladilar. Masalan, dissertatsiya himoyasida quyidagi asosiy rollar bor: ilmiy hay'at raisi, hay'at a'zolari, ilmiy kotib, mehmonlar, dissertant, opponentlar va boshqalar. Dissertant o'z nutqini ilmiy hay'at raisi, hay'at a'zolari va mehmonlarga qaratishdan boshlaydi:

Dear Chairman, Members of the Council, Guests...

Undalmaning xatlarda ishlatilishi

Ma'lumki, xatlar xizmat va xususiy xatlarga bo'linadi. Inglizlar xizmat xati yozganda, asosiy matnни, albatta, undalma bilan boshlaydi. Undalmalar quyidagi qolip asosida yasaladi:

1. Dear Mr. + familiya (Hurmatli + familiya + janoblari)

Dear Mr. Gore

Thank you for your quotation for strawboards dated 19 February.

I thank you for your trouble in this matter, but as your prices are very much higher than those I have been quoted by other dealers, I regret I cannot give you an immediate order. I shall bear your firm in mind when I require other products in the future.

Yours sincerely

(Model Business Letters).

2. Dear Mrs. + familiya (Hurmatli + familiya + xonim)

Dear Mrs. Webster

Thank you for your letter enclosing an account of the organization and work of your local trade association.

I am very grateful for the interest you have shown in our proposal to include details of your association in the next issue of the Trade Association Year Book, and for your trouble in providing such an interesting account of your activities. Your account is sure to inspire and encourage associations in other areas.

Yours sincerely

(Model Business Letters).

3. Dear Miss. + familiya (Hurmatli + familiya + xonim)

Dear Miss Armstrong

Thank you for your letter of 30 March returning the draft of the catalogue we propose to send to our customers.

I am very grateful for all the trouble you have taken to examine the draft and comment on it in such detail. Your suggestions will prove most helpful.

I realize the value of time to a busy person like you, and this makes me all the more appreciative of the time you have so generously given me.

Yours sincerely

(Model Business Letters).

4. Dear Sir (Hurmatli ser)

Dear Sir

Early next year I intend to visit a number of countries in the Far East and Australasia. Please send me a passport application form and a list of the addresses to which applications for visas for the various noun tries should be sent.

I have not previously held or applied for a passport of any description.

Yours faithfully

(Model Business Letters).

Bu undalma adresantga adresatning faqat erkak kishi ekanligi ma'lum bo'lgandagina ishlatiladi.

5. Dear Madam (Hurmatli xonim).

Dear Madam

I have seen one of your safes in the office of a local firm, and they passed on your address to me.

Please send me a copy of your current catalogue. I am particularly interested in safes suitable for a small office.

Yours faithfully

(Model Business Letters).

Bunday formadagi undalma adresantga adresatning ayol kishi ekanligi ma'lum bo'lgandagina ishlatiladi.

6. Dear Sir/Madam (Dear Sir or Madam), (Hurmatli ser/xonim), (Hurmatli ser yoki madam)

Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for your letter of 10 August enclosing your cheque for £154.50 in full settlement of the amount due against our July statement.

We confirm your deduction of £31.42 and apologize for the errors in the statement. Please accept our apologies for the inconvenience caused.

Yours faithfully

(Model Business Letters).

Bu undalma adresatning jinsi ham, ismi sharifi ham noma'lum bo'lganda ishlatiladi.

Dear Sir or Madam

We shall shortly be requiring 50 reams of good quality white poster paper suitable for auction bills and poster work generally. We require paper which will retain its white appearance after pasting on walls and hoardings.

Please let us have a quotation, including delivery at our works within 4 weeks of our order, together with some samples.

Yours faithfully

(Model Business Letters).

Bu undalma ham adresatning jinsi, ismi sharifi noma'lum bo'lganda ishlatiladi.

7. Dear Sirs (Hurmatli janoblar)!

Dear Sirs

We were very surprised this morning when our bankers returned the bill we drew on you for £ 325 on 5 August, marked 'Refer to drawer'.

Since we are aware from personal knowledge that your firm is financially sound, we presume that failure to honour the bill was due to some mistake.

We shall therefore be glad if you will explain the reason. At the same time we must ask you to send by return the sum due on the bill.

Yours faithfully

(Model Business Letters).

Bu undalma adresatlar bir qancha erkaklar bo'lib, ammo ularning ism-shariflari adresantga noma'lum bo'lganda ishlatiladi.

8. Adresatning kimligi noma'lum bo'lganda xat «**To Whom It May Concern**» (Quyidagi narsaga qiziquvchilarga) so'z birikmasi bilan boshlanadi.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Norman Tyler has been employed by this College as Head of Business Studies from August 1981 to 9 March 1982.

As well as capably handling the responsibilities for the overall administration of his department, Norman ably taught Economics, Commerce and Management Appreciation to students of a wide range of ability and age groups on courses leading to Advanced LCCI examinations.

Norman is a highly competent and professional teacher whose class preparation is always thorough and meticulous. His committed approach to teaching is matched by his administrative abilities. He has made a substantial contribution to course planning, student counseling, curriculum development and program marketing.

As a person, Norman possesses an outgoing personality and is an easy mixer, who makes his full contribution to a team and is popular with his students and colleagues alike.

Given his dedication and ability, I am confident that Norman will prove to be a valuable asset to any organization fortunate enough to have him in their employ. It is with pleasure that I recommend him highly and without hesitation.

FAISAL SHAMLAN

Principal

(Model Business Letters)

9. Dear Customer (Hurmatli xaridor)

Dear Customer

Steadily rising prices over the past few years have been a matter of common experience and it will come as no surprise to you that our own costs have continued to rise with this general trend.

Increasing world demand has been an important factor in raising the prices of our imported raw materials. A recent national wage award has added to our labour costs, which have been increased still further by constantly increasing overheads.

Until now we have been able to absorb rising costs by economies in

other areas. We now find that we can no longer do so, and therefore increases in our prices are unavoidable. The new prices will take effect from 1 October, and revised price lists are now being prepared. These should be ready within the next 2 weeks and copies will be sent to you.

We are sorry that these increases have been made necessary, but can assure you that they will not amount to an average of more than about 5%. As general prices have risen by nearly 10% since our previous price list, we hope you will not feel that our own increases are unreasonable.

Yours faithfully

(Model Business Letters).

Bu undalma savdoda xaridorlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

10. Dear Reader (Hurmatli o'quvchi)

Dear Reader

You can walk about the house, at work, in the streets, in the country. Yet this ability, which you take for granted, is denied to thousands of others – those who are born crippled, or crippled in childhood by accident or illness.

It is estimated that in Britain a deformed child is born, or a child crippled by accident or illness, every 5 minutes. This means that every day there could be 288 more crippled children.

Does this not strike you as unfair? Most of what is unfair in life is something we can do little about, but here is one grave inequality which everyone can help with. The enclosed leaflet explains how you can help. Please read it carefully, while remembering again just how lucky you are.

Yours faithfully

(Model Business Letters).

Xususiy xatlar rasmiy va norasmiy bo'lishi mumkin. Rasmiy xatlar shaxs yoki shaxslar tomonidan davlat boshliqlariga, vazirlarga, idora boshlig'iga, idora bo'lim boshliqlariga yozilgan turli mazmundagi xatlardir. Bu xatlar, odatda, tegishli joylarda ro'yxatga olinadi. Angliyada, bunday xatlar kimga murojaat qilinyotganligiga qarab, matn oldida quyidagi undalmalar ishlatilishi mumkin. Yuqori lavozimli davlat rahbarlariga:

His/Her Majesty...

His/Her Excellency...

Dear Mr. President...

Dear Minister...

Boshqalarga murojaat qilinganda, Dear Mr./Mrs./Miss + familiya qolipida yasalgan undalmalar ishlatiladi.

Dear Mr. Kerr

I have just learned with deep regret of the death of your wife.

There is not much one can say at a time like this, but all of us at Simpsons who have dealt with you would like to extend our sincere sympathy in your loss.

Please count us among those who share your sorrow at this sad time.

Yours sincerely

(Model Business Letters).

Dear Mrs. Fleming

Thank you for your letter conveying congratulations on the award of my QBE.

I am, of course, very happy that anything I may have been able to do for commercial education in my limited field should have been rewarded by a public honour. At the same time I regard the award as being less of a tribute to me personally than to the work of my college as a whole – work in which I have always enjoyed the willing help and support of many colleagues.

Thank you again for your good wishes.

Yours sincerely

(Model Business Letters).

Dear Miss Samson

I am replying to your letter of 18 January in which you enquire about Mr. Ian Bell.

This young man was a member of our clerical staff from February to October last year, but I am sorry to say that we did not find him suitable. It is quite possible that he may do better in another office.

Yours sincerely

(Model Business Letters).

Undalmalarda adresatning insonligi yoki inson bo'lmisligi mumkinligi haqida

Har qanday tilda adresat, odatda, inson, ya'ni shaxs yoki bir qancha shaxslar bo'ladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, undalma atagan narsa inson(lar) bo'ladi. Buni biz yuqorida keltirgan barcha misollarda ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bu holatni til universaliyasi sifatida talqin qilish mumkin. Ammo undalma ma'lum maqsadlardan, ya'ni pragmatik va stilistik maqsadlardan kelib chiqqan holda, insondan boshqa narsalami – jonivorlami va jonsiz narsalami ifodalash uchun ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Ammo bu kam uchraydigan holatdir. Masalan:

Good by, London!

Long live, Uzbekistan!

Bunday til hodisasi stilistikada «insonlashtirish» (personifikatsiya) deb ataladi. Ertaklarda hayvonlarning gapirishi va bir-birini chaqirishi shunday holatlarning biridir.

Insonlashtirish hodisasini metaforizatsiya hodisasidan farqlash kerak:

Good by, **honey** (Xayr, asalim).

Bu misolda **honey** ifodalagan narsa insonlashtirilmay, balki uning belgisi (shirinligi) insonga, ya'ni so'zlovchi murojaat qilgan shaxsga ko'chirilyapti. Shunday hodisani **You ass, stop it!** (Hoy eshak, to'xtat!) misolida ham ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bunda eshakning salbiy xususiyati so'zlovchi tomonidan tinglovchiga ko'chirilgan. Metaforizatsiya asosida har doim yashirincha qi-yoslash (o'xshatish) yotadi.

Undalmaning so'z bilan ifodalanishi

Ma'lumki, tilda so'zlar juda ko'p bo'ladi. Shu sababdan undalmaning har bir so'z bilan ifodalana olishiga aql bovar qilmaydi. So'zlar ma'lum grammatik turlarga, ya'ni ot, fe'l, son, sifat, olmosh, ravish va h.k. turlarga bo'linadi. Undalmalar biror shaxsga qaratilganligi uchun undalma rolini nazariy jihatdan faqatgina shaxsni ifodalovchi otlar bajara oladi. Ammo stilistik talablarga ko'ra undalmalar vazifasini shaxs ifodalamaydigan otlar ham ifodalashi mumkin. Bu haqda yuqorida gapirildi.

Undalma, ko'pincha, antroponimlar bilan ifodalanadi. Antroponimlar shaxs nomlaridir. Bular, asosan, ism, familiya, ota ismi, laqab va taxalluslarga bo'linadi. Antroponimlar lingvokulturemalarning yorqin namunasi hisoblanib, ular millatga ishora qiladi. Shuning uchun ular ekvivalentsiz leksika hisoblanadi.

Izoh:

Lingvokulturema – bu tilshunoslik va madaniyatshunoslik oralig'ida yaqinda paydo bo'lgan **lingvokulturologiya** deb atalmish fanda ishlatiladigan asosiy tushuncha bo'lib, madaniyatning bir bo'lagini ifodalovchi til yoki nutq birliklaridan biridir. U so'z (moshxo'rda, Erkin, ayron, hormanglar, mahalla), so'z birkmasi (Oliy Majlis), frazeologik birkma (oq oltin), maqol (Chumchuqdan qo'rqsang, tariq ekma), xalq ijodiyotidagi obrazlar (Alpomish, Oy-barchin, To'maris), topishmoqlar, ramziy belgilar (chinor, quyon) va h.k.lar bo'lishi mumkin. Undalmalarning ko'pchiligi madaniyatning biror bo'lagini aks ettiradi (**Otaxon**, o'tining; **Farhodjon**, qachon kedingiz? **Kelinposhsha**, kuyov uydamlar? **Aylanay**, siz kimsiz?)

Undalmaning ismlar (The first Name, Christian Name) bilan ifodalanishi

Antroponimning bu turi undalmani ifodalashda eng keng tarqalgan shaklidir. Misol:

Cecilia, who is he? (Flora Kidd)

Please, come with me, **Janos** (Flora Kidd, 31).

Ismlarning qisqa variantlari bo'lishi mumkin:

Thomas – Tom.

William – Bill.

Nicholas – Nick.

Margaret – Maggie.

Katherine – Kate.

Kishi nomlari, odatda, gendemi (jinsni) ko'rsatadi. Masalan **Jane, Alice, Mary, Ann, Flora** – ayollar ismi, **Jack, Alan, Tom, Brian, Peter, Bob, Carl, Bill, Sam, Nick** – erkaklar ismi.

Undalmaning ism-sharif bilan ifodalanishi

Hozirgi paytda inglizlarda ism-sharif faqat ism va familiyadan iborat.

William Clinton, Charles Darwin, Thomas Moore.

Bill Stevenson, I don't like your behaviour.

Undalmaning taxallus bilan ifodalanishi

Inglizlardagi ayrim taxalluslarni keltiramiz:

Mark Twain = Samuel Clemens.

Lewis Carroll = Charles Lutwidge Dodgson.

Marilyn Monroe = Norma Baker.

O. Henry = William Sydney Porter.

Jack London = John Griffith Cheney.

Undalmalami antroponimlardan tashqari quyidagi otlar ham ifodalashi mumkin:

- 1) kasb-hunarni bildiruvchi otlar;
- 2) hayvonlarni bildiruvchi otlar;
- 3) qurt-qumursqalarni bildiruvchi otlar;
- 4) qushlarni bildiruvchi otlar;
- 5) o'simlik va daraxtlarni bildiruvchi otlar;
- 6) shirinliklarni bildiruvchi otlar;
- 7) tana qismlarini bildiruvchi otlar;
- 8) abstrakt otlar;
- 9) unvonlarni bildiruvchi otlar;

- 10) lavozimlarni bildiruvchi otlar;
- 11) qarindoshlik atamaları;
- 12) din va millatni bildiruvchi otlar;
- 13) yoshni ko'rsatuvchi otlar;
- 14) jins (gender) bildiruvchi otlar;
- 15) tabiat hodisalarini ifodalovchi otlar;
- 16) shaxslarni umumlashtiruvchi otlar;
- 17) geografik nomlar (shaharlar, daryolar, tog'lar, mamlakatlar, qishloqlar va sayyoralar)ni bildiruvchi otlar.

Undalma olmosh (Hey you, come here), so'z birikmasi (Thank you, my darling; You are wellcome to our company, Mr. Lock) bilan ham ifodalanishi mumkin.

Undalma turli xil omillarga bog'liq holda gap boshida, o'rtasida va oxirida kelishi mumkin:

1. Cecilia, who is he? (Kidd)
2. You know, Janos, you've only getting what you deserve (Kidd).
3. Goodnight, Sara (Kidd).

Undalma eng ko'p holatlarda gap oldida, eng kam holatlarda gap o'rtasida keladi.

AJRATILGAN GAP BO'LAKLARI (DETACHED PARTS OF THE SENTENCES)

Ajratilgan gap bo'laklari o'zlari taalluqli bo'lgan gap qismlaridan intonatsion, ko'pchilik holatlarda hatto pozitsion (joylashish o'ri) jihatdan ajralgan sintaktik birliklardir. Ular gap tarkibida alohida sintagmani, ya'ni o'z ohangi va ma'nosiga ega bo'lgan sintaktik birlikni tashkil qilib, boshqa qismlarga nisbatan past ohangda talaffuz qilinadi va yozuvda vergul bilan ajratib yoziladi.

Ajrallish, asosan, aniqlovchi va holga xos:

a) May uttered no word **good or bad**, but sat quite still (Dickens).

This is Mr. Stone, **our teacher**.

The question was unexpectedly answered by the colourless boy, **Bitzer**, who came the round the corner (Dickens).

b) Dinny sat, **silent**, with closed eyes (Galsworthy).

Slowly, old Jolyon got up out of the chair (Galsworthy).

One summer, **during a brief vacation at Knocke**, his visit had come to the notice of Harrington Brande (Cronin).

Ayrim holatlarda to'ldiruvchilar ham ajralishi mumkin:

A silver tray was brought, **with German plums** (Galsworthy).

Gap bo'laklarini ajratishdan maqsad ularning ma'nosini bo'rttirib ko'rsatishdir.

Ajratilgan gap bo'laklari yarimpredikativ sintaktik birliklardir, ular ergash gapga o'xshab ketadi, ammo ergash gap bo'la olmaydi.

Tarkibida ajralgan gap bo'lagi bo'lgan sintaktik qurilmalar sodda va qo'shma gap oralig'idagi murakkablashgan gaplar guruhiga kiradi.

GAPNING KIRISH BO'LAKLARI VA KIRITMA GAPLAR (PARENTHETICAL PARTS OF THE SENTENCE AND INSERTED SENTENCES)

Gapning kirish bo'laklari gapning ma'nosiga yoki uning biror qismining ma'nosiga qo'shimcha ma'nolar (modal, izohlash, tushuntirish, konkretlash-tirish va h.k.) qo'shadi.

Gapning kirish bo'laklari vazifasida modal so'zlar, ayrim undalmalar, yuklamalar, predlogli va infinitivli birikmalar, ayrim me'yoriy o'rinda ishlatilmagan ergash gaplar keladilar. Bu vositalar kitobning tegishli qismlarida ko'rib chiqildi. Quyida **kiritma gaplar** xususida qisqacha axborot beriladi.

Kiritma gaplar asosiy gapda ifodalangan fikrga qo'shimcha yangi fikr keltirish uchun xizmat qiladi, shuning uchun ular o'zlarining kommunikativ strukturasi (tema-rema strukturasi) va intonatsion strukturasi ega. Ular yozuvda, odatda, qavs ichida yoki oldiga va orqasiga vergul qo'yish yo'li bilan ifodalanadi. Ohang darajasi asosiy gapning ohang darajasidan past bo'lmaydi. Masalan:

Mr. Brown (**You know him very well**) has been retired.

Mr. Roberts (**You know that he has been our sponsor for more than ten years**) has passed away.

Kiritma gaplar kirish gaplardan yana yangi bir fikr ifodalashi, tema-rema strukturasi (rema bo'lishi shart) va ohangining asosiy gap ohangidan past bo'lmasligi bilan farq qiladi.

QO'SHMA GAPLAR (COMPOSITE SENTENCES)

Qo'shma gap haqida ma'lumotlar

Qo'shma gaplar sodda gaplardan maqomi jihatidan yuqori turuvchi, tarkibida kamida ikkita to'liq predikativli sintaktik struktura mavjud bo'lgan va ma'no, shakli hamda intonatsiyasi jihatdan butun sintaktik birliklardir. Sodda gaplar qo'shma gaplar uchun xomashyo hisoblanadi, ammo bunda ular o'zlarining semantik, struktural va intonatsion mustaqilligini yo'qotadi.

Sodda gap bitta voqeani anglatsa, qo'shma gap, odatda, ikki va undan ortiq voqealarni hamda ular o'rtasidagi munosabatni anglatadi.

Ingliz tilshunosligida qo'shma gaplar ikki turga – bog'langan va ergashgan qo'shma gaplarga bo'lib o'rganiladi.

Bog'langan qo'shma gaplar (Compound Sentences)

Bu turdagi qo'shma gaplar kamida ikkita gapdan tashkil topib, ular o'rtasidagi bog'lanish o'zaro tenglikka asoslangan bo'ladi va ular quyidagi vositalar yordamida bir-biri bilan birikadi.

1. Bog'lovchilar: *and, but, yet, or, neither, nor, neither...nor, not only... but (also), still, either... or, nor, for, so, however, nevertheless, whereas, now... now.*

Misollar:

It was a nice place, **and** Mr. and Mrs. Witla were rather proud of it (Dreiser).

The man had his head a little lowered, **but** the woman held her head high (Lindsay).

He knew there were excuses for his father, **yet** he felt sick at heart (Cronin).

Take it **or** leave it.

He did not tell me, **neither** did he seem offended (Thomson).

He did not play at school, **nor** did he study (London).

Neither the moon was visible in this dark night, **nor** were stars.

Not only was he dissatisfied, **but** he was extremely indignant.

It is raining, **still** we must go out (LDCE).

Either you don't speak distinctly, **or** I do not hear well (Ganshina).

He did not play at school, **nor** did he study (London).

I shan't buy it, **for** I can't afford it (Ganshina).

There is not a cab **anywhere**, **so** I want to have your carriage (Voynich).
My room is small, **however** it is very comfortable (LDCE).

This year's fall in profits was not unexpected, **nevertheless** it is very disappointing (LDCE).

They want a house, **whereas** we would like to live in a flat (LDCE).

Now it rained, **now** it snowed.

2. Bog'lovchi ravishlar: therefore, otherwise, (or) else, consequently, hence, thus, accordingly, then.

Misollar:

They lost the bet, **therefore** they must pay (BARS).

You'd better go now, **otherwise** you'll miss your train (LDCE).

Don't come near me with that look, **else** I'll knock you down (Eliot).

The bank refused to help the company, **consequently** it went bankrupt (LDCE).

The town was built near the bridge on the river Cam, **hence** the name Cambridge (LDCE).

They asked him to leave the meeting, he went **accordingly** (LDCE).

It is getting late, **then** you had better go home (Ganshina).

3. Tartib ifodalovchi so'zlar va birikmalar: First... second... third..., first-ly... secondly..., first(ly)... then, at first... then, at the end, at the beginning... va h.k.

Misollar:

First, I don't know him, **second**, I've done nothing to him.

Firstly he is a cheat, **secondly** he is a liar (LDCE).

First(ly) I'll mention the advantages, **then** I'll mention disadvantages (LDCE).

At the beginning of the lesson we did some exercises, **at the end** we had a quiz.

4. Antonimik birliklar:

His car is old, mine is new.

Nights are short, days are long.

5. Parallel qurilmalar:

No pains, no gains (Maqol).

No longer pipe, no longer dance (Maqol).

6. Intonatsiya

The wind blew, the clouds gathered, the rain fell. I looked, I called, no one answered (Dickens).

The month was July, the morning fine, the glass-door stood ajar, through it played a fresh breeze (Bronte).

Bu qo'shma gaplarning qismlari bir-birlari bilan sanash intonatsiyasi yordamida bog'langan.

7. Mantiqiy bog'lanish:

The light is on in the room, there is someone there.

Don't go out, you may catch cold.

Bog'langan qo'shma gaplar quyidagilarni ifodalaydi:

1. Bir-birlari bilan bog'lanmagan, ammo bir paytda sodir bo'lgan ikki va undan ortiq voqealarni:

The hills were dry at this season, and the wild grass was golden (Steinbeck).

The moon went down, the stars grew pale, the cold day broke, the sun rose (Dickens).

Bunday gaplarda ifodalangan voqealar soni ikkitadan ortiq bo'lsa, qo'shma gap qismlari sanash intonatsiyasi yordamida, ikkita bo'lsa, odatda, birlitiruvchi and bog'lovchisi yordamida bog'lanadi.

2. Zamonda ketma-ket ro'y bergan voqealarni:

Suddenly lit like a flame on the officer's face, and a click came heavily against the orderly's thigh (Lawrence).

He pressed a button in the wall, and all the details of that room sprang into something stronger than daylight (Chesterton).

First I wrote a letter, and then my friend and I watched a film on the TV.

Bunday qo'shma gaplarning qismlari ingliz tilida and bog'lovchisi va tartibni ifodalovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi.

3. Zidlov munosabatini:

She seemed to be asking a very serious question, but she couldn't put that question into words (Wilson).

She felt sad yet at the same time relieved that it was time to leave (LDCE).

I can't go, nevertheless I appreciate the invitation (LDCE).

They want a house, whereas we would rather live in a flat (LDCE).

The company's profits have fallen slightly, however, this is not a serious problem (LDCE).

Bunday turdagi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarning qismlari but, yet, nevertheless, however, whereas bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi.

4. Qiyoslash munosabatini:

The north is cold, the the south is hot.

This pencil is long, that pencil is short.

Bunday holatlarda qo'shma gap qismlarini bog'lash uchun and birlitiruvchi bog'lovchisi ishlatilishi mumkin:

The north is cold and the the south is hot.

This pencil is long **and** that pencil is short.

5. Sodir bo'lmagan ikki yoki undan ortiq voqeani:

Neither the moon were visible in this dark night, **nor** were the stars (Ganshina).

I am not going to work today, **and nor** is Susie (LDCE).

Bunday gaplarda **neither... nor, and nor** bog'lovchilari ishlatiladi.

6. Bir voqeadan tashqari, yana boshqa voqea sodir bo'lganligini yoki mavjudligini:

Not only did he speak more correctly, **but** he spoke more easily (London).

Bunday qo'shma gaplarda **not only ... but (also)** bog'lovchisi ishlatiladi.

7. Alternativ munosabatni:

Alternativ munosabatning turli xil jilolari asosida bog'langan qo'shma gap qismlari **or, either... or, now... now** bog'lovchilari, (**or**) **else, otherwise** bog'lovchi ravishlari yordamida bog'lanadi:

We must hurry **or** we shall miss the train (Ganshina).

Either you apologise **or** I'll never speak to you again (Murphy).

You must pay 100 dollars, **or else** go to prison (LDCE).

A painter has to be forbidding, Dad, **otherwise** people would think he was cadging (Galsworthy).

8. Sabab-natija munosabati:

I had to be educated, **therefore** we had to live in a town (Ganshina).

He felt no fear, **for** he was a brave man (BARS).

The train leaves in half an hour, **so** you had better hurry (BARS).

This encreases the working capital, **and thus** helps to finance the business (Gardside).

The service was terribly slow, **consequently** all the consumers got angry (Gardside).

Hers was not a soul that ever loved passionately, **hence** she could not suffer passionately (Dreiser).

He asked us to inform him of your decision, **and** we acted **accordingly** (LDCE).

It rained heavily, **and** the river flooded the valley.

Sabab-natijani ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarning qismlari bir-birlari bilan **for, therefore, so, consequently, thus, hence, accordingly** bog'lovchi ravishlari, **and** bog'lovchisi va mantiqiy bog'lanish yo'li bilan birlashtiriladi.

9. Asos-xulosa munosabati:

He didn't come, (**so**) something must have happened to him.

He finished the test in five minutes, (**so**) it must have been easy.

Bunday ma'noni ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarning qismlari **so** (demak) bog'lovchi ravishi va mantiqiy bog'lanish yo'li bilan biriktiriladi.

10. **Shart-natija** munosabati:

Bunday bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda **and** bog'lovchisi ishlatiladi:

Start earlier, **and** you'll catch the night train.

Scratch my back **and** I'll scratch yours (Proverb).

11. **To'siqsizlik** munosabati:

The meat was bad, **but** he kept on eating it.

Bunday gaplarda qo'shma gap qismlarini zidlovchi bog'lovchi **but** biriktiradi.

12. **Izohlash** munosabati:

His hatred for dogs is very well grounded: he was bitten by one when he was a child (Ganshina).

We worked hard: Ron carried bricks and I laid them.

Izohlash munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarning qismlari, asosan, mantiqiy yo'l bilan bog'lanadi.

Demak, biz yuqorida bog'langan qo'shma gaplar qismlari o'rtasidagi semantik munosabatlarni va bu semantik munosabatlarni ifodalovchi vositalarni ko'rdik. O'ri kelganda, yana shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki, bog'lovchi vositalarning bir qismi stilistik bo'yoqqa ega. Masalan, **however**, **nevertheless**, **whereas**, **otherwise**, **consequently**, **hence**, **thus**, **accordingly** lar yozma nutqqa xosdir.

Bog'lovchisiz va bog'lovchi ravishlarsiz bog'langan qo'shma gaplarning qismlarini bog'lashda kesimlardagi fe'llarning zamon, mayl, tus, taksis, shaxs, son, tasdiq, inkor formalari va ma'lum leksik birliklar ham muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Bog'langan qo'shma gaplar boshqa tillardagidek ingliz tilida ham **yopiq** va **ochiq** turlarga bo'linadi:

1. The birds sing their small hearts out, the band plays its gayest tunes, the white clouds race in the high blue heavens (Galsworthy).

2. The room was dark, **but** the street was lighter (Dickens).

Take it or leave it (Barkhudarov).

Simon had apparently been working, **for** the table in the middle was littered with papers (Maugham).

He did not play at school, **nor** did he study (London).

Ochiq qo'shma gaplar yopiq qo'shma gaplardan tarkibidagi tenglilik asosida bog'langan sodda gaplar sonining chegaralanmaganligi bilan farq qiladi. Yopiq qo'shma gaplarda tenglilik asosida bog'langan gaplarning soni, odatda, ikkita bo'ladi, ochiq qo'shma gaplarda ularning sonini istagancha ko'paytirish mumkin.

Bog'langan qo'shma gaplar tarkibidagi gaplarning bir-birlariga nisbatan joylashishi (tartibi) quyidagicha:

1. Zamonda ketma-ket sodir bo'lgan voqealarni ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda gaplar tartibi voqealarning zamondagi tartibi bilan belgilanadi: birinchi sodir bo'lgan voqeani ifodalovchi gap + ikkinchi sodir bo'lgan voqeani ifodalovchi gap + uchinchi sodir bo'lgan voqeani ifodalovchi gap va h.k.

2. Zidlov munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda zidlovchi gap zidlanuvchi gapdan keyin keladi.

3. Bir voqeadan tashqari yana boshqa voqea sodir bo'lganligini yoki mavjudligini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda ikkinchi voqeani ifodalovchi gap birinchi voqeani ifodalovchi gapdan keyin keladi.

4 Sabab-natijani ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda sababni ifodalovchi qism, odatda, natijani ifodalovchi qismdan oldin keladi. Bundan qismlari **for** bog'lovchisi yordamida bog'langan qo'shma gaplar mustasnodir. Bunday gaplarda sababni ifodalovchi qism natijani ifodalovchi qismdan keyin keladi.

5. Shart-natija munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda shartni ifodalovchi qism natijani ifodalovchi qismdan oldin keladi (Come here and I'll give you something).

6. To'siqsizlikni ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda boshqa hodisaga to'siqlik qilayotgan voqeani ifodalovchi qism to'siqqa uchragan voqeani ifodalovchi qismdan oldin keladi.

7. Izohlash munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda izohlovchi qism izohlanuvchi qismdan keyin keladi.

Quyidagi turdagi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda qismlar tartibi ma'lum darajada erkin:

1) qismlari bir-birlari bilan bog'lanmagan, ammo bir paytda sodir bo'lgan ikki va undan ortiq voqealarni ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda;

2) qismlari ikki va undan ortiq sodir bo'lmagan voqealarni ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda;

3) qismlari asos – xulosa munosabatlarini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda;

4) qismlari alternativ munosabatni ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda.

Bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda mayl, zamon, taksis, tasdiq-inkor, shaxson kategoriyalarining hammasi ishlatiladi. Ammo bog'langan qo'shma gaplarning ma'no bo'yicha turlaridan kelib chiqadigan bo'lsak, ularning ma'lum xususiyatlari borki, ular alohida o'rganilmagan. Quyida biz shu xususiyatlarning ikkitasini ko'rsatamiz.

1. Qismlari **neither... nor** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda kesimlar bir xil zamonda va tasdiq formada bo'ladi (Misollar yuqorida berilgan).

2. Qismlari **now... now, not only... but (also)** vositalari, tartibni ifodalovchi so'zlar va parallel qurilmalar orqali birikkan bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda bir xil zamon formalari ishlatiladi (Misollar yuqorida keltirilgan).

Bog'langan qo'shma gaplar tarkibidagi gaplar bir tarkibli va ikki tarkibli bo'lishi mumkin, ammo ingliz tilida qismi bir tarkibli bo'lgan bog'langan qo'shma gaplar juda kam uchraydi. Bunga sabab ingliz tilida sodda gaplarning, asosan, ikki tarkibli bo'lishidir.

Ayrim bog'langan qo'shma gaplar qismlari partsillatsiyaga (bo'linishga) yuz tutishi va buning natijasida murakkab sintaktik butunlik hosil bo'lishi mumkin. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, qismlarining grammatik va intonatsion jihatdan mustaqillikka erishishi natijasida bog'langan qo'shma gap murakkab sintaktik butunlikka aylanadi. Bunday holatda, albatta, qismlar orasidagi semantik munosabat saqlanib qoladi:

Notes above warned him that the maids were beginning to get up. **And** grasping two valises he tiptoed on downstairs (Galsworthy).

He wished to pay the mason the just value of his work, no more and no less. **But** this he could not ascertain (Shaw).

Surely, Amela could not refuse such advantageous changes for the boy. **Nor** could she (Thackeray).

He felt like a gap among it all. **Whereas** the Captain was prouder, override (Lawrence).

Eulalia was so moved that she could weep again. **Nevertheless** he wrote to her friends in Glasgow promising to be with them by a stated date (Coppard).

Unfortunately, our present needs are completely covered and we cannot make use of the 40 bags sent in excess of our order. These bags will, **therefore**, be held in our warehouse until we receive your instructions (Gardside).

The service was terrible slow. **Consequently** all the consumers got angry (Gardside).

She only valued rest to herself when it came in the midst of other people's labour. **Hence**, she hated Sundays... (Hardy).

Ingliz tilidagi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda partsillatsiya hodisasi keng tarqalgan.

Sodda va qo'shma gaplar o'rtasidagi sinonimik munosabatlar ham tilshunoslar va til o'rganuvchilar uchun qiziqarli masaladir. Ammo bu masalani ergashgan qo'shma gaplarni ko'rib chiqqandan so'ng yoritamiz.

Nutqdagi har qanday konkret sintaktik birlik ma'lum qoliplar asosida hosil bo'ladi. Bog'langan qo'shma gaplarning asosiy qoliplari quyidagilar:

(Izoh: S – gap, ant.r. – antonimik bog'lanish, = – parallel qurilmalar yordamida bog'lanish, ~ – intonatsiya yordamida bog'lanish, log.r. – mantiqiy bog'lanish)

S and S; S but S; S or S; S yet S; neither S, nor S; S neither S; S nor S;

not onely S, but (also) S; S still S; either S, or S; S, for S; S, so S; S however S;

S, nevertheless S; S, whereas S; now S, now S; S, hence S; S, therefore S; S, then S;

S, otherwise S; S, (or)else S; S, then S; S, consequently S; S, accordingly S; S, thus S;

First(ly) S, second(ly) S; at first S, then S; at the beginning S, at the end S; S ant.r. S;

S = S; S ~ S; S log.r. S

Har bir qolip uchun nutq namunalarini yuqorida keltirilgan misollardan topish mumkin.

Ergashgan qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences)

Ergashgan qo'shma gaplar ham bog'langan qo'shma gaplardek fikriy, grammatik va intonatsion butunlikka ega bo'lgan sintaktik birliklardir. Ammo bog'langan qo'shma gaplar qismlari tenglik asosida, ergashgan qo'shma gap qismlari esa tobelik asosida bog'lanadi.

Bog'langan qo'shma gaplar qismlari bir-birlari bilan sintaktik munosabatda bo'ladi, ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda esa ikki holat bo'lib, birinchi holatda bog'langan qo'shma gaplardagidek sintaktik munosabat qismlar o'rtasida, ikkinchi holatda qismlardan biri ikkinchi qismning biror bo'lagi bilan sintaktik munosabatda bo'ladi. Tilshunoslikda birinchi turdagi ergashgan qo'shma gaplar «bo'lingan ergashgan qo'shma gaplar», ikkinchisi «bo'linmagan ergashgan qo'shma gaplar» deb ataladi. Birinchi turdagi ergashgan qo'shma gaplarga sabab, payt, shart, to'siqsiz, natija va h.k. ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar, ikkinchisiga ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar kiradi. Bu haqda keyinroq batafsil gapiramiz.

Ergashgan qo'shma gaplarning qismlari tobelik asosida bog'langanligi uchun ularning biri bosh gap, ikkinchisi ergash gap sanaladi. Ergashgan qo'shma gaplar qismlari o'rtasidagi sintaktik aloqa bog'langan qo'shma gaplarnikidan ancha kuchli. Shu sababdan ergashgan qo'shma gaplar

bog'langan qo'shma gaplarga nisbatan ancha kam partsillatsiyaga (bo'linishga) uchraydi.

Ergashgan qo'shma gaplar klassifikatsiyasi to'g'risida gapiradigan bo'lsak, klassifikatsiyalar ichida eng keng tarqalgani va til o'qitish amaliyotida doimo qo'llanilayotgani – bu ergashgan qo'shma gaplar qismlarining sintaktik vazifasidan kelib chiquvchi klassifikatsiyadir. Ma'lumki, gap bo'laklari beshta: ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchi, aniqllovchi va hol. Har bir gap bo'lagi faqat so'zlar, so'z birikmalari bilangina emas, balki gaplar bilan ham ifodalanadi. Bunda ega vazifasida kelgan gap «ega ergash gap», kesim, to'ldiruvchi, aniqllovchi, hol vazifasida keladiganlari «kesim», «to'ldiruvchi», «aniqllovchi», «hol ergash gaplar» deb ataladi. Hol ergash gaplar, o'z navbatida, yana bir qancha struktural-semantik turlarga bo'linadi: payt, sabab, shart, natija, maqsad va h.k. ergash gaplar.

1. Ega ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Subject Clauses)

Ega ergash gaplarning vazifasi ikki xil:

1) bosh gapning egasi vazifasida keladi:

What was important to her was matrimony (London).

2) bosh gapdagi olmosh orqali ifodalangan eganing aniq ma'nosini ochib beradi:

It is strange **that he did not come at all** (Ganshina).

Nutq namunalari va ularning qoliplari:

1. Who breaks, pays (Proverb).

who + Vf, +Vf

2. What's done can't be undone (Proverb).

what +Vf, + Vf

3. Whatever can blow men up can blow society up (Shaw).

whatever + Vf, + Vf

4. Whether she was determined to bring matters to crisis or whether she was prompted by some private sign from Mr. Buff is more than I can tell (Collins).

whether + N/Pron + Vf, + Bef + Adj

5. Who came is not important to me.

who + Vf + Bef + Adj

6. What happened to him is not important to me

what + Vf + Bef + Adj

7. When they arrived is not important to me.

when + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj

8. Since when he has been working is not important to me
since when + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
9. Where Nick lives is not important to me.
where + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
10. Why Nick is leaving so early is not important to me.
why + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
11. How he came to school is not important to me
how + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
12. How much money it costs is not important to me
how much + N + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
13. How many people came is not important to me
how many + N + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
14. How long he has been living here is not important to me
how long + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
15. How often he comes here is not important to me
how often + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
16. How old you are is not important to me
how old + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
17. Who(m) you saw is not important to me
who(m) + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
18. To whom you should talk is not important to me
to whom + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
19. Whose book you borrowed is not important to me
whose + N + N/Pron + Vf + bef + Adj
20. With whom he came is not important to me
with whom + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
21. What he saw is not important to me
what + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
22. What he talked about is not important to me
What... about + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
23. What kind of shoes he bought is not important to me
what kind of + N + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
24. What countries he visited is not important to me
what + N + N/Pr + Vf + Bef + Adj
25. Which he wants is not important to me
which + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
26. Which book he brought is not important to me
which + N + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
27. It is impossible that he came

- it + Bef + Adj/N + that + N/Pron + Vf**
 28. It became clear that he stood no chance of winning (LDCE).
it + Becomef + Adj + that + N/Pron + Adj
 29. It is Nick who did it
it + Bef + N + who + Vf
 30. It is there that we had an accident
it + Bef + Adv/prep N + that + N/Pro + Vf
 31. That he is a former minister is not important to me
that + N/Pron + Vf + Bef + Adj
 32. It happened that she was in the hall at that moment
It + happened + that + N/Pron + Vf

Bu ega ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning 26 tasida (1 – 26) bog'lash vositasi sifatida bosh gapda so'roq so'z, ergash gapda **to be** bog'lama fe'lining shaxsli formasi ishlatiladi. So'roq so'zlar quyidagilar: **who, what, where, when, why, how, which, that, to whom, with whom, from whom, what about, what kind, from where, how much, how many, how long, whose, since when** va h.k. Qolgan to'rttasida (27 – 32) bog'lash vositasi sifatida bir vaqtning o'zida **it** olmoshi (bosh gapda) va **that** bog'lovchisi, **who** nisbiy olmoshi yoki so'roq so'z (ergash gapda) ishlatiladi.

Ingiliz tilidagi ega ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ifodalangan ma'no o'zbek tilida, odatda, sodda gaplar yordamida beriladi va bunda qo'shma gap tarkibidagi ega ergash gapga so'z birikmasi to'g'ri keladi:

U qachon keladi – noma'lum. **Uning qachon kelganligi** noma'lum.

U nimalar oldi – noma'lum. **Uning nimalar olganligi** noma'lum.

Kimlar kelgan – noma'lum. **Kimlar kelganligi** noma'lum.

U nima uchun keldi – noma'lum. **Uning nima uchun kelganligi** noma'lum.

U qanday baho oldi – noma'lum. **Uning qanday baho olganligi** noma'lum.

U qancha to'lagan – noma'lum. **Uning qancha to'laganligi** noma'lum.

Ega ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar qismlari tartibi qat'iy: ularning o'rnini almashtirib bo'lmaydi. **It** olmoshi bo'lgan qo'shma gaplarda ega ergash gap postpozitiv, qolgan holatlarda prepozitiv bo'ladi.

2. Kesim ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Predicative Clauses)

Ergash gap bosh gapdagi qo'shma ot kesimning ot qismi, ya'ni predikativi bo'lib keladi va bosh gapdagi ega vazifasida kelgan so'zning denotatini anglatadi.

Nutq namunalari va ularning qoliplari:

1. That's what I am (Dickens).

that + Bef + what + N/Pron + Vf

2. This was not what he expected (Maugham).

this + Bef + what + N/Pron + Vf

3. That's where Captain Butler is (Mitchel).

that + Bef + where + N/Pron + Vf

4. That is because you have done a good action. (Wilde)

that + Bef + because + N/Pron + Vf

5. That was why I had not gone with him (Du Maurer).

that + Bef + why + N/Pron + Vf

6. It was as if these men and women had matured (Heym).

it + Bef + as if + N/Pron + Vf

7. It was as though our last meeting was forgotten... (London)

it + Bef + as though + N/Pron + Vf

8. That was how he treated me.

that + Bef + how + N/Pron + Vf

9. The fact is he has already come (Curme).

the fact + Bef + N/Pron + Vf

10. The thing is I have no time et al.

The thing + Bef + N/Pron + Vf

11. The reason was that he really didn't want to kill Maria (MacGinniss).

the + N + Bef + that + N/Pron + Vf

12. The consequence of all these changes was that no one was happy (LDCE).

the + N + Bef + that + N/Pron + Vf

13. His excuse for leaving early was that his wife was ill (LDCE).

The truth is you have made mischief.

The question was how was the matter to be kept quiet (Dreiser).

the + N + Bef +(that/ how) + N/Pron + Vf

14. The thing to be settled on now is whether anything can be done to save him (Dreiser).

the + N + Bef + whether + N/Pron + Vf

15. The net result of all our discussions was that she agreed to take the job (LDCE).

the N + Bef + that + N/Pron + Vf

16. And it seems that there is no cure (Carry).

it + Seem f + that + N/Pron + Vf

17. The fact remains that the job has to be done (LDCE).

the N + Remain f + that + N/Pron + Vf

18. It sounds as if the government does not know what to do (LDCE).

it + sounds + as if + N/Pron + Vf

19. It sounds as though the government does not know what to do (LDCE).

it + sounds + as though + N/Pron + Vf

Kesim ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar qismlari quyidagi vositalar yordamida bog'lanadi:

1) **to be bog'lama fe'li + that, whether, as if, as though, if, because** bog'lovchilaridan biri: His excuse for leaving early was that his wife was ill (LDCE);

2) **to be bog'lama fe'li + who, what, which** bog'lovchi olmoshlaridan biri: That is what he said;

3) **to be bog'lama fe'li + when, where, how, why** bog'lovchi ravishlardan biri: That was why he did not follow your instructions;

4) **to be bog'lama fe'li**: The thing is I am short of time;

5) **to seem bog'lama fe'li + that** bog'lovchisi: It seems that the problem can't be settled soon;

6) **to remain fe'li + that** bog'lovchisi: The fact remains that the job has to be done (LDCE);

7) **to sound fe'li + as if** bog'lovchisi: It sounds as if I ignore you.

Ega ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda bosh gap va ergash gap tartibi qat'iy. Ergash gap bosh gapdan keyin keladi.

Mayllardan bosh gapda ham, ergash gapda ham aniqlik mayli ishlatiladi.

Taksis masalasiga kelsak, bosh va ergash gaplar ifodalagan voqealar bir vaqtda yoki ergash gap ifodalagan voqea oldin sodir bo'lishi mumkin (Misol uchun yuqorida berilgan nutq namunalariga qarang).

3. To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Object Clauses)

To'ldiruvchi ergash gap bosh gap tarkibidagi fe'l kesimni, olmosh yoki biror mavhum o'tring ma'nosini konkretlashtirib, to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi.

Nutq namunalari va ularning qoliplari

1. I don't know what you mean (Wilde).

N/Pron + Vf + what + N/Pron + Vf

2. I don't know about what the book is.

N/Pron + Vf + about what + N/Pron + Vf

3. I don't know with what he came.

N/Pron + Vf + with what + N/Pron + Vf

4. I don't know what kind of books he likes.

N/Pron + Vf + what kind of + N + N/Pron + Vf

5. I don't know what countries he visited.

N/Pron + Vf + what + N + N/Pron + Vf

6. I don't know who came.

N/Pron + Vf + who + N/Pron + Vf

7. I don't know by whom the book was written.

N/Pron + Vf + by whom + N/Pron + Vf

8. I don't know when he came.

N/Pron + Vf + when + N/Pron + Vf

9. I don't know since when he has been working.

N/Pron + Vf + since when + N/Pron + Vf

10. I don't know where he is.

N/Pron + Vf + where + N/Pron + Vf

11. I don't know why he came.

N/Pron + Vf + why + N/Pron + Vf

12. I don't know how he came here.

N/Pron + Vf + how + N/Pron + Vf

13. I don't know how much money he has.

N/Pron + Vf + how much + N + N/Pron + Vf

14. I don't know how many children he has.

N/Pron + Vf + how + many + N + N/Pron + Vf

15. I don't know how deep this river is.

N/Pron + Vf + how + Adj + N/Pron + Vf

16. I don't know how often he comes here.

N/Pron + Vf + how often + N/Pron + Vf

17. I don't know how long he has been working.

N/Pron + Vf + how long + N/Pron + Vf

18. I don't know how old he is.

N/Pron + Vf + how old + N/Pron + Vf

19. I don't know whom he saw.

N/Pron + Vf + whom + N/Pron + Vf

20. I don't know with whom he came.

N/Pron + Vf + with whom + N/Pron + Vf

21. I don't know whose book it is

N/Pron + Vf + whose + N + N/Pron + Vf

22. I don't know which he will take.

N/Pron + Vf + which + N/Pron + Vf

23. I don't know which countries he visited.

N/Pron + Vf + which + N + N/pron + Vf

24. I knew that he would come.

N/Pron + Vf + that + N/Pron + Vf

25. I knew (that) he would come.

N/Pron + Vf + (that) + N/Pron + Vf

26. I don't know if he will come.

N/Pron + Vf + if + N/Pron + Vf

27. I don't know whether he will come.

N/Pron + Vf + whether + N/Pron + Vf

28. He laughed at what he said.

N/Pron + Vf + at + what + N/Pron + Vf

29. Listen to how he reads.

N/Pron + Vf + to + how + N/Pron + Vf

30. He was asked about what he was going to do in summer (Ganshina).

N/Pron + Vf + about + what + N/Pron + Vf

31. The sting of it reminded him of why he was there (London).

N/Pron + Vf + of + why + N/Pron + Vf

32. They were delighted with what they saw.

N/Pron + Vf + with what + N/Pron + Vf

33. You can do whatever you like.

N/Pron + Vf + whatever + N/Pron + Vf

34. You can help whoever wants to go.

N/Pron + Vf + whoever + N/Pron + Vf

35. You may take whichever seat you like.

N/Pron + Vf + whichever + N + N/Pron + Vf

36. I like it very much that you like my work (Hemingway).

N/Pron + Vf + it + that + N/Pron + Vf

To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning qismlari bir-birlari bilan quyidagi vositalar orqali bog'lanadi:

1) so'roq so'z (ergash gapda) + ikki yoki uch valentli fe'l (bosh gapda). Bunda fe'lning valentligi asosiy rol o'ynaydi, chunki u to'ldiruvchiga joy ochadi: **I don't know who broke it**

(Uni kim sindirgan bilmayman);

2) ikki yoki uch valentli fe'l + predlog bosh gapda + so'roq so'z ergash gapda: **Listen to how he sings. I was delighted with what I saw;**

3) **that** bog'lovchisi ergash gapda: **He said that he was tired;**

4) **If/whether** bog'lovchilari ergash gapda, ikki yoki uch valentli fe'l bosh gapda: **I don't know if he will come. I don't know whether he will come;**

5) ikki yoki uch valentli fe'l bosh gapda: **I know you love that girl (Bilaman, u qizni sevasiz);**

6) it olmoshi bosh gapda + so'roq so'z yoki **that** bog'lovchisi ergash gapda: I like it very much **that** he likes my work.

To'ldiruvchi ergash gapning qo'shma gap ichida joylashishi uning bosh gap bilan qanday vositalar yordamida bog'lanishiga bog'liq: 1-, 4-, 5-holatlar-da uning bosh gapga nisbatan joylashishi ozmi-ko'pmi erkin. 2-, 3-, 6-holatlar-da bosh gap oldinda keladi.

To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar stilistikasi haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak, **whoever, whatever, whichever, «it... + that»** bog'lovchi vositalari qatnashgan to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar yozma nutqqa xosdir.

Ingliz tilidagi to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning ko'zga yaqqol tashlanadigan xususiyatlaridan biri – ularda zamonlar moslashuvi qonunining mavjudligidir. Bu qonunga binoan, agar bosh gapdagi kesim fe'lining o'tgan zamon formalaridan birida bo'lsa, ergash gap kesimi ham, ma'lum istisnolarni hisobga olmaganda, o'tgan zamon formasida bo'ladi. Qiyoslang:

David said: I **shall come** > David said that he **would come**.

David said: I **am ill** > David said that he **was ill**.

David said: I **have** a car > David said that he **had** a car.

David said: it **is raining** > David said that it **was raining**.

David said: I **can speak** English > David said that he **could speak** English.

David said: Ron **may come** > David said that Ron **might come**.

David said: I **am to go** > David said that he **was to go**.

David said: I **must go** > David said that he **had to go**.

David said: I **have just come** > David said that he **had just come**.

Zamonlar moslashuvi kitobning **Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gaplar** qismida batafsil yoritilgan.

Ingliz tilidagi to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda zamonlar moslashuvi qonunining mavjudligi va bu qonunning o'zbek tilida yo'qligi o'zbek til o'rganuvchilarining inglizcha nutqida ko'p tillararo interferensiyalarga sabab bo'ladi, bu esa, o'z navbatida, quyidagicha xatolarning kelib chiqishiga sabab bo'ladi: *He said he **will** come (**will** o'rnida **would** bo'lishi kerak). *She said that she **saw** Mary (**saw** o'rnida **had seen** bo'lishi kerak).

To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar to'g'risida gapirganimizda, ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gaplar haqida to'xtalmaslikning iloji yo'q, chunki bunday gaplar to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplardan deyarli farq qilmasa-da, barcha grammatikaga oid darsliklarda ularga qo'shma gapning alohida turi sifatida qaraladi.

4. Aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Attributive Clauses)

Aniqlovchi ergash gap bosh gap tarkibidagi ot yoki olmosh orqali ifodalanagan biror gap bo'lagining belgi-xususiyatini aniqlab, izohlab keladi. Izohlanib kelayotgan bo'lak bosh gapning egasi, to'ldiruvchisi yoki kesim vazifasidagi (predikativ vazifasidagi) ot bo'lishi mumkin. Ular tilshunoslikda **antitsedentlar** deb ataladi.

The **book which** you want is on the table (izohlanuvchi – ega).

I brought the **book which** you want (izohlanuvchi – to'ldiruvchi).

This is the **book you** want (izohlanuvchi – predikativ, ya'ni kesimning ot qismi).

Ingliz tilida shunday aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar ham borki, ularning antitsedenti bosh gapdir:

We played football in the rain which angered my parents.

Bunday turdagi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar o'zbek tilida bo'lmaganligi uchun ular o'zbek tiliga bog'langan qo'shma gaplar yordamida tarjima qilinadi (Biz yomg'irda futbol o'ynadik, ammo bu ota-onamni ranjitdi).

Nutq namunalari va ularning qoliplari:

1. The woman who lives next is a doctor.

... **N who + Vf...**

2. The woman that lives next door is a doctor.

... **N that + Vf...**

3. The book which is on the table is Nick's.

... **N which + Vf...**

4. We arrived at the house in which I lived.

... **N in which + N/Pron + Vf...**

5. A widow is a woman whose husband is dead.

... **N whose + N + Vf...**

6. The woman whom I saw yesterday is here.

... **N whom + N/Pron + Vf...**

7. The woman with whom I came is my aunt.

... **N with whom + N/Pron + Vf...**

8. The man to whom I wrote a letter is my friend

... **N to whom + N/Pron + Vf...**

9. The man from whom I received a letter is my friend.

... **N from whom + N/Pron + Vf...**

10. The man for whom I bought the gift is my teacher

... **N for whom + N/Pron + Vf...**

11. The man about whom I am talking is our manager.
... **N about whom + N/Pron + Vf...**
12. The house we built is in Andijan.
... **N (which) + N/Pron + Vf...**
13. The hotel where we stayed wasn't clean.
... **N where + N/Pron + Vf...**
14. The day when I came was Monday.
... **N when + N/Pron + Vf...**
15. There was no reason why he could read it (Hichens).
... **N why + N/Pron + Vf...**
16. The question how their lives would end seemed the deepest possible enigmas (Hardy).
... **N how + N/Pron + Vf...**
17. With his former doubt whether this dry hard personage were quite in earnest (Dickens).
... **N whether + N/Pron + Vf...**

Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar ingliz tilida vazifasiga ko'ra chegaralovchi va tasvirlovchi turlarga bo'linadi. Chegaralovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar aniqlanayotgan ot (antitsedent) bilan mustahkam aloqada bo'lib, uni konkretlashtiradi, chegaralaydi, tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gap esa antitsedent haqida qo'shimcha axborot beradi va uning antitsedent bilan aloqasi sust bo'ladi, shuning uchun u tushirib yuborilsa, bosh gap strukturasi ta'sir qilmaydi:

1. She only liked men who are good-looking (Dreiser).
2. He returned the copies to Gradman, who took them without looking up (Galsworthy).

O'zbek tilida birinchi turdagi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar deyarli yo'q, shuning uchun ularning o'miga tarkibida aniqlovchi bor sodda gaplar ishlatiladi:

Here is the letter **that was written yesterday** > Mana **kecha yozilgan** xat.

Ingliz tilidagi tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar o'zbek tiliga, odatda, bog'langan qo'shma gaplar yordamida tarjima qilinadi. Masalan, Golsuorsi asaridan keltirilgan yuqoridagi misol quyidagicha tarjima qilinadi: **U nusxalarni Gradmenga qaytarib berdi, u esa ularni tekshirmay oldi.**

Ingliz tilida aniqlovchi ergash gaplar antitsedent bilan quyidagi vositalar yordamida bog'lanadi:

1) bog'lovchi olmoshlar: **who, whom, whose, which, that, as** ergash gapda (Bog'lovchi olmoshlar predlog bilan kelishi mumkin);

2) bog'lovchi ravishlar: **where, when, why, how** ergash gapda;

3) ergash gapdagi ikki yoki uch valentli fe'l bilan
(Misollar yuqoridagi nutq namunalari berilgan).

Aniqlovchi ergash gapning antitsedentiga nisbatan joylashishi haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak, u har doim postpozitiv bo'ladi, ya'ni antitsedentdan keyin keladi.

Rus va ingliz tillaridagi aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar bir-birlariga juda o'xshash. Qiyoslang:

The man **who** is sitting on the bench is my brother.

Chelovek, **kotoriy** sedit na skameyke, moy brat.

Skameykada o'tirgan odam mening akam.

Rus tilidagi ko'nikmalar ingliz tiliga qo'llansa, inglizcha nutqda fatsilitatsiya (yengillashtirish) sodir bo'ladi.

Ta'kidlash lozimki, aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar o'zbek tilida ingliz tilidagidek yuqori darajada rivojlanmagan, shuning uchun ingliz tilidagi aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning ko'pchilik ma'nolari o'zbek tilida sodda gaplar yoki bog'langan qo'shma gaplar yordamida ifodalanadi. Bu esa til o'rganuvchilarimizning inglizcha nutqida ko'pgina muloqotni buzuvchi tillararo interferensiyalar tug'diradi.

5. Hol ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clauses)

Bunday qo'shma gaplardagi ergash gaplar bosh gapning kesimidan anglashiladigan harakatning yoki bosh gap ifodalagan voqeaning qay tarzda, qanday vaziyatda amalga oshganligini, daraja va miqdorini, bir voqeaning ikkinchi voqeaga o'xshatilishi, chog'ishtirilishini bildiradi.

Ifodalagan ma'nosi va strukturasi ko'ra hol ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar bir qancha turlarga bo'linadi.

6. Payt ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clause of Time)

Bunday turdagi qo'shma gaplarda bosh va ergash gaplar ifodalagan voqealar o'rtasidagi taksis munosabati, ya'ni zamon jihatdan tartibi, voqealar o'rtasidagi zamon jihatdan subyektiv masofa, voqealarning zamon jihatdan bir-biri bilan chegaralanishi va h.k.lar ifodalanadi.

Ingliz tilida nutq namunalari va ularning qoliplari

1. When I woke in the morning I went to the window and looked out (Hemingway).

When + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf

2. Agnes shook his head while I was speaking (Dickens).
While + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf
3. As night came on, track grew narrower and narrower (Dickens).
As + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf
4. I'll stay untill he comes
N/Pron + Vf, untill N/Pron + Vf
5. He didn't stop till he reached the station (Lawson).
N/Pron + Vf, till N/Pron + Vf
6. The clock struck one before Old Jolyon had finished (Galsworthy).
N/Pron + Vf, before N/Pron + Vf
7. After Mrs. Hall had left the room, he remained standing in front of the fire (H.Wells).
After + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf
8. We've come a long way since this committee started a year ago (A.Saxton).
N/Pron + Vf, since N/Pron + Vf
9. As soon as he dressed, he went downstairs to the telephone booth (M.Wilson).
As + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf
10. As long as I live, the personality of Dorian Gray will dominate me (O.Wilde).
As soon as + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf
11. I go back whenever you want (Hemingway).
N/Pron + Vf, whenever N/Pron + Vf
12. Scarcely he had arrived when he had to leave again (LDCE).
Scarcly + N/Pron + Vf, when N/Pron + Vf
13. Hardly had we started when the car got a flat tyre (LDCE).
Hardly + N/Pron + Vf, when N/Pron + Vf
14. No sooner had we sat down than we found it was time to go (LDCE).
No sooner + N/Pron+Vf, than N/Pron + Vf

Ingliz tilida payt ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan **when, while, as, till, untill, before, after, since, as soon as, as long as, whenever, now that** bog'lovchilari va **scarcely... when, hardly... when, no sooner... than** kabi juft bog'lovchi vositalar orqali bog'lanadi. Juft so'zlaming birinchisi (ravish) bosh gapda, ikkinchisi (bog'lovchi) ergash gapda joylashadi. Bog'lanish faqat bog'lovchi bilan amalga oshirilganda bog'lovchi ergash gapda bo'ladi.

Now that bog'lovchisi va **juft bog'lovchilar** yordamida bog'langan payt ergash gaplar stilistik bo'yoqqa ega. Ular yozma nutqqa xos.

Payt ergash gapning bosh gapga nisbatan joylashishi erkin, ya'ni: gap-

dagi remaning talabiga yoki stilistik talablarga ko'ra prepozitiv yoki postpozitiv bo'lishi mumkin:

When he came I was sleeping > I was sleeping **when he came**

Agnes shook his head **while I was speaking** > **While I was speaking** Agnes shook his head.

Ingliz tiliga xos xususiyatlardan biri payt ergash gaplarda kelasi zamon formalari o'miga hozirgi zamon formalarining ishlatilishidir:

When he comes we shall go to the river.

You'll get it **when you pay**.

Paytni ifodalovchi bog'lovchilarning ma'nolari quyidagicha:

When bog'lovchisi qaysi zamon formasining ishlatilishiga ko'ra bir vaqtlikni yoki ketma-ketlikni ifodalaydi:

1. When he came to the beach, the storm was at its hight (Ganshina).

2. When they finished packing, they went to get a taxi (Ganshina).

As bog'lovchisi bir vaqtlikni ifodalaydi:

He saw her, as he was getting off the bus (LDCE).

As they stood up Ivory clapped him on the shoulder (Cronin).

While bog'lovchisi ham bir vaqtlikni ifodalaydi:

While he inspected, Kristine sat and knitted at a distance (Cronin).

They arrived, while we were having dinner (LDCE).

Before bog'lovchisi bosh gap ifodalagan voqea ergash gap ifodalagan voqeadan oldin sodir bo'lishini ifodalaydi:

Some months went by before they met again (Ganshina).

I had written my letter before he came (Ganshina).

After bog'lovchisi bosh gap ifodalagan voqea ergash gap ifodalagan voqeadan keyin sodir bo'lishini ifodalaydi:

The heaviest began again soon after it was light (Aldington).

Bring me things after they are packed (Ganshina).

Since bog'lovchisi bosh gapdagi voqeaning boshlanishi ergash gap ifodalagan voqeaga to'g'ri kelishini ifodalaydi:

It has been raining ever since I came here (Ganshina).

Since we came here, we hadn't a single sunny day (Ganshina).

Till yoki **untill** bilan bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda bosh gap ifodalagan voqeaning tugallanish payti ergash gap ifodalagan voqeaning sodir bo'lish paytiga to'g'ri keladi:

As long as bilan bog'langan qo'shma gapda bosh gap ifodalagan voqeaning qancha davom etishi ergash gap ifodalagan voqeaning shunchalik davom etishiga teng:

You may keep the book as long as you like (Ganshina).

You can stay here as long as you want (Hemingway).

As soon as ishlatilgan qo'shma gaplarda bosh gap ifodalagan voqea ergash gap ifodalagan voqea sodir bo'lishi bilanoq yuz berishi aytiladi:

As soon as I saw Susan I stopped noticing my surroundings (Bronte).
I'll phone you as soon he comes.

Scarcely...when, hardly... when, no sooner... than kabi vositalar qatnashgan qo'shma gaplarda ergash gap ifodalagan voqea bosh gap ifodalagan voqeaning ketidan tezda sodir bo'ladi:

Hardly had I reached the station when the train started (Ganshina).

Scarcely had I opened the door when a gust of wind blew the candle (Ganshina).

No sooner had I reached home than a violent thunderstorm broke out (Ganshina).

Bosh va ergash gaplar **whenever** vositasida bog'langanda ular ifodalagan voqealar har doim bir vaqtda takrorlanaveradi:

Whenever money was due to her, she lingered (Thornston).

He visits me whenever he comes to England (Cusack).

Payt ergash gap butun bosh gapga yoki uning biror bo'lagiga tegishli bo'lishi mumkin:

1. I'll visit him when I go there.

2. I want to visit him when I go there.

Ingliz tilidagi qismlari **scarcely... when, hardly... when, no sooner... than** vositalari bilan bog'langan payt ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar va ularning o'zbek tilidagi muqobillari bo'lmish sodda gaplar o'rtasidagi farqlar shunchalik kattaki, bu muloqotni buzuvchi tillararo interferensiyani hosil qiladi.

Ingliz tilidagi payt ergash gaplarda kelasi zamon formalari o'mida hozirgi zamon formalarining ishlatilishi ham o'zbek til o'rganuvchilari uchun qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi.

7. O'rin ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clause of Place)

Bu turdagi qo'shma gaplarda ergash gap bosh gapdagi voqeaning sodir bo'lgan joyini ifodalaydi.

Ingliz tilida nutq namunalarini va ularning qoliplari.

1. I looked where she pointed (Collins).

N/Pron + Vf, where N/Pron + Vf

2. ...the street singers and players were making their nightly pilgrimage, pausing wherever they saw a lighted window of a dark figure on a balcony (Hichens).

N/Pron + Vf, wherever N/Pron + Vf

3. His cats follow him everywhere he goes (LDCE).

N/Pron + Vf, everywhere N/Pron + Vf

4. Where there's a will, there's a way (Maqol).

Where N/Pron + Vf, there N/Pron

Oxirgi misolda bir vaqtda ham o'rin, ham shart-natija munosabati ifodalangan.

O'rin ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning qismlari **where, wherever, everywhere** bog'lovchi ravishlari va **where there is... there is** parallel konstruksiyasi yordamida bog'lanadi (Misollar yuqorida keltirilgan). Oxirgi holatda **where** bosh gapda, uning sherigi **there** ergash gapda ishlatiladi. Qolgan barcha holatlarda bog'lovchi vositalar ergash gap tarkibida bo'ladi.

8. Sabab ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clause of Cause)

Bunday qo'shma gaplar bosh gapdagi voqeaning sababi ergash gapda ifodalangan voqea ekanligini yoki bosh gapdagi fikr ergash gapda ifodalangan fikr asosida yuzaga kelganligini bildiradi. Demak, bunday gaplarda sabab-natija yoki asos-xulosa munosabatlari ifodalanadi.

As he was ill he did not come to the meeting (sabab-natija) (U kasal bo'lganligi uchun majlisga kelmadi).

There is somebody in the room, because the light is on (asos-xulosa) (Xonada kimdir bor, chunki chiroq yoniq).

Sabab-natija munosabatini tarkibida sabab holi bo'lgan sodda gaplarda ifodalash o'zbek tiliga xos. Qiyoslang:

As I was ill I couldn't come	{	Kasal bo'lganim uchun kela olmadim. Kasal bo'lib kela olmadim. Kasalligim uchun kela olmadim va h.k.
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Nutq namunalarini va ularning qoliplari:

1. He offered to accompany her, as the distance was considerable and the days were short (Hardy).

N/Pron + Vf, as N/Pron + Vf

2. I love you because you brought me up to something better (Shaw).

N/Pron + Vf, because N/Pron + Vf

3. Since you can't answer the question, perhaps we'd better ask someone else (LDCE).

Since + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf

4. Once she arrives, we can start (LDCE).

Once + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf

5. Now that John's arrived, we can begin (LDCE).

Now that + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf

6. I am afraid lest he be offended (LDCE).

N/Pron + Vf, lest N/Pron + Vf

7. I dare not go there for fear that he might see me.

N/Pron + Vf, for fear that N/Pron + Vf

Bosh va ergash gaplar tartibi qo'shma gap qismlarining qaysi vositalar orqali bog'lanishiga bog'liq. Agar ular **once, now that, lest, for fear that** vositalari orqali bog'lansa, ergash gap bosh gapdan keyin keladi, **as, since, because** vositalari orqali bog'lansa, stilistik yoki kommunikativ talablarga ko'ra bosh gapdan oldin yoki keyin kelishi mumkin:

As it is cold, I have to put on my coat > I have to put on my coat, as it is cold.

Ingliz tilidagi qismlari **once, since, lest, for fear that, now that** vositalari bilan bog'langan sabab ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar o'zbek til o'rganuvchilarining inglizcha nutqida muloqotni buzuvchi tillararo interferensiyani tug'diradi.

9. Maqsad ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar**(Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clause of Purpose)**

Bunday ergash gaplar bosh gap ifodalagan voqea yoki harakatning nima maqsadda yuzaga kelishini bildiradi. Maqsad ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar ma'no jihatdan sabab ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarga yaqin turadi. Buni quyidagi **ikki** xil savolga bitta javob berish mumkinligida ko'rish mumkin:

– **Why** did you come here? (sabab) – I came to help you

(– **Nega** bu yerga kelding? – Senga yordam berish uchun keldim).

– **On what purpose** did you come here? (maqsad) – I came to help you

(– **Nima maqsadda** bu yerga kelding? – Senga yordam berish uchun keldim).

Nutq namunalari va ularning qoliplari

1. The captain spoke pidgin Italian in order that I might understand perfectly (Hemingway).

N/Pron + Vf, in order that N/Pron + Vf

2. She averted her face so that the child should not see her tears (Huxley).

N/Pron + Vf, so that N/Pron + Vf

3. The parents of these children went hungry that their children might eat well (Abrahams).

N/Pron + Vf, that N/Pron + Vf

4. He made all these exclamations in a carefully suppressed voice, lest the valet should overhear anything (Dickens).

N/Pron + Vf, lest N/Pron + Vf

5. I packed him a little food so he wouldn't get hungry (LDCE).

N/Pron + Vf, so N/Pron + Vf

6. The desks are kept some distance apart so as we could prevent cheating

N/Pron + Vf, so as N/Pron + Vf

7. Take your coat in case it should rain (LDCE).

N/Pron + Vf, in case N/Pron + Vf

Maqsad ergash gap bosh gap bilan **in order that, so that, that, lest, so, so as va in case** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'lanadi. Bog'lovchilar ergash gapning boshida bo'ladi, ergash gap esa odatda bosh gapdan keyin keladi.

Maqsad ergash gaplarda **might + Inf, could+ Inf, should + Inf, would + Inf** kabi noreallikni ifodalovchi vositalar ishlatiladi (Yuqorida berilgan nutq namunalariga qarang).

Ikki tildagi maqsad ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar o'rtasida katta farqlar borki, bu o'zbek til o'rganuvchilarining inglizcha nutqida tillararo muloqotni buzuvchi interferensiyalar tug'diradi.

10. Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar**(Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clause of Condition)**

Shart ergash gap bosh gap yoki uning biror bo'lagi ifodalagan voqeaning (harakatning) sodir bo'lish shartini bildiradi:

I'll come if I have time (**Vaqtim bo'lsa**, kelaman).

He asked me to come if he had time (U vaqtim bo'lsa, **kelishimni** so'radi).

Birinchi gapda shart ergash gap bosh gap ifodalagan voqeaning bajarilish shartini, ikkinchi gapda bosh gap qismi ifodalagan voqeaning bajarilish shartini ifodalaydi.

Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar boshqa ergashgan qo'shma gaplardan turti xil modal ma'nolarni ifodalashi bilan farq qiladi. Shuning uchun ularning turlari asosida birinchi navbatda modal ma'nolar yotadi. Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar ergash gap ifodalagan modal ma'noga ko'ra to'rt turga bo'linadi:

1. Reallik ifodalovchi shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar:

If he didn't come till the evening, I used to worry.

U kechqurungacha kelmasa, xavotir olar edim.

2. Mumkinlikni ifodalovchi shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar:

I won't come if it rains.

Yomg'ir yog'sa, kelmayman.

3. Ehtimollikni ifodalovchi shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar:

If I should be late, don't worry.

Mabodo, kechikib qolsam, xavotir olmang.

4. Noreallikni ifodalovchi shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar:

If you hadn't been late, you would have seen him.

Kechikmasang, uni ko'rgan bo'lar eding.

Shart bajarilganda natijaning bajarilishi ikki xil bo'lishi mumkin:

1) **A** sodir bo'lsa, **B** ham sodir bo'ladi:

If I have time, I'll come.

If I had had time, I should have come.

Vaqtim bo'lsa, kelaman.

Vaqtim bo'lsa, kelgan bo'lar edim.

2) **A** sodir bo'lsa, **B** sodir bo'lishi mumkin, gumon:

If I have time, I may come.

If I had had time, I might have come.

Vaqtim bo'lsa, kelishim mumkin.

Vaqtim bo'lsa (bo'lganda), kelishim mumkin edi.

Nutq namunalari va ularning qoliplari:

1. If I had spare time, I played football.

If + N/Pron + had..., N/Pron + V in Past Ind

2. If we heat metal, it enhances.

If + N/Pron + V in Pr. Ind, N/Pron + V in Pr. Ind

3. If I had spare time, I used to play football.

If + N/Pron + had..., N/Pron + used to Inf

4. If I have spare time, I play football.

If + N/Pron + have..., N/Pron + Vin Pr. Ind

5. If I have spare time, I shall play football.

If + N/Pron + have..., N/Pron + Vin Futur. Ind

6. If I should have spare time, I shall play football.

If + N/Pron + should have..., N/Pron + Vin Futur. Ind

7. Should I have spare time, I shall play football.

Should + N/Pron + have..., N/Pron + Vin Futur. Ind

8. If I should have spare time, I should play football.

If + N/Pron + should have..., N/Pron + should + Inf

9. Should I have spare time, I should play football.

Should + N/Pron + have..., N/Pron + should + Inf

10. If I were you, I should play football.

If + N/Pron + were..., N/Pron + should + Inf

11. Were I you, I should play football.

Were + N/Pron, N/Pron + should + Inf

12. If I had spare time, I should play football.

If + N/Pron + had..., N/Pron + should + Inf

13. Had I spare time, I should play football.

Had + N/Pron..., N/Pron + should + Inf

14. If I knew..., I could write to him.

If + N/Pron + V in Past Ind..., N/Pron + could + Inf

15. I'd speak English if I could.

N/Pron + should + Inf..., if + N/Pron + could

16. If we had helped him, he could have finished the work in time.

If + N/Pron + Vin Past Perf..., N/Pron + could have + Inf

17. Come if you can.

Vin Imper mood + if + N/Pron + can

18. He may come if you invite him.

N/Pron + may + Inf..., if + N/Pron + Vin Pr Ind

19. He might come if you invite him.

N/Pron + might + Inf..., if + N/Pron + Vin Pr Ind

20. If he were here, he might come to see us now.

If + N/Pron + were..., N/Pron + might + Inf

21. If he were here, he might have already come to see us.

If + N/Pron + were..., N/Pron + might have + Inf

22. If I had had spare time yesterday, I should have played football.

If + N/Pron + had had..., N/Pron + should have + PII

23. Had I had spare time yesterday, I should have played football.

Had + N/Pron + had + N..., N/Pron + should have + PII

24. If I had't lost my money, I should take a taxi now.

If + N/Pron + Vin Past Perf..., N/Pron + could have + Inf

25. If you had come earlier, we should be playing football now.

If + N/Pron + Vin Past Perf..., N/Pron + should be + PI

26. I could have helped him if I had been here yesterday.

N/Pron + could have PII..., if + N/Pron + had been...

27. I might have helped him if I had been here yesterday.

N/Pron + might have PII..., if + N/Pron + had been...

28. Could you stay a little longer, we should finish the work today (Gan-shina).

Could + N/Pron + Inf..., N/Pron + should + Inf

29. I should have gone there if I were you.

N/Pron + should have PII..., if + N/Pron + were...

30. If it were not raining now, we should play football.

If + N/Pron were PI..., N/Pron + should + Inf

31. If it hadn't been raining yesterday, we should have played football.

If + N/Pron + Vin Past Per Cont..., N/Pron + should have + PII

32. He's ruined unless he can get a million to pay off his debts (Bennett).

N/Pron + Pr. Passive..., unless + N/Pron + can + Inf

33. Pat had agreed to look after her uncle provided her mother was cared for by the gang (Hardy).

N/Pron + Vin Past Per..., provided + N/Pron + Past Passive + Inf

34. We could change from opposing the Bill to supporting it providing it bans all gambling (Hardy).

N/Pron + could + Inf..., providing + N/Pron + Vin Pr Ind

35. I shall leave the door ajar in case you call me (Voynich).

N/Pron + Vin Futur Ind..., in case + N/Pron + Vin Pr Ind

36. We took the bet on condition that she brought it straight back to him at the War Office (B. Shaw).

N/Pron + V in Past Ind..., on condition that + N/Pron + Vin Past Ind

37. Suppose he doesn't come, what shall we do? (Ganshina)

Suppose + N/Pron + Vin Pr Ind..., what + shall/ will + N/Pron + Inf?

38. Supposing I did not phone her, what would you do? (Flemming)

Supposing + N/Pron + Vin Past Ind..., what + shall/ will + N/Pron + Inf?

Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar qismlarini bog'lovchi vositalar quyidagilar:

1) **if, unless, suppose, supposing (that), provided, providing (that), suppose, supposing (that), in case** bog'lovchilari;

2) **inversiya, bosh va ergash gapdagi noreal modal ma'no ifodalovchi formalar munosabati:**

Had he time, he would come.

Were he my friend, I should expect his help.

Had she known it, she would have come.

Could she do this work herself, she would not ask you;

3) **inversiya va konyuktiv maylining analitik formasi ergash gapda (should + Inf):**

Should you meet him, tell him to come.

Should the anode grow too hot, you must decrease the power of the transmitter.

Ingliz tilida eng ko'p ishlatiladigan vosita **if bog'lovchisidir.**

Ergash gap bilan bosh gap o'rtasidagi aloqani yanada mustahkamlash uchun bosh gap tarkibida **then** (unda, u holda, shunda, u vaqt, u vaqtda) so'zi ishlatiladi.

If it is compensation for not being white **then** I will fight it with all my strength (Abrahams).

If they do that **then** the word will be open for them (Abrahams).

Provided, providing (that), suppose, supposing (that), on condition (that) bog'lovchilari qatnashgan shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar yozma nutqda ishlatiladi.

Shart ergash gap gapning tema-rema strukturasi, ergash gapning bosh gap bilan qanday vositalar orqali bog'lanishiga ko'ra uch xil joylashishi mumkin:

1) bosh gap oldida (eng ko'p uchraydigan holat):

If you continue in this way, you will break your mother's heart! (Aldington)

2) bosh gapdan keyin:

Kill that lame devil, **if you can't take him alive!** (Voynich)

3) bosh gap ichida (eng kam uchraydigan holat bo'lib, bunda shart ergash gap kirish gapga aylanadi):

In certain cases the relative pronoun, **if it is not the subject of its clause**, can be deleted (N. Francis).

Shart ergash gaplarda aniqlik va noreallik mayllari ishlatiladi.

Ingliz tilidagi shart ergash gaplarning yana bir xususiyati shundaki, ular-da payt ergash gaplarda bo'lganidek aniqlik maylining kelasi zamon formasi o'miga hozirgi zamon formasi ishlatiladi (***If he will come I...** o'miga **If he comes I...** ishlatiladi).

Muloqot talablari natijasida shart ergash gapning ayrim turlari partsilyatsiyaga (bo'linishga) uchrashi mumkin:

Supposing I used the money to buy this building? What would it be worth (Hardy).

Ingliz tilidagi shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar o'zbek til o'rganuvchilari uchun eng katta qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi. Bu qiyinchiliklarning asosiylari mayl va zamon formalarini tanlashdadir.

11. Natija ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clause of Result)

Natija ergash gap bosh gap ifodalagan intensiv harakat, belgi yoki holatning natijasini ko'rsatadi:

1. It rained so heavily, **that we had to stay there** (Yomg'ir shunchalik qattiq yog'diki, u yerda qolishimizga to'g'ri keldi).

2. The load was so heavy, that he could not lift it (Yuk shunchalik og'ir ediki, uni ko'tara olmadi).

3. It was so cold, that we had to stop the work (Kun shunchalik sovuq ediki, ishni to'xtatishga to'g'ri keldi).

Natija va sabab ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar ma'nolari bir-birlariga yaqin turadi. Mantiqiy jihatdan qaraganda, natija ergash gap ifodalagan voqea bosh gapda ifodalangan voqeaning sababidir, ammo unda **intensivlik** semasi (ma'nosi) bor.

Nutq namunalari va ularning qoliplari

1. The trees were so close together that their dry branches rattled against the coach on either side (Dickens).

N/Pron + Vf + so... + that N/Pron + V in Past Ind

2. Tom was in such ecstasies that he even controlled his tongue and was silent (M. Twain).

N/Pron + Vf + ...such... + that N/Pron + Vin Past Ind

3. The bookseller had never heard of the auther so that I got the books cheap (Bennett).

N/Pron + Vf + never... + so that N/Pron + Vin Past Ind

Natija ergash gapli qo'shma gap bosh gap bilan quyidagi vositalar yordamida bog'lanadi:

1) **so** ravishi bosh gapda, **that** bog'lovchisi ergash gapda;

2) **such** sifati bosh gapda, **that** bog'lovchisi ergash gapda;

3) **so that** bog'lovchisi ergash gapda.

Ergash gap bosh gapdan keyin keladi.

Ingliz tilidagi natija ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar o'zbek til o'rganuvchilarining inglizcha nutqida til me'yorlarini buzuvchi tillararo interferensiyalarni keltirib chiqaradi.

12. To'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clause of Concession)

To'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ikki xil holatni ko'rish mumkin:

1) ergash gap ifodalagan voqea bosh gapda ifodalangan voqeaning sodir bo'lishiga to'siqlik qilsa ham, u sodir bo'laveradi:

I came, although I am ill (Kasal bo'lsam ham, keldim).

2) ergash gapda ifodalangan voqea bosh gapda ifodalangan voqeaning sodir bo'lmasligi uchun ijobiy sharoit bo'ladi, ammo bu ijobiy sharoitga qaramay, u (bosh gapdagi voqea) sodir bo'laveradi.

He could not finish the work, although I helped him (Yordam bersam ham, ishni tugata olmadi).

Ergash gap butun bosh gap bilan yoki bosh gap tarkibidagi biror bo'lak bilan bevosita aloqaga kirishishi mumkin:

1. I shall come even if it rains (Yomg'ir yog'sa ham, kelaman).

2. He asked me to come even if it rained (U mendan yomg'ir yog'sa ham, kellahtni iltimos qildi).

Birinchi gapda ergash gap bosh gap bilan, ikkinchi gapda bosh gapdagi to'ldiruvchi (to come) bilan bevosita sintaktik munosabatga kirishgan.

Nutq namunalari va ulaming qoliplari:

1. I enjoyed that day, though it rained (Bronte).

N/Pron + Vf, though N/Pron + Vf

2. Although we could see nothing, we distinctly heard the sound of many oes in the waters (Ganshina).

Although + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf

3. No smuggler would dare to cheat him even if he wished to (Voynich).

N/Pron+Vf, even if + N/Pron + Vf

4. Still he hesitated even though knew... (M.Wilson)

N/Pron + Vf, even though + N/Pron + Vf

5. My father gets very emotional even when he reads the newspaper (J.Salinger).

N/Pron+Vf, even when + N/Pron + Vf

6. Whatever you say, I shall not change my opinion (Ganshina).

Whatever + N/Pron+Vf, N/Pron + Vf

7. However that might be, the repairs were ordered to be executed (El'it).

However + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf

8. Whoever it is, I don't want to see him (LDCE).

Whoever + N/Pron + Vf, N/Pron + Vf

9. It has the same result, whichever way you do it (LDCE).

N/Pron + Vf, whichever + N/Pron + Vf

10. But he did have the right of first comment, no matter how silly his old mind might be (J.Steinbek).

N/Pron + Vf, no matter how + N/Pron + Vf

11. He had received Jules' strict orders not to interfere in any way, no matter what might happen on the deck of the yacht (Bennett).

N/Pron + Vf, no matter what + N/Pron + Vf

12. The WFTU has always been a merciless critic of colonial violence, no matter where it occurs (Daily Worker).

N/Pron + Vf, no matter where + N/Pron + Vf

13. Dark as it was getting, I could still see these changes (Bronte).

Adj + as + N/Pron + Bef, N/Pron + Vf

14. Whether he wanted or not, she must not let him make his sacrifice (Drieser).

Whether + N/Pron+ or not, N/Pron + Vf

15. Be it a sign of peace, or a signal of war, it must be looked to (Cooper).

Be it + N/Pron or + N/Pron, N/Pron + Vf

To'siqsiz ergash gap bosh gap yoki uning bo'lagi bilan quyidagi vositalar yordamida birlashtiriladi:

1) **though, although, even if, even though, even when** bog'lovchilari bilan;

2) **whatever, whoever, however, whichever** olmoshlari bilan;

3) **no matter what, no matter how, no matter where** bog'lovchi birlashtirmalar bilan;

4) **whether... or not** bog'lovchisi bilan;

5) **be it... or** bilan;

6) **as** bog'lovchisi **inversiya** bilan birgalikda.

Misolalar yuqorida berilgan.

To'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar singari ifodalagan modal ma'nolariga ko'ra to'rt turga bo'linadi:

1. Reallik ifodalovchi to'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar:

We played football although it rained (Yomg'ir yog'sa ham, futbol o'ynadik).

2. Mumkinlikni ifodalovchi to'siqsiz ergash gaplar:

We'll play football even if it rains (Yomg'ir yog'sa ham, futbol o'ynaymiz).

3. Ehtimollikni ifodalovchi to'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar:

We'll play football even if it should rain (Mabodo, yomg'ir yog'sa ham, futbol o'ynaymiz).

4. Noreallikni ifodalovchi to'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar:

We should have played football even if it had rained (Yomg'ir yog'sa ham, futbol o'ynagan bo'lar edik).

To'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ikki voqea o'rtasidagi munosabat shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplamikidagi munosabatga o'xshash bo'ladi:

1. A sodir bo'lsa ham, B sodir bo'ladi:

We'll play football even if it rains.

We should have played football even if it had rained

(Yomg'ir yog'sa ham, futbol o'ynaymiz).

Yomg'ir yog'sa ham, futbol o'ynagan bo'lar edik).

2. A sodir bo'lsa ham, B sodir bo'lishi mumkin, ehtimol:

We may play football even if it rains.

We might have played football even if it had rained

(Yomg'ir yog'sa ham, futbol o'ynashimiz mumkin.

Yomg'ir yog'sa ham, futbol o'ynashimiz mumkin edi).

Stilistik xususiyatga ega bo'lgan to'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar bor. Bunday xususiyatga qismlari *as + inversiya* yordamida bog'langan to'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar ega. Ular faqat yozma nutqda ishlatiladi.

To'siqsizlik sintaktik munosabatni sodd va bog'langan qo'shma gaplar, shuningdek, murakkab sintaktik birliklar ham ifodalashi mumkin, hatto bu sintaktik munosabat ergash gaplarning boshqa turlarida ham ikkinchi darajali sintaktik munosabat sifatida ifodalanishi mumkin, lekin eng asosiy forma to'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gapdir.

Ingliz tilidagi norealikni ifodalovchi va tarkibida *whether... or, whatever, whoever, however, whichever, no matter how/what, as + inversiya* bo'lgan to'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar o'zbek til o'rganuvchilari uchun o'rganishda qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi.

13. Proporsional (o'lchov-daraja) ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clause of Proportion (Quantity and Degree)

Bunday ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda proporsional munosabat ifodalanaadi. Proporsional munosabatda birinchi voqeadagi miqdoriy (daraja) o'zgarish ikkinchi voqeada o'sha barobar miqdoriy (daraja) o'zgarishni keltirib chiqaradi.

The more you read, the more you learn (Qanchalik ko'p o'qisang, shunchalik ko'p o'rganasan).

Proporsional ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar ko'pchilik ingliz tili grammatikasi bo'yicha darsliklarda tilga olinmaydi, ularga qiyos ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning bir turi sifatida qaraladi. Ushbu qo'llanmada ular ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning alohida turi sifatida baholandi, chunki ular o'zlarining alohida ma'no va formalarga ega.

Nutq namunalari va ularning qoliplari:

1. The more he reflected on the idea, the more he liked it (Galsworthy)

The more + N/Pron + Vf, the more + N/Pron + Vf

2. The more I see of him, the less I like him (LDCE).

The more + N/Pron + Vf, the less + N/Pron + Vf

3. The more, the better.

4. So fast as depression set in upon me, so surely did his little ears drop down, his head hang lower and his tail fall limp (Tfurston).

So + Adv + as + N/Pron + Vf, so + N/Pron + Vf

Ingliz tilida proporsional ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar qismlarini bog'lovchi vositalar quyidagilar:

1) **the more** ergash gapda, **the more** bosh gapda;

2) **the more** ergash gapda, **the less** bosh gapda;

3) **so... as** ergash gapda, **so** bosh gapda.

Ergash gap bosh gapdan oldin keladi.

Mayl zamon formalaning ishlatilishi haqida gapirsak, bosh gapda ham, ergash gapda ham aniqlik mayli ishlatiladi, zamon formalaridan o'tgan yoki hozirgi zamon formalari ishlatiladi.

Ayrim tilshunoslar sabab, shart, to'siqsizlik, natija va maqsad munosabatlarini shartlanganlik munosabatining beshta turi deb baholaydilar. Ularning fikricha, shartlanganlik munosabatlarida bir voqea ikkinchisini keltirib chiqaradi yoki ikkinchi voqea birinchisining mavjudligiga ko'ra yuzaga keladi. Bizningcha, shartlanganlik munosabatlarini ifodalovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar qatoriga proporsional (o'Ichov-daraja) ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarni ham kiritish mumkin, chunki bunday turdagi qo'shma gaplarda ham bir voqea ikkinchi voqeani keltirib chiqaradi.

Proporsional ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar o'zbek til o'rganuvchilarining inglizcha nutqida muloqotni buzuvchi tillararo interferensiyalarni tug'diradi.

14. Qiyos ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clause of Comparison)

Bunday ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ergash gaplar bosh gapdan anglashilgan harakat, belgi, holatni boshqa bir harakat, belgi, holatga qiyoslash orqali aniqlangan o'xshashlik yoki farqni ifodalaydi.

Nutq namunalari va ularning qoliplari:

1. Profits are higher than they were last year (LDCE).

N/Pron + Vf, than + N/Pron + Vf

2. Two is to four as four is to eight (LDCE).

N/Pron + Vf, as + N/Pron + Vf

3. He was white and jaded, as if he had not slept for many nights (Wells).

N/Pron + Vf, as if + N/Pron + Vf

4. Mike acted as though nothing had happened (Hemingway).

N/Pron + Vf, as though + N/Pron + Vf

5. My wife worked as hard as I did (Maugham).

N/Pron + Vf, as... as N/Pron + Vf

6. He is not so clever as his brother is.

N/Pron + Vf not so...as N/Pron + Vf

7. They work better together than if they're alone (LDCE).

N/Pron + Vf, than if N/Pron + Vf

8. Now he speaks English better than when he was young.

N/Pron + Vf, than when N/Pron + Vf

Ingliz tilidagi qiyos ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar qismlari **than, as, as if, as though, as... as, not so... as, than if, than when** bog'lovchilari yordamida birikadi.

Qiyos ergash gaplar, odatda, bosh gapdan keyin keladi.

Ergash gaplarda aniqlik mayli formalari ishlatiladi.

Ergashgan gapning bu turi ham o'zbek til o'rganuvchilari uchun ingliz tilini o'rganishda qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi.

15. Ravish ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clause of Manner)

Ravish ergash gaplar bosh gapda ifodalangan voqea, harakat, holat yoki belgining qay tarzda ro'y berishini anglatadi va ular bosh gapga **as** bog'lovchisi yordamida bog'lanadi.

Do as I say! (LDCE) (Men aytganday qil!)

Ergash gap bosh gapdan keyin keladi.

Bu turdagi ergash gaplar **(N/Pron) + Vf + as + N/Pron + Vf** qolipi asosida hosil qilinadi.

O'ZGALAR GAPINI BAYON QILISH (REPORTING SOMEBODY'S SPEECH)

Insonlar o'zaro gaplashar ekan, ular bir-birlariga o'zgalarning gapini, fikrini ham yetkazadilar. O'zgalarning gapini, fikrini birovga yetkazish nutq faoliyatida ko'p uchraydigan holdir.

So'zlovchi o'zganing gapi yoki fikrini tinglovchiga ko'chirma yoki o'zlashtirma gap shaklida yetkazadi.

Ko'chirma gaplar (Direct Speech)

Ko'chirma gap o'zgalarning gapini yoki fikrini tinglovchiga o'zgarishsiz, aynan o'zini yetkazishdir. Masalan:

«It's all right, Janos» she said softly (Kidd).

«Can I get you something?» she asked (Kidd).

«Janos, wake up!» she repeated (Kidd).

Ko'chirma gap ikki yoki undan ortiq gaplarning (muallif gapi va o'zganing gapi) birikuvi natijasida tashkil topadi:

«Where are you going?» he asked at last.

Bu misolda birinchi gap – ko'chirma gap (o'zganing gapi), ikkinchisi – muallif gapi.

Ko'chirma gaplarga sitatlar ham kiradi. Masalan:

I.S.Smirnitsky writes: «We cannot say that is the predicate because the lexical meaning of this verb is colourless and indefinite» (B.S.Khaimovich, B.I.Rogovskaya).

This is what W.N.Francis writes on the subject: «Nouns make up a considerable number (as many as 25 per cent) of the single-word modifiers of nouns...» (B.S.Khaimovich, B.I.Rogovskaya)

Ko'chirma gaplar ingliz tilida, asosan, yozma nutqda uchraydi.

Muallif gapi o'zga gapdan ma'lum belgilar, ya'ni gapda shaxsni ifodalovchi vositalari va kesimda so'zlashuvni ifodalovchi fe'llarning ishlatilishi bilan farq qiladi. Muallif gapida nutq, odatda, uchinchi shaxs tilidan beriladi.

Ingliz tilidagi muallif gapida eng ko'p ishlatiladigan fe'l **to say** (demoq) dir.

«I am sorry, my dear!» mother **said** (Cheever).

«Put on the scarf» Deborah **said** (Cheever).

Bundan tashqari, yana quyidagi so'zlashuv fe'llari ham ishlatiladi: **to tell, to ask, to order, to answer, to cry, to continue, to persuade, to emphasize, to conclude, to report, to declare, to demand, to invite, to promise, to recommend, to call, to add, to beg, to request, to interrupt, to**

repeat, to congratulate, to thank, to murmur, to lie, to whisper, to remind, to joke, to jeer, to sigh va boshqalar.

Misollar:

«Stop it!» – **cried** the man.

«When shall we come?» – **asked** the student.

«Don't ask me» he **whispered** into my ear.

«Fire!» **ordered** the officer.

«Please, give me something to eat» – **begged** the boy.

«Tom, Tom!» **called** Nick.

«Mummy has a terrible hangover», Deborah **repeated** (Cheever).

«Poor Edvard», she **sighed** (Maugham).

«There is of course a certain disparity of age between you», she **remarked** (Maugham).

«Gilbert says I musn't acknowledge to more than forty-nine for this sake», she **answered** blandly.

O'zgalari gapi sodda, qo'shma (bog'langan qo'shma, ergashgan qo'shma gaplar), hatto uzun matn ham bo'lishi mumkin:

1) «Get out of here», Charlie said.

2) «When I was coming here I lost my purse» – said the woman.

Muallif gapida kirish so'zlar, undov va undalmalar ishlatilmaydi, ular faqatgina ko'chirma gaplarda qo'llanadi. Misollar:

«Oh, I'm frightfully sorry!» Peaches said (Cheever).

«Don't worry, my dear», Mother said (Cheever).

«Well, I'm on my way», Gee-Gee said (Cheever).

Muallif gapi va o'zgalari gapining bir-birlariga nisbatan joylashishi quyidagicha bo'lishi mumkin:

1) muallif gapi o'zgalari gapidan oldin keladi:

He shrugged his heavy shoulders and said: – «Do as you wish» (Dickens).

She cried out urgently, «Oh, I'm sorry, Janos. I'm sorry, Cecilia let you down» (Kidd).

2) muallif gapi o'zga gap o'rtasida keladi:

«His father was well known to have the best police in England», – **said Eleanor,** «and he's inherited it».

«No, I'm not dissatisfied in you», **she whispered,** «I love you as you are» (Kidd).

3) muallif gapi o'zgalari gapidan keyin keladi:

«No, that was my cousin Cecilia», **she said quietly** (Kidd).

«Oh, my darling, I can't let you go», – **Francis said** (Cheever).

Ko'chirma gapli sintaktik qurilmalarda muallif gapi, ko'pincha, o'zgar gapidan keyin keladi.

Ingliz tilidagi ko'chirma gapli sintaktik qurilmalarni o'rganishdagi qiyinchiliklar, asosan, leksik qiyinchiliklardir, ya'ni muallif gapining kesimini ifodalovchi so'zlashuv fe'llarining juda ham ko'pligi va rang-barangligidir. Bu fe'llar o'zgar gapni nutqining qay tarzda kechishini aks ettiradi.

O'zlashtirma gaplar (Indirect Speech)

Boshqalarning gapini grammatik va ayrim leksik xususiyatlarini o'zgartirgan holda o'zlashtirib, hikoya qilib yetkazish o'zlashtirma gapning eng asosiy belgisidir. O'zlashtirma gap ko'chirma gapdan intonatsiya va ayrim fe'l formalarining ishlatilmasligi bilan ham ajralib turadi.

O'zlashtirma gapli sintaktik qurilma birgina sodda gapdan yoki to'ldiruvchi ergash gapning bosh gapga birikishidan hosil bo'ladi. Masalan:

She ordered Janos to get up (sodda gap).

He said **he would come with his brother** (To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gap).

O'zlashtirma gapli sintaktik qurilmalarda ham muallifning, ham o'zganing gapi bo'ladi. Yuqoridagi sodda gapda muallif gapi **She ordered**, o'zganing gapi **Janos to come**. To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gapda muallif gapi bosh gapda (**He said**), o'zganing gapi ergash gapda (**he would come with his brother**) ifodalangan.

Turli tillar o'zgar gapini har xil ifodalaydi. Inglizlar og'zaki nutqda o'zgar gapini o'zgartirib, ya'ni o'zlashtirma gap shaklida ifodalaydi.

O'zgar gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Ann said to Cyril: Don't take my ruler.	Ann told Cyril not to take her ruler.
Teacher: The lesson is over.	The teacher said that the lesson was over.

O'zgar gap	O'zgar gapini bironing yetkazish
Nodir: Ertaga kelaman.	1. Nodir: «Ertaga kelaman», – dedi (ko'ch.gap). 2. Nodir ertaga kelar emish (o'zl. gap). 3. Nodir ertaga kelar ekan (o'zl. gap). 4. Nodir ertaga kelishini aytdi (o'z. gap).

O'zbeklar esa o'zgalar gapini ko'chirma gap va o'zlashtirma gap shaklida ifodalaydi:

To'rtinchi gap (Nodir ertaga kelishini aytdi), asosan, yozma nutqda ishlatiladi.

O'zbek tilida o'zganing gapini bировga o'zgartirib yetkazishda ekan, emish va -ibman/-ibsan/-ibdi /-ibmiz/-ibsiz/-ishibdi (Ular Toshkentga ketishibdi. U imtihondan yiqilibdi) formalari muhim rol o'ynaydi.

O'zlashtirma gap bir so'zga teng bo'lishi ham mumkin. Masalan, chet ellik sayohatchi janob Braun tanishlariga O'zbekiston haqida gapirib bersa, biz uning suhbatini haqida bunday deyishimiz mumkin: Janob Braun tanishlariga **O'zbekiston haqida** gapirib berdi. Bu misolda o'zlashtirilgan o'zgalar gapi – **O'zbekiston haqida**, muallif gapi – **Janob Braun tanishlariga gapirib berdi**. Xuddi shu manzarani **U oilasi haqida gapirdi** misolida ham ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bunday gaplarda o'zlashtirma gapdagi (o'zga gapdagi) ma'lumot maksimal darajada qisqaradi va u o'zga gapning mavzusiga teng bo'ladi.

Darak gap shaklidagi o'zga gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirish

Bu maqsadni amalga oshirishda bir qancha transformatsion operatsiyalar (aylantirish operatsiyalari) qo'llaniladi. Bular quyidagilar:

1. Egani ifodalagan so'zni o'zgartirish

Ko'chirma gapdagi egani ifodalovchi birinchi shaxs kishilik olmoshi uchinchi shaxs kishilik olmoshiga (**I > she/he, we > they**) almashtiriladi.

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Ann: I have read the book. Tom: We are leaving for the south. He: I am ready.	Ann said that she had read the book. Tom told me they were leaving for the south. He said he was ready.

Ikkinchi shaxs olmoshi esa nutq birinchi shaxsdan boshqasiga qaratilgan bo'lsa, uchinchi shaxs olmoshi bilan (**you > he**), birinchi shaxsga qaratilgan bo'lsa, birinchi shaxs olmoshi (**you > I**) bilan ifodalanadi.

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Nick: You came very late.	Nick said that he had come very late. Nick said I had come very late.

Uchinchi shaxs olmoshi esa boshqa olmoshga almashtirilmaydi.

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Tom: He is very clever and lucky. Pete: They are going to a football match.	Tom told he was very clever and lucky. Pete said they were going to a football match.

Muallif gapining kesimi **to say, to tell, to explain, to inform** va boshqa shu kabi fe'llar bilan ifodalanadi. **to say** fe'li gap qaratilgan shaxs ko'rsatilmaganda, **to tell** fe'li esa nutq qaratilgan shaxs ko'rsatilganda ishlatiladi.

Masalan:

1. Tom **said** he loved her.
2. I **told** him I wouldn't give him an answer till the next day.
3. She **explained** about the pervious accident.
4. He **informed** us the timetable had been changed.

To speak fe'li juda kam holatlarda ishlatilishi mumkin:

«How far now?» Janos **spoke** quietly beside her (Kidd).

2. Zamon formalarini almashtirish

Ingliz tilida ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda kesim ikki xil beriladi:

1. Agar o'zlashtirma gap ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilgan kun davomida aytilsa, o'zlashtirma gapning kesimi hozirgi zamonda kelib, ko'chirma gap shundoq o'zgartirilmay beriladi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Mary: I went to visit my mother at the hospital yesterday.	Tom (reports her words on the same day): Mary tells me she went to visit her mother at the hospital yesterday.
Jane: The text is rather difficult.	Jane says that the text is rather difficult.
Bob: I shall go and have a nap before dinner.	Bob tells me that he will go and has a nap before dinner.

2. Agar o'zlashtirma gap ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilgandan keyingi kunlarda aytilsa, o'zlashtirma gapning kesimi o'tgan zamonda berilib, ko'chirma gapning kesimi ham o'tgan zamon fe'llaridan biriga aylantiriladi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Mary: I went to visit my mother at the hospital yesterday.	Tom (reports her words some days later): Mary told me she had visited her mother at the hospital the day before.
Jane: The text is rather difficult.	Jane remarked me that the text was rather difficult.
Bob: I shall go and have a nap before dinner.	Bob told me that he would go and have a nap before dinner.

Ingliz tilida, ayrim istisnolarni hisobga olmaganda, zamonlar moslashuvi qonuni o'zlashtirma gapda to'liq saqlanadi.

Ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda zamonlar quyidagicha o'zgaradi:

The Present Indefinite — The Past Indefinite

Tom: My sister has many accomplishments.	Tom said that his sister had many accomplishments.
Tom: Nick works at school.	Tom said that Nick worked at school.

The Present Continuous — The Past Continuous

Peter: We are going to the library.	Peter told me that they were going to the library.
Doctor: You are talking nonsense.	The doctor said that he was talking nonsense.

The Present Perfect — The Past Perfect

Mother: I have not slept since that night.	My mother told me that she had not slept since that night.
Policeman: They have killed a child.	The policeman informed that they had killed a child.

The Present Perfect Continuous — The Past Perfect Continuous

Boy: Since I saw you last I have been thinking, thinking .	The boy said that since he saw her last, he had been thinking, thinking .
Monitor: We have been working at the problem for months.	The monitor said that they had been working at the problem for months.

The Past Indefinite — The Past Perfect

Nargiza: We were in London 3 years ago.	Nargiza said they had been in London three years before.
Irene: We wrote a letter last night.	Irene said they had written a letter on previous night.

The Past Continuous — Past Perfect Continuous

Nick: She was suffering from a heart attack when I saw her last.	Nick said that she had been suffering from a heart attack when he saw her last.
Clara: at 5 o'clock I was writing .	Clara said that at 5 o'clock she had been writing .

The Past Perfect — The Past Perfect (o'zgaraydi)

John: I hadn't heard from my mother for a fortnight.	John said that he hadn't heard from his mother for a fortnight.
Mike: Those two had not spoken to each other for 3 days.	Mike told that those two had not spoken to each other for 3 days.

The Past Perfect Continuous — The Past Perfect Continuous (o'z-garmaydi)

Swift: I had been reading about an hour when my teacher came.	Swift told us he had been reading about an hour when his teacher came.
Dick: It had been raining since morning when we were at the University.	Dick said it had been raining since morning when they were at the University.

The Future Indefinite — The Future Indefinite-in-the Past

Tom: If the weather is fine we shall come .	Tom said that they would come if the weather was fine.
Teacher: There will be a meeting tonight.	Teacher informed us that there would be a meeting that night.

The Future Continuous — The Future Continuous-in-the Past

Sam: At 12 o'clock I shall still be working .	Sam said that he would still be working at 12 o'clock.
Professor: I shall be asking the same question tomorrow.	Professor said he would be asking the same question the next day.

The Future Perfect — The Future Perfect-in-the Past

Mother: I hope Tom will have had a good sleep by that time.	Mother hoped Tom would have had a good sleep by that time.
Alice: I wonder whether they will have reached the place by noon.	Alice wondered whether they would have reached the place by noon.

The Future Perfect Continuous — The Future Perfect Continuous-in-the Past

Jane: I shall have been writing for two hours by 5 o'clock.	Jane said she would have been writing for two hours by 5 o'clock.
Nick: By the 1 st of May I shall have been reading the book for a fortnight.	Nick said that by the 1 st of May he would have been reading the book for a fortnight.

Ko'chirma gap ikki yoki undan ortiq mustaqil gapdan tashkil topib, o'tmishdagi ish-harakatlar aks etsa, faqat birinchi gap tarkibidagi fe'l-kesim **The Past Perfect Tense** da beriladi, qolgan fe'l-kesimlar esa shundayligicha o'z-garmay qoladi. Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
John: We were in the Caucasus 3 years ago. It was raining all the time.	John said that they had been in the Caucasus 3 years before. It was raining all the time.
Peter: We had a walking holiday in the Urals in 1959. I was very fond of walking in those days.	Peter said that they had had a walking holiday in the Urals in 1959. He was very fond of walking in those days.

Lekin zamonlar moslashuvi qonuniga zid ravishda ko'chirma gapda ifodalangan zamon o'zlashtirma quyidagi hollarda gapda ham saqlanishi mumkin.

1. Agar o'tmishdagi ish-harakatning aniq vaqti berilgan bo'lsa:

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Alice: I was born in 1979.	Alice said that she was born in 1979.
Teacher: Alisher Navoi was born in 1441.	Teacher said that Alisher Navoi was born in 1441.

2. Umumhaqiqat bo'lgan gaplarda:

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Karim: The Earth rotates around the sun.	Karim said that the Earth rotates around the sun.
Teacher: Lead is heavier than iron.	Teacher said that lead is heavier than iron.

3. O'zga gapda ifodalangan kelasi zamon yoki hozirgi zamon nutq so'zlanayotgan payt nuqtayi nazaridan hali o'tib ketmagan bo'lsa:

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Mike: I shall come tomorrow.	Mike said he will come tomorrow.
Mike: I am thirsty.	Mike said he is thirsty.

O'zga gapdagi modal fe'llar va ularning ekvivalentlari o'zlashtirma gapda quyidagi shakllarda keladi:

Ko'chirma gapda	O'zlashtirma gapda
can	could
could	1) had been able to 2) could
may	might

might	might
is to, are to	was to, were to*
was to, were to	was to, were to
have to, has to	had to
had to	had to
must	must, had to
should	should
ought to	ought to

Quyida misollar keltirilgan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Tom: I can not make out what he is saying.	Tom said he could not make out what he was saying.
Mother: We could get the medicine.	Mother said they could get the medicine.
Young couple: We may buy a few pieces of furniture if we get the money.	The young couple told us that they might buy a few pieces of furniture if they got the money.
Ann: You might catch a cold in this thin dress.	Ann said he might catch a cold in that thin dress.
Peter: The conference is to begin at 7.	Peter said the conference was to begin at 7.
Producer: The films are to be released in a few days.	The producer said the films were to be released in a few days.
Nick: The boat was to arrive early the next day.	Nick said the boat was to arrive early the following day.
John: They were to have left by an early train.	John said they were to have left by an early train.
Mary: I have to change if I go by bus.	Mary said she had to change if she went by bus.
Old man: They had to buy a present for the young couple.	The old man said they had to buy a present for the young couple.
Boy: I must read for my exams.	The boy said he must/ had to read for his exams.
Betty: You should devote more time to your studies, Ann.	Betty told Ann that she should devote more time to her studies.
Henry: She ought to have phoned me at nine, but she didn't.	Henry said that she ought to have phoned him at nine, but she hadn't done.

3. Ko'rsatish olmoshlarini va ravishlarni almashtirish

Ko'chirma gapdagi vaqt va joy o'zlashtirma gapda boshqa vaqt va joyda bo'lsa, ko'rsatish olmoshlari hamda ravishlar o'zgaradi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Sam: I am flying to Cuba today. Parents: The children often went skiing last winter.	Sam said he was flying to Cuba that day. The parents told us that the children often had gone skiing the previous winter.

Ingliz tilida ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda ko'rsatish olmoshlari va payt ravishlari quyidagi shaklda bo'ladi:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
today	at the time, that day
yesterday	the day before, the previous day
last night	the night before
last week	the previous week
next week	the following week
ago	before
tomorrow	the next day, the following day, the day after
this year	that year

Misollar:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Ann: I like this fellow. Bob: I have read all these books. Mike: I am coming back here for the holiday. Nick: I am writing a letter now. Ron: I have been visiting friends today. Paul: I saw Mary yesterday. Mary: I met some friends here last night.	Ann said she liked that fellow. Bob said he had read all those books. Mike said he was coming back there for the holiday. Nick said he was writing a letter then. Ron said that he had been visiting friends that day. Paul said he had seen Mary the day before. Mary told me she had met some friends there the previous night.

Tom: Ann broke her watch some years ago . Referee: The next match will take place tomorrow . President: This year is a year of healthy generation.	Tom said Ann had broken her watch some years before . The referee announced that the following match would take place the next day . The president announced that that year was a year of healthy generation.
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4. «That» bog'lovchisini qo'shish

Ingliz tilida ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda u ergashgan qo'shma gapga aylanadi. Bunda bosh gap bilan ergashgan gapni **that** bog'lovchisi bog'laydi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Mike: I can't come next week.	Mike said that he wouldn't be able to come the following week.
Mike: I'll help Hellen	Mike said that he would help Hellen.

That bog'lovchisi gapda qo'llanmasligi ham mumkin:
She said she was in London.

5. Ma'lum so'zlarni tushirib qoldirish

Ko'chirma gapda kelgan ba'zi undov so'zlar, kirish so'zlar, jonli nutq uchun xos bo'lgan ba'zi elementlarni o'zlashtirma gapda ishlatib bo'lmaydi, ularni olib tashlashga to'g'ri keladi. Masalan, **O.K.**, **Here you are!** **Look here!** **I say, well, why, now** va shu kabi kirish so'zlar o'zlashtirma gapda qo'llanmaydi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
«Oh, how disappointing! How really very sad!» – exclaimed Nina hearing the news.	Nina expressed her great disappointment at hearing the news.

Javob formasidagi **yes, no** so'zlari esa o'zlashtirma gapda **He answered in the negative, He answered in the affirmative** gaplariga aylantiriladi yoki olmosh va yordamchi fe'ldan iborat gap bilan ifodalanadi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Bob: Are you very tired, Mary? – Mary: No.	Bob asked Mary if she was very tired and Mary answered in the negative (or: She answered she wasn't).

6. Ma'lumotni siqishtirish

Etiket gaplar, ya'ni salomlashish, xayrlashish, tanishish, kechirim so'rash, minnatdorchiik, tabriklashda ishlatiladigan so'zlar o'zlashtirma gapda tushirib qoldiriladi va ulardagi axborot qayta ishlanib, maxsus fe'llarda aks ettiriladi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
«Hello» said Bill.	Bill greeted me.
Mary: Alice, meet my friend Marina.	Mary introduced Marina to Alice.
Alice: How are you, Marina?	Alice inquired after Marina's health.
Teacher: Good morning!	The teacher greeted her pupils.
Cyril: Many happy returns of the day, Alice.	Cyril congratulated Alice on her birthday yoki Cyril wished Alice many happy returns of the day.
Mary: Excuse me ringing up at such an hour	Mary apologized for ringing up so early (late).
Mary: Congratulations! I am so glad you have passed your finals!	Mary congratulated me on passing my finals.
Tom: Thanks a lot, John, for your kind help with my bike.	Tom thanked John for helping him with his bike.
John's mother said to Nick: You're welcome to our house.	John's mother expressed a warm welcome to Nick.
Tom: Good-bye, Helen.	Tom said good bye to Helen. Tom bade Helen good-bye.
Philip: It cannot be true! No! I cannot believe what you are saying, Ned!	Philip refused to believe Ned's words.

7. Muallif gapidagi kesimni ifodalagan fe'lni boshqa fe'l bilan almashtirish

Darak gap shakidagi o'zga gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda o'zga gapning ohangdorligini, bo'yoqdorligini, semantik jilolarini o'zlashtirma gapga to'liqligicha o'tkaza olmaymiz. Biz uni faqatgina o'zlashtirma gapning kesimini ifodalovchi fe'llar yordamida va bu fe'llar yonida keluvchi hol vazifasidagi so'zlar yordamida ma'lum darajada ifodalay olamiz. Bu fe'llar quyidagilar:

to accept	to persuade
to admire	to promise
to admit	to protest
to advise	to recommend
to affirm	to refuse
to agree	to regret
to amaze	to reject
to announce	to remark
to apologize	to remind
to approve	to reproach
to ask	to require
to acknowledge	to say
to assert	to shout
to assure	to state
to bade	to suggest
to be curious	to surprise
to beg	to tell
to beseech	to thank
to boast	to threaten
to call for	to urge
to claim	to want
to complain	to know
to console	to warn
to convince	to welcome
to cry	to whisper
to invite	to wish
to maintain	to wonder
to mention	<i>va boshqalar.</i>

8. Stilistik o'zgarish

Ma'lumki, til funksional jihatdan 5 ta uslubga bo'linadi:

1. Ilmiy uslub.
2. Rasmiy-idoraviy uslub.
3. Publitsistik uslub.
4. Badiiy uslub.
5. So'zlashuv uslubi.

Bu uslublar o'zlashtirma gapda o'z xususiyatini yo'qotadi, ammo ilmiy uslubdagi atamalar, qonun-qoidalar, rasmiy-idoraviy uslubdagi hujjatlarga oid

so'zlar o'zlashtirma gapda saqlanadi. Demak, o'zlashtirma gapda ayrim holatlarda stilistik yo'qotishlar ro'y beradi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Bob: How are you clever! Not to take an umbrella when it is raining. Oh! That's you, Tom!?	Bob said ironically how he was clever not to take an umbrella in rainy day. She was surprised to see Tom.

Implitsit buyruq ifodalagan darak gaplarning o'zlashtirma gapda berilishi

Yuqorida aytilganidek, o'zga nutqdagi darak gaplarda buyruq yashirincha (implitsit ravishda) ifodalangan bo'lishi mumkin. Agar bu turdagi gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilsa, yashirin ma'no, odatda, aniq beriladi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Mary: Kate, you have left the door open. Nodir: Akhmad, the baby is left alone.	Mary asked Kate to close the door. Nodir told Akhmad to see to the baby who was left alone.

So'roq gap shaklidagi o'zgalar gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirish

Ingliz tilida so'roq gapli o'zgalar gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda bir qancha o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ladi:

1. So'roq gapdagi so'z tartibi teskarisiga o'zgaradi, ya'ni inversiya yo'qolib, darak gapdagi so'z tartibiga aylantiriladi.
2. Kishilik va egalik olmoshlari xuddi darak gapli ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirgandek o'zgaradi.
3. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari va ravishlari ham darak gapli ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirgandek o'zgaradi.
4. Zamonlar moslashuvi qonuni to'liq saqlanadi.
5. O'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilgan umumiy, alternativ va ayiruv so'roq gaplarining oldiga **if** yoki **whether** bog'lovchisi qo'yiladi.
6. Ko'tariluvchi intonatsiyaga ega bo'lgan so'roq gaplarda intonatsiya pasayuvchi intonatsiyaga aylantiriladi.
- 7 Muallif gapida quyidagi fe'llar ishlatilishi mumkin: **to ask, to want, to know, to inquire, to be curious** va h.k.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Tom: Are you busy tonight, Mary?	Tom asked Mary if she was busy that night.
Robert: Did it rain much in spring?	Robert wanted to know if it had rained much in spring.
Nick: Have you been waiting for them long?	Nick inquired whether she had been waiting for them long.
Helen: Do you know Lucy Brown, Betty?	Helen was curious if Betty knew Lucy Brown.

So'roq gapli ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda asosiy fe'l **to ask** bo'ladi.

Umumiy so'roq gap shaklidagi o'zgalalar gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirish

Ingliz tilida umumiy so'roq gap shaklidagi o'zgalalar gapi o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda o'zlashtirma gap oldiga **if** yoki **whether** bog'lovchisi qo'shiladi. Inversiya darak gapdagi so'z tartibi bilan almashtiriladi. Zamonlar moslashuvi amalga oshiriladi. Agar umumiy so'roq gapda **do**, **does**, **did** yordamchi fe'llari bo'lsa, ular tushiriladi va ma'noga qarab kesimni ifodalovchi fe'l va olmoshlar tegishli formalar bilan almashtiriladi:

Misollar:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Ozod: Have you lived here long, Anvar?	Ozod asked Anvar if he had lived there long.
Peter: Are foreign magazines sold in your country?	Peter inquired whether foreign magazines were sold in his country.
Cyril asked Alec: Can you drive?	Cyril asked Alec if he could drive.
Jim: Ann, would you like to go to a movie?	Jim asked Ann if she would like to go to a movie.
Lucy: Will you stay at home all day, Pat?	Lucy asked Pat if she would stay at home all day.
Jack: May I keep the book a few days longer?	Jack inquired whether he might keep the book a few days longer.
Jack: Do you speak English?	Jack asked me if I speak English.
Lucy: Did you help Bob?	Lucy asked me if I had helped Bob.

Maxsus so'roq gap shaklidagi o'zga gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirish

Egaga qaratilgan maxsus so'roq gap shaklidagi o'zgalar gapi o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda so'roq so'zlar, so'z tartibi saqlanadi, zamonlar moslashuvi qonuni amalga oshiriladi, muallif gapining kesimi, odatda, **to ask** yoki unga sinonim bo'lgan fe'l bilan ifodalanadi.

To do (do, does, did) yordamchi fe'li ishtirok etgan maxsus so'roq egadan boshqa gap bo'laklariga tushgan bo'lsa, bu fe'l tushiriladi va kesimni ifodalagan fe'l **The Present Indefinite** ga (**do/ does** tushirilganda) yoki **The Past Indefinite** ga (**did** tushirilsa) qo'yiladi.

Masalan:

So'roq egaga qaratilganda

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Tom said to the boys: Who has a ticket for «Hamlet»?	Tom asked the boys who had a ticket for «Hamlet».
Shakhnoza: Who wants to take part in the farewell party?	Shakhnoza inquired which of the students wanted to take part in the farewell party..
Mary: Who must do the work?	Mary inquired who must do the work.

So'roq egadan boshqa gap bo'lagiga tushganda **to do (do, does, did)** yordamchi fe'li tushiriladi va kesimni ifodalagan fe'l tegishli zamon formasiga qo'yiladi:

Mary asks: Ann, what do you like? > Mary asks Ann what she likes (liked).

Mary asked: Ann, what did you do there? > Mary asked Ann what she had done there.

Mary asks: Ann, when do you watch TV? > Mary asks Ann when she watches TV.

Mary asks: Ann, why did you come? > Mary asks Ann why she came.

Mary asked: Ann, why didn't you help Sam? > Mary asked Ann why she hadn't helped Sam.

To be (was, were), to have (have, has), shall, will va modal fe'llarni egadan oldinga olib chiqish yo'li bilan hosil qilingan maxsus so'roq gaplarda o'sha fe'llar o'z joylariga, ya'ni eganing orqasiga qaytariladi. Bunda ularning shakli eganing talabiga va zamonlar moslashuvi qonuniga binoan o'zgarishi mumkin. Olmoshlar va ravishlar ham yuqorida aytilgan qoidaga asosan o'zgaradi:

Bob asks: What **are** you doing? > Bob asks what I **am** doing.

Bob asked: What **are** you doing? > Bob asked what I **was** doing.

Bob asks: How many children **have** you? > Bob asks how many children I **have**.

Bob asks: When **will** you come? > Bob asks when I **shall** come.

Bob asked: When **will** you come? > Bob asked when I **should** come.

Bob asked: How many languages can you speak? > Bob asked how many languages I could speak.

Ma'lum holatlarda ikki gapdan iborat bo'lgan ko'chirma gapli sintaktik qurilma o'zlashtirma gapli qurilmaga o'zlashtirilganda sodda gapga aylanishi mumkin:

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Sam asked: What is your name?	Sam asked my name.
Sam asked: What is the time?	Sam asked me the time.
Sam asked: What size are your gloves?	Sam asked me the size of my gloves.

Ayiruv so'roq gap shaklidagi o'zgalar gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirish

Ingliz tilida ayiruv so'roq gap shaklidagi o'zgalar gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda so'roq gapning ikkinchi qismi tushib qoladi, birinchi qismi esa darak gap qanday o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilsa, xuddi shunday qilinadi va oldiga **that** bog'lovchisi qo'yiladi. Muallif gapining kesim tarkibi **Ask f + to confirm** (tasdiqlashni so'ramoq) qolipi asosida yasaladi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Tom: Nick is ill, isn't he?	Tom asked me to confirm that Nick was ill (Tom mendan Nikning kasal ekanligini tasdiqlashimni so'radi).
Mary: You have no car, haven't you?	Mary asked me to confirm that I had no car (Meri mendan mashinam yo'qligini tasdiqlashimni so'radi).

Alternativ (tanlov) so'roq gap shaklidagi o'zgalar gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirish

Alternativ so'roq gap shaklidagi o'zgalar gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirish xuddi umumiy so'roq shaklidagi o'zgalar gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirgandek amalga oshiriladi, ya'ni inversiya darak gaplardagi so'z tartibiga almashtiriladi, kishilik, egalik, ko'rsatish olmoshlari va payt ravishlari o'zgaradi.

zamonlar moslashuvi qonuni va so'roq so'zlar saqlanadi. Muallif gapidan keyin if yoki **whether** bog'lovchisi ishlatilishi mumkin.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Nick: Is this a pen or a pencil? Ann: Do you write a diploma or course paper? Do you or does your mother usually do shopping? – the teacher asked me. Secretary: Have you met the new manager or not? «Did you pass your exam or did you fail it?» – Alec asked me. «Which teacher is more strict: the new or the former one?» – mother asked.	Nick asked if that was a pen or a pencil. Ann asked Lucy whether she wrote a diploma or course paper. The teacher wanted to know if I or my mother usually did shopping. The secretary asked me if I had met the new manager or not. Alec asked me whether I had passed my exam or failed it. Mother asked her which teacher was more strict: the new or the former one.

Buyruq gap shaklidagi o'zgar gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirish

Buyruq gap shaklidagi o'zgar gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda muallif gapining kesimi **to tell, to ask, to order, to give the order to, to advise, to command, to give the command to, to direct, to call for, to instruct, to beg, to request, to require, to warn, to encourage** va h.k. fe'llar orqali ifodalanadi. O'zga nutq infinitivga, infinitivli so'z birikmasiga yoki to'ldiruvchi ergash gapga aylanadi.

Gap taqiqlash mazmunida bo'lsa, infinitivdan oldin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
The officer said to the soldiers: Shoot all of them. Mary: Please, help Bob	The officer ordered (or gave the order) to shoot all of them . a) Mary advised me to help Bob . b) Mary suggested that I (should) help Bob .
Peter: Believe me! Paul won the European boxing title. Jane: Please, open the window. Nodira: Please, lend me your pencil for a moment.	Peter told Ann to believe that Paul had won the European boxing title . Jane asked to open the window . Nodira asked me to lend my pencil for a moment .

Nazira: Please, Please, come in!	Nazira begs me to enter.
Commander: Fight bravely for your country.	The commander encouraged the soldiers to fight bravely for their country.
General: Attack the city.	The general commanded (gave the command) to attack the city.
Dean: Please, go to professor Usupov.	The dean directed me to professor Usupov.
Doctor: Don't get up.	The doctor told me not to get up.
Bob: Don't come tomorrow as I won't be here.	Bob told me not to come the next day as he wouldn't be there.
Dean: Wait until the professor arrives.	The dean instructed me to wait until the professor arrived.

Agar buyruq yoki istak egasi aniq bo'lmasa yoxud uni ko'rsatishga zaruriyat bo'lmasa, fe'l majhul nisbatda beriladi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Don't interrupt the grown-ups, Alec.	Alec was told not to interrupt the grown-ups.
Do not feed the animals.	Visitors are requested not to feed the animals.
Stop making all that noise, children.	The children were asked to stop making noise.

Let me, let us (let's) bilan boshlanadigan o'zgalari gapi o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda bu birikmalar tushib qoladi va muallif gapining kesimi offer yoki suggest fe'li orqali ifodalangani. Offer fe'lidan keyin infinitiv, suggest fe'lidan keyin esa that bog'lovchili kesimi konyuktiv (mumkinlilik) mayli bilan ifodalangan to'ldiruvchi ergash gap keladi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Tom: Let me post your letters, Granny.	Tom offered to post Granny's letters.
Tom: Let's go to a movie.	Tom suggested that we (should) go to a movie.
Monitor: Let's postpone the class meeting till Friday.	The monitor suggested that they (should) postpone the class meeting till Friday.
Nick: Let me help you to carry your suitcase.	Nick offered to carry my suitcase.

Ma'lumki, ritorik savollarda yashirincha **tasdiq** ma'no bo'ladi, shuning uchun ular o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda tasdiq ma'no saqlanadi va darak gaplarga qo'llangan qoidalaridan foydalaniladi. Muallif gapiga **emotionaly (hayajon bilan)** so'zi qo'shiladi:

Sam: who can win us?! > Sam emotionaly said that nobody could win them

(Sem: Bizni kim yenga oladi?! Sem ulami hech kim yenga olmasligini hayajon bilan aytdi).

Sam: Are we week people?! > Sam emotionaly said that they were not week people

(Sem: Nima, biz zaif odamlarmizmi?! > Sem ular zaif odamlar emasligini hayajon bilan aytdi).

Emotsional gap shaklidagi o'zgal gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirish

Yuqorida aytilganidek, emotsional gaplar emotsional darak, emotsional so'roq, emotsional buyruq va sof emotsional gaplarga bo'linadi.

Emotsional darak, emotsional so'roq, emotsional buyruq gap shaklidagi o'zgal gapini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirishda darak, so'roq, buyruq gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirishdagi qoidalar (transformatsion operatsiyalar) qo'llaniladi. Lekin bunda muallif gapidagi kesim his-hayajonni ifodalovchi fe'l yoki uning yonida his-hayajonni ifodalovchi hol bo'ladi. Bular quyidagilar: **to admire, to express one`s admiration of..., to cry, to resent, to express one`s resentment/dislike..., to exclaim that..., to sympathize with..., to express one`s sympathy with..., to disgust, to be annoyed/irritated with..., to say with surprise /amazement/..., to say in surprise/amazement/..., to be surprised/amazed at..., to be surprised + Inf., to be angry/indignant with/at..., to say in anger/in indignation, to say resentfully/in a resentful manner, to be disgusted at..., to be annoyed/irritated with/at..., to be horrified/terrified/frightened at..., to be disappointed at/in..., to express one`s disappointment at/in..., to grieve over/at/for..., to express one`s grief at..., to be grieved to say that..., to cry in despair that..., to be filled with despair at..., to curse, to gasp, to scream, to delight, to make an exclamation of protest/pity/joy/amazement/..., to applaud with delight** va h.k.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Tom: How beautiful nature is!	a) Tom exclaimed that nature was beautiful. b) Tom admired the beauty of nature.

Mrs.Parker: I'm so happy! My daughter has entered the University.	Mrs. Parker told me joyfully (with joy) that her daughter had entered the University.
Ann: Fancy Bob becoming an outstanding physicist. Who would have thought it!	Ann expressed her surprise at Bob becoming an outstanding physicist.
Mr.Welsh: What perfect sculpture! It's <u>genunie</u> work of art.	a) Mr. Welsh admired the sculpture. b) Mr. Welsh said admiringly that the sculpture was perfect and genuine work of art.
«Oh dear!» – said Billy as his plate was put in front of him. «Hot boiled beef again!»	Billy expressed his dislike as he was again served boiled beef.
«Look! How beautiful the mountains are! And the sea is gorgeous» – said Alex.	Alex admired the beauty of the mountains and the sea.
«You, fool! Shut the window!» – the man shouted at Bill.	The man called Bill a fool and told him indignantly to shut up the window.
Mary: You are disturbing me!	Mary cried that I was disturbing her.

Sof emotsional gap shaklidagi o'zgalari gapi his-hayajonni ifodalovchi kesimga aylanadi.

Masalan:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Nick: God damn you!	Nick scolded me .
Nick: Oh!	Nick made an exclamation of surprise .
Nick: Ouch!	Nick made a cry expressing a pain .

MURAKKAB SINTAKTIK BUTUNLIK (THE COMPLICATED SYNTACTIC UNIT)

Tilda (nutqda) gapdan katta bo'lgan sintaktik birliklar ham bor. Ular murakkab sintaktik butunlik va matndir. So'z birikmasi va gap kichik sintaksisni, murakkab sintaktik butunlik va matn esa katta sintaksisni tashkil qiladi.

Murakkab sintaktik butunlik ikki va undan ortiq mustaqil gaplarning (bu gaplar yozma nutqda bir-biridan nuqta bilan ajratiladi) semantik va mantiqiy birikuvidan yuzaga kelgan gapdan katta bo'lgan nutq birligidir. Yozma nutqda ular, odatda, abzatsga to'g'ri keladi va matn tarkibida o'zlarining kichik mavzulariga (mikromavzulariga) ega bo'ladi.

Murakkab sintaktik butunlik tarkibidagi mustaqil gaplar bir-birlari bilan bir qancha vositalar orqali semantik aloqaga kirishadilar. Quyida biz ularning ayrimlarini keltiramiz:

1) bog'lovchilar, bog'lovchisimon so'zlar bilan:

Not usually, but sometimes March is colder in one year than in another.

And the snow may not last (Kidd).

Ceccilia is sometimes very silly. She shows off and says things she doesn't mean. **But** she didn't believe you would ever come to this country (Kidd).

It was in such terms that Ferlin had thought of himself anyway – the plywood would simply confirm it. **Therefore** in the course of investigating the accident Ferlin acquired the plywood (McGinnis).

2) olmoshlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan zamon, makon, sabab-natija, holat va boshqa munosabatlarni ifodalovchi ravishlar bilan:

Yesterday we went to **the zoo**. We saw a lot of newly brought animals **there**.

2008 was a good year for my family. My elder son graduated from the University. My wife became a professor.

The members of a loose group may be connected by other words or not. **Accordingly** we distinguish linked and unlinked groups (Kruisinga).

We include the forms that express command under the imperative mood. **Thus** in English «Come!» is in the imperative mood, while the statement «He comes» is in the indicative mood (Sweet).

There has been no improvement in your work performance and attitude despite our letters dated 18 March and 16 May. **As a result** we have no option but withdraw our services with effect from 1 June (Gardside).

Equation (5.17) cannot be closed from for in terms of o, fs (5.15).

Consequently, we cannot write down explicitly relationistic Coulomb-scattering cross section (Newton).

3) ko'rtatish olmoshlari va uchinchi shaxs kishilik olmoshlari:

This is **Mr. Jackson**. **He** is a professor of our University.

Nick's **house** is over there. **It** is a kilometre from here.

I have **three children**. **They** are too young.

4) artikl bilan:

We have bought a car. **The** car is in the garage now.

5) takroriy so'zlar bilan:

He isn't that sort of person. **He** is married. **He** and I are friends, that's all, as well as being colleagues at work (Kidd).

Sara is married to **Janos**, who is now leader of orchestra Gareth conducts. I believe you know **Janos** quite well (Kidd).

6) koreferensiya (bir narsani, holatni har xil vosita yordamida ifodalash) bilan:

I knew **Gofur Gulom** very well. **He** was born in Tashkent. **The poet** wrote a lot of poems and short stories.

There was a terrible earthquake in Irdonisia. Have you heard about that?

7) ellipsislar bilan:

I have three children. Do you have **any**?

8) grammatik zamon va taksis formalari bilan:

Sara **struggled** hard to control an urge to slap Davina's gloating face. She **picked up** her handbag, **slid** it under her arm and **walked** towards the door (Kidd).

Bu misolda to'rtta harakatning hammasi o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan, lekin ikkinchi (**picked up**), uchinchi (**slid**) va to'rtinchi (**walked**) harakatlar birinchi harakat (**struggled**) sodir bo'layotgan davrda (bir vaqtda) bajarilgan. Ammo ularning o'zlari bir-birlariga nisbatan ketma-ket (ikkinchi harakat birinchi, ikkinchisi uchinchi, to'rtinchisi uchinchi bo'lib) bajarilgan.

9) tema va rema bilan (oldingi gapdagi rema keyingi gapda temaga aylanadi):

A man is coming here. Now **the man** has stopped.

10) parallel sintaktik qurilmalar bilan: This is the address she gave me. This is flat four, number twelve Goodman street and this is the city of Manchester (Kidd).

Parallel qurilmalar, asosan, she'riyatda uchraydi:

Farewell to the forests and wild hanging woods!

Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods! (Burns)

11) gaplarning tartibi bilan:

In the morning it rained heavily. An hour later many places got flooded.

Bu gaplarning joyini o'zgartirib bo'lmaydi. Ularning joyi bir-birlariga nisbatan qat'iy belgilangan.

12) ayrim kirish so'zlari, iboralar va gaplar bilan:

First, I need your name. Secondly, what's your date of birth? (LDCE)

13) ayrim yuklamalar bilan:

Everybody enjoyed the concert. Even the younger children enjoyed it.

14) butunlik va uning bo'lagi munosabati bilan:

Sara put her foot cautiously on the break and changed to second gear.

The little car slid sideways, out in to the middle of the road.

15) umumiylik va juz'iylik munosabati bilan:

There were many kinds of fruit on sale. I bought only a kilo of apples.

The library is rich in books. I borrowed «Khamsa» by Navoi.

Agar murakkab sintaktik butunlik tarkibidagi mustaqil gaplar o'rtasida semantik bog'lovchi vosita bo'lmasa, ulami semantik bog'layotgan narsa mikrotema yoki uzoqroqda joylashgan boshqa gap ichidagi vosita bo'ladi. Demak, bir mustaqil gap qo'shni mustaqil gap bilan semantik bog'langan bo'lishi shart emas, u uzoqroqdagi mustaqil gap bilan semantik bog'lanishi mumkin.

Ko'rsatilgan vositalarning ko'plari birgalikda qo'llaniladi. Buni yuqorida keltirilgan misollarning deyarli barchasida ko'rish mumkin. Ammo biz har bir vositani alohida ko'rsatish maqsadida keltirilgan misollarda faqat o'sha nomlangan vositanigina ko'rsatdik.

Aytish lozimki, bu turdagi sintaktik birliklar tarkibidagi mustaqil gaplar o'rtasidagi semantik munosabatlar qo'shma gap qismlari o'rtasidagi semantik munosabatlarga ma'lum darajada o'xshab ketadi.

MATN (TEXT)

Matn eng katta nutq birligi bo'lib, odatda, mustaqil gaplar va murakkab sintaktik butunliklardan tashkil topadi. Ammo u birgina gapdan ham iborat bo'lishi mumkin (masalan, telegrammalar). Matn muallif fikrining tugallanganligi va butunligi, shuningdek, umumiy mavzuga (makromavzuga) ega bo'lishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Umumiy mavzu mikromavzularni birlashtirib, matn qismlarini uyg'un holga keltiradi va matnning butunligini ta'minlaydi. Matn doirasida murakkab sintaktik butunliklarning bir-birlari bilan semantik bog'lanishida yuqorida sanab o'tilgan mustaqil gaplarni bog'lovchi vositalarning ko'pchiligi qatnashadi. Misol sifatida quyidagi xatni keltirish mumkin:

Dear Dr Roberts,

I would like to convey my warm congratulations on **your appointment to the Board of Electrical Industries Ltd.**

My fellow directors and I are delighted that the many years of service **you** have given to **your** company should at last have been rewarded in **this way**. We all join in sending **you** our best wishes for the future.

Yours sincerely ... (Gartside)

Bu matnda ikkita murakkab sintaktik butunlik bo'lib, ular quyidagi vositalar bilan semantik bog'langan:

1) ikki martadan takrorlangan **I** va **your** olmoshlari;

2) koreferensiya: **your – you** (bir shaxs ikki xil vosita bilan ifodalangan);

3) koreferensiya: **appointment to the Board of Electrical Industries Ltd – this way** (ikki xil so'z birikmasi bitta voqeani ifodalagan).

Matnning mavzusi (makromavzu) – tabriklash. U matnning butunligini ta'minlagan.

Aytish lozimki, bugungi kunda tilshunoslar matn va murakkab sintaktik butunlik haqida juda kam axborotga ega, buning sababi matnni o'rganuvchi «matn tilshunosligi» fanining yaqin yillardagina paydo bo'lganidir.

PUNKTUATSIYA (PUNCTUATION)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

Punktuatsiya deganda tinish belgilarini qo'yish qoidalari yoki tinish belgilarining o'zi tushuniladi. Qo'llanmada birinchi ma'no nazarda tutiladi. Punktuatsiyaning paydo bo'lishi matni o'quvchi tomonidan to'g'ri tushunish ehtiyojidan yuzaga kelgan. Bunda tinish belgilari og'zaki nutqning ritmik-intonatsion bo'linishini aks ettirib, nutqning sintaktik strukturasi ifodalash vositalaridan biriga aylangan.

Ingliz punktuatsiyasi ikki tamoyilga – intonatsion va an'anaviy tamoyillarga asoslangan. Masalan, ingliz tilida to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda bosh va ergash gaplar o'rtasida vergulning ishlatilmasligi an'anaviy tamoyilga asoslangan. Aytish lozimki, ingliz tilida punktuatsiya kodifikatsiya qilinmagan (qoidalashtirilmagan). Shu sababdan ingliz yozuvchilarining asarlarida tinish belgilari ishlatilishida har xillik ko'zga tashlanadi.

Tinish belgilari va ularning ishlatilishi

Nuqta (The Period/The Full Stop)

Nuqta quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1) tugallangan darak va buyruq gaplardan keyin:

I'm a teacher.

Bring me a chair, please.

2) ko'chirma gapga aylantirilgan so'roq gaplardan keyin:

He asked me why I hadn't come to the meeting.

She asks when we shall go to Samarkand.

3) ayrim holatlarda shaklan so'roq, ammo mazmunan iltimos yoki hishayajonni ifodalovchi gaplardan keyin ishlatilishi mumkin:

Will you kindly pass the knife.

Will you kindly fill out and return this questionnaire (Webst).

4) yon tomondagi sarlavhadan keyin:

After-past time. I know no language which possesses a simple tense (post-preterit) for the notion (Sweet).

Functions. The nominative performs three functions. It plays the role of subject, predicate and direct adress (Sweet).

5) rubrika tartibini anglatuvchi raqam yoki harfdan va rubrikadan keyin, odatda, nuqta ishlatiladi:

The net result of our inquiry is that the following word-classes, and only these, are grammatically distinct enough for us to recognize them as separate «parts of speech», viz.:

- (1) Substantives (including proper nouns).
- (2) Adjectives.
- (3) etc.

6) Doctor, Mister, Mistress, foot-feet, limited, page, pages so'zlarining qisqartma shakllaridan keyin: Dr., Mr. Mrs., ft., Ltd., p., pp.

7) o'nlik sonlarda butun son bilan bo'luvchi son o'rtasiga nuqta qo'yiladi: 0.5; 525.25; 18.48 va h.k.

So'roq belgisi (The Question Mark)

So'roq belgisining ishlatilish holatlari:

1) bevosita savolni ifodalovchi gaplardan keyin:

Are you Uzbek?

When did you come?

Did you come yesterday or the day before yesterday?

You are Mr. Stone, aren't you?

– Please, come tomorrow. – **Tomorrow?**

2) ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapi bevosita so'roqni ifodalasa, gap oxirida so'roq belgisi qo'yiladi (hatto ergash gap bivosita so'roqni ifodalasa ham):

Do you know that he lives in Tashkent?

Do you know where he lives?

3) forma jihatdan so'roq gap bo'lmagan, ammo tinglovchining tasdig'ini olish maqsadida biror axborotni ifodalovchi gap oxirida so'roq belgisi qo'yiladi:

I hope you are OK?

I hope he didn't die of anything catching? (Dickens)

4) ayrim holatlarda forma jihatdan so'roq gap bo'lgan, ammo ma'no jihatdan iltimos, hayronlik yoki g'azabni ifodalovchi gaplardan keyin so'roq belgisi yoki nuqta qo'yilishi mumkin:

Will you kindly pass the salt?

Will you kindly fill out the blank?

David, will you please sit down? (Kobrina)

How dare you say such things? (Greene)

Undov belgisi (Exclamation mark)

Undov belgisi quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1) undov gaplar, yuqorida aytilganidek, sof va qorishiq, ya'ni darak-undov, so'roq-undov va buyruq-undov bo'lishi mumkin. Undov gapning har qanday turidan keyin undov belgisi qo'yiladi:

Damn you!

God damn it!

What a beautiful car!

So kind of you!

How could you do so rude!

Stop talking'

2) kiritma gap undov gap bo'lsa ham, undan keyin undov belgisi qo'yiladi:

The Alderman (**a blessing on his head!**) has put them down (Dickens).

Mr. Fox (God bless him!) is seriously ill.

3) undov so'z bilan ifodalangan sodda gapdan keyin ham undov belgisi qo'yiladi:

Oh!

Ouch!

Ah!

4) undalma mustaqil gap bo'lib kelganda undov belgisi qo'yiladi:

Tom!

Mr. Jackson!

5) his-hayajonning kuchli ekanligini ko'rsatish maqsadida, undov gapdan keyin ikkita yoki uchta undov belgisi qo'yish mumkin:

Hurrah!!!

Goal!!

Vergul (Comma)

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida vergulni ishlatish bo'yicha juda katta farqlar borki, bu til o'rganuvchilarimizga ingliz tilining yozma nutqini o'rganishda ko'p noqulayliklar tug'diradi. Quyida vergulning ishlatilishiga misollar keltiramiz.

Sodda gapda vergul

1. Bog'lovchisiz kelgan uyushgan gap bo'laklari o'rtasiga vergul qo'yiladi:

Tom, Bob and Nick are students.

He was **neat, self-possessed, amicable** (Scelton).

I see **Salim, Olim, Lola** and Sultan.

There are **red, yellow, brown** pencils on the table.

I came here four times: **in May, June, September** and November.

The guests have been to **Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara** and Khiva.

Izoh:

Agar bir qancha sifat bir predmetning har xil belgisini bildirib kelsa, ular uyushgan aniqlovchilar bo'la olmaydi. Shuning uchun ular o'rtasiga vergul qo'yilmaydi:

He bought **some interesting detective** books.

Bring me **two long red** pencils.

Agar bir nechta sifat qo'shma ot kesimning predikativi bo'lib kelsa, ular bir predmetning turli belgilarini ifodalaydimi yoki bir qancha predmetlarning belgilarini ifodalaydimi, bari bir vergul bilan ajratiladi:

He is **young, handsome, clever** and reliable man.

2. Bog'lovchisiz va ma'no jihatdan bir-biriga zid bo'lgan uyushgan bo'laklar o'rtasiga ham vergul qo'yiladi:

He had to deal with **facts, not dreams** (Horler).

I want **coffee, not tea**.

3. **Nor, but, not only... but also** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan uyushgan bo'laklar o'rtasiga, odatda, vergul qo'yiladi:

He was **not only ill, but dying**, then (Dickens).

I am not **afraid to be the first, nor afraid for them to see it** (Dickens).

4. **Both... and, either... or, neither... nor, as well as, though** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan uyushiq gap bo'laklari o'rtasiga, odatda, vergul qo'yilmaydi:

I have bought **both sugar and honey**.

I have bought **neither sugar nor honey**.

I'll buy **either sugar or honey**.

He was kind **as well as sensible** (LDCE).

5. Gap bo'laklari harakatning davomiyligini va belgining yuqori darajadiligini ko'rsatish maqsadida takrorlansa, ular o'rtasiga vergul qo'yiladi:

I'll **never, never, never** see him any more (Twain).

He made a **long, long** speech.

It is **very, very** funny.

6. Undalma bilan yondosh gap o'rtasiga vergul qo'yiladi:

Helen, are you coming?

We are here, **Sir**.

7. Takrorlangan undalmalar o'rtasiga vergul qo'yiladi:

Lady-bug, lady-bug, fly away home... (Twain)

Mama, Mama, it's me, Carl! (Robbins).

8. Undov so'z bilan ifodalangan gapning kirish bo'lagi alohida sintagmani hosil qilsa, u vergul bilan ajratiladi, agar u sintagma hosil qilmasa, undan keyin vergul qo'yilmaydi:

Oh, get out, you idiot! (Shaw)

Alas, he is not aware of the danger!

Ah, it's no use, my poor little friend (Shaw).

Oh look! look! that is Winchester (Shaw).

Oh dear, how delightful this is! (Dickens)

Alas for my hopes! (Galsworthy)

Ah poverties, wincings, fnd sulky retreats! (Whitman)

Sintagma hosil qilish-qilmaslik so'zlovchiga bog'liq.

9. The Nominative Absolute Participle Construction, The Prepositional Nominative Absolute Participle Construction, The Absolute Nominative Construction vergul bilan ajratiladi:

The letter being written, I went to post it.

Mother being ill, I couldn't come to the party.

He came in, **with his sun following him**.

The lecture over, we went home.

He came in, **his hands in his pockets**.

He stood on deck, **pipe in mouth**.

10. Taksis va sababni ifodalovchi sifatdoshli birikmalar, odatda, vergul bilan ajratiladi:

Having written the letter, I went to post it.

Having completed the mission, they returned to the office.

When coming here, I met an old friend of mine.

Arriving at the airport, we learned that our plane had already taken off.

Taking her sunshade, she she walked out Bond Street (Galsworthy).

11. Taksisni ifodalovchi gerundiyl birikmalar, ko'pincha, gapning boshida keladi va ulardan keyin vergul qo'yiladi:

Before taking the remedy, you should carefully shake it.

And **going over to the window**, he stood looking out (Galsworthy).

On hearing the news, she burst into tears (LDCE).

Vergulning ajratilgan gap bo'laklari bilan ishlatilishi

Yuqorida aytilganidek, aniqlovchi, hol va to'ldiruvchi ajralgan gap bo'lagi vazifasida kela oladi. Yozuvda ular gapning boshqa qismidan vergul bilan ajralib turadi:

Ajratilgan aniqlovchiga misol:

This is Bob, **my brather**.

Mr. Snow, **my boss**, is waiting for us in room 12.

She was sitting idly in the corner of the sofa, **her favourite seat** (Galsworthy).

Ajratilgan holga misol:

Then suddenly, **with the instinct of a townstroller**, George knew himself to be in Piccadilly (Galsworthy).

Towards the end of September, **In spite of June's disapproval**, Mademoiselle Vigor breathed her last in the little hotel at St. Luc,... (Galsworthy)

Ajratilgan to'ldiruvchiga misol:

To Harbinger, no less than to Miltoun and Barbara, last night had been bitter and restless (Galsworthy).

To a true Forsite, sentiment, even the sentiment of social position, was a luxury only to be indulged in after his appetite for more material pleasure had been satisfied (Galsworthy).

Vergulning kirish bo'laklari va kiritma gaplarda ishlatilishi

1. Ingliz tilida kirish bo'laklari bilan, ayniqsa, modal so'zlar bilan tinish belgilarining ishlatilishi haqida qat'iy qoida yo'q. Shuning uchun ayrimlar ulami vergul bilan ajratadilar, ayrimlar esa ajratmaydilar:

Maybe, it's Ann's pen.

Perhaps, she is in the other office.

Maybe it's Ann's pen.

Perhaps she is in the other office.

2. Gaplar o'rtasida ma'lum semantik bog'lanishni amalga oshiruvchi kirish bo'lagi vazifasidagi ravishlar va so'z birikmalari, ko'pincha, vergul bilan ajratiladi:

First, let me deal with the most important difficulty (LDCE).

On the other hand, such merits and new information as the book may possess... (Wilde)

Ammo vergul bilan ajratilmaslik holati ham uchrab turadi:

First I want to establish some basic points (LDCE).

I know this job of mine isn't well paid but **on the other hand** I don't have to work long hours (LDCE).

3. Kirish bo'lagi vazifasidagi infinitiv va infinitivli qurilmalar vergul bilan ajratiladi:

To tell the truth, I don't know her.

To cut a long story short, we are ready to support him.

4. Kirish gaplar vergul bilan ajratiladi:

Wages are too high, if you ask me (Shaw).

He, **as I told you**, is not a bright student.

5. Kiritma gaplar, odatda, qavs ichida beriladi:

Mr. Snow (**You know him very well**) is my uncle.

This building (**It was built in XV century**) is still keeps well.

Vergulning bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

1. Bog'lovchisiz bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda voqealar sanab ko'rsatilganda va ular o'rtasidagi pauza qisqa bo'lganda qo'shma gap qismlari o'rtasiga vergul qo'yiladi:

One hand went to the heat, the other outstretched toward the flag (Hughes).

The wind blew, the clouds gathered, the rain fell (Dickens).

I looked, I called, no one answered (Dickens).

Pauzalar uzun bo'lganda nuqtali vergul va boshqa vositalar ishlatiladi. Bu haqda keyinroq batafsil to'xtalamiz.

2. Qismlari **and**, **but** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda bog'lovchilar oldiga vergul qo'yilishi ham, qo'yilmasligi ham mumkin. Bu yozuvchiga bog'liq:

The laughter in her eyes flowed to her lips **and** her teeth flashed as she smiled at him (Abrahams).

The snow storms came down in a yellow darkness **and** every lull was followed by fresh fury of snow (Lindsay).

The clouds grew black, a fierce wind arose, **and** rain began to fall (Schutt).

The hills were dry at this season, **and** wild grass was golden (Steinbek).

The situation looked desperate, **but** they didn't give up hope (LDCE).

It was cheap, **but** it goes quite well (LDCE).

Old Woodfield paused **but** the boss made no reply (Mansfield).

The night was cold **but** he wiped heads of sweat from his forehead (Abrahams).

3. Qismlari **neither**, **nor**, **for**, **so**, **otherwise** lar bilan bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda o'sha bog'lovchilar oldidan vergul qo'yiladi:

He did not tell me, **neither** did he seem offended (Thompson).

He did not play at school, **nor** did he study (London).

Simon had apparently been working, **for** the table in the middle was littered with papers (Maugham).

There is not a cab to be got anywhere, **so** I want to have your carriage (Voynich).

You'd better go now, **otherwise** you'll miss your train (LDCE).

4. Alternativ (tanlov) va ayiruv so'roq gaplamiyg birinchi qismidan keyin vergul qo'yiladi:

Will you go home, **or stay here?**

He is here, **Isn't he?**

Vergulning ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

Ingliz tilida qat'iy punktuatsion qoidalarning yo'qligi, ayniqsa, ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ko'rinadi.

1. Ikki gapdan iborat bo'lgan ega ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ergash gap bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:

What he says is wrong.

It is impossible that he should have given up his studies.

Izoh:

Agar ergash yoki bosh gap boshqa biror gap bilan bog'lovchisiz uyushib kelsa, o'sha uyushib kelgan gaplar o'rtasiga vergul qo'yiladi:

Who she is, why she came will be found in time.

What he is, when he came, what he wants is an enigma to me.

2. Kesim ergash gapli qo'shma gapning ko'pchilik turiga vergul ishlatilmaydi:

This is **what he said**.

That's **what I do**.

Ammo kesim ergash gap ot bilan ifodalangan egaga tegishli bo'lsa, bog'lama fe'ldan keyin vergul qo'yiladi:

The fact was, **he did not understand them** (Galsworthy).

The thing is, **all the banks are closed** (LDCE).

The thing is, **I don't want to marry anyone** (LDCE).

3. To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda vergul ishlatilmaydi:

He said **that he was ill**.

I don't know **where she lives**.

I am glad **you didn't go away** (Maugham).

I like it very much **that you like my work** (Hemingway).

Vergulning aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

1. Ingliz tilida vergulning aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi aniqlovchi ergash gapning turiga bog'liq. Agar u chegaralovchi ergash gap bo'lsa, vergul bilan ajratilmaydi, tasvirlovchi ergash gap bo'lsa, vergul bilan ajratiladi:

a) The man **who is sitting with Ben** is my brother.

Aren't they the things which I gave you yesterday?

Is that the man **whom I saw at Nick's?**

That's the man **whose house was burnt down** (LDCE).

b) I told John, **who told his brother** (Sweet).

Stanley, **who sat in his shirt-sleeves before littered table**, raised to his head and glanced at Joe (Cronin).

He wore a man's coat, **which reached nearly to the heels** (Dickens).

They came upon a sort of stage, **which accommodated three rows of men...** (London)

2. Butun bosh gapga taalluqli bo'lgan aniqlovchi ergash gap vergul bilan ajratiladi:

When she wrote a letter, **which was seldom**, she sent her regards to all her relatives (Sklar).

He used to help everybody, **which earned him a reputation**.

3. Aniqlovchi ergash gap uyushib kelsa, ular o'rtasiga vergul qo'yiladi:

The book **which June had seen**, **which other Forsites had seen** was like the sudden flashing of a candle through a hole in some imaginary canvas... (Galsworthy)

Vergulning hol ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

Hol ergash gaplarning bir qancha turi mavjud ekanligi yuqorida aytilgan edi. Tinish belgilarning bu turlarda ishlatilishi haqida qat'iy qoida yo'q. Quyida tinish belgilarning hol ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning har bir turida ishlatilishi bayon qilinadi.

Vergulning payt ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

1. **When, while, as, after, since, as/so long as, as soon as, before** bilan bog'langan payt ergash gaplar bosh gapdan oldin kelsa, ular, odatda, vergul bilan ajratiladi, bosh gapdan keyin kelsa, vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

a) **When the storm had passed**, we continued our way (Ganshina).

While we were at breakfast, a letter was delivered from my brother (Ganshina).

As night came on, the track grew narrower and narrower (Dickens).

After Mrs Hall had left the room, he remained standing in front of the fire (Wells).

Since I came here, I have seen him twice.

As long as I live, the personality of Dorian Gray will dominate me (Wilde).

As soon as he had dressed, he went downstairs to the telephone booth (Wilson).

Before he locked the door, he walked through the rooms (Ganshina).

b) Things were different **when I was a child** (LDCE).

I shall tell him all about it **as soon as he comes** (Ganshina).

Agnes shook her head **while I was speaking** (Dickens).

The clock struck one **before Old Jolyon had finished** (Galsworthy).

We've come a long way **since this committee started a year ago** (Saxton).

Our profits will be good **so long as the dollar remains strong** (LDCE).

He saw her **as he was getting off the bus** (LDCE).

He got married **as soon as he left university** (LDCE).

I found your coat **after you had left the house** (LDCE).

2. Payt ergash gap bosh gap bilan **whenever, till, until, hardly... when, scarcely ... when, no sooner... than, barely... before** vositalari bilan bog'langanda vergul ishlatilmaydi:

Whenever he comes here it rains (LDCE).

I'll go back **whenever you want** (Hemingway).

He did not stop **till he reached the station** (Lawson).

Stay here **until you hear from me** (LDCE).

Hardly had I reached the station **when** the train started (Ganshina).

Scarcely had I opened the door **when** a gust of wind blew the candle out (Ganshina).

No sooner had this letter arrived **than** her mind was at work planning a Meeting (Cronin).

He had **barely** spoken **before** the commotion broke (Cronin).

Vergulning o'rin ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

1. **Where** yordamida bog'langan o'rin ergash gap bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:

Andrew began to read **where he had left off** (Cronin).

The house stood **where the roads met** (Ganshina).

Presently he returned to **where his chair stood** (Ganshina).

2. **Wherever** yordamida bog'langan o'rin ergash gap bosh gapdan oldin kelsa, u vergul bilan ajratiladi, keyin kelsa, vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:

Wherever she went, there went he (Poutsma).

Wherever he went, he was welcome.

We are ready to meet them **wherever they like** (Sklar).

Sleep **wherever you like** (LDCE).

3. **Where there's... there's... qolipida** yasaigan o'rin ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ergash gap bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratiladi:

Where there's a will, there's a way (Maqol).

Vergulning sabab ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

1. **As, since, once, now that, once** yordamida bog'langan sabab ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratiladi:

As the sea was calm, we decided to sail to the island (Ganshina).

He offered to accompany her, **as the distance was considerable and the days were short** (Hardy).

Since you can't answer the question, perhaps we'd better ask someone else (LDCE).

Now that John's arrived, we can begin (LDCE).

Once she arrives, we can start (LDCE).

2. **Because, lest, for fear that** yordamida bog'langan sabab ergash gaplar vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:

I am afraid **lest he be offended** (LDCE).

I dare not go there **for fear that he might see me**.

3. **Because** yordamida bog'langan sabab ergash gap bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilishi ham, ajratilmasligi ham mumkin. Bu so'zlovchi tanlagan pauzaning uzun-qisqaligi bilan belgilanadi. Pauza qisqa bo'lsa, vergul qo'yilmaydi, uzun bo'lsa, qo'yiladi:

I love you **because you brought me up to something better** (Shaw).

They had had trifling disagreement, **because they were both obstinate** (Maugham).

Aytish lozimki, vergulli holat juda kam uchraydi.

Vergulning maqsad ergash gapli qo'shma gapda ishlatilishi

1. Maqsad ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda **lest** yordamida bog'langan maqsad ergash gapdan boshqa hamma ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:

The captain spoke pidgin Italian **in order that I might understand perfectly** (Hemingway).

She averted her face **so that the child should not see her tears**. (Huxley).

The parents of these children went hungry **that their children might eat well** (Abrahams).

I packed him a little food **so he wouldn't get hungry** (LDCE).

The desks are kept some distance apart **so as we could prevent cheating**.

1. **Lest** bilan bog'langan maqsad ergash gap so'zlovchining istagiga ko'ra vergul bilan ajratilishi ham, ajratilmasligi ham mumkin. Birinchi holatda pauza ikkinchi holatdagidan uzun bo'ladi:

He made all these exclamations in a carefully suppressed voice, **lest the valet should overhear anything** (Dickens).

We must hurry **lest we should be late** (Ganshina).

Vergulning shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

1. Shart ergash gap bosh gapdan oldin kelsa, odatda, u vergul bilan ajratiladi:

If I run now, he will kill me (Abrahams).

If I were you, I wouldn't buy that coat (Murphy).

Should I have spare time, I should play football.

Were I you, I should play football.

Could you stay a little longer, we should finish the work.

Suppose he doesn't come, what shall we do? (Ganshina)

Supposing I did not phone her, what would you do? (Flemming)

Had I spare time, I should play football.

2. Shart ergash gap bosh gapdan keyin kelsa, odatda, vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:

They would be offended **if we didn't take their invitation** (Murphy).

He's ruined **unless he can get a million to pay off his debts** (Bennett).

Pat had agreed to look after her uncle **provided her mother was cared for by the gang** (Hardy).

We could change from opposing the Bill to supporting it **providing it bans all gambling** (Hardy).

I shall leave the door ajar **in case you call me** (Voynich).

We took the bet **on condition that she brought it straight back to him at the War Office** (B.Shaw).

Would you mind **if I used your phone?** (Murphy)

Vergulning to'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

To'siqsiz ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratiladi:

I enjoyed that day, **though we travelled slowly, though it was cold, though it rained** (Ch.Bronte).

Although the young man's eyes remained upon him, he didn't speak... (Cronin)

Vergulning natija ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

Bunday qo'shma gaplarda ergash gap oldidan **so that** bog'lovchisi ishlatilsa, ergash gap vergul bilan ajratiladi:

Darkness had fallen and a keen blizzard was blowing, **so that the streets were nearly deserted** (Doyle).

Agar bosh gapda **so**, ergash gapda **that** ishlatilsa, ergash gap vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:

He is **so** weak physically **that** he can hardly move (Shaw).

Vergulning proportsional ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

Bunday turdagi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda so'zlovchining istagiga ko'ra ergash gap bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilishi ham, ajratilmasligi ham mumkin:

The more he reflected on the idea the more he liked it (Galsworthy).

The nearer he drew to that grim citadel the faster his pulse raced (Cronin).

The more narrowly I look the agreeable project in the face, the more I like it (Mitchell).

Vergulning qiyos ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatilishi

As, than, as...as, not so...as bog'lovchilari bilan birikkan qiyos ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:

We were going up the road **as fast as we could** (Hemingway).

Mr. Dereck's broken wrist healed sooner **than he desired** (Wells).

We ran **not so fast as you think**.

As if, as though bog'lovchilari bilan birikkan qiyos ergash gaplar yozuvchining istagiga ko'ra vergul bilan ajratilishi ham, ajratilmasligi ham mumkin:

He was white and jaded, **as if** he had not stepped for many nights (Wells).

The motion was swift and abrupt **as if** he were angry (Wilson).

Nuqtali vergul (The Semicolons)

Nuqtali vergulning ishlatilishi aniq belgilangan emas. U, odatda, bog'langan qo'shma gaplar, ayniqsa, bog'lovchisiz bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda vergul bilan almashib ishlatiladi. Pauza uzoq bo'lsa, nuqtali vergul, qisqa bo'lsa, vergul qo'yiladi.

This signal was given; **the steamer moved slowly from the dock** (Kachalova).

Bu punktuatsion belgi sabab, natija, izohlash, zidlov munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda ko'p uchraydi.

Suddenly the schooner in front of me gave a violent turning, perhaps, through twenty degrees; **and almost at the same moment one shout**

followed another from on board; I could hear feet pounding on the companion ladder (Stevenson).

He didn't take much pride in the achievement; **this was no place to rest (Snow).**

Yes, everything about him told a simple tale; **this was a worker (Gold).**

Raqam yoki harflar bilan ifodalangan numerativlardagi gaplar oxirida nuqtali vergul ishlatiladi:

This complete verbal -ing is used in four functions:

- 1) as a prepositional adjunct, including prepositional objects;**
- 2) as a plain (i.e. non-prepositional) adjunct, including plain objects;**
- 3) as the subject of the sentence;**
- 4) as a nominal predicate and as a predicative adjunct (Kruisinga).**

Tire (The Dash)

Bu tinish belgisi quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1. Gap tugallanmagan bo'lsa, oxiriga bitta yoki ikkita tire (qo'sh tire) qo'yiladi.

«James was just saying what a busy time of year – –» (Galsworthy)

«It's not the money – –» he began, but meeting his brother's glance, direct, shrewd, judicial, he stopped (Galsworthy).

2. Gapiruvchi duduqlanib qolganda:

«It's a fine day – er – for the time of the year» (Galsworthy).

3. Uzun pauzada:

«Gentlemen – gentlemen! Hear me just a word – just a single word – if you please!...» (Twain)

Summer – summer – summer! The soundless footsteps on the grass! (Galsworthy)

4. Kirish va kiritma gaplarni ko'rsatish uchun:

This celebrated novel – one of the half – dozen he had read – had produced an extraordinary impression on his mind (Galsworthy)

(Yuqorida aytilganidek, bunday holatda vergul, qavs ham ishlatilishi mumkin).

5. Bog'lovchisiz bog'langan qo'shma gapda birinchi gapni ikkinchi gap izohlaganda yoki uning ma'nosini rivojlantirganda:

«London don't agree with her – too many people about, too much clatter and chatter by half» (Galsworthy).

6. Umumlashtiruvchi so'z oldidan:

The dash of mighty personalities, the shattering of friendships, the dramatic climax – all are here at once (Skelton).

Health, friends, position—they are now gone (Skelton).

7. Dialoglarda bir replikani ikkinchisidan ajratish uchun:

– Are you OK?

– Yes.

8. Poyezdlarda, shaharlar aro avtobuslarda yo'nalishni ko'rsatish uchun:
the Chicago – Denver express.

the Tashkent – Samarkand express.

9. Masofa yoki vaqt oralig'ini ko'rsatuvchi raqamlar o'rtasida.

In 2003 – 2007 I studied at TSPU.

10. Uyat yoki evfimistik so'zlarni to'liq aytmay, ularning bosh harflarigina talaffuz qilinganda:

The Duke of Z— wanted to get hold of them... (Galsworthy)

«Such handsome b—s as you don't want jewels to set them off, and be d—n'd to you» (Fielding).

Ko'p nuqta (Series of Periods)

Yuqorida aytilganidek, tugamagan gaplar va tushirib qoldirilgan so'zlarning o'miga tire qo'yiladi, ammo keyingi vaqtlarda tire o'miga ko'p nuqta ishlatish hollari ham uchramoqda:

«I can just see...» began Jan; and at what he saw, he broke down with laughter (Less).

«Tony, look here: you go on till...» Helen broke off (Jones).

Ayniqsa, sitatalarda tushirilgan qismlar o'miga ko'p nuqta ishlatish me'yor bo'lib qoldi:

Acutely conscious of the growing power of finance, Sylvis wrote of the Negro people, «If we can succeed in convincing these people to make common cause with us... we will have a power... that will shake Wall Street out of its boots» (Boyer).

Emotsional nutqda ko'p nuqta uzoq pauzani ko'rsatish uchun hizmat qilishi mumkin:

She called out: «Come back, Irene! Come back!» The footsteps died away... (Galsworthy)

Qavs (The Brackets)

Qavs ichiga, odatda, kirish va kiritma gaplar qo'yiladi, ammo bunday holatda, yuqorida aytilganidek, vergul va tire ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

If the world is a joke (I am not prepared to say it isn't), it ought to be made a very difficult joke to crack (Dickens).

Tom's younger brother (or rather, half-brother) Sid, was already through with his part of the work (picking up chips), for he was a quiet boy, and had no adventurous, troublesome ways (Twain).

Ilmiy ishlarda sitata olingan muallif nomlari yoki asarlar, ularning betlari qavs ichida beriladi:

Mood expresses the relation of the action to reality, as stated by the speaker. (В.В.Виноградов. Русский язык. Л.: 1947. – С. 581)

The actualization of a potential «voice» meaning is observed in a sentence like «The bed had not been slept in». (Б.Ильин. Современный английский язык. Л.: 1988. – С. 204)

Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours (Proverb).

Rubrikalarda raqam yoki harflar, odatda, qavs ichiga olinadi:

We couldn't let you do it unless (a) it was certain to work, (b) there was no alternative (Snow).

Pyesa matnlarida muallif remarkalari, odatda, oddiy yoki kvadrat qavsda beriladi:

Rowley. [Aside to Oliver]. Take care, pray, sir (Sheridan).

Qo'shtirnoq (Quotation Marks)

Qo'shtirnoq ko'chirma gapning, sitatani boshlanishini va tugallanishini bildiradi:

«I saw him twice» said he (Abrahams)

He said, «She will come in the evening».

H. Kufner writes: «In itself the combined structure «if» + could, might, should, would is void of any time signaling content and is compatible with contextual or situational clues specifying future, present or past chronology».

Birovning yoki o'zining ichki kechinmalarini, xayollarini ifodalovchi gaplar ham qavs ichida beriladi:

«Will she bow to him?» he thought (Galsworthy).

Badiiy asarlar, maqolalar, hikoyalar, she'rlar, san'at asarlari qo'shtirnoq ichida beriladi:

She wrote songs with titles like «Breathing Sighs,» or «Kiss me, Mother, ere I die...» (Galsworthy)

Here, in contemplation of the «Venus de Milo» and the «Madaleine,» she shook off her depression... (Galsworthy)

Atamalar, terminlar mazmuni tushuntirilganida yoki biror narsaga nom berilganda, shu atama yoki termin qavs ichida ko'rsatiladi:

This thing is called «gilos» in Uzbek.

The term «common case» was first used by Henry Sweet in his book «A New English Grammar, Logical and Historical». (Ilysh B. 1971, 42)

Prof. Smimitsky proposed to call it «the category of time relation». (Ilysh B. 1971, 92)

The term «rheme» is used in syntax.

Kinoya so'zlar qavsda beriladi:

... that young fellow – what had they nicknamed him – «The Buccaneer!»
–looked precious hangdog there behind her... (Galsworthy)

Aytish lozimki, ingliz tilida qo'shtirnoqlar bir xil darajada so'zning tepasidagi chap yoki o'ng tomoniga qo'yiladi.

Apostrof (The Apostrophe)

Ingliz tilida apostrof, yuqorida aytilganidek, o'zbek tilidan farqli o'laroq, tinish belgi hisoblanadi. Uning vazifasi ikkita:

1. So'zda tushib qoldirilgan elementga ishora qiladi: it's = it is; haven't = have not; don't = do not; he's = he is; there's = there is; here's = here is.

2. Otlardagi qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi oldidan ishlatiladi:

Nick's, Bob's, Dady's, students' parents, the student's parents.

Defis (The Hyphen)

Bu belgi ham ingliz tilida punktuatsion belgi hisoblanadi. U murakkab so'z qismlari o'rtasida qo'llaniladi.

twenty-one, fifty-three, home-work, mother-in-law, dark-blue, commander-in-chief.

Bo'g'in ko'chirishda ishlatiladi:

He fought courageous-ly.

Biror tushirib qoldirilgan so'z o'mida ishlatiladi:

I bought apples, he -peaches.

Belginging intensivligini oshirish maqsadida takrorlangan so'zlar o'rtasida qo'llanishi mumkin:

It happened long-long-long ago.

INGLIZ PREDLOGLARI UCHUN NUTQ NAMUNALARI VA ULARNING O'ZBEK VA RUS TILLARIDAGI MUQOBILLARI

№	INGLIZCHA	O'ZBEKCHA	RUSCHA
ABOUT			
1.	I got home about 7 o'clock.	Men uyga soat yettilarda yetib keldim.	Я пришел домой около 7.
2.	Dinner is about ready.	Tushlik deyarli tayyor.	Обед почти готов.
3.	This book is about Spain.	Bu kitob Ispaniya haqida.	Эта книга об Испании.
ABOVE			
1.	I live in the hills above the city.	Men shahar ustidagi tepalikda yashayman.	Я живу на холмах над городом.
2.	The fact is mentioned above.	Fakt yuqorida eslatilgan.	Факт был упомянут выше.
3.	You have to get above 50% to pass.	Siz (o'qishga) kinsh uchun 50% dan yuqori ball olishingiz kerak.	Для поступления вы должны получить свыше 50%.
4.	The person above me is department manager.	Mendan yuqori kishi - bo'lim boshlig'i.	Человек выше меня - это начальник отделения.
ACROSS			
1.	There's a school across our street.	Ko'chamizning narigi tomonida maktab bor.	На той стороне улицы есть школа.
2.	We ran across the field.	Biz dalani kesib yugurdik.	Мы бежали через поле.
AFTER			

1.	We'll leave after breakfast. I've told you time after time not to do that.	Biz nonushladan keyin jo'naymiz. Sizga bunday qilmaslikni qayta-qayta aytgandim.	Мы уйдем после завтрака. Я несколько раз говорил вам не делать этого.
2.	C comes after B in alphabet.	Alfavitda C B dan keyin keladi.	В алфавите буква С идет после буквы В.
3.	Shut the door after me.	Orqamdan eshikni yopib oling.	Закрой за мной дверь.
4.	The police were after him.	Politsiya uning iziga tushdi.	Полиция следила его.
5.	She asked after you.	U sen haqiqatda so'radi.	Она спросила о тебе.
6.	We named the baby after grand-mother.	Biz chaqaloqqa buvimizning nomi-ni qo'ydik.	Мы назвали ребенка именем бабушки.
AGAINST			
1.	That's against the law.	Bu qonunga zid.	Это против закона.
2.	Put the piano against the wall.	Pianonni devor qarshisiga qo'y.	Поставь пианино напротив стены.
3.	Are you for or against the plan?	Siz rejaga rozimisiz yoki qarshimisiz?	Вы за или против плана?
4.	They're playing against the «Pakhtakor».	Ular «Paxtakor»ga qarshi o'ynayapti.	Они играют против «Пахтакора».
5.	We had to move against wind.	Biz shamolga qarshi harakat qilishimizga to'g'ri keldi.	Нам пришлось идти против ветра.
ALONG			
1.	I walked along the beach.	Men sohil bo'ylab yurdim.	Я пошел по берегу реки.
2.	Houses were built along both sides of bank.	Qirg'oqning ikkala tomonida ham uylar qurilgan edi.	Дома были построены с обеих сторон берега.
AMONG			

1. The house is among trees.	Uy daraxtlar orasida joylashgan.	Дом находится среди деревьев.
2. A child was among the survivors.	Trik qo'nganlar orasida bir yosh bola ham bor edi.	Среди оставшихся в живых был и ребёнок.
3. Discuss the problem among the class.	Masalani sinfdagilar orasida muhokama qiling.	Обсудите проблему в классе.
AT		
1. We'll be at home all day.	Biz kun bo'yi uyda bo'lamiz.	Мы будем дома весь день.
2. She got married at 18.	U 18 yoshda turmushga chiqdi.	Она вышла замуж в 18 лет.
3. They left at 9:00.	Ular 9 da jo'nab ketishdi.	Они уехали в 9.00.
4. We laughed at his jokes.	Biz uning hazilidan kuldik.	Мы смеялись над его шутками.
5. They were hard at work.	Ular qattiq ishlashdi.	Они усердно работали.
6. The thief pointed the gun at him.	O'g'ri qurolni unga o'q'taldi.	Вор усталвил ружье на него.
7. I am good at German.	Men nemis tilidan yaxshiman.	Я хорош по немецкому языку.
AROUND		
1. They wandered around the town.	Ular shahar bo'ylab tentirab yurishdi.	Они шатались по городу.
2. Is there a bank around here?	Shu atrofta bank bormi?	Есть ли поблизости банк?
3. Go around the corner and turn to the left.	Muyulish bo'ylab boring va chapga buriling.	Идите до угла, а затем поверните налево.
BEFORE		
1. He came before me.	U mendan oldin keldi.	Он пришел раньше меня.
2. We knelt before the king.	Biz qirol qarshisida tiz cho'kдик.	Мы преклонились перед королём.
3. You appeared before the court.	Siz sud oldida hozir bo'ldingiz.	Вы появились перед судом.
BEHIND		

1.	The sun hid behind a cloud.	Quyosh bulut orqasiga yashirindi.	Солнце скрылось за облаком.
2.	We're behind the schedule.	Biz jadvaldan orqadamiz.	Мы отстаём от расписания.
BELOW			
1.	Don't write below the line.	Satrdan pasiga yozmang.	Не пишите за строчкой.
2.	The temperature is below zero.	Harorat 0 dan past.	Температура ниже нуля.
BESIDE			
1.	Come and sit beside me.	Kelib yonimga o'tiring.	Подойдите и сядьте возле меня.
2.	That is beside the point.	Buning ishiga aloqasi yo'q.	Это к делу не относится.
BESIDES			
1.	There will be six people coming, besides.	Undan lashqati yana 6 kishi bo'ladi.	Кроме этих будут еще 6 человек.
BETWEEN			
1.	I sat between Anne and Derek.	Men Anna bilan Derekning o'rtasida o'tirdim.	Я сидела между Анной и Дерекком.
2.	Things are cheaper between 6 p.m and 8 p.m.	Narsalar kechqurun soat 6 bilan 8 oralg'ida arzonroq bo'ladi.	Вещи дешевле между 18 и 20 часов.
3.	There's a connection between the two crimes.	Ikkala jinoyat orasida bog'liqlik bor.	Между двумя преступлениями есть связь.
4.	We drank juice between us.	Biz sharbatni birgalashib ichdik.	Мы поделились между собой соком.
BEYOND			
1.	We don't work beyond the age of 65.	Biz 65 yoshdan keyin ishlamaymiz.	Мы не работаем после 65 лет.

2.	His act is beyond all our expectation. I heard nothing beyond a few rumors.	Uning harakatlari kutganimizdan ham ortiq. Men bir-ikkita mish-mishlardan lashqari hech narsa eshitmadim.	Его действия сверх нашего ожидания. Я не слышал ничего кроме некоторых сплетен.
BY			
1.	Come and sit down by me. He went by me without speaking.	Kelib yonimga o'ling. U yonimdan gapitmasdan o'tib ketdi.	Подойдите и садьте рядом со мной. Он прошел мимо меня, не разговаривая.
3.	She'll come by 7 o'clock.	U soat 7 gacha ketadi.	Она придет к 7 часам.
4.	They attend classes by day.	Ular darslarga kunduzlari qatnashadi.	Они посещают занятия днем.
5.	Who was this book written by?	Bu kitob kim tomonidan yozilgan?	Кем была написана эта книга?
6.	You may call me by this number.	Siz menga shu nomer orqali qo'ng'iroq qilishingiz mumkin.	Вы можете позвонить меня по этому номеру.
7.	I'll go by bus there.	Men u yerga avtobusda boraman.	Я поеду туда автобусом.
8.	I met my old friend by chance.	Tasodifan eski do'stimni uchratib qokdim.	Я случайно встретил моего старого друга.
9.	We sell it by the metre.	Biz buni metr lab sotamiz.	Мы продаём это метрами.
10.	Copies of the book have been sold by the millions.	Kitobning nusxalari millionlab sotildi.	Копии книги были проданы миллионами.
11.	She was getting better day by day.	Uning ahvoli kundun kunga yaxshilanib bormoqda.	День ото дня ей становится лучше.
12.	Prices have gone up by 10%.	Narxlar 10% ga ko'tarildi.	Цены поднялись на 10%.
13.	I took him by the hand.	Men uning qo'ldan ushladim.	Я взял его за руку.
14.	By nature he is a gentleman.	Tabiatlan u o'ljanoib inson.	По натуре он джентльмен.
DOWN			

1.	Her hair was down her back.	Uning sochlari orqasiga tushib turgardi.	Ее волосы были распущены.
2.	Go down this road.	Shu yo'l bo'ylab keting.	Идите по этой дороге.
3.	We sailed down the river.	Biz daryoning past tomoniga suzdik.	Мыплыли вниз по реке.
4.	Turn the music down.	Musikaning ovozini pasaytiring.	Понизьте звук музыки.
5.	Put these dates down in calendar.	Bu sanalarni kalendarda belgilab qo'ying.	Отметьте эти даты в календаре.
6.	We payed for \$ 500 down.	Biz 500 \$ kam to'ladiq.	Мы заплатили на 500 \$ меньше.
7.	Everybody was there, from manager down to the accountant.	Menajerdan tortib to buxgaltergacha – hamma shu yerda edi.	Все были здесь – от менеджера вплоть до бухгалтера.
DURING			
1.	During the summer we went swimming.	Yoz davomida biz suzishga bordik.	Летом мы ходили на плавание.
2.	He was taken to the hospital during the night.	Tunda u kasalxonaga olib borildi.	Ночью его отвели в больницу.
EXCEPT			
1.	The museum is open every day except Tuesdays	Muzey seshanbadan tashqari har kuni ochiq bo'ladi.	Музей открыт каждый день кроме вторника.
FOR			
1.	It is a letter for you.	Bu xat sizga.	Это письмо вам.
2.	Let's go for a walk.	Keling aylanamiz.	Давайте погуляем.
3.	They flew for Miami.	Ular Mayamiga uchib ketishdi.	Они улетели в Майами.
4.	What can I do for you?	Siz uchun nima qila olishim mumkin?	Что я могу сделать для Вас?

5.	I bought this car for \$2000.	Men bu mashinani 2000 dollarga oldim.	Я купил эту машину за 2000\$.
6.	The city is famous for its lakes.	Shahar ko'llari bilan mashhur.	Город знаменит своими озерами.
7.	I'll give you it for your birthday.	Buni tug'ilgan kuningizda hadiya qilaman.	Я дарю это тебе на день рождения.
8.	Cheers for the winners!	G'oliblarga olqishlar!	За победителей!
9.	She plays for Boston College.	U Boston kolleji uchun o'ynaydi.	Она играет за Бостонский колледж.
10.	What's the word «C» for in «NBC»?	«NBC»dagi «C» nimani anglatadi?	Что значит буква «С» в «NBC»?
11.	She is tall for her age.	U yoshiga nisbatan baland bo'yl.	На свой возраст она высокая.
12.	He asked me for help.	U mendan yordam so'radi.	Он попросил у меня помощи.
13.	I want to exchange this suit for a larger one.	Men bu kostyumni bir razmer kattarog'iga almashirmoqchiman.	Я хочу поменять этот костюм на размер больше.
14.	My aunt was a teacher for 20 years.	Mening xolam 20 yil o'qituvchiilik qilgan.	Моя тётя 20 лет была учительницей.
15.	I plan my visit for July.	Men tashrifimni iyulga rejalashtiryapman.	Я планирую поездку на июль.
16.	He met me for the second time.	U meni ikkinchi marta uchratdi.	Он встретил меня второй раз.
17.	I walked for ten meters.	Men 10 metrcha yurdim.	Я прошел около 10 метров.
FROM			
1.	He comes from work in the evening.	U ishdan kechqurun keladi.	Он приходит с работы вечером.
2.	We lived in the city from 1989 to 2004.	Biz shaharda 1989-yildan 2004-yilgacha yashadik.	Мы жили в городе с 1989 до 2004 года.
3.	Did you get a card from John?	Sen Jondan otkritka oldingmi?	Ты получил открытку от Джона?
4.	I'm from Australia.	Men Avstraliyadanman.	Я из Австралии.

5. Paper is made from wood.	Qog'oz yog'ochdan qilinadi.	Бумагу делают из дерева.
6. The house is 30 metres from the lake.	Uy ko'ldan 30 metr narida.	Дом находится в 30 метрах от озера.
7. Tickets cost from \$3 to \$6.	Biletlar 3 dollardan 6 dollargacha turadi.	Билеты стоят от 3 до 6 долларов.
8. If you subtract 8 from 12 it leaves 4.	12 dan 8 ni ayirsangiz, 4 qoladi.	Если вычислить 8 от 12 получится 4.
9. This game will keep you from getting bored.	Bu o'yin sizni zeniktirmaydi.	Эта игра не наскучит вас.
10. People suffer from cold.	Odamlar sovuqdan qiyalishadi.	Люди страдают от холода.
11. These men differ from each other.	Bu kishilar bir-birlaridan farq qiladi.	Эти люди отличаются друг от друга.
12. She looks everything from her point of view.	U har bir narsaga o'z nuqtai nazardan qaraydi.	Она смотрит на все со своей точки зрения.
IN		
1. His wife is in Samarkand.	Uning rafiqasi Samarqandda.	Его жена в Самарканде.
2. She was born in 1998.	U 1998-yilda tug'igan.	Она родилась в 1998 году.
3. I'll finish it in 10 minutes.	Men uni 10 daqiqadan so'ng tugataman.	Я закончу это через 10 минут.
4. There are 31 days in May.	May oyida 31 kun bor.	В мае 31 день.
5. They were in suit.	Ular kostyumda edilar.	Они были в костюмах.
6. We sat in a circle.	Biz doira bo'lib o'tirdik.	Мы сидели в кругу.
7. Please write in pen.	Iltimos, ruchkada yozing.	Пожалуйста, пишите ручкой.
8. She was in a hurry.	U shoshilayotgan edi.	Она спешила.
9. The room is in a mess.	Xona besarajjom.	Комната в беспорядке.
10. She won't be in until Friday.	U jumagacha uyda bo'lmaydi.	Его не будет дома до пятницы.
11. He's in army.	U armiyada.	Он в армии.

INSIDE		
1. The photos will be ready inside of (within) an hour.	Rasmilar bir soat ichida tayyor bo'ladi.	Фотографии будут готовы в течении часа.
2. Is there anything inside the box?	Quti ichida biror narsa bormi?	Есть что-нибудь в коробке?
INTO		
1. Come into the house.	Uyga kiring.	Войдите в дом.
2. Speak into the microphone.	Mikrofonga gapiring.	Говорите в микрофон.
3. I hit the car into a wall.	Men mashinani devorga urib ot-dim.	Я ударил машину об стену.
4. The law will come into force.	Qonun kuchga kiradi.	Закон войдет в силу.
5. 3 times 8 is 24.	3 marta 8 - 24.	3 на 8 - 24.
NEAR		
1. He lives near the station	U stansiya yaqinida yashaydi.	Он живет около станции.
2. It is near impossible.	Bu deyarli mumkin emas.	Это почти не возможно.
ON		
1. We sat on the floor.	Biz polda o'tirdik.	Мы сели на полу.
2. Write it down on a piece of paper.	Buni bir varaq qog'ozga yozing.	Запишите это на лист бумаги.
3. We live on the farm.	Biz fermada yashaymiz.	Мы живем на ферме.
4. On the left you can see a house.	Chap tomonda bir uyni ko'rish mumkin.	На левой стороне вы можете видеть дом.
5. We came on foot.	Biz piyoda keldik.	Мы пришли пешком.
6. On Monday they have a party.	Dushanbada ulaming o'tirishi bor.	В понедельник у них вечеринка.
7. She called me on hearing the news.	U yangilikni eshitishi bilan menga qo'ng'iroq qildi.	Услышав новости, она позвонила мне.
8. The war went on for 5 years.	Urush 5 yil davom etdi.	Война продолжалась 5 лет.

9.	We have a lecture on history.	Tarixdan ma'ruzamiz bor.	У нас лекция по истории.
10.	Turn the TV on.	Televizorni yoqing.	Включите телевизор
11.	There's a play on in the town tonight.	Bugun kechqurun shaharda o'yin bo'yapti.	Вечером в городе будет игра.
12.	I heard it on radio.	Buni men radiodan eshitdim.	Я слышал это по радио.
13.	What did she have on?	U nima kiygan edi?	Во что она была одета?
14.	I have no money on me.	Yonimda pul yo'q.	У меня нет денег при себе.
15.	I can support my family on the salary.	Men oilamga maoshim bilan yordam bera olaman.	Я могу поддержать свою семью моей зарплатой.
16.	He spent a lot on clothes.	U kiyimga ko'p pul sarfladi.	Он много потратил на одежду.
17.	The drinks are on me.	Ichimliklar mening hisobimdan.	Выпивка с меня.
OF			
1.	The role of the teacher is great in teaching process.	O'qitishda o'qituvchining roli katta.	Роль учителя в преподавании огромна.
2.	I'd like a glass of milk.	Men bir stakan sut ichishni istayman.	Я хочу стакан молока.
3.	It's a map of New York.	Bu - Nyu-Yorkning xaritasi.	Это - карта Нью-Йорка.
4.	My sister left on the 4 th of July.	Mening singlim to'rtinchi iyulda jo'neb ketdi.	Моя сестра уехала 4 июля.
5.	Some of the people didn't come to the party yesterday.	Ba'zi kishilar kecha o'irishga kelishmadi.	Вчера некоторые люди не пришли на вечер.
6.	I'm proud of you.	Men sen bilan faxriyaman.	Я горжусь тобой.
7.	He was cleared of all blame.	U barcha ayblardan soqit bo'ldi.	С него сняли всю вину.
8.	It's 5 minutes to 2.	Soat 5 ta kam ikki.	Время без пяти два.
OFF			
1.	I fell off the ladder.	Men narvondan yiqilib tushdim.	Я упал с лестницы.

2. She got her coat off. 3. Summer is still a long way off. 4. My office is off the central corridor. 5. The meeting is off next Monday.	U pallosini yechdi. Hali yozgacha uzoq vaqt bor. Mening idoram markaziy yo'lakdan boshlanadi. Keyingi dushanbada yig'ilish tugaydi.	Она сняла пальто. До лета еще далеко. Мой офис начинается с центрального коридора. Собрание закончится в следующий понедельник.
OPPOSITE		
1. The bank is opposite the station. 2. He was quite the opposite of what I expected.	Bank slansiya qarshisida. U men kutganining butunlay teskarsi bo'lib chiqdi.	Банк находится напротив станции. Он оказался полной противоположностью того, что я ожидал.
OUT OF		
1. She got her wallet out of her purse. 2. She's out of danger. 3. We live out of the market. 4. You can make a table out of this wood. 5. Nine out of ten people prefer this model. 6. We are out of work. 7. I only helped them out of pity. 8. I copied it out of a book.	Sumkasidan hamyonini oldi. U xavfdan xoli. Biz bozordan nanda yashaymiz. Siz bu yog'ochdan stol qilishingiz mumkin. Bu modelni o'n kishidan to'qqiztasi yoqtiradi. Biz - ishsizmiz. Men taqat achinganimdan ularga yordam berdim. Men buni kitobdan nusxa qilib oldim.	Она вытащила кошелек из сумки. Она в безопасности. Мы живем за базаром. Вы можете сделать стол из этого дерева. 9 из 10 предпочитают этот модель. Мы - безработные. Я помог им только из сочувствия. Я скопировал это из книги.
OUTSIDE		
1. Leave your muddy boots outside the door.	Loy bolinkalarinni tashqarida qoldir.	Оставь свои грязные ботинки снаружи.

2.	You may go there outside the working.	Sen u yerga ishdan bo'sh payting-da borishing mumkin.	В свободное от работы время ты можешь пойти туда.
3.	He is outside the building	U binodan tashqanda.	Он находится снаружи здания.
OVER			
1.	She put her coat over the back of chair.	U paltosini stul suyanchig'iga qo'y-di.	Он положил свое пальто на спинку стула.
2.	Turn the radio over.	Radioni boshqa tomonga burang.	Переключите радио на другую волну.
3.	I have a talk over money.	Mening pul borasida gapim bor.	У меня разговор на счет денег.
4.	What did you do over the week-end?	Hafta oxirida nima qilding?	Что ты делал в конце недели?
5.	We traveled all over the country.	Biz butun mamlakat bo'yab sayr qildik.	Мы путешествовали по всей стране.
6.	I heard it over the radio.	Men buni radio orqali eshitdim.	Я услышал это по радио.
PAST			
1.	We walked past the gate.	Biz darvoza yonidan yurib o'tdik.	Мы прошли мимо ворот.
2.	It is five past ten	Soat 10 dan 5 daqiqa o'tdi.	Время 5 минут одиннадцатого.
SINCE			
1.	I've been waiting for you since 5:30.	Men seni 5:30 dan beri kutayapman.	Я жду тебя с 5:30.
2.	She has been ill since she came to this town.	U bu shaharga kelganidan buyon kasal.	Она болеет с тех пор как приехала в этот город.
3.	They had been friends since they meet.	Ular tanishganlaridan buyon do'st.	Они друзья с тех пор как они встретились.

THROUGH			
1.	Look through a telescope.	Teleskopdan qara.	Посмотри через телескоп.
2.	The museum is open from Monday through Saturday.	Muzey dushanbadan shanbagacha ochiq bo'ladi.	Музей открыт с понедельника по субботу.
3.	David got the job through his uncle.	David ishni amakisi orqali topdi.	Давид нашел работу через своего дяди.
TO			
1.	He went to school.	U maktabga ketdi.	Он пошел в школу.
2.	Give that to me.	Anavini menga bering.	Дайте мне ту вещь.
3.	They sat back to back.	Ular orqama-orqa o'tirishdi.	Они сели спиной к спине.
4.	It's 2 minutes to 6.	Soat 2 minut kam 6.	Время без 2 минут 6.
5.	I prefer coffee to tea.	Choydan ko'ra kofeni afzal ko'raman.	Я предпочитаю кофе чаю.
6.	I don't agree to that.	Men bunga qo'shilmayman.	Я с этим не согласна
TOWARD			
1.	I walked toward the bus stop.	Men avtobus bekati tomon piyoda bordim.	Я пошел в сторону автобусной остановки пешком.
2.	What's your attitude toward the plan?	Rejaga munosabatingiz qanday?	Какое ваше отношение к плану?
3.	It gets cool toward evening.	Kechga tomon salqin tushadi.	К вечеру теплеет.
UNDER			
1.	Put the suitcase under the bed.	Chemodanni karavot tagiga qo'ying.	Поставьте чемодан под кровать.
2.	Under 21 isn't allowed to buy alcohol.	21 yoshdan past bo'lganlarga spirtli ichimliklar sotib olish taqiq-lanadi.	Людям моложе 21 лет не разрешается покупать спиртные напитки.

3.	This hotel is under new management.	Bu mehmonxona yangi boshqaruvchilarga qaraydi.	Эта гостиница под новым руководством.
4.	Under the alcohol, he didn't know what he did.	U spirtli ichimlik ta'sirida nima qilganini bilmadi.	Под влиянием алкоголя он не знал что делал.
5.	Try to find it under «games».	Buni «o'yinlar» saytidan topishga harakat qiling.	Постарайтесь найти это из сайта «игры».
6.	Under our judicial system, you are guilty.	Bizning sud tizimimizga binoan siz aybdorsiz.	Согласно нашей судебной системе вы виновны.
UP			
1.	I live up the river.	Men daryoning yuqorisida yashayman.	Я живу на верхней стороне реки.
2.	She ran up to her mother.	U onasi oldiga yugurdi.	Она побежала к матери.
3.	Everybody stood up when the judge entered.	Sudya kirganida hamma o'rtidan turdi.	Все встали когда вошел судья.
4.	The child jumped up and down.	Bola bir yuqoriga, bir pastiga sakradi.	Ребёнок прыгал вверх и вниз.
UPON			
1.	The story is based upon real events.	Hikoya haqiqiy voqealarga asoslangan.	Рассказ основан на реальных событиях.
WITH			
1.	I am staying with a friend.	Men bir do'stim bilan turibman.	Я живу с другом.
2.	I am angry with you.	Men sendan xafaman	Я обижен на тебя.
3.	I read it with great interest	Men kitobni katta qiziqish bilan o'qidim.	Я прочитала книгу с огромным интересом.
4.	He was trembling with fear.	U qo'rquvdan titirdi.	Он дрожал от страха.
5.	He is cross with me.	Uning mendan jahli chiqqan.	Он сердит на меня.
6.	I agree with you.	Men gapingizga qo'shilaman.	Я согласен с вами.

WITHOUT			
1.	Don't go out without a coat. He left without warning her mother.	Paltosiz tashqariga chiqma. U onasini ogohlantirmasdan chiqib ketdi.	Не выходи на улицу без пальто. Он ушел не предупредив мать.
3.	I found an old book without a cover. I cannot finish this job without you.	Men muqovasiz eski bir kitobni topib oldim. Men bu ishni sizsiz tugata olmayman.	Я нашел одну старую книгу без обложки. Я не смогу закончить эту работу без вас.
WITHIN			
1.	He will arrive within an hour. There are differences within the party.	U bir soat ichida keladi. Partiyadagilar orasida farqlar bor.	Он придет в течении часа. Есть разногласия у членов партии.
3.	He is outwardly calm but raging within.	U tashqaridan vazmin, ammo ichini alam tatabayapti.	Внешне он спокоен, но в душе был в ярости.

**Nostandard fe'llar, ularning o'tgan zamon, II shiftdosh formalari,
talaffuzi va o'zbekcha tarjimasi**

The Infinitive	Simple Past	Participle II	Tarjimasi
be [bi:]	was/were [wɒz] / [we:]	been [bi:n]	булмақ, бор булмақ
bear [beə]	bore [bo:]	born [bo:n]	олиб бормоқ, тулмақ
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten [bi:tn]	урмоқ
become [br'kʌm]	became [br'keɪm]	become [br'kʌm]	булмақ, бўлиб қолмоқ
begin [br'gɪn]	began [br'gæn]	begun [br'gʌn]	бошламоқ
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	эсмоқ
break [bræk]	broke [brɒk]	broken [brɒkn]	синдирмоқ
breed [brɪ:d]	bred [bred]	bred [bred]	ўстирмақ
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	олиб келмоқ
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	қурмоқ
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	ёндирмоқ, куймоқ
burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	шиддат билан бошланмоқ, портламоқ
buy [baɪ]	bought [bo:t]	bought [bo:t]	сотиб олмақ
catch [kæʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ушлаб (тутиб) олмоқ, ушламоқ
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃɔuz]	chosen [tʃɔuzn]	танламоқ, сайламоқ
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	келмоқ, келиб етмоқ
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	қийматта (нархга) эга бўлмақ, турмоқ
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	кесмоқ, қирқмоқ
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	қилмоқ,
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	судрамоқ, расм чизмоқ
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt] dreamed [dri:md]	dreamt [dremt] dreamed [dri:md]	орзу қилмоқ, туш кўрмоқ
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	ичмоқ

drive [draɪv]	drove [draʊv]	driven [draɪvən]	ҳайдамоқ
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [i:tən]	емоқ, овқатланмоқ
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [ˈfɔ:l(ə)n]	тўқилмоқ, йиқилмоқ
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	овқат бермоқ, боқмоқ;
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	ҳис қилмоқ, сезмоқ
fight [faɪt]	fought [fo:t]	fought [fo:t]	урушмоқ, жанг қилмоқ
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	топмоқ, топиб олмоқ
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [flaʊn]	учмоқ, парвоз қилмоқ
forbid [fə'baɪd]	forbade [fə'beɪd]	forbidden [fə'baɪdn]	ман қилмоқ
forget [fə'gət]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtn]	унутмоқ
forgive [fə'grɪv]	forgave [fə'geɪv]	forgiven [fə'grɪvn]	кечирмоқ, афв этмоқ
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen [ˈfrouzn]	музлаб (яхлаб) қолмоқ
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	олмоқ
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvn]	бермоқ
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	юрмоқ, кетмоқ, бормоқ
grow [grou]	grew [gru:]	grown [graʊn]	ўсмоқ
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	осилиб турмоқ, илиниб турмоқ
	hanged [hæŋd]	hanged [hæŋd]	
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	эга бўлмоқ, молик бўлмоқ
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	эшитмоқ
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden [hɪdn]	бекинмоқ
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]	ушламоқ
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	оғритмоқ
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	сақламоқ
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]	билмоқ
lay [leɪ]	laid [leɪd]	laid [leɪd]	қўймоқ, жойламоқ
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	олиб бормоқ
lean [li:n]	leant [lent]	leant [lent]	суянмоқ,
leap [li:p]	leapt [li:pt]	leapt [li:pt]	сакрамоқ

learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt] learned [ə:nd]	learnt [lɜ:nt] learned [lɜ:nd] left [left]	ўқимоқ, ўрганмоқ
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	қолдирмоқ, жўнаб кетмоқ
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	қарз бериб турмоқ
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	рухсат этмоқ
lie [laɪ]	lay [leɪ]	lain [leɪn]	ётмоқ
light [laɪt]	lit [lɪt]	lit [lɪt]	ёндирмоқ, ёритмоқ
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	йўқотмоқ,
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	қилмоқ, ясамоқ
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	маъно бермоқ
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	учратмоқ
pay [peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]	тўламоқ
put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	қўймоқ
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	ўқимоқ
ride [raɪd]	rode [roud]	ridden [rɪdn]	отда юрмоқ
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	кўнғироқ қилмоқ
rise [raɪz]	rose [rouz]	risen [rɪzn]	кўтарилмоқ
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	югурмоқ, оқмоқ
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]	гапирмоқ
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	кўрмоқ
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	сотмоқ
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	юбормоқ, жўнатмоқ
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	ўрнатмоқ, қўймоқ
sew [sou]	sewed [soud]	sewed [soud] sewn [soun]	тикмоқ
shake [ʃeɪk]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken [ʃeɪk(ə)n]	силкимоқ
shave [ʃeɪv]	shaved [ʃeɪvd]	shaved [ʃeɪvd] shaven [ʃeɪvn]	соқолни олдирмоқ
shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɒn]	shone [ʃɒn]	нур сочмоқ, чақнамоқ
shoot [ʃu:t]	shot [ʃɒt]	shot [ʃɒt]	отмоқ, ўқ узмоқ
show [ʃou]	showed [ʃoud]	shown [ʃoun]	кўрсатмоқ
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	бекитмоқ, ёпмоқ
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	қўшиқ айтмоқ, қуйламоқ
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	ўтирмоқ
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	ухламоқ

speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken [spouk(ə)n]	гапирмоқ, сўзламоқ
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	сарфламоқ
spill [spɪl]	spilt [spɪlt]	spilt [spɪlt]	тўкмоқ,
	spilled [spɪld]	spilled [spɪld]	тўкиб юбормоқ
spread [spred]	spread [spred]	spread [spred]	тарқатмоқ
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]	турмоқ,
steal [sti:l]	stole [stou]	stolen [stouln]	ўғирламоқ
strike [straɪk]	struck [strak]	struck [strak]	урмоқ, туширмоқ
sweep [swi:p]	swept [swept]	swept [swept]	супурмоқ
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	сузмоқ, юзмоқ
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken [teɪk(ə)n]	олмоқ, тутмоқ
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	ўқитмоқ, ўргатмоқ
tear [teə]	tore [tɔ:]	torn [tɔ:n]	йиртмоқ, узмоқ
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	ҳикоя қилиб (гапириб, айтиб)
			бермоқ, айтмоқ
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	ўйламоқ
throw [θrou]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θroun]	отмоқ, ирғитмоқ
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stud]	understood [ʌndə'stud]	тушунмоқ, англамоқ
upset [ʌp'set]	upset [ʌp'set]	upset [ʌp'set]	хафа бўлмоқ, дили оғримоқ
wake [weɪk]	woke [wouk]	woken wouk(ə)n]	уйғонмоқ, уйғотмоқ
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	кийиб юрмоқ
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	ютмоқ
wind [waɪnd]	wound [waund]	wound [waund]	юргизмоқ
write [raɪt]	wrote [rout]	written [rɪtn]	ёзмоқ

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Ilmiy-ommabop nashr

YUSUPOV O'TKIR QURBONOVICH

**INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASIDAN
UNIVERSAL QO'LLANMA**

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Nashriyot litsenziyasi: AI №134, 27.04.2009.
Terishga berildi:06.05.2010. Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 22.10.2013.
Gazeta qog'ozi. Qog'oz bichimi: 60x84 1/16. Arial gamiturası. Ofset bosma.
Hisob-nashriyot t.: 18. Shartli b.t.: 21,86.
Adadi: 3000 nusxa.
Buyurtma №220.

«AKADEMNASHR» nashriyotida tayyorlandi.
100156, Toshkent shahri Chilonzor tumani 20[^]-mavze 42-uy.

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«KO'HI-NUR» MChJ bosmaxonasida chop etildi.
Toshkent shahri Bunyodkor shohko'chasi 44-uy.



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“Проблемы сопоставительной лингвистики” (1980), “The Grammatical Structures of English, Uzbek and Russian” (1986), “Теоретические основы сопоставительной лингвистики” (2007) kabi risolalar va yuzdan ortiq maqolalar muallifi. Bugungi kunda Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti va Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universitetida faoliyat yuritmoqda.

ISBN 978-9943-373-71-6



9 789943 373716