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O‘RTA MAXSUS, KASB-HUNAR TA‘LIMI MARKAZI
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INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASI

Akademik litseylar va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma

To‘ldirilgan va qayta ishlangan nashr

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O'zbekiston Respublikasining xorijiy filologiya, huquqshunoslik, sharq tillari, iqtisod yo'nalishlarida ta'lim beruvchi akademik litseylari o'quvchilariga mo'ljallangan mazkur «Ingliz tili grammatikasi» qo'llanmasi hozirgi zamon Buyuk Britaniya, AQSH, Rossiya va O'zbekiston olimlarining tajribalaridan keng foydalanib yaratilgan.

Qo'llanmadan akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlari o'quvchilaridan tashqari ingliz tilini mustaqil o'rganuvchilar, oliy o'quv yurtlariga o'qishga kirishga tayyorgarlik ko'rayotganlar va hatto oliy o'quv yurtlarining talabalari ham unumli foydalanishlari mumkin.

FE'L (THE VERB)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

Shaxs yoki *narsaning harakati* yoki *holatini* ifodalovchi so'zlar **fe'l** deyiladi.

1. Fe'llar **sodda, yasama** va **qo'shma** bo'ladi:

a) **sodda fe'llar** tarkibida qo'shimcha yoki old qo'shimcha bo'lmaydi;

b) **yasama fe'llarning** qo'shimchasi yoki old qo'shimchasi bo'ladi:

-en: to widen — kengaytirmoq

-fy: to simplify — soddalashtirmoq

-ize: to mobilize — jalb qilmoq

-ate: to demonstrate — namoyish qilmoq

re-: to resell — qayta sotmoq

to separate — ajratmoq

to strengthen — kuchaytirmoq

to signify — ifodalamoq, bildirmoq

to organize — tashkil qilmoq

un-: to unload — yukni tushirmoq

to untie — yechmoq

to disappear — g'oyib bo'lmoq

dis-: to disarm — qurolsizlantirmoq

c) **Qo'shma fe'llar** ikki so'zdan yasaladi:

to whitewash — oqlamoq

to broadcast — radioda eshittirmoq

Eng keng tarqalgan qo'shma fe'llar: **fe'l + ravish**

to come in — kirmoq

to take off — yechmoq

to go on — davom ettirmoq.

Fe'ning shaxsi ma'lum va shaxsi noma'lum shakllari (Finite and non-finite forms of the verb)

Fe'ning *shaxsi ma'lum* (Finite Forms), *shaxsi noma'lum* (Non-Finite forms or Verbals) shakllari bor.

1. Fe'ning shaxsi ma'lum shakllari shaxs, son, mayl, zamon, nisbatni ifodalaydi. Ular gapda doimo yakka o'zi kesim bo'lib keladi:

She lives in London.	U Londonda yashaydi.
He is working in the library.	U kutubxonada ishlayapti .
They were invited to the concert.	Ular konsertga taklif qilinishdi.
My sister was here in the morning.	Mening opam ertalab shu yerda edi.

Buyruq maylidagi fe'llar ham fe'lning shaxsi ma'lum shakliga kiradi, chunki u gapda tushirib qoldirilayotgan ega **you** ning kesimidir:

Close the window, please.

2. Fe'lning shaxsi noma'lum shakliga — *infinitiv (the Infinitive) harakat nomi, gerund (the Gerund) va sifatdosh (the Participle)* kiradi. Ularda shaxs, son va mayl yo'q va ular gapda mustaqil ravishda kesim bo'lib kela olmaydi:

I have come here **to speak** to you (infinitiv gapda maqsad holi).

We discussed different methods of **teaching** foreign languages (gerund aniqlovchi).

The book **lying** on the table belongs to **Mr. A.** (aniqlovchi).

Men bu yerga siz bilan gaplashgani keldim.

Biz xorijiy tillarni o'qitishning turli uslublarini muhokama qildik.

Stol ustida yotgan kitob Mr. A.ga qarashli.

Fe'lning asosiy shakllari

Ingliz tilida fe'lning uchta asosiy shakli bor: *infinitiv (the Infinitive)*, *oddiy o'tgan zamondagi shakli (Simple Past)* va *o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakli (Past Participle)*. Ular barcha zamon shakllarini yasashda ishlatiladi.

To'g'ri va noto'g'ri fe'llar

1. Fe'llar oddiy o'tgan zamon (**Simple Past**) va o'tgan zamon sifatdosh (**Past Participle**) shakllarining yasalishiga qarab **to'g'ri** va **noto'g'ri fe'llarga** bo'linadi.

2. To'g'ri fe'llarning **Simple Past** va **Past Participle** shakllari fe'l o'ziga **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Simple Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
to open	opened	opened
to work	worked	worked
to expect	expected	expected

3. Simple Past va Past Participle shakllari **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shmasdan, turli yo'llar bilan yasaladigan fe'llar **noto'g'ri fe'llar** deyiladi. Noto'g'ri

fe'llarning o'tgan zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakllarini biz darsliklardagi maxsus jadvallardan yoki lug'atdan o'rganamiz.

Jadvaldagi fe'lning ikkinchi shakli **Simple Past** shakli, uchinchi shakli esa **Past Participle** shaklidir.

Lug'atlarda esa noto'g'ri fe'llarning **Simple Past** va **Past Participle** shakllari fe'lning asosiy shakli va o'qilishidan keyin kichik qavs () ichida berilgan bo'ladi. Kichik qavs ichidagi birinchi shakl fe'lning **Simple Past** shakli, ikkinchi shakl esa fe'lning **Past Participle** shaklidir. Agar kichik qavs ichida faqat bitta shakl berilgan bo'lsa, shu bitta shakl ham **Simple Past** uchun, ham **Past Participle** uchun ishlatiladi:

go [gou] 1. v (**went; gone**) 1) bormoq

send [send] 1. v (**sent**) 1) jo'natmoq.

FE'L TURLARI

1. Ma'nosiga va gapdagi vazifasiga ko'ra fe'llar quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi: *asosiy fe'llar, yordamchi fe'llar, bog'lovchi fe'llar* va *modal fe'llar*.

2. **Asosiy fe'llar (Notional Verbs)** mustaqil ma'noga ega bo'lib, gapda yakka o'zi sodda kesim bo'lib keladi:

He **speaks** French.

U fransuzcha gapiradi.

They **returned** yesterday.

Ular kecha qaytib kelishdi.

3. **Yordamchi fe'llar (Auxilliary Verbs)** mustaqil ma'noga ega bo'lmasdan, fe'lning murakkab shakllarini yasashda yordam beradi. Ularga quyidagi fe'llar kiradi: **to be, to have, to do, shall (should), will (would)**:

She **is working** in the garden.

U bog'da ishlayapti.

I **have read** the book.

Men kitobni o'qib chiqdim.

I **do not know** it.

Men buni bilmayman.

He **will speak** to his friend.

U do'sti bilan gaplashadi.

4. **Bog'lovchi fe'llar (Link Verbs)** ot-kesim yasashda bog'lovchi bo'lib keladi. Eng ko'p ishlatiladigan bog'lovchi fe'l **to be** fe'lidir:

He **is** an engineer.

U — muhandis.

The box **was** heavy.

Quti og'ir edi.

5. **Modal fe'llar (Modal Verbs)** fe'lning asosiy shakli (infinitive) bilan birga keladi va asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish **imkoniyatini, ehtimolligini, zaruratini, xohishni** bildiradi. Ularga **can, may, must, ought to, need** kiradi. Modal fe'llar fe'lning asosiy shakli bilan gapda qo'shma fe'l-kesim bo'lib keladi:

He **can read** German.
I **must do** it at once.

You **may come** soon.
You **ought to help** him.
You **needn't go** there.

U nemischa o'qiy oladi.
Men buni zudlik bilan qilishim kerak.
Siz tezda kelishingiz mumkin.
Siz unga yordam berishingiz kerak.
Siz u yerga bormasangiz ham bo'ladi.

Yordamchi fe'llar (Auxiliary verbs)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. **To be, to have, to do, shall (should), will (would)** fe'llari yordamchi (**Auxiliary Verbs**) fe'llar deyiladi, chunki ular yordamida fe'lining turli murakkab shakllari yasaladi. Yuqoridagi fe'llar **Simple Present** va **Simple Past** zamonlarining bo'lishli shaklidan tashqari barcha fe'l zamonlarini yasashda ishlatiladi. Yordamchi fe'llarning mustaqil ma'nosi bo'lmaydi, ma'noni ular bilan birga kelgan asosiy fe'llar beradi. Ular zamoni, shaxsni, sonni, nisbatni va boshqalarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi:

I **am** reading.

Men o'qiyapman.

They **have** come.

Ular kelishdi.

Do you speak English?

Siz inglizcha gapirasizmi?

He **will** return soon.

U tezda qaytadi.

2. Ba'zan **to be, to have, shall (should), will (would)** fe'llari modal fe'l ma'nosida kelib *zaruratni, istakni, niyatni* ifodalaydi.

3. Ba'zan **to be bo'lmoq, to have ega bo'lmoq, to do qilmoq** fe'llari ma'nosida asosiy fe'l bo'lib ham keladi.

TO BE FE'LI

1. Boshqa fe'llardan farq qilib **to be** fe'lining **Simple Present**da 1-shaxs birlikda, 3-shaxs birlikda va ko'plikda alohida-alohida shakllari mavjud: I **am**, he (she, it) **is**, we (you, they) **are**.

2. **To be** fe'lining **Simple Past** zamonda birlik va ko'plik uchun alohida shakllari mavjud: I (he, she, it) **was**, we (you, they) **were**.

3. Bo'lishsiz gaplar yasashda **to be** fe'lining tegishli shaklidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi: **I am not, I was not**.

4. So'roq gaplar yasashda **to be** fe'lining shakli egadan oldinga o'tkaziladi: **Am I? Was I?**

5. **To be** fe'li faqat ikkita davom zamonda ishlatiladi: **Present Continuous** va **Past Continuous**da va asosan majhul nisbatda: **I am being** invited, **I was being** invited.

6. **To be** fe'li **Perfect Continuous** zamonlarida ishlatilmaydi.

7. **To be** fe'lining bo'lishsiz buyruq shakli umumiy qoidaga asosan, uning oldiga **do not (don't)**ni qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Don't be angry. Achchig'ingiz kelmasin.

Don't be late. Kechikmang.

8. Og'zaki nutqda **Simple Present**ning bo'lishli shaklida odatda quyidagi qisqartirmalar yuz beradi:

I am = I'm	We are = we're
you are = you're	You are = you're
He is = he's	
She is = she's	They are = they're
It is = it's	

Simple Present va **Simple Past** zamonlarda quyidagi qisqartirishlar yuz beradi:

I am not = **I'm not**

He is not = **he's not** yoki he **isn't**

She is not = **she's not** yoki she **isn't**

It is not = **it's not** yoki it **isn't**

We are not = **we're not** yoki we **aren't**

You are not = **you're not** yoki you **aren't**

They are not = **they're not** yoki they **aren't**

I (he, she, it) was not = I (he, she, it) **wasn't**

We (you, they) were not = we(you, they) **weren't**

9. **To be** fe'li yordamchi fe'l bo'lib keladi:

a) Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (**Present Participle**) bilan birga kelib barcha davom (**Continuous** va **Perfect Continuous**) zamonlarni yasashda ishlatiladi:

I **am writing** a letter.

She **was doing** her lessons at five.

I **shall be working** at three o'clock.

It **has been raining** since morning.

Men xat yozyapman.

U soat beshda darslarini qilayotgan edi.

Men soat uchda ishlayotgan bo'laman.

Ertalabdan buyon yomg'ir yog'yapti.

b) O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) bilan birga kelib majhul nisbatning barcha zamonlarini yasaydi:

He **is** often **invited** there.

Uni u yerga tez-tez taklif qili-shadi.

He **was asked** a difficult question.

Undan qiyin savol so‘rashdi.

The translation **will be finished** to-morrow.

Tarjima ertaga tamom qilinadi.

10. **To be** fe‘li ot-kesimlarda bog‘lovchi bo‘lib keladi va *-dir, edi, bo‘ladi* deb tarjima qilinadi. O‘zbek tilida hozirgi zamonda ko‘pincha tushib qoladi:

He **is** an engineer.

U — muhandis.

He **is** the best student in the first course.

U birinchi kursda eng yaxshi ta-laba.

The story **was** interesting.

Hikoya qiziq edi.

She **will be** a teacher next year.

U kelasi yili o‘qituvchi bo‘ladi.

The task of our representatives **was** to ship the goods immediately.

Vakillarimizning vazifasi mollarni zudlik bilan yuklash edi.

1. **To be** fe‘li asosiy fe‘l bo‘lib keladi va *bo‘lmoq, joylashmoq* ma’nosini beradi:

He **is** at the Institute now.

U hozir institutda.

She **was** in Samarkand during the summer.

U yozda Samarqandda edi.

I **shall be** at home tonight.

Men bu oqshom uyda bo‘laman.

Hozirgi zamon bo‘lishsiz shaklda **to be** fe‘li *emas* deb tarjima qilinadi:

He **isn’t** at home.

U uyda emas.

They **are not** in London.

Ular Londonda emas.

2. **To be** fe‘li asosiy fe‘lning **to** yuklamasi bilan kelgan shakli bilan kelib modallashadi va *oldindan kelishilgan* yoki *rejalashtirilgan zaruratni* ifodalaydi:

am
is
are + to + V
was
were

Bu yerda: V = fe‘lning asosiy shakli.

To bening hozirgi zamondagi shakllari **am, is, are** *kerak* deb tarjima qilinadi va hozirgi yoki kelasi zamondagi zaruratni ifodalaydi:

They **are to begin** this work at once.

Ular bu ishni darhol boshlashlari kerak.

He **is to come** here tomorrow.

U bu yerga ertaga kelishi kerak.

To bening o'tgan zamondagi shakllari **was, were Simple Infinitive** bilan kelganda *kerak edi* deb tarjima qilinadi va ish-harakatni o'tgan zamonda bajarish zaruratini ifodalaydi. Bu birikma shu ish-harakatning bajarilgan-bajarilmaganligiga aniqlik kiritmaydi va bu butun gapdan ma'lum bo'lishi mumkin:

I **was to send** him a telegram,
but I forgot.

The goods **were to be delivered**
at the end of the month.

Men unga telegramma yuborishim
kerak edi, lekin unutibman.

Mollar oyning oxirida yetkazib be-
rilishi kerak edi.

Was, were Perfect Infinitive bilan kelganda o'tgan zamonda bajarilishi kerak bo'lgan, lekin *bajarilmagan* ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

Was + to + have + P.P. Were
--

Bu yerda:

P. P. = Past Participle = O'tgan
zamon sifatdoshi.

I **was to have finished** my
work yesterday.

Men ishimni kecha tugatishim kerak
edi.

Kelasi zamonda **to be** zaruratni ifodalash uchun ishlatilmaydi.

Izoh: **To** bedan keyin majhul nisbatning infinitivi kelib, zaruratdan tashqari *ehtimollikni* ham ifodalashi mumkin.

Such books **are to be found** in all
libraries.

Many new beautiful buildings **are to be
seen** in the streets of our town.

Bunday kitoblar barcha kutubxonalardan
topilishi mumkin.

Shahrimiz ko'chalarida ko'p yangi
chiroyli binolarni ko'rish mumkin.

TO HAVE FE'LI

1. **To have** fe'lining **Simple Present**da ikkita shakli bor: 3-shaxs birlikda **has** — he (she, it) **has** va qolganlar uchun **have** — I (we, you, they) **have**.

2. **To have** fe'li faqat **to have dinner, to have a talk** kabi birikmalarda kelganda davom zamonlarda ishlatiladi:

He **was having dinner** when I ca-
me.

He **is having a talk** with his father
in the garden.

Men kelganimda u ovqatlanayot-
gan edi.

U bog'da otasi bilan suhbat-
lashayapti.

3. **To have** fe'li yordamchi fe'l bo'lib keladi va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) bilan birga kelib Perfect zamonlarni yasaydi.

Have Has Had Shall (will) have	+ P. P.
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I **have seen** the new film.
 I **had finished** my work by five o'clock.
 I **shall have translated** the article by ten o'clock.

Men yangi filmni ko'rdim.
 Men ishimni beshgacha tugatgan edim.
 Men soat o'ngacha maqolani tarjima qilib bo'laman.

Present Perfect va **Past Perfect**da quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

I have written = I've **written**; I have not written = I've **not written** = I **haven't written**; He has written = he's **written**; he has not written = he's **not written** = he **hasn't written**; I had written = I'd **written**; I had not written = I'd **not written** = I **hadn't written** va hok.

4. **To have** fe'li *bor bo'lmoq, ega bo'lmoq* ma'nosida asosiy fe'l bo'lib keladi:

I **have** a good watch.
 He **had** a large library.
 We **shall** soon **have** a new radio set.

Mening yaxshi soatim bor.
 Uning katta kutubxonasi bor edi.
 Bizda yaqinda yangi radiopriyomnik bo'ladi.

5. So'roq shaklni yasashda **Simple Present** va **Simple Past**da **to have** fe'lining tegishli shakli eganing oldiga o'tadi:

Have you a good watch?
Had he a large library?

Yaxshi soatingiz bormi?
 Uning katta kutubxonasi bor edi-mi?

Ammo **Simple Past**ning so'roq shakli ko'pincha **to do** yordamchi fe'li yordamida ham yasaladi:

Did he **have** a large library?

Uning katta kutubxonasi bor edi-mi?

6. **To have** fe'lining bo'lishsiz shakli uning sahklaridan keyin **not** yuklamasini qo'yib qisqartirish orqali yasaladi. **Simple Present** va **Simple Past**da qisqartmalar **haven't, hasn't, hadn't** bo'ladi. Ulardan keyin donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi ot **noaniq artikl** bilan, ko'plikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot va donalab sanalmaydigan ot **any** olmoshi bilan ishlatiladi:

I **haven't** a watch.
He **hasn't any** books on this subject.
I **hadn't any** time to go there.

Mening soatim yo'q.
Unda bu sohada kitoblar yo'q.
Mening u yerga borishga vaqtim yo'q.

Barcha murakkab shakllarda bo'lishsizlik **not** birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

I **shall not (shan't) have** any time to go there tomorrow.
I **have not (haven't) had** any time to go there today.

Bo'lishsiz gaplar **no** olmoshi yordamida ham yasalishi mumkin. Bunda **no** otdan oldin qo'yiladi va otning oldida **artikl** ham, **any** olmoshi ham qo'yilmaydi:

I **have no** watch.
He **has no** books on this subject.
I **had no** time to go there.
I'**ll have no** time to go there tomorrow.
I'**ve had no** time to go there today.

Bo'lishsizlikning **have (has, had) no** shakli ko'proq ishlatiladi. Fe'lining bo'lishsiz shakli esa gapning bo'lishsizlik ma'nosini oshirishda ishlatiladi.

Qisqa javob faqat **not** yuklamasi bilan yasaladi:
Have you a dictionary? – No, I **haven't (have not)**.

7. Og'zaki nutqda **to have** fe'li o'rnida hozirgi zamonda **have (has) got** ishlatiladi: I **have** = I **have got** = I'**ve got**, he (she) **has** = he (she) **has got** = **he's got, she's got**:

I' ve got a large library = I have a large library.	Menda katta kutubxona bor.
Has he got a good dictionary? = Has he a good dictionary?	Uning yaxshi lug'ati bormi?
I haven't got an English dictionary. = I have no English dictionary.	Menda inglizcha lug'at yo'q.

Agar to'ldiruvchi kishilik olmoshidan yasalgan bo'lsa, bo'lishsiz gaplarda **haven't, hasn't** emas faqat **haven't got** va **hasn't got** ishlatiladi.

I haven't got it .	Undan menda yo'q.
He hasn't got them .	Ulardan unda yo'q.

8. **To have** fe'li qator otlar bilan birikib keladi va o'zining dastlabki *bor (ega) bo'lmoq* ma'nosini yo'qotadi:

to have dinner – ovqatlanmoq
to have breakfast – nonushta qilmoq
to have supper – kechki ovqatni yemoq
to have a talk – gaplashmoq, muzokara olib bormoq
to have a good time – vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq

to have a rest – dam olmoq
to have a walk – sayr qilmoq

to have a smoke – chekmoq

to have a quarrel – janjallashmoq

9. Yuqoridagi iboralarning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari **Simple Present** va **Simple Past**da **to do** yordamchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi:

When **do** you **have** dinner?

Qachon tushlik qilasiz?

Did you **have** a good rest last summer?

O'tgan yozda yaxshi dam oldingizmi?

We **didn't have** supper at home yesterday.

Biz kecha kechki ovqatni uyda yemadik.

10. **To have** fe'li **to** yuklamali infinitive bilan kelib, biror tashqi kuch ta'siridagi zaruratni ifodalaydi va *majbur bo'lmoq*, *to'g'ri kelmoq* deb tarjima qilinadi:

<p>have has had shall have will have</p>	<p>+ to + V</p>
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I **have to get up** early on Mondays.

Dushanba kunlari men erta turishimga to'g'ri keladi.

They **had to go** there.

Ular u yerga borishga majbur bo'lishdi.

He **will have to do** it.

U buni qilishga majbur bo'ladi.

Izoh: **Had to** o'tgan zamonda bajarilishi kerak bo'lgan va bajarilgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

Simple Present va **Simple Past**da **to have** fe'li zaruratni ifodalaganda so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari **to do** yordamchi fe'lining tegishli shakllari yordamida yasaladi:

Do you **have to write** this exercise?

Bu mashqni yozishingiz kerakmi?

You **don't have to write** this exercise.

Sizga bu mashqni yozish shart emas.

Did they **have to go** there?

Ular u yerga borishlari kerak edi-mi?

They **didn't have to go** there.

Ularning u yerga borishlariga to'g'ri kelmadi.

11. Og‘zaki nutqda **have** va **has** o‘rnida zaruratni ifodalashda **have got, has got** ham ishlatiladi:

I've got (have got) to do it.

Men buni qilishga majburman.

He's got (has got) to write it.

U buni yozishi kerak.

12. **To have** fe'li **to have + ot** (yoki **olmosh**) + **Past Participle** birikmasida ishlatiladi va *ish-harakat ega tomonidan emas, ega uchun boshqa shaxs tomonidan bajarilishini ifodalaydi*:

have has had shall have will have	+ ot (olmosh) + P. P.
--	------------------------------

I **have my hair cut** at this hairdresser's.

Men shu sartaroshxonada soch ol-diraman.

I **had my watch repaired** yesterday.

Kecha men soatimni tuzatdim.

I **shall have the letters posted** immediately.

Men xatlarni zudlik bilan jo'na-taman.

Bu birikmada **Simple Present** va **Simple Past**ning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari **to do** fe'lining tegishli shakllari yordamida yasaladi:

Do you have your hair cut at this hairdresser's?

I don't have my hair cut at this hairdresser's.

Did you have the letters posted yesterday?

I didn't have the letters posted yesterday.

13. **To have** fe'li **to have + ot** (yoki **olmosh**) + **to + V** birikmasida ishlatiladi va *niyatni, maqsadni, xohishni ifodalaydi*:

I **have something to tell** you.

Mening sizga aytadigan gapim bor.

I **have a new book to show** you.

Menda sizga ko'rsatadigan yangi kitob bor.

So'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari **to do** fe'lisiz yasaladi:

Have you anything to tell me?

I **haven't** anything to tell you.

Izoh: AQSHda **to havening Simple Present** va **Simple Past**dagi so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari **to do** fe'lining shakllari yordamida yasaladi, Buyuk Britaniyada ham shunga moyillik bor.

Does he **have** a good library?

Unda yaxshi kutubxona bormi?

I don't have anything to show you.

Menda sizga ko'rsatadigan hech narsa yo'q.

TO DO FE'LI

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

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

Do you speak English?	Siz inglizcha gapirasizmi?
He doesn't work here.	U bu yerda ishlamaydi.
Did you see him yesterday?	Siz uni kecha ko'rdingizmi?
They didn't speak to me about it.	Ular men bilan bu haqda gaplashishmadi.

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

Don't go there.	U yerga bormang.
Don't open the window.	Derazani ochmang.

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

Don't be angry.	Achchig'lanmang.
Don't have anything to do with him.	U bilan o'ralashmang.

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

— I am sorry you don't know my brother.	— Afsus, akamni bilmaysiz.
— But I do know him.	— Axir, men uni taniyman.
— Why doesn't he go to the reading-room?	Nima uchun u o'quv zaliga bormaydi?
— But he does go there very often.	— Axir u u yerga tez-tez borib turadi.
— Why didn't you speak to him?	— Nima uchun siz u bilan gaplashmadingiz?
— But I did speak to him.	— Axir men u bilan gaplashdim.

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

Do come tonight.

Do write to me a few lines.

Do have another cup of tea.

Do be reasonable.

Bu oqshom albatta keling.

Albatta menga bir enlik xat yozib yuboring.

Yana bir piyola choy iching.

Mulohazali bo'ling. (O'ylab ish qiling.)

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

He **has done** his exercises.

U mashqlarini bajardi.

They **will do** their work tonight.

Ular ishlarini bu oqshom qilishadi.

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

Does he **do** it?

U buni qiladimi?

Did he **do** it?

U buni qildimi?

I **did** not **do** it.

Buni men qilmadim.

Shall (Should) va will (would)

fe'llari

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

I **shall be** busy on Monday.

Dushanbada men band bo'laman.

He **will come** soon.

U tezda keladi.

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

Dushanbada men band bo'lishimni aytdim.

He said that he **would come** soon.

U tezda kelishini aytdi.

Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

I shall	= I'll	I should	= I'd
He will	= he'll	he would	= he'd
She will	= she'll	she would	= she'd
We shall	= we'll	we should	= we'd
You will	= you'll	you would	= you'd
They will	= they'll	they would	= they'd
shall not	= shan't	will not	= won't
should not	= shouldn't	would not	= wouldn't

SHALL

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

I **shall be** free tonight.

Men bu oqshom bo'sh bo'laman.

Shall I see you tomorrow?

Sizni ertaga ko'ramanmi?

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

Bizda ertaga ingliz tili darsi yo'q.

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

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

Shall I close the window?

Derazani yopaymi?

Where **shall we wait** for you?

Sizni qayerda kutaylik?

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

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

Unga ayting, kitoblarni ertaga oladi.

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

Sizda shikoyat qilishga hech qanday asos yo'q.

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

Siz mashqlaringizni darhol yozing.

They **shall regret** it if they do it.

Agar shunday qilishsa, ular afsuslanishadi.

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

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

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

— I **shall be** nineteen.

— O'n to'qqizga.

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

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

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

— Bizda ingliz tili darsi bo'ladi.

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

When **shall they come**?

Ular qachon kelishsin?

Shall he wait for you at the hotel?

U sizni mehmonxonada kutsinmi?

SHOULD

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

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

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

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

Men uni ko'rishdan xursand bo'li-shimni aytdim.

I said that we **should have** a me-eting on Monday.

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

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

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

U Tom kitobni bir necha kundan keyin olishini aytdi.

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

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

Men undan uni qayerda kutishim kerakligini so'radim.

I asked Nancy whether Tom **sho-uld come** in the morning.

Men Nansidan Tom ertalab keli-shi kerak yoki kerak emasligini so'radim.

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

I **should go** there if I had time.

Agar vaqtim bo'lganda men u yer-ga borardim.

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

Agar tezroq yurganimizda biz poyezdga ulgurgan bo'lar edik.

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

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

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

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

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

Agar u rad etsa, ularning hafsalarlari juda qaytar edi.

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

should + V

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

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

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

Uning ertaga qaytishi muhim.

Bitimning may oyidan oldin imzolanishi muhim.

Masala kechiktirilmasdan hal qilinishi kerak.

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

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

Ehtimol poroxod ertaga yetib keladi.

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

Poroxod ertaga yetib kelishi mumkinmi?

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

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

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

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

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

It is surprising *hayratomuz, qiziq*, **it is annoying** *alam qilarli, attang, afsus*, **it is strange** *ajib, g'alati*, **it is a pity** *achinarli* kabi *ajablanishni, alamni, xursandchilikni, afsuslanishni* bildiradigan birikmalardan keyin **should + V** ham, fe'ning aniq mayli ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

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

Uning bunday o'ylashi g'alati.

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

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

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

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

Uning o'zini bunday tutishi g'alati.

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

Uning o'zini bunday tutganligi g'alati.

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

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

U ishning kechiktirilishini taklif qildi.

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

U mollarning zudlik bilan yuklanishini tavsiya qildi.

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

Doktor uning janubga borishini qattiq turib talab qildi.

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

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

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

U poroxoddagi yukni zudlik bilan tushirishni buyurdi.

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

The sellers demanded that payment **be made** (= **should be made**) within five days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am surprised that he does not realize his mistake.

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

11. Bosh gapdagi fe'ning zamonidan qat'i nazar, maqsad ergash gapda barcha shaxs birlik va ko'plikda **should + V** ishlatiladi:

I'll ring him up at once **so that** he **shouldn't wait** for me.

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

Sizning bunday o'ylashingiz meni afsuslantiradi.

Buni bilmasligingiz meni afsuslantiradi.

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

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

Uning o'zini bunday tutishi meni hayron qoldirdi.

Uning o'zini bunday tutganligi meni hayron qoldirdi.

Uning o'z xatosini tushunmasligi meni ajablantiradi.

12. **Why** bilan boshlangan ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma so'roq gaplarda *ajablanish, hayratni* ifodalash uchun **should** ishlatiladi:

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

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

Nima uchun uni bunchalik yoq-tirmaysiz?

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

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

Undan nima uchun achchig'lanishingizga men tushunmayman.

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

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

You **should call on** him tomorrow.

Siz unikiga ertaga borishingiz kerak.

He **should help** them.

U ularga yordam berishi kerak.

You **shouldn't go** there.

Siz u yerga bormasligingiz kerak.

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

He **should have helped** them.

U ularga yordam berishi kerak edi.

You **shouldn't have gone** there yesterday.

Siz kecha u yerga bormasligingiz kerak edi.

WILL

1. **Will** 2 va 3-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda kelasi zamoni yasashda yordamchi fe'l bo'lib keladi:

He **will come** to London soon.

U yaqinda Londonga keladi.

Will you **have** a meeting tomorrow?

Ertaga sizlarda yig'ilish bo'ladimi?

You **will see** him tonight.

Siz uni bu oqshom ko'rasiz.

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

I **will** call on you tomorrow.

Men ertaga siznikiga kirib o'taman.

We **will** help him.

Biz unga yordam beramiz.

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

Will you **close** the window?

Derazani yoping, iltimos.

Will you **pass** me the salt?

Tuzni uzatib yuborasizmi?

Won't you **have** a glass of water?

Bir stakan suv ichmaysizmi?

WOULD

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

He said that he **would come** soon.

U tezda kelishini aytdi.

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

Men unga siz dushanba kuni Londondan jo'nashingizni aytdim.

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

I said I **would help** him.

Men unga yordam berishimni aytdim.

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

Biz uni ko'rgani kelishimizni aytdik.

3. **Would** noreal shart gapli ergash gaplarning bosh gapida ishlatiladi:

He **would go** there if he had time.

Agar uning vaqti bo'lsa, u yerga borar edi.

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

Agar tezroq yurganingizda poyezdga ulgurgan bo'lar edingiz.

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

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

U meni ishontirishga harakat qilardi lekin men unga also quloq solmasdim.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Men uyga qaytishda unikiga kirib turar edim.

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

6. **Would** iltimosni ifodalaydi:

Would you **mind** passing me the salt?

Menga tuzni uzatib yuborasizmi?

Would you **tell** me the time, please?

Iltimos, vaqtni aytib yubora olmasizmi?

Modal fe'llar

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. **Can (could), may (might), must, ought to, need** modal fe'llar bo'lib, mustaqil holda ishlatilmaydi, ular asosiy fe'lning infinitivi bilan ishlatiladi va asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatning bajarilish *imkoniyatini, qobiliyatini, ehtimolligini, zarurligini* bildiradi. Modal fe'llar asosiy fe'l bilan birgalikda gapda qo'shma kesim bo'lib keladi:

He **can do** it himself.

Buni uning o'zi qila *oladi*.

They **may come** tonight.

Ular bu oqshom kelishlari *mumkin*.

I **must speak** to him.

Men u bilan gaplashishim *kerak*.

This work **ought to be done** at once.

Bu ish zudlik bilan qilinishi *kerak*.

You **needn't do** it.

Siz buni qilishingiz *kerak emas*.

2. Modal fe'llar **nuqsonli fe'llar (Defective Verbs)** bo'lib, ularning boshqa fe'llarga o'xshash hamma shakllari yo'q. **Can** va **may** fe'llarining hozirgi va o'tgan zamon shakllari bor: **can-could, may-might, Must, need, ought to** fe'llarining faqat hozirgi zamon shakllari mavjud. Modal fe'llarning infinitiv, sifatdosh va gerund kabi shaxsi noma'lum shakllari mavjud emas.

3. Modal fe'llardan keyin asosiy fe'l **to** yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi:

I **can do** it.

Men buni qila olaman.

You **may take** it.

Siz uni olishingiz mumkin.

I **must go** there.

Men u yerga borishim kerak.

You **needn't do** it.

Sizga buni qilish zarur emas.

You **ought to help** him.

Siz unga yordam berishingiz kerak.

4. Modal fe'llar hozirgi zamonda 3-shaxs birlikda **-s** qo'shimchasini olmaydi: **He can** do it. *U buni qila oladi.* **He may** take it. *U buni olishi mumkin.* **He must** go there. *U u yerga borishi kerak.* **He ought to** help him. *U unga yordam berishi kerak.* **Need he** do it? *U buni qilishi kerakmi?*

5. Bo'lishsiz gaplar yasashda modal fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi: You **may not** take it. He **must not** go there. He **ought not to** help him. He **need not** do it. Og'zaki nutqda bo'lishsiz shakl ko'pincha qisqarib ketadi:

cannot = **can't**
could not = **couldn't**
may not = **mayn't**
need not = **needn't**

might not = **mightn't**
must not = **mustn't**
ought not = **oughtn't**

6. So‘roq gaplar yasashda modal fe’llar gapdagi eganing oldiga qo‘yiladi:
Can you do it? **May I** take it? **Must he** go there? **Ought he to** help him?
Need he do it?

CAN (COULD) FE’LI

1. **Can** modal fe’li **Simple Infinitiv** bilan kelib ish-harakatni bajarish *imkoniyatini, mumkinligini, qobiliyatini* ifodalaydi, hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun ishlatiladi:

I can do it now.	Men uni hozir qila olaman.
I can speak English.	Men inglizcha gapira olaman.
He can finish his work next week.	U ishini kelasi hafta tugata oladi.
This work can be done at once.	Bu ishni birdan qilsa bo‘ladi.

2. **Can** o‘rnida **be able to** ni ham ishlatlsa bo‘ladi. **Be able to** hozirgi, o‘tgan va kelasi zamonda ishlatiladi:

I can do it. = I am able to do it.	Men buni qila olaman.
I could do it. = I was able to do it.	Men buni qila oldim.
I shall be able to do it.	Men buni qilishga qodir bo‘la-
	man.

Biror narsaning bo‘lishi mumkin emasligi aytilmoqchi bo‘lganda **can't** ishlatiladi.

— You’ve only just had dinner. You **can't** be hungry.

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

He cannot have done it.	U buni qilgan bo‘lishi mumkin emas.
He cannot have said it.	Buni u aytmagan bo‘lishi kerak.
Can he have said it?	Buni u aytganmikin?

4. **Could + V** ish-harakatni o‘tgan zamonda sodir etish *imkoniyatini, qobiliyatini* ifodalaydi. **Could** o‘rnida **was (were) able to** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He could (was able to) swim very well when he was young.	U yoshligida juda yaxshi suza olar edi.
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He **could (was able to) read** French books after he had studied French for a year.

He **could (was able to) speak** English when he was a boy.

Amalda (haqiqatda) sodir bo‘lgan ish-harakat to‘g‘risida gap ketganda faqat **was (were) able to** ishlatiladi:

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

He **was able to translate** the article without a dictionary.

She **was able to do** it without my help.

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

a) **Can + V** ishlatilgan ko‘chirma gapni o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda, o‘zlashtirma gapda **could + V** ishlatiladi:

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

He said that he **could finish** his work in time.

U bir yil fransuz tilini o‘rganganidan keyin franszcha kitoblarni o‘qiy olardi.

U bolaligida inglizcha gapira olardi.

Biz yigirma to‘rt soat ichida paroxodning yukini tushira oldik.

U maqolani lug‘atsiz tarjima qila oldi.

U buni mening yordamimsiz qila oldi.

U nemischa gapira olishini aytdi.

U ishini vaqtida tugata olishini aytdi.

b) **Can + have + P.P.** ishlatilgan ko‘chirma gapni o‘zlashtirma gap-ga aylantirganimizda, o‘zlashtirma gapda **could + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi:

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

Men u bunday qila olmasligini aytdim.

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

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

Agar harakat qilsa, u buni qila olardi.

If he had a good dictionary, he **could translate** the article.

Agar uning yaxshi lug‘ati bo‘lganda, u maqolani tarjima qila olardi.

If he had tried, he **could have done** it.

Agar u harakat qilganda, buni qila olgan bo‘lar edi.

If he had worked harder, he **could have finished** his work in time.

Agar u qattiqroq ishlaganda edi, ishini o‘z vaqtida tugatgan bo‘lardi.

MAY (MIGHT)

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

You **may take** my dictionary.

Siz mening lug‘atimni olishingiz mumkin.

May I come in?

Kirsam mumkinmi?

May ruxsatni ifodalash uchun faqat hozirgi zamonda ishlatiladi, o‘tgan va boshqa zamonlarda **might** emas, **allow** fe‘lining majhul nisbati ishlatiladi:

He **was allowed to go** there.

Unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berishdi.

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

Unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berishgandi.

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

Unga u yerga borishga ruxsat beriladi.

Izoh: **Mayga** teskari *mumkin emas* ma’nosida **may not (mayn’t)** bilan bir qatorda **must not (mustn’t)** ham ishlatiladi:

You **mayn’t smoke** here.

Bu yerda chekish mumkin emas.

You **mustn’t smoke** here.

Bu yerda chekish mumkin emas.

2. **May** gapiruvchi *to‘g‘riligiga ishonmagan* taxminni ifodalaydi:

a) **may + V** hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi taxminni ifodalashda ishlatiladi:

He **may know** her address.

Balki u uning manzilini bilar.

He **may come** to London in the summer.

U Londonga yozda kelishi mumkin.

May + be + Ving suhbat vaqtida davom etayotgan taxminni ifodalaydi:

— Where is he?

— U qayerda?

— He **may be walking** in the garden.

— U bog‘da sayr qilayotgan bo‘lishi mumkin.

May bo‘lishsiz gaplarda ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He **may not know** her address.

U uning manzilini bilmasligi mumkin.

You **may not find** him there.

Siz uni u yerdan topa olmasligingiz mumkin.

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

He **may have left** London.

U Londondan jo'nab ketgan bo'lishi mumkin.

He **may have lost** your address.

U sizning manzilingizni (adresingizni) yo'qotgan bo'lishi mumkin.

He **may not have come** yet.

U hali kelmagan bo'lishi mumkin.

3. **May + V** maqsad ergash gaplarda ishlatiladi:

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

Men unga tekshirish uchun mashqlarimni beraman.

I'll give you the book today so that you **may have** time to read it before the examination.

Imtihonlardan oldin o'qishga vaq-tingiz bo'lishi uchun kitobni men sizga bugun berib turaman.

4. Ko'chirma gapdagi **may + V** bosh gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan o'zlashtirma gapda **might + V** bo'lib keladi:

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

U Tom uning lug'atini olishi mumkinligini aytdi.

5. **Might** bosh gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan o'zlashtirma gapda taxmini ifodalaydi:

a) ko'chirma gapda **may + V** ishlatilgan bo'lsa, o'zlashtirma gapda **might + V** ishlatiladi:

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

U uning manzilini Nensi bilishi mumkinligini aytdi.

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

He said that Nancy **might have known** their address.

U ularning manzilini Nensi bilishi mumkinligini aytdi.

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

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

U tekshirsin deb men mashqlarimni unga berdim.

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

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

Agar harakat qilganingizda, kitobni olar edingiz.

If she called at his office at five o'clock, she **might find** him there.

Agar u uning ofisiga soat beshda borganda, uni u yerdan topar edi.

8. O'tgan zamondagi noreal shart ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **might + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi:

If he had been here, he **might have helped** us.

Agar u shu yerda bo'lganda edi u bizga yordam bergan bo'lishi mumkin edi.

If she had called at his office at five o'clock yesterday, she **might have found** him there.

Agar u kecha soat beshda unung ofisiga borganda, uni o'sha yerdan topgan bo'lishi mumkin edi.

MUST

1. **Must** fe'li ma'lum bir kuch ta'siridagi *zaruratni, buyruq* yoki *maslahatni* ifodalaydi. **Must kerak** deb tarjima qilinib, hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatini ifodalaydi:

I **must do** it now.

Men buni hozir qilishim kerak.

He **must go** there tomorrow.

U o'sha yerga ertaga borishi kerak.

You **must post** the letter at once.

Siz xatni darhol jo'natishingiz kerak.

You **must consult** a doctor.

Siz doktorga ko'rinishingiz kerak.

The work **must be done** at once.

Ish darhol qilinishi kerak.

The steamer **must be discharged** tomorrow.

Paroxodning yuki ertaga tushirilishi kerak.

Izoh: Mustning bo'lishsiz shakli must not modal fe'l mayning ma'nosiga teskari bo'lgan taqiqlashni ifodalaydi:

— **May** I do it?

— No, you **mustn't**.

Buni qilsam mumkinmi?

— Yo'q, mumkin emas.

Mustga teskari bo'lgan ma'noda **needn't kerak emas** ishlatiladi:

He **needn't go** there.

Unga u yerga borish kerak emas.

You **needn't do** it.

Siz buni qilishingiz shart emas.

Shunday qilib **Must I go there?** So'roq gapiga quyidagicha javob berish mumkin: Yes, you **must**. No, you **needn't**.

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

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

Men buni hozir qilishim kerak.

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

U u yerga ertaga borishi kerak.

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

I **had to go** there.

Men u yerga borishga majbur bo‘ldim.

I **shall have to do** it.

Men buni qilishim kerak bo‘ladi.

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

He **must know** her address.

U uning manzilini bilishi kerak.

He **must be** in the library now.

U hozir kutubxonada bo‘lishi kerak.

Where is he? – He **must be walking** in the garden.

U qayerda? — U bog‘da sayr qilayotgan bo‘lishi kerak.

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

Ular xat bilan telegrammaning ko‘chirmasini yuborishni unutgan bo‘lishsa kerak.

The cases **must have been damaged** during the unloading of the vessel.

Qutilar kemanding yuki tushirayotganda shikastlangan bo‘lishi kerak.

OUGHT TO

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

He **ought to help** his friend.

U do‘stiga yordam berishi kerak.

You **ought to be** more careful.

Siz sal ehtiyotkorroq bo‘lishingiz kerak.

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

You **ought to have done** it yesterday.

Siz buni kecha qilishingiz kerak edi.

He **ought to have sent** that cable.

U o‘sha telegrammani jo‘natiishi kerak edi.

NEED

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

Need he **come** here?

U bu yerga kelishi kerakmi?

You **needn’t come** so early.

Siz bunchalik erta kelishingiz kerak emas.

Izoh: **Need** bilan boshlangan so‘roq gaplarning bo‘lishli javobida **must** bilan javob beriladi:

— **Need** I go there at once?

— U yerga darhol borishim kerakmi?

— **Yes**, you **must**.

— Ha, kerak.

Aksincha, **must** bilan boshlangan so‘roq gaplarning bo‘lishsiz javobida **needn’t** bilan javob beriladi:

— **Must** I go there at once?

— Men u yerga darhol borishim kerakmi?

— No, you **needn’t**.

— Yo‘q, kerak emas.

2. **Need not (needn’t) + have + P.P.** o‘tgan zamonda sodir bo‘lgan, lekin shu ish-harakatni bajarish zarurati bo‘lmaganda ishlatiladi:

You **needn’t have come** so early.

Siz bunchalik erta kelmasangiz ham bo‘lar edi.

3. **Need** fe‘li asosiy fe‘l bo‘lib keladi va *kerak* deb tarjima qilinib, boshqa asosiy fe‘llar kabi hozirgi, o‘tgan va kelasi zamonlarda tuslanadi:

You **need** a long rest.

Siz uzoq dam olishingiz kerak.

I **don’t need** your book any longer.

Endi menga sizning kitobingiz kerak emas.

Does he need my help?

Unga mening yordamim kerakmi?

We **needed** the dictionary badly.

Bizga lug‘at juda ham kerak bo‘ldi.

I’ll **need** your advice.

Menga sizning maslahatingiz kerak bo‘ladi.

4. **Need** asosiy fe‘l bo‘lib keladi va jonli egadan keyin kelganda uning orqasidan infinitiv ishlatiladi:

Jonli ega + need + to + V

John and his brother **need to paint** the house.

Jon bilan ukasi uyni bo‘yashlari kerak.

My friend **needs to learn** Spanish.

Mening do‘stim ispanchani o‘rganishi kerak.

He **will need to drive** alone tonight.

U bu oqshom yakka o‘zi mashina haydashi kerak.

5. **Need** asosiy fe‘l sifatida jonsiz egadan keyin kelsa, undan keyin yoki gerund, yoki majhul nisbatdagi infinitiv ishlatiladi:

Jonsiz ega + need + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ving} \\ \text{To + Be + P.P.} \end{array} \right.$

The grass **needs cutting**.
The television **needs repairing**.
The composition **needs rewriting**.

The grass **needs to be cut**.
The television **needs to be repaired**.
The composition **needs to be rewritten**.

*NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB
(FE'LNING SHAXSI NOMA'LUM SHAKLLARI)*

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Fe'ning shaxsi noma'lum shakllari shaxsni, sonni va maylni ifodalamaydi, shuning uchun ham ular gapda kesim bo'lib kela olmaydi.

2. Fe'ning shaxsi noma'lum shakllarining ikkita xususiyati bor; otlik va fe'llik. Sifatdoshda fe'llik va sifatlik xususiyatlari mavjud. Gerund va infinitivda fe'llik va otlik xususiyatlari mavjud.

The infinitive (Infinitiv)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

Infinitiv fe'ning shaxsi noma'lum shakli bo'lib, harakatning nomi bildiradi; shaxsini ham, sonini ham ko'rsatmaydi. Infinitivning ko'rsatkichi tarjima qilinmaydigan va urg'u olmaydigan **to** yuklamasidir.

Infinitive otning ko'pgina xususiyatlarini saqlab qolgan va otga o'xshab gapda quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

1. Ega bo'lib keladi:

To skate is pleasant.

Yaxmalak uchish yoqimli.

2. Ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

Your duty was **to inform** me about it immediately.

Bu haqda menga zudlik bilan xabar qilish sizning burchingiz edi.

3. Fe'l kesim tarkibida keladi:

She began **to translate** the article.

U maqolani tarjima qila boshladi.

4. To'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

I asked him **to help** me.

Men undan menga yordam berishini so'radim.

5. Aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

He expressed a desire **to help** me.

U menga yordam berish istagini bildirdi.

6. Hol bo‘lib keladi:

I went to the station **to see off** a friend.

Men bir do‘stimni kuzatgani stansiyaga bordim.

Infinitivning fe‘llik xususiyatlari quyidagilarda ko‘rinadi:

1. Infinitiv o‘zidan keyin vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi olishi mumkin:

I told him **to post the letter**.

Men unga xatni jo‘natishni aytdim.

2. Infinitiv ravish bilan aniqlanishi mumkin:

I asked him **to speak slowly**.

Men undan sekin gapirishni so‘radim.

3. Infinitivning zamon va nisbat shakllari mavjud.

Ingliz tilida o‘timli fe‘llarning oddiy nisbatda to‘rtta shakli va majhul nisbatda ikkita shakli mavjud:

	Active	Passive
Simple	to ask	to be asked
Continuous	to be asking	—
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked
Perfect Continuous	to have been asking	—

INFINITIV SHAKLLARINING YASALISHI

1. **Simple Infinitive Active – to ask** — infinitivning oddiy shaklidir. Lug‘atda shu shakl (**to** siz) beriladi. Qolgan hamma shakllar murakkab shakllardir.

2. **Continuous Infinitive Active to be** fe‘li va asosiy fe‘lning **Present Participle** shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to be asking**.

3. **Perfect Infinitive Active to have** fe‘li va asosiy fe‘lning **Past Participle** shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to have asked**.

4. **Perfect Continuous Infinitive Active to be** fe‘lining **Perfect Infinitive** shakli — **to have been** — va asosiy fe‘lning **Present Participle** shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to have been asking**.

5. **Simple Infinitive Passive to be** fe‘lining shakli va asosiy fe‘lning **Past Participle** shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to be asked**.

6. **Perfect Infinitive Passive to be** fe‘lining **Perfect Infinitive** shakli – **to have been** – va asosiy fe‘lning **Past Participle** shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to have been asked**.

7. **Infinitive** oldiga **not** yuklamasini qo‘yish bilan infinitivning bo‘lishsiz shakli yasaladi: **not to ask, not to be asked**.

ACTIVE INFINITIVE VA PASSIVE INFINITIVE

1. Infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakati ma'lum bir shaxs yoki buyumga qarashli bo'lmashligi mumkin:

To drive a car in a big city is very difficult.

Katta shaharda mashina haydash juda qiyin.

Ko'pgina hollarda infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakat ma'lum shaxs yoki buyumga qarashli bo'ladi:

I intended to go there.(**to go** infinitivi ifodalagan ish-harakat **I** egaga qarashli.)

Men u yerga borishga qaror qildim.

Ask **him to come** early.(**to come** infinitivi ifodalagan ish-harakat **him** to'ldiruvchiga qarashli.)

Unga erta kelishini ayting.

2. Infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakat o'sha infinitiv qarashli bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyum tomonidan sodir etilsa, **Active Infinitive** ishlatiladi:

He has a great desire to invite you to the party.

U sizni kechaga taklif qilishni juda istaydi.

I want to inform Tom of Bill's arrival.

Men Tomni Billning kelganidan xabardor qilishni istayman.

3. Infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakat o'sha infinitiv qarashli bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyumga nisbatan (boshqalar tomonidan) sodir etilsa, **Passive Infinitive** ishlatiladi:

He has a great desire to be invited to the party.

U o'zini ziyofatga (kechaga) taklif qilishlarini juda istaydi.

I want to be informed of her arrival.

Menga uning kelganini xabar qilishlarini istayman.

SIMPLE VA PERFECT INFINITIVE

Simple Infinitive (ham **Active**, ham **Passive**) quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1. Infinitiv gapning kesimidagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda sodir etiladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaganda:

I am glad **to see** you.

Men sizni ko'rishdan xursandman.

I saw him **enter** the house.

Men uning uyga kirganini ko'rdim.

2. Infinitiv **may, must, should, ought** modal fe'llari bilan va **to expect** *umid qilmoq, kutmoq*, **to intend** *qasd qilmoq*, **to hope** *umid qilmoq*, **to want**

istamoq kabi fe'llar bilan kelib, kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatini ifodalaydi:

He **may come tomorrow**.
I hope **to see** him at the concert.

U ertaga kelishi mumkin.
Men uni konsertda uchratishni
umid qilaman.

I intend **to go** there on Sunday.

Men u yerga yakshanba kuni bo-
rish niyatidaman.

3. Vaqtdan qat'i nazar, umuman sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

To skate is pleasant.

Yaxmalak uchish yoqimli.

Perfect Infinitive (ham **Active**, ham **Passive**) quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1. **Perfect Infinitive** gapning kesimidagi fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He seems **to have finished** his
work.

U ishini tugatganga o'xshaydi.

This writer is said **to have written** a
new novel.

Aytishlaricha bu yozuvchi yan-
gi roman yozgan.

2. **may** va **must** fe'llaridan keyin kelib ish-harakat allaqachon sodir bo'lgan degan taxmini ifodalash uchun:

He must **have forgotten** about it.
I don't know where he is. He **may**
have gone to London.

U buni unutgan bo'lishi kerak.
Uning qayerdaligini bilmay-
man. Londonga ketgan bo'lishi
mumkin.

3. **should, would, could, might, ought to, va was (were) to** modal fe'llaridan keyin kelib *bajarilishi lozim bo'lgan va bajarilishi mumkin bo'lgan, lekin haqiqatda bajarilmagan* ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He should (ought to) **have gone**
there.

U o'sha yoqqa ketgan bo'lishi
kerak edi.

You could **have helped** him.

Siz unga yordam bera olardingiz.

He was to **have come yesterday**.

U kecha kelishi kerak edi.

4. **to intend, to hope, to expect, to mean** fe'llarining o'tgan zamondagi shaklidan keyin kelib ish-harakatni sodir qilishga *qasd, umid bo'lishiga*, shu ish-harakatni sodir etilishini kutishga qaramay *shu ish-harakat sodir bo'lmaganligini bildiradi*:

I intended **to have finished** my
work last night.

Men kecha oqshom ishimni tuga-
tishga qasd qilgan edim (tugata
olmadim).

I hoped **to have met** him there.

Men uni o'sha yerda uchratishni
umid qilgan edim (uchratmadim).

CONTINUOUS VA PERFECT CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

1. **Continuous Infinitive** gapning kesimidagi ish-harakat bilan bir paytda davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

That firm is reported **to be conducting** negotiations for the purchase of sugar.

The weather seems **to be improving**.

Xabar berilishicha, o'sha firma shakar sotib olish haqida muzokaralar olib borayotgan ekan. Ob-havo yaxshilanayotganga o'xshaydi.

2. **Perfect Continuous Infinitive** gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin uzoq vaqt davomida davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

They are said **to have been conducting** negotiations for a long time.

He is known **to have been working** on this problem for many years.

Aytishlaricha, ular muzokarlarni uzoq vaqt olib borishgan.

Uning bu muammo ustida ko'p yillar ishlaganligini odamlar biladi.

INFINITIVNING to YUKLAMASI BILAN KELISHI

1. Odatda infinitivdan oldin **to** yuklamasi keladi: **to speak, to buy**. Agar gapda ikkita infinitiv bo'lib, ular **and** yoki **or** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan bo'lsa, ikkinchi infinitivdan oldin **to** yuklamasi qo'yilmaydi:

I intend **to call** on him and **discuss** this question.

I asked him **to telephone** to me on Monday or **wire**.

Men unikiga borib bu masalani muhokama qilmoqchiman.

Men undan dushanba kuni telefon qilishini yoki telegramma berishini so'radim.

2. Quyidagi fe'llardan keyin har doim infinitiv **to** yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi:

afford qurbi yetmoq

agree kelishmoq,

ko'nmoq, rozi bo'lmoq

appear ko'rinmoq

arrange uyushtirmoq

ask so'ramoq

attempt urinmoq

beg yalinmoq

care qiziqmoq

claim da'vo qilmoq

consent rozi bo'lmoq

manage eplamoq

mean ko'zda tutmoq

need kerak bo'lmoq

offer taklif qilmoq

plan rejalashtirmoq

prepare tayyorlamoq

pretend mug'ambirlik qilmoq

promise va'da bermoq

refuse rad etmoq

regret afsuslanmoq

remember eslamoq

decide *qaror qilmoq*
demand *talab qilmoq*
deserve *arziymoq*
desire *qattiq istamoq*
expect *kutmoq*
fail *muvaqqiyatsizlikka uchramoq*
forget *unutmoq*
hesitate *ikkilanmoq*
hope *umid qilmoq*
intend *niyat qilmoq*
learn *o'rganmoq*

I can't afford to buy it.

She appeared to be tired.
They agreed to help us.

I'll arrange to meet you at the air-
port.
He asked to come with us.
The President will attempt to re-
duce inflation.
He begged to come with us.

I don't care to see that show.

She claims to know a famous
movie star.
She finally consented to marry
him.
I have decided to leave on Mon-
day.
I demand to know who is respon-
sible.
I promise not to be late.

I refuse to believe his story.

I regret to tell you that you
failed.

seem *bo'lib ko'rinmoq*
strive *harakat qilmoq*
struggle *kurashmoq, urinmoq*
swear *ont ichmoq*
tend *o'ch bo'lmoq*
threaten *qo'rqitmoq*
try *urinmoq*
volunteer *yordamini taklif qilmoq*
wait *kutmoq*
want *istamoq*
wish *istamoq, xohlamoq*

Buni sotib olishga mening qur-
bim yetmaydi.
U charchagan ko'rinadi.
Ular bizga yordam berishga rozi
bo'lishdi.
Men sizni aeroportda kutib olish-
ni uyushtiraman.
U biz bilan borishini so'radi.
Presidentinflatsiyani kamaytirish-
ga harakat qiladi.
U biz bilan bormoqchi bo'lib
yalindi.
Men bu tomoshani ko'rishga
qiziqmayman.
U mashhur film yulduzini taniy-
man deb da'vo qiladi.
Nihoyat u unga turmushga chi-
qishga rozi bo'ldi.
Men dushanba kuni jo'nashga
qaror qildim.
Kim javobgarligini bilishni talab
qilaman.
Kechikmaslikka va'da beraman.

Uning hikoyasiga ishonishdan bosh
tortaman.

Sizning muvaqqiyatsizlikka uch-
raganingizni aytishdan afsuslana-
man.

I **remembered to lock** the door.

He **pretends not to understand**.

He **volunteered to help** us.

I **will wait to hear** from you.

I **want to tell** you something.

She **wishes to come** with us.

That cat **seems to be** friendly.

I **struggled to stay** awake.

She **swore to tell** the truth.

She **threatened to tell** my parents.

She **deserves to win** the prize.

I **expect to enter** graduate school in the fall.

She **failed to return** the book to the library in time.

I **forgot to mail** the letter.

Don't hesitate to ask for my help.

Jack **hopes to arrive** next week.

He **learned to play** the piano.

She **managed to finish** her work early.

I **didn't mean to hurt** your feelings.

They **offered to help** us.

We **prepared to welcome** them.

Eshikni qulflaganim esimga tushdi.

U o'zini tushunmaganga solyapti.

U o'z ixtiyori bilan bizga yordam bermoqchi.

Men sizdan xabar kelishini kutaman.

Men sizga bir nima aytmoqchiman.

U biz bilan borishni xohlaydi.

O'sha mushuk o'zini do'stona tutmoqda.

Men uxlab qolmaslikka harakat qildim.

U haqiqatni aytishga qasam ichdi.

U meni ota-onamga aytish bilan qo'rqitdi.

U mukofotni yutsa arziydi.

Men kuzda aspiranturaga kirishni umid qilaman.

U kitobni kutubxonaga vaqtida qaytara olmadi.

Men xatni jo'natishni unutibman.

Mendan yordam so'rashga ikkilanmang.

Jek kelasi hafta qaytib kelishga umid qiladi.

U pianino chalishni o'rgandi.

U ishini erta tugatishga muvaffaq bo'ldi.

Men sizning dilingizni og'ritmoqchi emas edim.

Ular bizga yordamlarini taklif qilishdi.

Biz ularni kutib olishga tayyorgarlik ko'rdik.

John expects **to begin** studying law next semester.

Mary **learned to swim** when she was very young.

The budget **committee** decided to postpone this meeting.

The President **will attempt to reduce** inflation in the next four years.

The sportsmen **are preparing to attack** the record.

3. Quyidagi orqasidan **ot** (yoki **olmosh**) kelgan fe'llardan keyin har doim infinitive **to** yuklamasi bilan keladi:

advise <i>maslahat bermoq</i>	expect <i>umid qilmoq</i>	persuade <i>ishontirmoq</i>
allow <i>ruxsat bermoq</i>	forbid <i>taqiqlamoq</i>	re-mind <i>eslatmoq</i>
ask <i>so'ramoq</i>	force <i>majbur qilmoq</i>	require <i>talab qilmoq</i>
beg <i>yalinmoq</i>	hire <i>yollamoq</i>	teach <i>o'qitmoq, o'rgatmoq</i>
cause <i>sabab bo'lmoq</i>	instruct <i>ko'rsatma bermoq</i>	tell <i>aytmoq, demoq</i>
challenge <i>chaqirmoq</i>	invite <i>taklif qilmoq</i>	urge <i>undamoq, ishontirmoq</i>
convince <i>ishontirmoq</i>	need <i>kerak (zarur) bo'lmoq</i>	want <i>istamoq</i>
dare <i>botinmoq</i>	order <i>buyurmoq</i>	warn <i>ogohlantirmoq</i>
encourage <i>undamoq</i>	permit <i>ruxsat bermoq</i>	

She **advised me to wait** until tomorrow.

She **allowed me to use** her car.

I **asked John to help** us.

They **begged us to come**.

Her laziness **caused her to fail**.

I couldn't **convince him to accept** our help.

He **encouraged me to try** again.

I **expect you to be** on time.

Jon keyingi semestrda huquqni o'rganmoqchi.

Meri juda yoshligida suzishni o'rgangan.

Budjet qo'mitasi bu yig'ilishni kechiktirishga qaror qildi.

Prezident keyingi to'rt yilda inflatsiyani kamaytirishga harakat qiladi.

Sportchilar rekordga hujum qilishga tayyorgarlik ko'rishyapti.

U menga ertagacha kutishni maslahat qildi.

U menga mashinasini ishlatishga ruxsat berdi.

Men Jondan bizga yordam berishini so'radim.

Ular bizning kelishimizni iltimos qilishdi.

Uning dangasaligi uning muvaffaqiyatsizligiga sabab bo'ldi.

Men uni yordamimizni qabul qilishga ko'ndira olmadim.

U meni yana urinib ko'rishga da'vat etdi.

Men sizning vaqtida kelishingizga umid qilaman.

I **forbid you to tell** him.

They **forced him to tell** the truth.

She **hired a boy to mow** the lawn.

He **instructed them to be careful**.

Harry **invited the Bells to come** to his party.

We **needed Chris to help** us figure out the solution.

The judge **ordered me to pay** a fine.

He **permitted the children to stay** up late.

I **persuaded him to come** for a visit.

She **reminded me to lock** the door.

Our teacher **requires us to be** on time.

My brother **taught me to swim**.

The doctor **told me to take** these pills.

I **urged her to apply** for the job.

I **want you to be** happy.

I **warned you not to drive** too fast.

Buni unga aytishingizni taqiblayman.

Ular uni haqiqatni aytishga majbur qilishdi.

U maysani o'rish uchun bir bolani yolladi.

U ularga ehtiyot bo'lishga ko'rsatma berdi.

Harri Bellarni ziyofatiga kelishga taklif qildi.

Bizga Kris yechimni hisoblab chiqish uchun kerak edi.

Sudya menga jarima to'lashni buyurdi.

U bolalarga kech yotishga ruxsat berdi.

Men uni mehmonga kelishga ko'ndirdim.

U menga eshikni qulflashni eslatdi.

O'qituvchimiz bizdan vaqtida kelishni talab qiladi.

Mening akam menga suzishni o'rgatdi.

Doktor menga bu dorilarni ichishni aytdi.

Men uni ishga kirish uchun ariza yozishga undadim.

Men sizning baxtli bo'lishingizni istayman.

Men sizni mashinani juda tez haydamang deb ogohlantirgan edim.

4. Quyidagi sifatlardan keyin infinitiv **to** yuklamasi bilan keladi:

anxious

qattiq istovchi

good

yaxshi

able

qodir

hard

qattiq, og'ir

boring

zerikarli

pleased

xursand

common

oddiy

prepared

tayyor

dangerous

xavfli

ready

tayyor

difficult

qiyin

strange

begona, g'alati

eager

intiluvchi

usual

odatiy

easy

oson

Muhammad is **anxious to see** his family.

It is **dangerous to drive** in this weather.

We are **ready to leave** now.

It is **difficult to pass** this test.

It is **uncommon to find** such good crops in this section of the country.

Ritsuko was **pleased to be admitted** to the college.

Muhammad oilasini ko'rishni qattiq istaydi (oilasidan tashvishlanadi).

Bunday havoda mashina haydash xavfli.

Biz hozir jo'nashga tayyormiz.

Bu testdan o'tish qiyin.

Mamlakatning bu qismida bunday hosilni uchratish g'ayrioddiy.

Ritsuko kollejga qabul qilinganidan xursand.

5. **to stop, to remember, to forget, to try** fe'llaridan keyin infinitiv ham, gerund ham ishlatilishi mumkin, faqat ma'no ozroq o'zgaradi:

John **stopped studying**.

John **stopped to study**.

I **remembered to lock** the door before I left but I forgot to shut the windows.

I clearly **remember locking** the door before I left.

Please **remember to post** the letter.

I was very tired. I **tried to keep** my eyes open but I couldn't.

Please **try to be** quiet when you come home.

— I can't find anywhere to live.

— Why don't you **try putting** an advertisement in the newspaper?

— I've got a terrible headache. I **tried taking** an aspirin but it didn't help.

Don't forget to post the letters.

Jon o'qishni to'xtatdi (boshqa o'qimaydi.).

Jon o'qish uchun to'xtadi.

Men uydan chiqayotganimda eshikni qulflash esimga keldi, lekin derazani yopishni unutibman.

Uydan chiqqanimda eshikni qul-laganim aniq esimda.

Itimos, xatni jo'natish esingizda tursin (unutmang).

Juda charchagan ekanman. Men ko'zlarimni ochib turishga harakat qilardim lekin bu qo'limdan kelmasdi.

Itimos uyga borganingizda og'ir-roq bo'lishga harakat qiling.

— Yashashga hech qayerdan joy topa olmayapman.

— Nega gazetada e'lon berib sinab ko'rmaysiz?

Boshim qattiq og'ridi. Men aspirin ichib sinab ko'rdim, lekin u yordam bermadi.

Xatlarni jo'natishni unutmang.

6. **begin, continue, hate, like, love, start, can't stand** fe'llaridan keyin infinitiv ham, gerund ham ishlatilishi mumkin, lekin ma'noda o'zgarish bo'lmaydi:

I **like to go (going)** to movies.
I **love to play (playing)** chess.
It **started to snow (snowing)**.

Men kinoga borishni yoqtiraman.
Men shaxmat o'ynashni sevaman.
Qor yog'a boshladi.

7. **to want, to wish, to mean, to try, to allow, to be going to, ought to, to have to, should (would) like, used** fe'llaridan keyin gapda oldin ishlatilgan infinitiv qayta takrorlanganda o'sha infinitivning o'rnida faqat **to** yuklamasi kelishi mumkin:

He wants me to go there tonight, but I **don't want to (go)** tushuniladi).

I was asked to take part in the trip, but I **am not going to (take part)** tushuniladi).

The boy wanted to go for a bathe, but **was not allowed to (go)** tushuniladi).

I didn't want to stay there, but I **had to (stay)** tushuniladi).

Bu oqshom u mening u yerga borishimni istaydi, lekin men borishni istamayman.

Mendan sayohatda ishtirok etishni so'rashdi, lekin men qatnashmoqchi emasman.

Bola cho'milishga borishni istardi, lekin unga ruxsat berishmadi.

Men u yerda qolishni istamagandim, lekin qolishimga to'g'ri keldi.

INFINITIVNING TO YUKLAMASISIZ ISHLATILISHI

Infinitiv quyidagi hollarda **to** yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi:

1. **must, can (could), may (might)** va **need** modal fe'llaridan keyin:

You must **do** it at once.

He can **speak** German.

May I **come** in?

Need he **come** here?

Siz buni darhol qilishingiz kerak.

U nemischa gapira oladi.

Kirsam mumkinmi?

Uning bu yerga kelishi shartmi?

2. **to make** *majbur qilmoq*, **to let** *ruxsat bermoq*, **to see** *ko'rmoq*, **watch** *kuzatmoq*, **to hear** *eshitmoq*, **to feel** *his qilmoq*, ba'zan **to help** *yordam bermoq* (ayniqsa AQSHda) va boshqa fe'llardan keyin obyektiv kelishikdagi olmosh yoki otdan keyin infinitiv **to** yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi:

ega + see(watch, hear, feel) + ot (olmosh) + V

He made me **read** this book.

I let him **go** there.

Help me **(to) do** it.

U meni bu kitobni o'qishga majbur qildi.

Men unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berdim.

Buni qilishga menga yordam bering.

I saw **her leave** the room.

Men uni xonadan chiqqanini ko‘rdim.

I heard **her sing**.

Men uning kuylaganini eshitdim.

I felt **him put** his hand on my shoulder.

Men uni qo‘lini yelkamga qo‘yganini his qildim.

Izoh: Yuqoridagi fe‘llar majhul nisbatda ishlatilganda, ulardan keyin keladigan fe‘l **to** yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi:

He **was made to do** it.

Buni qilishga uni majbur qilishdi.

He **was seen to leave** the room.

Uning xonadan chiqqanini ko‘rishgan.

3. **had better yaxshisi, would rather, would sooner yaxshisi** kabi birikmalardan keyin:

You had better **go** there at once.

Siz yaxshisi u yerga birdan boring.

I would rather **not tell** them about it.

Yaxshisi men bu haqda ularga aytmayman.

He said he would sooner **stay** at home.

U yaxshisi uyda qolishini aytdi.

FOR + OT (OBYEKTIV KELISHIKDAGI OLMOSH) + INFINITIV

Bu qurilma mustaqil murakkab gap bo‘lagi sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi (qo‘shma ega, qo‘shma kesim, qo‘shma aniqlovchi, qo‘shma hol). Bu qurilmada oddiy va majhul nisbatdagi infinitiv ishlatilishi mumkin:

It is easy **for you to say** that.

Buni aytish sizga oson.

It is necessary **for the goods to be packed** in strong cases.

Mollarni qattiq qutilarga joylash zarur.

This is **for you to decide**.

Buni siz hal qilishingiz kerak.

The first thing **for me to do** is to find out when the steamer arrives.

Mening qiladigan birinchi ishim paroxodning qachon kelishini aniqlash.

The water was too cold **for the children to bathe**.

Suv bolalarga cho‘milish uchun juda sovuqlik qilardi.

NOMINATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE (INFINITIVLI NOMINATIV)

Ega + kesim + to + V

It is said aytishlaricha, it is reported xabar berilishicha, it seems o‘xshaydi, it is likely ehtimol deb boshlanuvchi ergashgan qo‘shma gaplarni

tarkibida **infinitivli nominativ** bo'lgan sodda gaplar bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Ergashgan qo'shma gap

It is said that they know Chinese very well.

Aytishlaricha ular xitoy tilini juda yaxshi biladilar.

Sodda gap

They are said to know Chinese very well.

Aytishlaricha ular xitoy tilini juda yaxshi biladilar.

Infinitivli nominativlarda infinitivning har xil turlari ishlatilishi mumkin.

1. Gapning kesimidagi ish-harakat bilan bir paytda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Simple Infinitive** ishlatiladi:

He **is said to live** in London.

He **was said to know** several oriental languages.

Aytishlaricha u Londonda yashaydi.

Aytishlaricha u bir nechta sharq tillarini bilgan.

2. Gapning kesimidagi ish-harakat bilan bir paytda uzoq davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Continuous Infinitive** ishlatiladi:

He **is said to be writing** a new play.

The water **seems to be boiling**.

Aytishlaricha u yangi pyesa yozayotgan ekan.

Suv qaynayotganga o'xshaydi.

3. Gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Perfect Infinitive** ishlatiladi:

He **is said to have lived** in Brighton.

He **is said to have been appointed** director of a big plant.

The steamer **was known to have left** port on the 15th May.

Uni Braytonda yashagan deyi-shadi.

Aytishlaricha u katta bir zavodning direktori etib tayinlangan.

Aytishlaricha paroxod portni 15-mayda tark etgan.

4. Gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin ma'lum vaqt davomida davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Perfect Continuous Infinitive** ishlatiladi:

The goods **are reported to have been awaiting** shipment for several days.

He **was said to have been traveling** about the country a good deal.

Xabar berilishicha mollar yuklashni bir necha kun kutib qolgan.

Aytishlaricha u mamlakat bo'ylab ancha vaqt sayohat qilayotgan edi.

INFINITIVLI NOMINATIVNING ISHLATISH HOLATLARI

1. Gapning kesimi **to say gapirmoq, to state aytmoq, bildirmoq, to report xabar bermoq, to announce e'lon qilmoq, to believe hisoblamoq, to suppose mo'ljallamoq, taxmin qilmoq, to think o'ylamoq, hisoblamoq, to expect umid qilmoq, to know ma'lum bo'lmoq, bilmoq, to understand bilmoq** ma'nosida, **to consider hisoblamoq, to see ko'rmoq, to hear eshitmoq** va boshqa fe'llarning majhul nisbatdagi shakli bilan ifodalanganda **infinitivli nominativ** ishlatiladi:

He is said to live in Boston. (= It is said that he lives in Boston.)

This plant is known to produce tractors. (= It is known that this plant produces tractors.)

They are believed to be on their way to Samarqand.. (= It is believed that they are on their way to Samarqand.)

The delegation is reported to have left Tashkent. (= It is reported that the delegation has left Tashkent.)

Aytishlaricha u Bostonda yashaydi.

Bu zavodning traktor ishlab chiqarishi ma'lum.

Ularni Samarqandga ketayaptilar deb hisoblaydilar.

Xabar berilishicha delegatsiya Toshkentdan jo'nab ketgan.

Izoh: 1) **to expect** fe'lidan keyin **Simple Infinitive** kelsa, kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He was expected to arrive in the evening.

Uning kechqurun kelishini kutishayotgan (umid qilishayotgan) edilar.

2) **to consider** fe'lidan keyin ba'zan **to be** infinitivi tushib qoladi:

He is considered (to be) an experienced engineer.

Uni tajribali injener deb hisoblashadi.

2. Gapning kesimi **to seem, to appear o'xshamoq, ko'rinmoq, to prove ma'lum bo'lmoq, to happen, to chance voqe' (so dir) bo'lmoq** fe'llarining oddiy nisbatdagi shakli bilan ifodalanganda **infinitivli nominativ** ishlatiladi:

He seems to know English well. (=It seems that he knows English well.)

The weather appears to be improving. (= It appears that the weather is improving.)

I happened to be there at that time. (= It happened that I was there at that time.)

U inglizchani yaxshi biladigan-ga o'xshaydi.

Ob-havo yaxshilanadigan-ga o'xshaydi.

O'sha paytda men tasodifan o'sha yerda edim.

He proved to be a good worker.
(= It proved that he was a good worker.)

U yaxshi ishchi ekan.

Izoh: to seem, to appear, to prove fe'llaridan keyin ko'pincha **to be** fe'li tushib qoladi;

He seemed (to be) angry.

U achchig'langanga o'xshaydi. (Uning jahli chiqqanga o'xshaydi.)

He proved (to be) a good engineer.

U yaxshi injener ekan.

3. Gapning kesimi tarkibida **likely ehtimol, balki, unlikely mahol, ehtimoldan uzoq, certain shubhasiz, begumon, sure aniq, ishonchli** sifatлари bo'lganda ulardan keyin **infinitivli nominativ** ishlatiladi. **Simple Infinitive** ishlatilsa, kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni bildiradi:

They are likely to come soon. (= It is likely that they will come soon.)

Aftidan ular tezda kelishadi.

The goods are unlikely to arrive at the end of the week. (= It is unlikely that the goods will arrive at the end of the week.)

Mollarni haftaning oxirigacha yetib kelishi mahol (dargumon).

They are certain to come to London. (= It is certain that they will come to London.)

Ular shubhasiz Londonga kelishadi.

He is sure to return soon.

U albatta tezda qaytib keladi.

Likely bilan yasalgan infinitivli birikmalar aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda ham uchraydi:

The delegates, **who are likely to arrive** tomorrow, will be lodged at this hotel.

Ertaga yetib kelishlari ehtimol tutilayotgan delegatlar bu mehmonxonaga joylashtiriladi.

The delegates **likely to come** tomorrow will be lodged at this hotel.

Ertaga yetib kelishlari ehtimol tutilayotgan delegatlar bu mehmonxonaga joylashtiriladi.

MUSTAQIL INFINITIVLI BIRIKMA

Ingliz tilida bosh kelishidagi ot va infinitivdan iborat birikma uchraydi. Bunday birikmalar **mustaqil infinitivli birikma** deyiladi. Bu birikmadagi ot infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakatning bajaruvchisi yoki shu ish harakat ta'siridagi shaxs yoki buyumdur. Bunday birikmalar odatda, gapning oxirida keladi va vergul bilan ajratiladi. Mustaqil infinitivli birikmalar yuridik matnlarda va tijorat hujjatlarida uchraydi:

The sellers offered the buyers 5000 tons of gas oil, **delivery to be made** in October.

The buyers requested the sellers to keep them informed of the position of the vessel, **the communications to be addressed** to their agents.

Sotuvchilar xaridorlarga 5000 ton-na gazoyl taklif qildilar, yetkazib berish oktabrda amalga oshiriladi. Xaridorlar sotuvchilardan kema-ning joyini bildirib turishni so'ra-dilar, buning ustiga o'zlarining agentlari orqali.

Gerund

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Gerund fe'lining fe'llik va otlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaklidir. Gerundda infinitivga qaraganda otlik xususiyati ko'proq. O'zbek tilida gerundga harakat nomi to'g'ri keladi.

2. Gerund otlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lganligi uchun gapda otga o'xshab quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

1) ega bo'lib keladi:

Reading is her favourite occupation.

O'qish — uning sevimli mashg'uloti.

2) ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

Her greatest pleasure is **reading**.

Uning eng sevimli mashg'uloti — o'qish.

3) fe'l kesim tarkibida keladi:

He finished **reading** the newspaper.

U gazetani o'qishni tugatdi.

4) vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

I remember **reading** the book.

Men kitobni o'qiganimni eslayman.

5) predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

I am fond of **reading**.

Men o'qishni yaxshi ko'raman.

6) aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

I had the pleasure of **reading** in the newspaper of your success.

Men sizning muvaffaqiyat-ingiz haqida gazetada o'qib rohatlandim.

7) hol bo'lib keladi:

After **reading** the letter I put it into the drawer.

Men xatni o'qiganimdan keyin uni g'aladonga solib qo'ydim.

3. Gerund otga o‘xshab o‘zidan oldin predlog olishi mumkin, egalik olmoshi yoki qaratqich kelishigidagi ot bilan kelishi mumkin:

Tom left **without finishing** his dinner.

We insisted on **their chartering** a vessel at once.

We objected to the **buyer’s paying** only part of the invoice amount.

Tom ovqatini yeb bo‘lmasdan chiqib ketdi.

Biz ulardan zudlik bilan kema yollashlarini talab qildik.

Biz xaridorlarning yuk haqining faqat bir qismini to‘lashiga e’tiroz bildirdik.

4. Gerund fe’li quyidagi xususiyatlarga ega:

a) gerund vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi olishi mumkin:

I remember **reading this book**.

Men bu kitobni o‘qiganimni eslayman.

b) gerund ravish bilan aniqlanishi mumkin:

He likes **reading aloud**.

U ovoz chiqarib o‘qishni yoqtiradi.

c) gerund zamon va nisbat shakllariga ega bo‘ladi:

	Active	Passive
Simple	reading	being read
Perfect	having read	having been read

ODDIY NISBATDAGI GERUND (ACTIVE GERUND) VA MAJHUL

NISBATDAGI GERUND (PASSIVE GERUND)

1. Gerund ma’lum shaxs yoki buyumga qarashli bo‘lmagan ish-harakatni ifodalashi mumkin:

Swimming is a good exercise.

Suzish – yaxshi mashq.

Lekin ko‘pincha gerund ifodalagan ish-harakat ma’lum shaxs yoki buyumga qarashli bo‘ladi:

Tom left **without finishing** his dinner. (**finishing** Tomga – egaga qarashli).

Tom ovqatini yeb bo‘lmasdan chiqib ketdi..

Thank **you** for **coming** (**coming** to‘ldiruvchi youga qarashli).

Kelganingiz uchun rahmat.

2. Gerund ifodalagan ish-harakat u qarashli bo‘lgan shaxs yoki buyum tomonidan bajarilsa, **Active Gerund** ishlatiladi:

He likes **inviting** his friends to his house.

U do‘stlarini uyiga taklif qilishni yoqtiradi.

I remember **having shown** her the letter.

Men unga xatni ko‘rsatganimni eslayman.

He entered the room without **noticing** Kate.

U xonaga Keytni payqamay kirib keldi.

3. Gerund ifodalayotgan ish-harakat u qarashli bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyumga qarashli bo'lmasdan, boshqa shaxs yoki buyum tomonidan sodir etilayotgan bo'lsa, **Passive Gerund** ishlatiladi:

He likes **being invited** by his friends.

I remember **having been shown** the letter.

He entered the room without **being noticed**.

U do'stlari uni taklif qilishlarini yoqtiradi.

Menga xatni ko'rsatganlarini eslayman.

U o'zini payqatmasdan xonaga kirdi. (Uning xonaga kirganini payqashmadi.)

4. Ba'zan **to need, to want, to require** kerak ma'nosida kelgan fe'llardan keyin va **worth** arziydigan sifatidan keyin **Active Gerund** **Passive Gerund** ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

My shoes need **repairing** (being repaired emas).

This dress wants **washing** (being washed emas).

These bags require **drying** (being dried emas).

The book is worth **reading** (being read emas).

Men tufligimni ta'mirlatishim kerak.

Bu kuylakni yuvish kerak.

Bu xaltalarni quritish kerak.

Bu kitobni o'qisa arziydi.

SIMPLE VA PERFECT GERUND

1. Quyidagi hollarda **Simple Gerund** ishlatiladi:

a) gapning kesimidagi ish-harakat bilan bir paytda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun:

I am surprised at **hearing** this.

I was quite disappointed at not **finding** him there.

Bu menga g'alati eshitiladi.

Men uni u yerdan topa olmaganim uchun hafsalam pir bo'ldi.

b) kelasi zamonga taalluqli bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun:

We intend **shipping** the goods in May.

We think **of going** there in the summer.

Biz mollarni may oyida yuklashni niyat qilganmiz.

Biz yozda u yerga borishni o'ylayapmiz.

c) vaqtdan qat'i nazar:

Swimming is a good exercise.

Loading heavy weights requires great skill.

Suzish – yaxshi mashq.

Og'ir yuklarni yuklash katta mahorat talab qiladi.

2. Gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo‘lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Perfect Gerund** ishlatiladi:

I don't remember **having seen** him before.

He mentioned **having read** it in the paper.

Men uni ilgari ko‘rganimni eslamayman.

U buni gazetada o‘qiganini eslatdi.

3. **on (upon), after** predloglaridan keyin gerund ifodalaydigan ish-harakati gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatidan oldin sodir bo‘lgan bo‘lsa ham **Simple Gerund** ishlatiladi:

On receiving the answer of the firm we handed all the documents to our legal adviser.

After concluding the contract, the representative of the firm left London.

Firma javobini olganda biz barcha hujjatlarni yuristimizga berdik.

Shartnoma tuzilgach firma vakili Londonni tark etdi.

4. Gerunddagi ish-harakat kesimdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo‘lganligini ta’kidlash zarurati bo‘lmaganda **Perfect Gerund** emas **Simple Gerund** ishlatiladi:

I thank you for **coming**. (for having come emas).

He apologized for **leaving** the door open (for having left emas).

Kelganingiz uchun rahmat.

U eshikni ochiq qoldirgani uchun kechirim so‘radi.

GERUNDNING VAZIFALARI

1. Gerund ko‘pincha predloglar bilan kelib, gapda vositali to‘ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi va ot-kesim tarkibida keladi. Predloglar faqat ot oldida ishlatilganligi sababli, har qanday predlogdan keyin fe‘l otga yaqin bo‘lgan shakl — gerundga aylanadi.

2. Gerund predlogsiz ega, vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi, fe‘l kesim va ot-kesim tarkibida kelishi mumkin.

GERUNDNING PREDLOGLARDAN KEYIN KELISHI

1. Predlog talab qiluvchi ko‘pgina fe‘llardan, sifatlardan, sifatdoshlardan va otlardan keyin gerund ishlatiladi va predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lib keladi:

I am fond **of reading**.
When do you think **of going** there?

Men o‘qishni yaxshi ko‘raman.
Siz u yerga qachon bormoqchisiz?

The exporters succeeded **in chartering** a steamer of the required size.

We insisted **on being informed** by cable of the arrival of the ship.

He felt satisfaction **in helping** them.

There is no harm **in doing** that.

Did you find any difficulty **in solving** this problem?

There is no sense **in going** there today.

Eksport qiluvchilar talab qilingan hajmdagi paroxod yollashga muvaffaq bo'lishdi.

Biz kemaning kelishi haqida telegraf orqali xabardor qilishlarini talab qildik.

U ularga yordam berganidan qanoat hosil qildi.

Bunday qilishning zarari yo'q.

Bu masalani yechishda birorta qiyinchilik sezdingizmi?

Bugun u yerga borishdan ma'no yo'q.

VERB + PREPOSITION + GERUND

accuse of -da ayblamoq

approve of -ni qo'llab-quvvatlamok

be better off yaxshisi

confess to bo'yniga olmoq, tan olmoq

consist in -dan iborat bo'lmoq

count on -ga ishonmoq

depend on -iga tobe (bog'liq) bo'lmoq

disapprove of -ni ma'qullamaslik

be engaged in bilan shug'ullanmoq

get used to -ga ko'nikmoq

give up tashlamok (yomon odatni)

hear of -ni eshitmoq

insist on talab qilmoq

be interested in -ga qiziqmoq

keep on davom ettirmok

look forward to -ni umid qilmoq

object to -ga e'tiroz bildirmok

persist in sabot ko'rsatmoq

prevent in oldini olmoq, xalaqit bermok

put off orqaga surmoq

rely on -ga ishonmoq

result in hosil bo'lmoq

spend in bilan o'tkazmoq

succeed in -ga muvaffaq bo'lmoq

suspect of -da gumon qilmoq

think about } -ni o'ylamoq

think of }

worry about -dan tashvishlanmoq

You **would be better off leaving** now instead of tomorrow.

Fred **confessed to stealing** the jewels.

John **gave up smoking** because of his doctor's advice.

Mary **insisted on taking** the bus instead of the plane.

Siz yaxshisi ertaning o'rniga hozir jo'nasangiz bo'lardi.

Fred taqinchoqlarni o'g'irlaganini tan oldi.

Jon doktorning maslahati bilan chekishni tashladi.

Meri samolyot o'rnida avtobusda ketishni yoqlab turib oldi.

We are **interested in buying** your goods.

We are **not looking forward to going** back

Biz sizning mollaringizni sotib olishga qiziqamiz.

Biz qaytib ketishni umid qilganimiz yo‘q (qaytib ketmoqchi emasmiz).

ADJECTIVE (PARTICIPLE) + PREPOSITION + GERUND

accustomed to -ga o‘rgangan

afraid of -dan qo‘rqmoq

capable of -ga qobil

disappointed at -dan hafsalasi pir

fond of -ni sevmoq

intent on -da sabotli

We are **accustomed to sleeping** late on weekends.

Mitch is **afraid of getting** married now.

Jean is not **capable of understanding** the predicament.

Craig is **fond of dancing**.

Alvaro is **intent on finishing** school next year.

We are **interested in seeing** this film.

Yuqoridagi ba’zi sifat va sifatdoshlardan keyin gerund ham, infinitiv ham ishlatilishi mumkun:

I am proud **of being** a citizen of Uzbekistan.= I am proud **to be** a citizen of Uzbekistan.

interested in -ga qiziquvchi

proud of -dan g‘ururlanuvchi

responsible for -ga mas’uliyatli

successful in -da omadli

surprised at -dan ajablangan

tired of -dan charchagan

Biz dam olish kunlari (haftaning oxirida) kech turishga o‘rganganmiz (odatlanganmiz).

Mich hozir uylanishdan qo‘rqadi.

Jin qiyinchilikni tushunishga qodir emas.

Kreig raqsga tushishni sevadi.

Alvaro kelasi yili maktabni tugatishni maqsad qiladi.

Biz bu filmni ko‘rishga qiziqamiz.

Men O‘zbekiston fuqarosi bo‘lishdan faxrlanaman.

NOUN + PREPOSITION + GERUND

art of -da mahorat

astonishment at -dan hayratga tushish

apology for uchun uzr

choice of tanlangan narsa

disappointment at hafsalasi pir bo‘lish

method for (method of) uchun uslub

necessity of -da zarurat

objection to -ga e‘tiroz

opportunity of -ga qulay imkoniyat

plan for uchun reja

pleasure of -dan rohatlanish

excuse for -dan bahona
experience in -da tajriba
fear of -dan qo‘rquv
habit of -da ko‘nikma
hope of -dan umid
idea of fikr, g‘oya
importance of muhimlik
intention of -ga qasd qilish
interest in -ga qiziqish
means of -ning vositasi

George has no **excuse for dropping** out of school.

Connie has developed a **method for evaluating** this problem.

There is a **possibility of acquiring** this property at a good price.

There is no **reason for leaving** this early.

possibility of -ga imkoniyat
preparation for uchun tayyorgarlik
problem of -ning muammosi
process of -ning jarayoni
reason for uchun sabab
right of huquqi
skill in -da mahorat
surprise at -dan ajablanish
way of -ning yo‘li (vositasi)

Jorjning maktabni tashlashiga bahona yo‘q.

Konni bu masalani raqamlar bilan ifodalash uslubini takomillashtirdi.

Bu ushbu mulkni yaxshi narxda qo‘lga kiritishning imkoniyatidir.

Bu erta tark etishga sabab emas.

Izoh: Gerund fe‘l yoki sifatdan yasalgan otni aniqlab kelganda, otdan keyin u yasalgan fe‘l yoki sifatdan keyin keladigan predlog keladi, vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi talab qiladigan fe‘ldan yasalgan otdan keyin esa of predlogi ishlatiladi:

Have you any **objections to signing** this document?

Bu hujjatni imzolashga e‘tirozingiz bormi?

To object fe‘li **to** predlogini talab qilgani uchun **objection** oti ham o‘zidan keyin **to** predlogini talab qiladi.

He expressed his **surprise at meeting** her there.

U uni u yerda ko‘rib ajablandi.

Surprise otidan keyin **at** predlogi ishlatiladi, chunki **surprised** sifatidan keyin **at** predlogi keladi.

There is no fear **of damaging** the goods if they are packed in this manner.

Tovarlar (mollar) ushbu usulda o‘raglan bo‘lsa, ularning nobud bo‘lishidan xavotirlanmasa ham bo‘ladi.

Fear otidan keyin **of** predlogi ishlatiladi, chunki **fear** fe‘li o‘zidan keyin vositasiz to‘ldiruvchini talab qiladi.

2. Gerund orqasidan **for** predlogini oluvchi ko‘pgina otlarning orqasidan o‘sha otga aniqlovchi bo‘lib keladi va o‘sha buyumning nima maqsadda ishlatilishini bildiradi:

A thermometer is an instrument **for measuring** temperature.

Termometr — haroratni o‘lchaydigan asbob.

This is an airplane **for transporting** goods.

Bu yuk tashuvchi samolyot.

Gerund bilan bir qatorda infinitiv ham oldidan kelgan otga aniqlovchi bo‘lib kelishi mumkin:

The charterers have the right **of loading** (= the right **to load**) the steamer at night time.

I have no intention **of doing** it (= no intention **to do** it).

3. Gerund gapda hol bo‘lib keladi:

a) **on (upon)** *keyin, -da*, **after** *keyin*, **before** *-dan oldin*, **in** *-da*, *ichida* predloglari bilan payt holi bo‘lib keladi:

On finding that the engine was working badly, the pilot was obliged to land.

After saying this he left the room.

Before leaving for London I called on my brother.

In retreating the German fascists burned down towns and villages.

Yollovchilar paroxodga tungi paytda mol yuklash huquqiga egadirlar.

Men buni qilmoqchi emasman.

Motor yaxshi ishlamaganligi aniqlanganda, uchuvchini qo‘nishga majbur qilishdi.

Buni aytgandan keyin u xonani tark etdi.

Londonga jo‘nashimdan oldin men akamni ko‘rgani bordim.

Nemis fashistlari chekinayotganlarida shahar va qishloqlarni yondirdilar.

On (upon) va **after** predloglaridan keyin odatda, **Simple Gerund** ishlatiladi, gerund ifodalagan ish-harakatning kesimdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo‘lganligini ifodalash uchun **after** predlogi ishlatiladi. Agar faqat voqealarni oldinma-ketin sodir bo‘lganligini ifodalash kerak bo‘lsa **on (upon)** predlogi ishlatiladi.

Vaqtni ifodalovchi gerundli iboralar, sifatdoshli iboralarga teng bo‘ladi (**before** predlogi bilan kelgan iboralardan tashqari).

On coming home... = coming home

After saying this... = having said this

In retreating ... = while retreating

b) **for** *uchun*, **through** *tufayli*, **owing to** *sababli, tufayli* predloglari bilan sabab holi bo‘lib keladi:

Excuse me **for being** so late.

We are obliged to you **for sending** us the latest market reports.

He caught cold **through getting** his feet wet.

Bunchalik kechikkanim uchun kechirasiz.

Eng so‘nggi bozor axborotlarini yuborganingiz uchun biz sizdan minnatdormiz.

Oyog‘i nam tortgani uchun u shamolladi.

c) **by bilan, vositasida** predlogi bilan ravish holi bo‘lib keladi:

He improved his article **by changing** the end.

We were able to discharge the boat in 24 hours **by using** a powerful crane.

Oxirini o‘zgartirib u maqolasini ancha yaxshiladi.

Biz kuchli kranlarni ishlatib kemaning yukini 24 soat ichida tushirishga muvaffaq bo‘ldik.

d) **besides -dan tashqari, instead of -ning o‘rnida, without -siz, -masdan, apart from -dan tashqari** kabi predloglar bilan to‘siqsiz ergash gapda ishlatiladi:

Besides being clever, he is very industrious.

Instead of writing the letter himself, he asked his friend to do it.

He left the room **without waiting** for a reply.

Aqlli bo‘lishidan tashqari u juda tirishqoq.

Xatni o‘zi yozish o‘rniga, u do‘stidan xat yozib berishni so‘radi.

U javobni kutmasdan xonani tark etdi.

e) **for the purpose of, with the object of, with a view to maqsadda, uchun** guruh predloglari bilan maqsadni ifodalaydi:

A Polish delegation arrived in the capital **with the object of conducting** trade negotiations.

He gave these instructions **with a view to speeding up** the shipment of the goods.

Polsha delegatsiyasi savdo muzokaralarini olib borish uchun poytaxtga keldi.

Mollarni yuklashni jadallashtirish uchun u bu ko‘rsatmalarni berdi.

Maqsadni ifodalash uchun guruh predloglari bilan kelgan gerund ko‘pincha rasmiy nutqda uchraydi; odatda, maqsadni ifodalash uchun infinitiv ishlatiladi:

I have come here **to discuss** the matter with the manager.

I went to the station **to meet** my father.

Men bu yerga masalani menejer bilan muhokama qilgani keldim.

Men stansiyaga otamni kutib olgani bordim.

f) **without -siz, -masdan, in case of, in the event of holda, subject to shartda** kabi predloglar bilan shartni ifodalaydi:

You will never speak good English **without learning** grammar.

In the event of being ordered to two ports of loading the steamer will not arrive at the port of discharge before September 15th.

Siz grammatikani o‘rganmasdan hech qachon ingliz tilini yaxshi gapira olmaysiz.

Paroxod ikkita portdan yuk olgan holda, yukni tushirish portiga 15-sentabrdan oldin yetib kelmaydi.

This offer is made **subject to receiving** your confirmation within 10 days.

Sizning tasdig'ingizni o'n kun ichida olingan taqdirda bu taklif bajariladi.

Yuqoridagi predloglar bilan (**without**dan tashqari) Gerund ko'pincha tijorat va yuridik hujjatlarda uchraydi.

4. **against qarshi, for uchun, tarafdor**, shuningdek, **to be on the point (of), to be far from** iboralariga aloqador predloglar bilan gerund ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

The director is **for extending** the time of shipment.

Direktor yuklash muddatini uzaytirish tarafdori.

The captain is **against loading** the goods on the deck.

Kapitan mollarni palubaga yuklashga qarshi.

When I came to the office, the manager was **on the point of leaving**.

Men ofisga kelganimda menejer ketmoqchi bo'lib turgan ekan.

The negotiations are still **far from being ended**.

Muzokaralar hali ham tugallanishdan yiroq.

GERUNDNING PREDLOGSIZ ISHLATILISHI

1. Predlogsiz gerund ko'pincha fe'l-kesim tarkibida keladi:

The manager has **finished dictating** a letter to the secretary.

Menejer kotibaga xatni aytib turishni tugatdi.

We have **put off chartering** a boat until the director returns from England.

Biz kema yollashni direktor Angliyadan qaytib kelmaguncha kechiktirdik.

I **can't help telling** you about it.

Men sizga bu haqda aytmasdan turolmayman.

I **enjoy listening** to music.

Men musiqa tinglaganimda rohatlanaman.

Gerund bilan birikib fe'l-kesim bo'lib keladigan ba'zi fe'llar:

to finish *tamomlamoq*

to avoid *qochmoq*

to stop, to give up, to leave off *to'xtatmoq, tashlamoq*

to need, to require, to want *kerak bo'lmoq*

to keep, to keep on, to go on *davom ettirmoq*

to enjoy *rohatlanmoq, yoqtirmoq*

to put off, to postpone, to delay *kechiktirmoq, orqaga surmoq*

I can't help *–masdan tura olmayman*

Gerund **worth arziqli** va **busy band** sifatлари bilan ham fe'l kesim bo'lib keladi:

These goods **are worth buying**.
When I entered the room, he **was busy translating** an article.

Bu mollarni sotib olsa arziydi.
Men xonaga kirganimda, u maqola tarjima qilish bilan band edi.

Izoh: **need, to want, to require** fe'llaridan keyin va **worth** sifatidan keyin **Passive Gerund** o'rinda **Active Gerund** ishlatiladi.

2. Quyidagi fe'llardan keyin gerund ham, infinitiv ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

to begin, to start *boshlamoq*
to continue *davom ettirmoq*
to like *yoqtirmoq*
to dislike *yoqtirmaslik*
I like **bathing** (= **to bathe**) in a river better than in the sea.

We began **talking** (= **to talk**) about the position of the rubber market.
It continued **raining** (= **to rain**).
We do not intend **placing** (= **to place**) orders for such machines.

to prefer *afzal bilmoq*
to hate *yoqtirmaslik*
to intend *qasd qilmoq*
I can (can't) afford *qila olmayman*
Men dengizda cho'milishdan ko'ra daryoda cho'milishni yaxshi ko'raman.
Biz rezina bozoridagi ahvol haqida suhbatlasha boshladik.
Yomg'ir yog'ishni davom ettirdi.
Biz bunday mashinalarga buyurtma bermoqchi emasmiz.

3. **to mention** *eslatmoq*, **to remember** *eslamoq*, **to mind** *e'tiroz bildirmoq* fe'llari bilan gerund vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

He mentioned **having read** it in the paper.
I remember **having seen** him before.
I don't mind **walking**.

U buni gazetada o'qiganini eslatdi.
Men uni ilgari ko'rganimni eslayman.
Men piyoda yurishimizga e'tiroz bildirmayman.

Quyidagi fe'llardan keyin **Gerund** ishlatiladi:

admit *bo'yniga olmoq*
advise *maslahat bermoq*
anticipate *bashorat qilmoq*
appreciate *baholamoq*
avoid *qochmoq*
complete *tugatmoq*
consider *hisobga olmoq*
delay *kechiktirmoq*

miss *sog'inmoq*
postpone *kechiktirmoq*
practice *mashq qilmoq*
quit *tark etmoq*
recall *eslamoq*
recollect *eslamoq*
recommend *tavsiya qilmoq*
regret *afsuslanmoq*

deny *inkor etmoq*
discuss *muhokama qilmoq*
dislike *xush ko'rmaslik*
enjoy *yoqtirmoq*
finish *tugatmoq*
forget *unutmoq*
can't help *–masdan turolmaslik*
keep *saqlamoq, davom ettirmoq*
mention *eslatmoq*
mind *e'tiroz bildirmoq*

He **admitted stealing** the money.

She **advised waiting** until tomorrow.

I **anticipate having** a good time on vacation.

He **avoided answering** my question.

I finally **completed writing** my term paper.

I **will consider going** with you.

He **delayed leaving** for school.

She **denied committing** the crime. They **discussed opening** a new business.

I **dislike driving** long distances.

We **enjoyed visiting** them.

She **finished studying** about ten.

I'll never **forget visiting** Shohi Zinda.

I **can't help worrying** about it.

remember *eslamoq*
report *xabar qilmoq*
resent *achchig'lanmoq*
resist *qarshilik qilmoq*
resume *davom ettirmoq*
risk *tavakkal qilmoq*
stop *to'xtatmoq,*
suggest *taklif qilmoq*
tolerate *chidamoq*
understand *tushunmoq*

U pulning o'g'irlanganini tan oldi.

U ertagacha kutishni maslahat berdi.

Men ta'tilda vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazishimga umid qilaman.

U mening savolimga javob berishdan o'zini olib qochdi.

Men nihoyat choraklik ma'ruzamni yozib tugatdim.

Men siz bilan ketishni muhokama qilaman (o'ylab ko'raman).

U maktabga jo'nashni kechiktirdi.

U jinoyatni qilganini inkor etdi.

Ular yangi ish boshlashni muhokama qilishdi.

Men mashinada uzoq yurishni yoqtirmayman.

Ularnikida biz vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazdik.

U soat o'nlarda shug'ullanishni tugatdi.

Men Shohi Zindani ziyorat qilganimizni hech qachon unutmayman.

Men bu haqda tashvishlanmasdan tura olmayman.

I **keep hoping** he will come.

She **mentioned going** to a movie.
Would you **mind helping** me with this?

I **miss being** with my family.

Let's **postpone leaving** until tomorrow.

The athlete **practiced throwing** the ball.

He **quit trying** to solve the problem.

I **don't recall meeting** him before.

I **don't recollect meeting** him before.

She **recommended seeing** the show.

I **regret telling** him my secret.

I **can't remember meeting** him when I was a child.

I **resent her interfering** in my business.

I **couldn't resist eating** dessert.

She **risks losing** all of her money.

She **suggested going** to a movie.

I **don't understand his leaving** school.

4. Gerund ega vazifasida keladi:

Skating is pleasant.

Ega bo'lib kelgan gerund kesimdan keyin ham kelishi mumkin. Ushbu holda kesimdan oldin tarjima qilinmaydigan **it** olmoshi keladi. Gerundning bunday ishlatilishi odatda quyidagi iboralardan keyin uchraydi:

Men u keladi deb umid qilishni davom ettiraman.

U kinoga borishni eslatdi.

Siz buni qilishga menga yordam bera olasizmi?

Men oilam bilan bo'lishni sog'inaman.

Keling jo'nashni ertagacha kechiktiramiz.

Sportchi to'pni tashlashni mashq qildi.

U masalani yechishga urinishni bas qildi.

Men uni ilgari uchratganimni eslamayman.

Men uni ilgari uchratganimni eslamayman.

U tomoshani ko'rishni tavsiya qildi.

Men unga sirimni aytganimdan afsuslanaman.

Men bolaligimda uni uchratganimni eslay olmayman.

Uning ishingga aralashishi mening jahlimni chiqaradi.

Men shirinlikni yemasdan turolmayman.

U hamma pullarini yo'qotish bilan tavakkal qiladi. (yo'qotishi mumkin).

U kinoga borishni taklif qildi.

Men uning maktabni tashlashini tushunmayman.

Yaxmalak uchish yoqimli.

It is of no use	}	...foydasiz.
It is useless		
It is no good		
It is worth while		... arziydi.
It is no use talking about it.		Bu haqda gapirishning foydasi yo‘q.
It isn’t worth while going there.		U yerga borishning foydasi yo‘q.
Is it any good doing it?		Buni qilishga arziydimi?

Gerund bilan bir qatorda ega vazifasida infinitiv ham kelishi mumkin:

Skating is pleasant.	= To skate is pleasant.
It’s no use talking about it.	= It is no use to talk about it.
It isn’t worth while going there.	= It isn’t worth while to go there.

5. Gerund ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

Her greatest pleasure **was travelling**. Uning eng yoqtirgan narsasi sayohat qilish edi.

Ot-kesim tarkibida gerund bilan bir qatorda infinitiv ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Her greatest pleasure was **to travel**.

OLDIDAN OT YOKI OLMOSH KELGAN GERUND

1. Gerund ifodalagan ish-harakat gapning egasiga yoki to‘ldiruvchiga qarashli bo‘lishi mumkin:

They began **speaking**(speaking ifodalagan ish-harakati **they** egaga tegishli). Ular gaplasha boshladilar.

I am obliged to **you** for **helping** me (**helping** ifodalagan ish-harakati **you** to‘ldiruvchiga tegishli). Yordam berganingiz uchun men sizdan minnatdorman.

2. Gerund ifodalagan ish-harakat ega yoki to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lmagan shaxs yoki buyumga ham tegishli bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu holda o‘sha shaxs yoki buyum qaratqich kelishigidagi ot yoki egalik olmoshi bilan ifodalanadi:

The agent informed the firm of the buyer’s having insured the cargo.	Agent firmaga xaridor mollarni sug‘urta qilganligini xabar qildi.
We insisted on their delivering the goods immediately.	

Biz ulardan mollarni zudlik bilan yetkazib berishlarini talab qildik.

3. Agar gerund qarashli bo‘lgan ot jonsiz bo‘lsa, u ot bosh kelishikda ishlatiladi, chunki jonsiz otlar qaratqich kelishigida ishlatilmaydi:

We insisted on **the contract being signed** immediately.

He objected to **the ships leaving** the port in such stormy weather.

Biz shartnomaning zudlik bilan imzolanishini talab qildik.

U kemalarning bunday bo‘ronli havoda portni tark etishiga e‘tiroz bildirdi.

4. Bosh kelishikdagi jonsiz otlar o‘rnida birlikda **its**, ko‘plikda **their** egalik olmoshlari ishlatiladi:

We insisted on **its (the contract) being signed** immediately.

He objected to **their (the ships) leaving** the port in such stormy weather.

5. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida jonli otlar ham ko‘pincha qaratqich kelishikda emas, bosh kelishikda, egalik olmoshlari (**my, his, your** va h.k.) o‘rnida, kishilik olmoshlarining obyekt kelishikdagi shakli (**me, him, you** va h.k.) ishlatiladi:

We objected to **the buyer (the buyer’s** o‘rnida) **paying** only part of the invoice amount.

Excuse **me (my** o‘rnida) **interrupting** you.

Biz xaridorning yuk haqini faqat bir qismini to‘lashiga e‘tiroz bildirdik.

Sizning so‘zingizni bo‘lganim uchun kechirasiz.

6. Gerund va uning oldidan kelgan ot yoki olmosh bir-biri bilan ma’no jihatidan bog‘langan bo‘lib, murakkab gap bo‘lagini – qo‘shma ega, qo‘shma to‘ldiruvchi, qo‘shma aniqlovchi yoki qo‘shma hol bo‘lib keladi. Gerundli iboralar ma’no jihatidan ergash gaplarga tengdir:

The student’s knowing French well helped him considerably in learning English (qo‘shma ega).

= **That the student knew** French well helped him considerably in learning English.

Talabaning fransuz tilini yaxshi bilgani, ingliz tilini o‘rganishda ancha yordam berdi.

There was no hope of **our getting** the tickets (qo‘shma aniqlovchi).

= There was no hope **that we should get** the tickets.

Bilet olishimizga umid yo‘q edi.

He insisted **on my returning** soon (qo‘shma to‘ldiruvchi).

= He insisted **that I should return** soon.

U mening tezda qaytishimni talab qildi.

On the lecturer’s appearing in the hall, there was loud applause (qo‘shma hol).

= **When the lecturer appeared** in the hall, there was loud applause.

Zalga ma’ruzachi kirib kelganda, kuchli qarsaklar yangradi.

Gerundli iboralardagi ot yoki olmosh ergash gapda ega, gerund esa kesim bo‘lib keladi.

Verbal Nouns (Fe‘ldan yasalgan otlar)

1. **-ing** qo‘shimchasi bilan fe‘llardan otlar yasash mumkin. Fe‘ldan yasalgan otlar gerunddan farq qilib artikl bilan ishlatilishi mumkin, ko‘plik shakliga ega bo‘ladi va sifat bilan aniqlanadi:

He took part in **the sittings** of the committee.

I was awakened by their **loud talking**.

U qo‘mita yig‘ilishlarida ishtirok etdi.

Meni ularning qattiq gapirishi uyg‘otib yubordi.

2. Fe‘ldan yasalgan otlar gerunddan farq qilib, zamon va nisbatga ega emas, ulardan keyin vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi kelmaydi:

They started **the loading of the ship**. (gerundli gap bilan taqqoslang: They started **loading the ship**.)

Ular kemani yuklashga kirishdilar.

3. Fe‘llardan boshqa yo‘llar bilan ham otlar yasash mumkin:

to manufacture *ishlab chiqarmoq*

to produce *ishlab chiqarmoq*

to ship *yuklamoq*

to deliver *yetkazib bermoq*

to arrive *yetib kelmoq*

to sell *sotmoq*

manufacture *ishlab chiqarish*

poroduction *ishlab chiqarish*

shipment *yuklash*

delivery *yetkazib berish*

arrival *yetib kelish*

sale *sotuv*

Yuqoridagi otlar mavjud bo‘lganda odatda **-ing** qo‘shimchasi bilan tugagan otlar ishlatilmaydi:

We were informed of **the arrival** (the arriving emas) of the ship.

The production (the producing emas) of the cotton in India has greatly increased.

This firm is engaged in **the manufacture** (the manufacturing emas) of turbines.

We sent the firm our contract for **the sale** (the selling emas) of a cargo of sugar.

Bizga kemaning kelishi haqida xabar qilishdi.

Hindistonda paxta yetishtirish ancha ko‘paydi.

Bu firma turbinalar ishlab chiqarish bilan shug‘ullanadi.

Biz firmaga shakar sotish haqidagi shartnomamizni jo‘natdik.

Sifatdosh (The participle)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Sifatdosh fe'ning ham fe'llik, ham sifatlik yoki ravishlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaklidir.

2. Sifatlik xususiyatiga ko'ra sifatdosh gapda aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

We visited one of the largest plants **producing** tractors in our country.

Biz mamlakatimizda traktor **ishlab chiqaruvchi** katta zavodlardan biriga bordik.

A broken cup lay on the table.

Siniq piyola stolda yotardi.

3. Sifatdosh ravishlik xususiyatiga ko'ra gapda hol bo'lib keladi:
He sat at the table **thinking**.

U stolda o'ychan o'tirar edi.

Standing on the bank of the river, he watched the dockers at work.

Daryo qirg'og'ida tik turib, u do-kerlarning (yukchilarning) ishini kuzatdi.

4. Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh o'zidan keyin to'ldiruvchi olishi mumkin:

Signing the letter the manager asked the secretary to send it off at once.

Xatni imzolagach, menejer kotibadan uni zudlik bilan jo'natib yuborishni so'radi.

5. Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh ravish bilan aniqlanishi mumkin:

Packing his things **quickly**, he hurried to the station.

Narsalarini tezlik bilan joylashtirib, u stansiyaga shoshildi.

6. Sifatdosh fe'llik xususiyatiga egaligi tufayli zamon va nisbat shakllariga ega bo'ladi:

a) O'timli fe'llarning **ikkita oddiy nisbat** shakli va **uchta majhul nisbat** shakli mavjud:

	Active	Passive
Present	asking	being asked
Past	—	asked
Perfect	having asked	having been asked

b) O'timsiz fe'llarning **uchta oddiy nisbatdagi** shakli mavjud:

	Active
Present	coming
Past	come
Perfect	having come

SIFATDOSHLARNING YASALISHI

1. **Present Participle Active** (oddiy nisbatdagi hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi) fe'lining negiziga (**to** yuklamasi tushirib qoldirilgan infinitivga) **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi:

to read	o'qimoq	reading	o'qiyotgan
to stand	tik turmoq	standing	tik turayotgan
to study	o'rganmoq	studying	o'rganayotgan

Present Participleni yasashda quyidagi imlo qoidalariga amal qilinadi:

a) agar fe'l o'qilmaydigan **e** harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, bu **e** harfi tushirib qoldiriladi va **-ing** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

to make	qilmoq	making
to give	bermoq	giving

b) qisqa o'qiluvchi unlidan keyin bitta undosh bilan tugagan bir bo'g'inli fe'llarga **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shganda bu undosh harf ikkilan-tiriladi:

to sit	o'tirmoq	sitting
to get	olmoq	getting

c) undosh bilan tugagan ikki yoki undan ortiq bo'g'inli fe'lga **-ing** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda, oxirgi bo'g'in urg'uli bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanadi, oxirgi bo'g'in urg'usiz bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanmaydi:

to permit	ruxsat bermoq	permitting
to refer	-ga havola qilmoq	referring

Lekin:

to open	ochmoq	opening
to order	buyurmoq	ordering

d) agar fe'l **l** harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa oxirgi bo'g'inga urg'u tushish tushmasligidan qat'i nazar, oxirgi **l** harfi ikkilanadi:

to travel	sayohat qilmoq	travelling
to cancel	bekor qilmoq	cancelling
to compel	majbur qilmoq	compelling

AQSHda qabul qilingan imlo qoidalariga ko'ra oxirgi bo'g'inga urg'u tushsa, oxirgi **l** harfi ikkilanadi, urg'u tushmasa ikkilanmaydi:

to compel	compelling
to cancel	cancelling
to travel	traveling

Quyidagilarga e'tibor bering:

to die	o'lmoq	dying
to lie	yotmoq; yolg'on gapirmoq	lying
to tie	bog'lamoq	tying

2. To'g'ri fe'llarning **Past Participle (P.P.** — O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) shakli fe'ning asosiga **–ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

to ask	so'ramoq	asked	so'ralgan
to order	buyurmoq	ordered	buyurilgan

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**P.P. – Past Participle**) shakli fe'ning o'zagida o'zgarish bilan yasaladi:

to give	bermoq	given	berilgan
to buy	sotib olmoq	bought	sotib olingan

3. **Perfect Participle Active** (tugallangan sifatdoshning oddiy nisbati) **to have** fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli **having** va asosiy fe'ning **Past Participle** shakli yordamida yasaladi:

having + P.P.

having bought *sotib olib*, **having written** *yozib*, **having asked** *so'rab*, **having done** *qilib*.

4. **Present Participle Passive** (hozirgi zamon sifatdoshining majhul nisbati) **to be** fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli va asosiy fe'ning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakli yordamida yasaladi:

being + P.P.

being written, being asked.

5. **Perfect Participle Passive** (tugallangan sifatdoshning majhul nisbat shakli) **to be** yordamchi fe'lining **Perfect Participle** shakli **having been** va asosiy fe'ning **Past Participle** (o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

having been + P.P.

having been written, having been asked.

6. Bo'lishsiz shakli sifatdosh oldiga **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi: **not asking, not having asked.**

SIFATDOSHNING ISHLATILISHI

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

1. **Present Participle Active** kesimdagi ish-harakat bilan bir paytda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Kesim hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh hozirgi zamondagi ish-harakatni, kesim o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh o'tgan zamondagi ish-harakatni, kesim kelasi zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni bildiradi:

1. She **is looking** at the woman **sitting** at the window.

When I entered the room, I **gave** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window.

When you enter the room, you **will give** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window.

2. **Knowing** the English language well, he **can translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.

Knowing the English language well, he **was able to translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.

Knowing the English language well, he **will be able to translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.

U deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga qarayapti.

Xonaga kirganimda men xatni deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga berdim.

Xonaga kirganingizda, Siz xatni deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga berasiz.

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila oladi.

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila olardi.

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila oladi.

Present Participle hozir – gapirayotgan paytdagi ish-harakatni bildirishi mumkin:

The man **sitting** at the window **came** from London yesterday.

Deraza oldida o'tirgan kishi kecha Londondan keldi.

2. **Present Participle Active** otga aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

a) ot oldida ishlatiladi:

The **rising** sun was hidden by the clouds.

They looked at the **flying** plane.

Chiqayotgan quyoshni bulutlar yashirdi.

Ular uchayotgan samolyotga qarashdi.

b) otlardan keyin aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga mos keluvchi sifatdoshli iboralarda:

The man **smoking** a cigarette (=who is smoking a cigarette) is my brother.

Sigaret chekayotgan kishi mening akam.

I picked up the letter **lying** on the floor (=which was lying on the floor).

Men polda yotgan xatni oldim.

3. Present Participle Active hol bo'lib keladi:

a) **while** yoki **when** bog'lovchilari bilan payt holi bo'lib keladi va ular payt ergash gaplariga to'g'ri keladi:

While discharging the ship (= **While we were discharging** the ship) we found a few broken cases.

Biz kemanding yukini tushirayotganimizda bir nechta siniq qutilarni topdik.

When going home (= When **I was going** home) I met my brother.

Uyga borayotganimda akamni uchratdim.

Odatiy, takrorlanib turuvchi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ham sifatdoshdan oldin **when** ishlatilishi mumkin:

When drawing up a contract for the sale of goods it is necessary to give a detailed description of the goods.

Mollarni sotish haqida shartnoma tuzishda, mollarni batafsil tasvirlab berish zarur.

Payt holi bo'lib keladigan sifatdoshli iboralarda ba'zan **Present Participle** gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan harakatni ifodalaydi:

Arriving at the station (= **When I arrived** at the station) I called a porter.

Stansiyaga yetib kelib men ham-mol chaqirdim.

4. Sabab holi bo'lib keladigan sifatdoshli iboralarda ishlatiladi. Bu iboralarni sabab ergash gaplari bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Knowing English well (= **As he knew** English well) he translated the article without a dictionary.

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u maqolani lug'atsiz tarjima qildi.

Having plenty of time (= **As we had** plenty of time) we decided to walk to the station.

Vaqtimiz ko'p bo'lgani uchun biz stansiyaga piyoda borishga qaror qildik.

5. Ravish holi bo'lib keladigan sifatdoshli iboralarda ishlatiladi:

He sat in the armchair **reading** a newspaper.

U kreslodada gazeta o'qib o'tirardi.

The customs officer stood on deck **counting** the cases.

Bojxona xodimi palubada qutilarni sanab turardi.

Yuqoridagi sifatdoshli iboralarni ergash gap bilan almashtirib bo‘lmaydi, ularni ikkinchi kesim bilan almashtirsa bo‘ladi:

He sat in the armchair and **read** a newspaper.

U kreslodagi o‘tirardi va gazeta o‘qirdi.

The customs officer stood on deck and **counted** the cases.

Bojxona xodimi palubada turardi va qutilarni sanardi.

6. **Present Participle Active to be** fe‘lining shakllari bilan kelib **Continuous** va **Perfect Continuous** zamonlarini yasaydi: **I am reading, I was reading, I shall be reading, I have been reading, I had been reading.**

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

1. **Perfect Participle Active** hol bo‘lib keladi va gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo‘lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

2. **Perfect Participle Active** sifatdoshli iboralarda kelib sabab holi bo‘lib keladi. Bunday iboralarni kesimi **Perfect** zamonda kelgani sabab, ergash gaplari bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Having lived in London for many years (= **As he had lived** in London for many years) he knew that city very well.

Londonda ko‘p yillar yashaganligi sababli (Londonda ko‘p yillar yashagani sababli), u bu shaharni juda yaxshi bilardi.

Having fulfilled the terms of the contract (= **As we had fulfilled** the terms of the contract) we refused to admit the claim of the firm.

Shartnoma shartlarini bajarib (Shartnoma shartlarini bajarganligimiz sababli), biz firmaning da‘vosini rad etdik.

3. **Perfect Participle Active** payt holi bo‘lib keladi va sifatdoshdagi ish-harakat gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo‘lganini bildiradi va bunday iboralarni kesimi **Perfect** zamonda bo‘lgan payt ergash gaplar bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Having collected all the material (= **After he had collected** all the material), he was able to write a full report on the work of the commission.

Barcha materiallarni to‘plagach (= U barcha materiallarni to‘plaganidan keyin), komissiya ishi haqida to‘liq hisobot yoza oldi.

Izoh: Ushbu hol uchun **Perfect Participle** bilan bir qatorda **after** predlogi bilan kelgan **Simple Gerund** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Having collected all the material...

= **After collecting** all the material...

Ikkita bevosita oldinma-ketin sodir bo‘lgan ish-harakat bo‘lsa va bir ish-harakatni ikkinchisidan oldin sodir bo‘lganini ta’kidlash zarurati

bo'lmasa **Perfect Participle** emas **Present Participle** ishlatiladi va bu iboralarga to'g'ri keladigan ergash gaplarda fe'l **Simple** zamonlarda ishlatiladi:

Arriving at the station (=When we **arrived** at the station) we went straight to the booking office.

(Taqqoslang: We arrived at the station and went straight to the booking office).

Receiving the telegram (When he received the telegram), he rang up the director.

(Taqqoslang: He received the telegram and rang up the director.)

Stansiyaga yetib kelib (= Biz stansiyaga yetib kelganimizda), to'g'ri kassaga bordik.

Telegrammani olib (Telegrammani olganida) u direktorga qo'ng'iroq qildi.

Izoh: Yuqoridagi holat uchun sifatdosh bilan birgalikda ko'pincha **on** predlogi bilan kelgan **Simple Gerund** ishlatiladi:

Arriving at the station ... = **On arriving** at the station ...

Receiving the telegram ... = **On receiving** the telegram ...

PRESENT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

1. **Present Participle Passive** hozir yoki hozirgi vaqt davomida sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunday birikma o'rnida **Present Continuous Passive** ishlatilgan ergash gap ishlatish mumkin: **Present Participle Passive** sifatdoshli iboralarda aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi va kesimi **Present Continuous Passive** zamonda bo'lgan aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga mos keladi:

The large building **being built** in our street (= **which is being built** in our street) is a new school-house.

Yesterday the professor told us about the experiments now **being carried on** in his laboratory (= **which are now being carried on** in his laboratory).

Ko'chamizda qurilayotgan katta bino yangi maktab binosidir.

Kecha professor bizga laboratoriyasida olib borilayotgan tajribalar haqida gapirib berdi.

2. **Present Participle Passive** ishlatilgan sifatdoshli iboralar sabab va payt hollari bo'lib keladi va kesimi majhul nisbatda kelgan sabab va payt ergash gaplariga to'g'ri keladi. Bunday iboralar hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida kam ishlatiladi va ular o'rnida ko'pincha tegishli ergash gaplar ishlatiladi:

Being packed in strong cases (= **As the goods were packed** in strong cases), the goods arrived in good condition.

Being asked (= **When he was asked**) whether he intended to return soon, he answered that he would be away for about three months.

Ushbu vazifada **Present Participle Passive** bilan bir qatorda ko'pincha **Past Participle** ishlatiladi:

Being packed in strong cases ... = **Packed** in strong cases ...
Being asked whether ... = **Asked** whether ...

Mollar qattiq qutilarga joylangani uchun, ular yaxshi ahvolda yetib keldi.

Undan tezda qaytib kelish-kelmasligini so'rganlarida, u uch oylar ketishini aytdi.

PAST PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

1. **Past Participle** otlar oldida aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

A **broken** cup was lying on the table.

She mended **the torn** sleeve of her dress.

Stolda siniq piyola yotardi.

U ko'ylagining yirtiq yengini yamadi.

2. **Past Participle** otlar orqasidan aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi va ular aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga mos keladi:

This firm is interested in the purchase of automobiles **produced** by our plants (= **which are produced** by our plants).

The answer **received** from the sellers (= **which had been received** from the sellers) greatly surprised us.

The ship **chartered** by the buyers (= **which has been chartered** by the buyers) will arrive at Boston next week.

All books **taken** (= **which were taken**) from the library must be returned next week.

The questions **discussed** at a number of meetings last month (= **which were discussed** at a number of meetings last month) have now been decided.

Bu firma bizning zavodlarimizda ishlab chiqarilgan avtomobillarni sotib olishga qiziqadi.

Sotuvchilardan biz olgan javob bizni juda hayron qoldirdi.

Xaridorlar yollagan kema kelasi hafta Bostonga yetib keladi.

Kutubxonadan olingan barcha kitoblar kelasi hafta qaytarilishi kerak.

O'tgan oyda ko'pyig'ilishlarda muhokama qilingan masalalar hozir yechildi.

3. **Past Participle** odatiy, umuman sodir bo‘ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Unga mos keluvchi ergash gapda **Simple Present Passive** ishlatish mumkin:

They sent us a list of goods **imported** by that firm (=which are **imported** by that firm).

A thermometer is an instrument **used** for measuring temperature (=which is **used** for measuring temperature).

Ular bizga o‘sha firma tomonidan import qilinadigan mollarning ro‘yxatini yuborishdi.

Termometr—haroratni o‘lchash uchun ishlatiladigan asbob.

4. **Past Participle** qo‘shma kesim tarkibida keladi:

My pencil is **broken**.

The letters were **typed**.

Mening qalamim siniq.

Xatlar mashinkada yozildi.

5. **Past Participle** sifatdoshli iboralarda ishlatiladi, payt va sabab holi bo‘lib keladi. Bunday iboralar kesimi majhul nisbatda bo‘lgan ergash gaplarga to‘g‘ri keladi:

Asked (=When he was asked) whether he intended to return soon, he replied that he would be away for about three months.

Squeezed by ice (=As the steamer was squeezed by ice), the steamer could not continue her way.

Undan tezda qaytish-qaytmasligini so‘raganlarida, u taxminan uch oylar ketishini aytdi.

Muzda qisilib qolib, paroxod yo‘lini davom ettira olmadi.

Payt holi bo‘lib keluvchi **Past Participle** ishlatilgan sifatdoshli iboralardan oldin ko‘pincha **when** bog‘lovchisi ishlatiladi:

When asked whether he intended to return soon....

Hol bo‘lib kelgan sifatdoshli iboralarda **Past Participle** bilan birga **Present Participle Passive** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Asked whether he intended to return soon ...

Squeezed by ice ...

= **Being asked** whether he intended to return soon ...

= **Being squeezed** by ice ...

Izoh: Ba‘zi fe‘llarning Past Participle (o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi) shakli ko‘plikni bildirgan otga aylanadi, shu xususiyatga ega bo‘lgan barcha shaxs yoki buyumlarni bildiradi va aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **the rewarded mukofotlanganlar**, **the wounded yaralanganlar**.

6. **Past Participle to have** fe‘lining shakllari bilan birikib kelib **Perfect** zamonlarni yasaydi: **I have read men o‘qidim**, **I had read men o‘qigandim**, **I shall have read men o‘qigan bo‘laman**.

7. **Past Participle to be** fe'lining shakllari bilan birikib kelib majhul nisbat shakllarini yasaydi: **I am given** menga berishadi, **I was given** menga berishdi, **I shall be given** menga berishadi.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

Perfect Participle Passive sabab va payt holi bo'lib keladi va gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni bildiradi:

Having been sent to the wrong address (= As the letter **had been sent** to the wrong address) the letter didn't reach him.

Xat noto'g'ri manzilga yuborilgani uchun, u(xat) unga yetib bormadi.

Having been dried and sorted (= After the goods **had been dried and sorted**) the goods were placed in a warehouse.

Mollar quritilib hamda navlarga ajratilgach omborga joylandi.

Perfect Participle Passive ko'pincha **Present Participle Passive** yoki **Past Participle** bilan almashtiriladi:

Having been sent to the wrong address ...	= Being sent to the wrong address...	= Sent to the wrong address ...
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Izoh: Payt holini ifodalovchi **Perfect Participle Passive** o'rnida ko'pincha **Passive Gerund** ishlatiladi:

Having been dried and sorted the goods were placed in a warehouse.

= **After being dried and sorted** the goods were placed in a warehouse.

HOZIRGI VA O'TGAN ZAMON SIFATDOSHLARINING ANIQLOVCHI BO'LIB KELGANDA GAPDAGI O'RNI

1. **Present va Past Participle** fe'llik xususiyatlarini butunlay yo'qotib, ma'nosi sifatga juda yaqinlashib qolganda aniqlovchi bo'lib, o'tning oldidan keladi:

He sent me some **illustrated** catalogues.

U menga bir nechta suratli kataloglar yubordi.

A broken cup lay on the table.

Siniq piyola stolda yotardi.

2. **Present va Past Participle**da sifatlik xususiyati bo'lmay, faqat fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lsa, ular aniqlovchi bo'lib otdan keyin keladi va bu sifatdoshlarni aniqlovchi ergash gap bilan almashtirsa bo'ladi:

They showed us a list of **the goods sold** (=which had been sold).

The captain informed us of the quantity of **wheat loaded** (=which had been loaded).

We have sent invitations to **the parties participating** (=which are participating).

3. Sifatdoshning izohlovchi soʻzlari boʻlganda ular aniqlovchi boʻlib faqat otdan keyin keladi:

They showed us a list of **the goods sold at the auction**.

The captain informed us of the quantity of **wheat loaded in Odessa**.

We have sent invitations to the **parties participating in the agreement**.

Ular bizga sotilgan mollarning roʻyxatini koʻrsatishdi.

Kapitan bizni yuklangan bugʻdoyning miqdoridan xabardor qildi.

Biz qatnashuvchi tomonlarga taklifnomalar joʻnatdik.

Ular bizga kimoshdi savdosida sotilgan mollar roʻyxatini koʻrsatishdi.

Kapitan bizni Odessada yuklangan bugʻdoy miqdoridan xabardor qildi.

Biz kelishuvda ishtirok etuvchi tomonlarga taklifnomalar yubordik.

MUSTAQIL SIFATDOSHLI BIRIKMALAR

1. Ingliz tilida hol boʻlib kelgan sifatdoshli iboralar ikki xil boʻladi:

a) sifatdosh ifodalagan ish-harakat egaga tegishli boʻlgan sifatdoshli iboralar:

Knowing English well, **my brother** was able to translate the article without any difficulty (**knowing** egaga tegishli boʻlgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi).

Having lost the key **he** could not enter the house (**having lost** egaga qarashli ish-harakatni ifodalaydi).

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun mening akam maqolani qiynalmasdan tarjima qila oldi.

Kalitni yoʻqotib u uyga kira olmadi.

b) shunday iboralar borki, ularda sifatdoshlarning oʻzlarining mustaqil egalari bor va bu sifatdoshlar gapning egasi bilan bogʻlanmaydi. Bunday iboralar mustaqil sifatdoshli iboralar deb ataladi:

The student knowing English well, the examination did not last long. (**knowing** oʻzining **the student** egasiga ega).

Student ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun imtihon uzoq choʻzilmadi.

My sister having lost the key, we could not enter the house (**having lost**ning egasi **my sister**).

Opam kalitni yo‘qotib qo‘yganligi sababli biz uyga kira olmadik.

2. Bunday iboralar turli xil hol vazifasida keladi. Ular ergash gaplarga to‘g‘ri keladi:

a) payt holi bo‘lib keladi:

The sun having risen (After the sun had risen), they continued their way.

Quyosh chiqqandan keyin ular yo‘llarini davom ettirishdi.

b) sabab holi bo‘lib keladi:

The professor being ill (=As the professor was ill), the lecture was put off.

Professor kasalligi sababli, leksiya qoldirildi.

3. Mustaqil sifatdoshli iboralar **there is**li yoki soxta ega **it**li gaplarga ham mos kelishi mumkin:

There being a severe storm at sea (=As **there was** a severe storm at sea), the steamer could not leave the port.

Dengizda kuchli bo‘ron bo‘lganligi sababli, paroxod portni tark eta olmadi.

It being Sunday (= **As it was** Sunday), the library was closed.

Yakshanba bo‘lganligi sababli kutubxona yopiq edi.

Complex object

(Murakkab to‘ldiruvchi)

1. Ba’zi o‘timli fe‘llardan keyin **Complex Object** deb ataladigan qurilma ishlatiladi. Bu qurilma ikki qismdan — ega qismi – **bosh kelishikdagi ot** yoki **obyektiv kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshi** hamda fe‘l qismi – **sifatdosh** yoki **infinitivdan iborat bo‘ladi**. **Complex Object** gapda bitta gap bo‘lagi – murakkab to‘ldiruvchi sifatida keladi:

ot (bosh kel.) Olmosh (obyek.kel.)	} + {	(to) + V Ving
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2. **to want istamoq, to expect umid qilmoq, kutmoq, should / would like istamoq, xohlamoq** fe‘llaridan keyin **Complex Object**da infinitiv **to** yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi:

I expect **you to be** in the office earlier tomorrow to do some urgent work.

Shoshilinch ishni bajarish uchun sizni ertaga ofisga ertaroq kelishingizga umid qilaman.

I want **my brother to begin** learning French.

I'd like **you to give** me your contract form.

Men ukamning fransuz tilini o'rganishni boshlashini istayman.

Men sizdan shartnomangizning loyihasini berishingizni istayman.

Complex Objectda Passive Infinitive ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

They want **the goods to be delivered** in May.

We expect **the contract to be signed** today.

We'd like **the delivery date to be extended** by two months.

Ular mollarning may oyida yetkazib berilishini istaydilar.

Biz shartnomaning bugun imzolanishiga umid qilamiz.

Biz yetkazib berish muddatining ikki oyga uzaytirilishini istaymiz.

3. Sezgi, idrokni ifodalovchi **to see** *ko'rmoq*, **to watch**, **to observe** *kuzatmoq*, **to notice** *payqamoq*, **to hear** *eshitmoq*, **to feel** *his qilmoq* fe'llaridan keyin **Complex Object**da to yuklamasisiz **infinitive** yoki **hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi** ishlatiladi:

ot (bosh kel.) Olmosh (obyek.kel.)	} + {	V Ving
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4. **Complex Object**dagi tamom bo'lgan ish-harakatni **to** yuklamasisiz **infinitive** ifodalaydi:

I've seen **Jane dance** in a new ballet.

I heard **her come** in some minutes ago.

We watched **the train leave** the station.

Men Jeynning yangi baletda raqsga tushganini ko'rdim.

Men uning bir necha minut ilgari ichkariga kirganini eshitgan edim.

Biz poyezdning stansiyadan jo'naganini tomosha qildik.

5. **Complex Object**dagi davom etayotgan ish-harakatni **hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi** ifodalaydi:

Mr. Blake **watched the children playing** in the street.

I **heard somebody calling** my name.

We **watched him** slowly **approaching** the gate.

Mr. Blake bolalarning ko'chada o'ynayotganlarini tomosha qildi.

Kimdir ismimni aytib chaqirayotganini eshitdim.

Biz uning asta-sekin darvozaga yaqinlashayotganini kuzatdik.

Complex Objectda Passive Participle ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

The captain **watched the goods being discharged**.

Kapitan mollarning tushirilishini kuzatdi.

We saw the engines being carefully packed in cases.

Biz motorlarning qutilarga ehtiyotkorlik bilan joylanishini ko'rdik.

6. Complex Objectda Past Participle (O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

a) **to see, to watch, to hear** kabi sezgi-idrokni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan:

I saw the bales opened and samples drawn.

Mento'plar (mol toylari) ochilganini va namunalarni olinganini ko'rdim.

I heard his name mentioned several times during the conversation.

Suhbat davomida men uning nomi bir necha marta aytilganini eshitdim.

I saw the luggage put into the car.

Men yukni mashinaga ortishganini ko'rdim.

b) istak-xohishni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan **Past Participle** bilan birga **Passive Infinitive** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He wants the work done immediately. = He wants the work to be done immediately.

U ishning tez bajarilishini istaydi.

The manager wishes the cases counted and weighed. = The manager wishes the cases to be counted and weighed.

Menejer qutilarning sanalishini va taroziga tortilishini istaydi.

c) **Complex Objectda to have** fe'lidan keyin **Past Participle** ishlatilib, sifatdoshdagi ish-harakat ega tomonidan emas, boshqa shaxs yoki buyum tomonidan ega uchun bajarilishini bildiradi:

I had my hair cut yesterday.

Kecha men sochimni oldirdim (oldim).

I shall have the letters posted immediately.

Men xatlarni tezda jo'nattirib yuboraman.

I must have my luggage sent to the station.

Men yuklarimni stansiyaga yuboraman (yubortiraman).

To have fe'li turli shakllarda va birikmalarda ishlatilishi mumkin:

I have my shoes mended in that shop.

Men poyabzalimni o'sha do'konda yamataman.

I am going to have my hair cut.

Men sochimni olmoqchiman.

I want to have the walls of my room painted.

Men xonamning devorini bo'yatishni istayman.

The Simple Present Tense (Oddiy hozirgi zamon)

Oddiy hozirgi zamon (Simple Present)ning yasalishi

1. **Simple Present**ning 3-shaxs birlikdan tashqari barcha shakllari fe'ning asosiy shaklini, (infinitivning **to** yuklamasi tushirib qoldirilgan shaklini) qo'yish bilan yasaladi. 3-shaxs birlikda fe'ning asosiy shakliga **-s** qo'shimchasi qo'shildi: **to work** — I (we, you, they) **work**, he **works**.

3-shaxs birlik qo'shimchasi **-s** jarangli undosh tovushlar va unlilardan keyin [**z**], jarangsiz undosh tovushlardan keyin [**s**] deb o'qiladi: He reads [**ri:dz**]. He sees [**si:z**]. He writes [**raits**].

3-shaxs birlikda **ss, ch, sh, x** harflar (sirg'aluvchi tovushlar) bilan tugagan fe'llarga **-es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va [**iz**] deb o'qiladi: I pass — he passes, I dress — he dresses, I teach — he teaches, I wish — he wishes.

Izoh: Oldida undosh harfi bo'lgan **-y** harfi bilan tugagan fe'llarga 3-shaxs birlikda **-es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va **y** harfi **i** harfiga aylanadi: I cry — he **cries** [**kraiz**]; I carry — he **carries** [**kariz**].

Oldida unli harfi bo'lgan **y** harfi bilan tugagan fe'llarga 3-shaxs birlikda umumiy qoida asosida **-s** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: I play — he plays [**pleiz**].

3-shaxs birlikda **to do, to go** fe'llariga **-es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: He goes, he does.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli asosiy fe'ning oldiga **do (does)** yordamchi fe'lini va **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + do (does) + not + V
--

I do not work. He does not work.

3. So'roq shakli **do** yordamchi fe'lini (3-shaxs birlikda **does**) egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan yasaladi: **Do I work? Does he (she) work?**

Do Does	}	+ ega + V ?
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4. Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar qo'llaniladi:

I don't He (she, it) doesn't We (you, they) don't	}	work.
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ODDIY HOZIRGI (SIMPLE PRESENT) ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Simple Present** *odatiy, doimiy, egaga xos bo'lgan yoki umuman yuz beradigan* ish-harakatini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi (**hozir emas**):

The postman **brings** us the newspaper in the morning.

John **walks** to school every day.

The earth **goes** round the sun.

An atheist **doesn't believe** in God.

What **does** this word **mean**?

He **lives** in Tashkent.

He **speaks** French well.

Pochtachi bizga gazetani ertalab olib keladi (*odatiy harakat*).

Jon har kun maktabga piyoda boradi.

Yer Quyosh atrofida aylanadi.

Ateist xudoga ishonmaydi.

Bu so'z qanday ma'noni bildiradi?

U Toshkentda yashaydi. (*doimiy*).

U fransuz tilida yaxshi gapiradi. (*egaga xos xususiyat*).

2. Ingliz tilida davom zamonlarda ishlatilmaydigan **to see, to recognize, to want, to understand** kabi fe'llar bor. Bunday fe'llar bilan **hozir, gapirilayotgan paytda davom etayotgan ish harakatni** ifodalash uchun **Present Continuous** emas, **Simple Present** ishlatiladi.

I **see** a ship in the distance.

Don't talk so loudly, I **hear** you well.

I **don't understand** this sentence.

Men uzoqda kemani ko'rayapman.

Buncha qattiq gapirma, seni yaxshi eshitayapman.

Men bu gapni tushunmayapman.

3. **If** *agar, unless* *agar ...-masa*, **provided that** *bo'lsa, shartda*, **when** *-da, paytida*, **before** *oldin*, **until** *-maguncha*, **till** *-gacha* **as soon as** *-gach, as long as* *-da* kabi bog'lovchilar bilan bog'langan shart va payt ergash gaplarda **Simple Present Simple Future** o'rnida kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

If he **comes**, I shall ask him about it.

I shall go there **unless** it **rains**.

I shall stay here **until** he **returns**.

We shall send you the documents **as soon as** we **receive** them from London.

Agar u kelsa, men undan bu haqda so'rayman.

Agar yomg'ir yog'masa, men u yerga boraman.

U qaytib kelmaguncha, men shu yerda bo'laman.

Biz hujjatlarni Londondan olishimiz bilanoq, ularni sizga yuboramiz.

4. Harakatni (qatnovni) ifodalaydigan **to leave** *jo'namoq, tark etmoq*, **to start** *jo'namoq*, **to sail** *suzib ketmoq*, **to return** *qaytib kelmoq*, **to arrive** *yetib kelmoq*, **to go** *bormoq*, **to come** *kelmoq* kabi fe'llar bilan **Simple Present** kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunda kelasi zamonni ko'rsatuvchi payt holi bo'lishi kerak:

Does your brother **arrive** on Monday?

Akangiz dushanba kuni yetib keladimi?

The steamer **sails** tomorrow.

Paroxod ertaga suzib ketadi.

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE (ODDIY O'TGAN ZAMON)

ODDIY O'TGAN ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Simple Past**ni yasashda to'g'ri fe'llarning o'zagiga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: to work — I **worked**, to live — I **lived**, to expect — I **expected**.

-ed qo'shimchasi [d], [t] yoki [id] deb o'qiladi: **lived**, **worked**, **expected**.

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning **Simple Past**dagi shakli turli yo'llar bilan yasaladi: to speak – **spoke**; to begin – **began**; to sell – **sold**; to lose – **lost**.

2. **Simple Past**ning bo'lishsiz shakli fe'lining asosiy shaklidan oldin **did** yordamchi fe'li va **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **did** + **not** + V

Bu yerda V-fe'lining o'zagi, **to** yuklamasiz kelgan infinitiv.

I **did not work**. He **did not work**. I **did not speak**. He **did not speak**.

3. **Simple Past**ning so'roq shakli eganing oldiga **did** yordamchi fe'lini va egadan keyin asosiy fe'lining o'zagini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Did + ega + V?

Did I work? Did he work? Did I speak? Did he speak?

ODDIY O'TGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Simple Past** o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Bu zamon o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan voqealarni hikoya qilishda ishlatiladi.

2. **Simple Past yesterday** *kecha*, **last week** *o'tgan hafta*, **an hour ago** *bir soat ilgari*, **the other day** *shu kunlarda*, *o'tgan kunlarda*, **on Monday**

dushanbada, in 1998 1998-yilda, **during the war** urush davrida kabi payt hollari bilan hamma vaqt ishlatiladi:

The goods **arrived** yesterday.

The negotiations **ended** last week.

He **came** at five o'clock.

I **spoke** to him the other day.

Mollar kecha keldi.

Muzokaralar o'tgan haftada tugadi.

U soat beshda keldi.

Men shu kunlarda u bilan gaplashdim.

Did you go out last night?

Kecha tunda siz biror joyga bordingizmi?

Ish-harakatning sodir bo'lgan vaqti kesimi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan payt ergash gap bilan ham berilishi mumkin:

He **called** when I was at the Institute.

U men institutdaligimda meningiga kelibdi.

Ish-harakatning sodir bo'lgan vaqti ko'rsatilmasdan, fahmlanishi mumkin:

I **bought** this book in London.

Men bu kitobni Londondan sotib olganman.

I **recognized him** with difficulty.

Men uni qiyinchilik bilan tanidim.

3. Bir nechta oldinma-кетин sodir bo'lgan ish-harakat sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon etilsa **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

He **left** the hotel, **took** a taxi and **drove** to the theatre.

U mehmonxonadan chiqdi, taksi oldi va teatrga jo'nadi.

The manager **entered** the office, **sat down** at his desk, and **began** to look through the morning mail.

Mudir ofisga kirdi, stoliga o'tirdi va ertalabki pochmani qarab chiqa boshladi.

When I **arrived** at the railway station, I **went** to the booking-office and **bought** a ticket.

Men temir yo'l vokzaliga kelganimda, kassaga bordim va bilet sotib oldim.

4. **Simple Past** o'tgan zamondagi odatiy, takrorlanib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

Last winter I **spent** a lot of time in the library.

O'tgan qishda men ko'p vaqtimni kutubxonada o'tkazardim.

Last year I often **went** to the theatre.

O'tgan yil men tez-tez teatrga borib turar edim.

While she was in Tashkent, she often **called on** us every evening.

U Toshkentdaligida ko'pincha har oqshom biznikiga kelib turar edi.

Ushbu holat uchun ko‘pincha **used + to + V** ham ishlatiladi:

Last summer I **used to spend** a lot of time in the library.

Last year I often **used to go** to the theatre.

While she was in Tashkent, she **used to call** on us every evening.

Used to o‘tgan zamonda uzoq davom etgan ish-harakatni yoki holatni ham ifodalaydi (ayniqsa **to be, to know, to live** kabi fe’llar bilan):

He **used to be** very strong in his youth. U yoshligida juda kuchli edi.

I **used to know** that man. Men u kishini bilar edim (tanir edim).

He **used to live** in Brighton. U Braytonda yashar edi.

Used faqat o‘tgan zamonda ishlatiladi. So‘roq shakli **did** yordamchi fe’li yordamida yoki usiz yasaladi. Bo‘lishsiz shakli esa **did**siz yasaladi:

Used you (**Did** you **use**) **to take** English lessons every day? Siz har kun ingliz tili darsi olardingizmi?

He **used not (usen’t, usedn’t) to have** dinner at home. U uyda ovqatlanmasdi.

The Simple Future Tense

Oddiy kelasi zamonning yasalishi

1. **Simple Future** asosiy felning oldiga 1-shaxs birlik va ko‘plikda **shall** yordamchi fe’lini, qolgan shaxslarda **will** yordamchi fe’lini qo‘yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will)** + V

I (we) **shall work**, he (you, they) **will work**.

2. **Simple Future**ning bo‘lishsiz shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe’li bilan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo‘yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + + **shall (will)** + **not** + V

I (we) **shall not work**. He (you, they) **will not work**.

3. So‘roq shaklini yasashda **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe’li eganing oldiga o‘tkaziladi:

Shall (will) + ega + V?

Shall I (we) **work**? **Will** he (you, they) **work**?

Og‘zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: I’ll, He’ll, She’ll, We’ll, You’ll, They’ll, I shan’t, I’ll not, He won’t, He’ll not, She won’t, She’ll not, It won’t, It’ll not, We shan’t, We’ll not, You won’t, You’ll not, They won’t, They’ll not.

ODDIY KELASI ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Simple Future** kelasi zamonda sodir bo‘ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

He **will return** to Tashkent in a few days.

We **shall not see** him till Monday.

He **will be tired** after his work.

They **will take** English lessons twice a week.

U bir necha kun ichida Toshkentga qaytib keladi.

Biz uni dushanbagacha ko‘rmaymiz.

U ishidan keyin charchaydi.

Ular haftada ikki marta ingliz tili darsi o‘tadilar (oladilar).

The Simple Future in the Past Tense *O‘tgan zamondagi kelasi zamon*

1. **Simple Future in the Past Simple Future**ga o‘xshab yasaladi, faqat **shall** yordamchi fe‘li o‘rniga **should**, **will** yordamchi fe‘li o‘rniga **would** ishlatiladi:

Bo‘lishli shakli	Bo‘lishsiz shakli
I should work	I should not work
He (she, it) would work	He (she, it) would not work
We should work	We should not work
You would work	You would not work
They would work	They would not work

Quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: I’d, He’d, She’d, We’d, You’d, They’d, I shouldn’t, I’d not, He wouldn’t, He’d not, She wouldn’t, She’d not, It wouldn’t, We shouldn’t, We’d not, You wouldn’t, You’d not, They wouldn’t, They’d not.

Simple Future in the Past o‘tgan zamonga nisbatan kelasi zamonda sodir bo‘lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. **Simple Future in the Past** bosh gapdagi kesim o‘tgan zamonda bo‘lganda, o‘zlashtirma gapdagi kelasi zamoni ifodalaydi:

I said that I **should go** there the next day.

He knew that Nancy **would return** next week.

He asked them whether they **would take part** in that work.

Men u yerga kelgusi kuni borishimni aytdim.

U Nansining kelgusi haftada kelishini bilar edi.

U ulardan o'sha ishda qatnashish-qatnashmasliklarini so'radi.

The Present Continuous Tense

(Hozirgi davom zamon)

Hozirgi davom zamonning yasalishi

1. **Present Continuous to be** fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi shakllaridan biri va asosiy fe'ning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (**Present Participle**) shaklini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

	am		
Ega +	is	+	Ving
	are		

Bu yerda **Ving** = hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi:

I **am working**. He **is working**. We **are working**.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **am, is, are** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

	am	}	+ not + Ving
Ega +	is		
	are		

I **am not working**. He **is not working**. We **are not working**.

3. So'roq shakli gapning egasining oldiga yordamchi fe'lni o'tkazish bilan yasaladi:

Am	}	+ ega + Ving
Is		
Are		

Am I working? Is he working? Are you working?

4. Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: I'm, He's, She's, It's, We're, You're, They're, I'm not, He isn't, He's not, She isn't, She's not, It isn't, It's not, We aren't, We're not, You aren't, You're not, They aren't, They're not.

HOZIRGI DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. Gapirayotgan paytda, hozir sodir bo'layotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He **is reading** a book.

U kitob o'qiyapti.

She **is typing** a letter.

U mashinkada xat yozayapti.

Don't make any noise, he **is sleeping**.

Shovqin qilmang, u uxlayapti.

Quyidagi **hissiyotni, idrokni va aqliy holatni** ifodalovchi fe'llar davom zamonlarda ishlatilmaydi:

like yoqtirmoq

undersatand tushunmoq

love sevmoq

remember eslamoq

hate yoqtirmaslik, nafratlanmoq

forget unutmoq

want istamoq

believe ishonmoq

wish, desire xohlamoq

recognize tanimoq

see ko'rmoq

seem, appear ko'rinmoq, o'xshamoq

hear eshitmoq

possess egalik qilmoq

feel his qilmoq

contain o'z ichiga olmoq

notice payqamoq

consist -dan iborat bo'lmoq

know bilmoq

be bo'lmoq

2. Gapirayotgan paytda bo'lmasa ham, hozirgi zamonda uzoq vaqt davom etadigan ish harakatni ifodalaydi:

He **is writing** a new play.

U yangi pyesa yozayapti.

That firm **is carrying on** negotiations for the purchase of ore.

U firma ruda sotib olish haqida muzokaralar olib boryapti.

3. **If, when, while** va boshqalar bilan boshlangan payt va shart ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonda davom etgan (Future Continuous o'rnida) ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

If I am sleeping when he comes, wake me up, please.

U kelganida agar men uxlayotgan bo'lsam, iltimos, meni uyg'oting.

I shall be reading the newspaper **while** you **are writing** your grammar exercises.

Siz grammatika mashqlarini bajarayotganingizda men gazetani o'qiyotgan bo'laman.

4. Kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunda ish-harakatning bajarilishi aniq bo'lishi va gapda kelasi zamoni ko'rsatuvchi payt holi bo'lishi kerak:

They **are going** to the theatre tonight.

Ular bu oqshom teatrqa boradilar (borayaptilar).

He **is taking** his examination on Friday.

We **are buying** a new radio set soon.

She **is leaving** by the five o'clock train.

U juma kuni imtihon topshiradi.

Biz tezda yangi radiopryomnik sotib olamiz.

U soat beshlik poyezd bilan jo'nayapti.

TO BE GOING TO V... BIRIKMASI

1. Agar biror ish qilishga niyat (qasd) qilingan bo'lsa yoki shu ish-harakatning kelasi zamonda amalga oshishi aniq bo'lsa **to be going to V ...** birikmasi ishlatiladi va bu birikma o'zbek tiliga *-moqchi bo'lmoq* deb tarjima qilinadi:

I **am going to learn** French next year.

He **is going to spend** his summer vocation in Miraki.

We **are going to ship** these goods by the next ship.

Men kelasi yili fransuz tilini o'rganmoqchiman.

U yozgi ta'tilini Mirakida o'tkazmoqchi.

Biz bu mollarni keyingi kemaga yuklamoqchimiz.

Izoh: to go va to come fe'llari to be going to V... birikmasi bilan ishlatilmaydi. He is going to go there, va He is going to come here o'rnida He is going there va He is coming here yoki He intends to go there va He intends to come here ishlatiladi.

2. **to be going to V...** birikmasi egasi jonsiz buyum bo'lgan gapdagi kelasi zamonda amalga oshish ehtimolligi juda yuqori bo'lgan yoki amalga oshishi muqarrar bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalsh uchun ishlatiladi:

The sea air **is going to do** you good.

The sky is clearing up; the rain **is going to stop** in a minute.

Dengiz havosi sizga yoqadi (foyda beradi).

Osmon yorishayapti; yomg'ir bir ozdan keyin to'xtaydi.

3. **to be going to V...** birikmasidan keyin majhul nisbatdagi infinitiv ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He **is going to be appointed** manager of that department.

The goods **are going to be shipped** by the next steamer.

Two huge hydroelectric stations **are going to be built** on the Amudaryo.

U o'sha bo'limning boshlig'i qilib tayinlanadi.

Mollar keyingi paroxodga yuklanadi.

Amudaryoda ikkita yangi ulkan elektr stansiyalari quriladi.

The Past Continuous Tense
O'tgan davom zamonning yasalishi

1. Past Continuous **to be** fe'lining o'tgan zamondagi shakllaridan biri (**was, were**) va asosiy fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli (**Present Participle = Ving**) yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + was (were) + Ving

I was working. We were working.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **was (were)**dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + was (were) + not + Ving

I was not working. We were not working.

3. So'roq shaklini yasashda **was (were)** yordamchi fe'llari eganing oldiga o'tkaziladi:

Was (were) + ega + Ving?

Was I working? Were you working?

O'TGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Past Continuous** o'tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin boshlanib, o'sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu vaqt:

a) **at five o'clock** *soat beshda*, **at noon** *pehinda*, **at midnight** *yarim tunda*, **at that moment** *o'sha vaqtda* kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ifodalanaadi:

He **was writing** his exercises at five o'clock.

U soat beshda mashqlarini yoza-yotgan edi.

It **was raining** at noon.

Peshinda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi.

What **was he doing** at that moment.

U o'sha payt nima qilayotgan edi?

b) **Simple Past** bilan ifodalangan o'tgan zamondagi ikkinchi bir ish-harakati bilan:

He **was writing** his exercises *when I entered the room*.

Men xonaga kirganimda u mashqlarini yozayotgan edi.

It **was raining** when I left the house.

What **was he doing** when you called on him?

He hurt his leg while he **was playing** football.

As I **was coming** here I met your brother.

Men uydan chiqqanimda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi.

Siz unikiga borganingizda u nima qilayotgan edi?

U futbol o'ynayotganida oyog'ini lat yedirib qo'ydi.

Men bu yoqqa kelayotganimda akangizni uchratdim.

Past Continuousli gapda ish-harakat sodir bo'layotgan vaqt ko'rsatilmashligi va u boshqa gaplarda bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday hol ko'pincha biror joyni tasvirlashda sodir bo'ladi:

It was evening. My mother **was reading** a book, and I **was watching** TV. Suddenly the door opened, and my brother came in.

It was ten o'clock in the morning when I entered the office. Some visitors **were waiting** for the manager. The secretary **was speaking** to somebody on the phone, and the bookkeeper **was dictating** a letter to the stenographer.

Oqshom edi. Onam kitob o'qiyotgan edi va men televizor ko'rayotgan edim. To'satdan eshik ochilib, akam kirib keldi.

Men ofisga kirganimda ertalabki soat o'n edi. Bir necha kishilar boshliqni kutayotgandi. Kotiba telefonda allakim bilan gaplashayotgan edi, hisobchi stenografistga aytib xat yozdirayotgan edi.

2. **Past Continuous** o'tgan zamonda uzilib-uzilib uzoq vaqt davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He **was writing** a play during the summer.

In June that firm **was carrying on** negotiations for the purchase of wheat.

U yozda pyesa yozayotgan edi.

Iyunda u firma bug'doy sotib olish haqida muzokaralar olib borayotgandi.

3. **all day long** kun bo'yi, **all day yesterday** kecha kun bo'yi, **all the time** butun vaqt, **the whole evening** butun oqshom, **from five till eight** soat beshdan sakkizgacha kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan **Simple Past** ham, **Past Continuous** ham ishlatilishi mumkin. **Past Continuous** ishlatilganda ish-harakatning bajarilish jarayoni tushuniladi, **Simple Past** ishlatilganda esa ish-harakatning bajarilish dalili (bajarilganmi yo'qmi) tushuniladi:

I **was reading** all day yesterday.

I **read** all day yesterday.

It **was raining** the whole evening.

It **rained** the whole evening.

Men kecha kun bo'yi o'qidim.

Butun oqshom yomg'ir yog'di.

I **was working** in the library *from three till five*.

Men soat uchdan beshgacha kutubxonada ishladim.

I **worked** in the library *from three till five*.

Yuqoridagi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan kelgan oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ikki yoki undan ziyod ish-harakatlari sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon etilsa, faqat **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

I came home early, **rested** *from five till six*, and then **worked** *the whole evening*.

Men uyga erta keldim, soat beshdan oltigacha dam oldim, so'ngra butun oqshom ishladim.

4. Ikkita davom etgan ish-harakat bir paytda sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, jarayonni ifodalashni istasak har ikkalasida **Past Continuous** ishlatamiz, agar ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish dalilini (faktini) ifodalashni istasak (sodir bo'lganmi yo'qmi) har ikkalasida ham **Simple Past** ishlatamiz:

While he **was having** his breakfast, I **was reading** the newspaper.

U nonushta qilayotganida men gazeta o'qiyotgan edim.

While he **had** his breakfast, I **read** the newspaper.

U nonushta qilganida, men gazeta o'qidim.

While I **was doing** my homework, he **was resting**.

Men uy ishimni bajarayotganimda, u dam olayotgan edi.

While I **did** my homework, he **rested**.

Men uy ishimni bajarganimda, u dam oldi.

The Future Continuous Tense

Kelasi davom zamonning yasalihi

1. Future Continuous **to be** fe'lining kelasi zamondagi shakli va asosiy fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + be + Ving**

I **shall be working**, he **will be working**.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **shall (will)** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + not + be + Ving**

I **shall not be working**, he **will not be working**.

3. So'roq shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

shall (will) + ega + be + Ving

Shall I be working? Will he be working?

Bo‘lishli shakli	Bo‘lishsiz shakli	So‘roq shakli
I shall be working He (she,it) will be working We shall be working You will be working They will be working	I shall not be working He (she, it) will not be working We shall not be working You will not be working They will not be working	Shall I be working? Will he (she,it) be working? Shall we be working? Will you be working? Will they be working?

4. Og‘zaki nutqda **Simple Future**da ishlatilgan qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: **I’ll be working, he’ll be working; I shan’t be working, I’ll not be working; he’ll not be working, he won’t be working.**

KELASI DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Future Continuous** kelasi zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin boshlanib, o‘sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu vaqt quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

a) **at five o’clock soat beshda, at noon peshinda, at midnight yarim tunda, at that momet o‘sha vaqtda** kabi vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bilan ishlatiladi:

I **shall still be working at six o’clock.**

He can’t come at two o’clock tomorrow because **he’ll be giving** a lesson *at that time.*

Soat oltida men hali ham ishlayotgan bo‘laman.

U ertaga soat ikkida kela olmaydi, chunki o‘sha paytda u dars berayotgan bo‘ladi.

b) payt va shart ergash gaplardagi **Simple Present** bilan ifodalangan boshqa bir kelasi zamondagi ish-harakati bilan:

*When I come back, they **will be having** supper.*

I shall be working *when he returns.*

*If you come after eleven o’clock, I **shall be sleeping.***

Men qaytib kelganimda ular kechki ovqatni yeyayotgan bo‘lishadi.

U qaytib kelganida men ishlayotgan bo‘laman.

Siz o‘n birdan keyin kelsangiz, men uxlayotgan bo‘laman.

Izoh: Payt va shart ergash gaplarda **Future Continuous** ishlatilmaydi, ularning o‘rnida **Present Continuous** ishlatiladi:

If he **is sleeping** when you come, wake him up.

Siz kelganingizda agar u uxlayotgan bo‘lsa, uni uyg‘oting.

2. **Future Continuous** kelasi zamondagi uzoq vaqt davomida uzilib-uzilib davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

I **shall be preparing** for my examination in May.

He **will be writing** a play during the summer.

In June that firm **will be carrying on** negotiations for the purchase of wheat.

Men may oyida imtihonimga tayyorlanayotgan bo'laman.

U yoz davomida pyesa yozayotgan bo'ladi.

Iyunda u firma bug'doy sotib olish haqida muzokaralar olib borayotgan bo'ladi.

3. **all day long** *kun bo'yi*, **all day tomorrow** *ertaga kun bo'yi*, **all the time** *butun vaqt*, **the whole evening** *butun oqshom*, **from five till eight** *soat beshdan sakkizgacha* kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan **Simple Future** ham, **Future Continuous** ham ishlatilishi mumkin. **Future Continuous** ishlatilganda ish-harakatning bajarilish jarayoni tushuniladi, **Simple Future** ishlatilganda esa ish-harakatning bajarilish dalili (bajariladimi yo'qmi) tushuniladi:

I **shall be reading** *all day tomorrow*.

I **shall read** *all day tomorrow*.

It **will be raining** *the whole evening*.

It **will rain** *the whole evening*.

I **shall be working** in the library *from three till five*.

I **shall work** in the library *from three till five*.

Men ertaga kun bo'yi o'qiyotgan bo'laman (o'qiyman).

Butun oqshomyomg'iryog'ayotgan bo'ladi.

Men soat uchdan beshgacha kutubxonada ishlayotgan bo'laman.

Yuqoridagi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan kelgan ikki yoki undan ortiq ish harakati sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon etilsa hammasida faqat **Simple Future** ishlatiladi:

I **'ll come** home early, **I'll rest** *from five till six*, and then **I'll work** *the whole evening*.

Men uyga erta kelaman, soat beshdan oltigacha dam olaman, so'ngra butun oqshom ishlayman.

4. Ikkita davom etadigan ish-harakati bir vaqtda sodir bo'lsa, jarayonni ifodalashni istasak bosh gapda **Future Continuous** va ergash gapda **Present Continuous** ishlatamiz, agar ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish faktini ifodalashni istasak (sodir bo'ladimi yo'qmi) bosh gapda **Simple Future**ni, ergash gapda esa **Simple Present**ni ishlatamiz:

While he **is having** his breakfast, I **shall be reading** the newspaper.

U nonushta qilayotganida men gazetani o'qiyotgan bo'laman.

While he **has** his breakfast, I **shall read** the newspaper.

While I **am doing** my homework, he **will be resting**.

While I **do** my homework, he **will rest**.

U nonushta qilganida men gazeta o'qiyman.

Men uy ishimni qilayotganimda, u dam olayotgan bo'ladi.

Men uy ishimni qilganimda u dam oladi.

5. **Future Continuous** qisqa muddatli ish-harakatini ham ifodalab **Simple Future** o'rnida ishlatiladi va ish-harakatni sodir qilish niyatini yoki shu ish-harakatining sodir bo'lishi aniqligini bildiradi:

He **will be meeting** us at the station.

U bizni stansiyada kutib oladi.

I **shall be writing** to him tomorrow.

Men unga ertaga xat yozaman.

The Future Continuous in the Past

(O'tgan zamondagi kelasi davom zamon)

Future Continuous in the Past ham **Future Continuous**ga o'xshab yasaladi, faqat **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llarining o'rnida **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llari ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli
I should be working	I should not be working
He (she,it) would be working	He (she, it) would not be working
We should be working	We should not be working
You would be working	You would not be working
They would be working	They would not be working

Og'zaki nutqda **Simple Future in the Past**nikiga o'xshash qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: **I'd** be working, **he'd** be working; **I shouldn't** be working, **I'd** not be working, **he wouldn't** be working, **he'd** not be working va h.k.

Bosh gapdagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda ergash gapdagi kelasi zamonda davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Future Continuous in the Past** ishlatiladi. Bu zamon ko'pincha ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ergash gapda ishlatiladi:

She said that she **would be giving** an English lesson at five o'clock.

U soat beshda ingliz tilidan dars berayotgan bo'lishini aytdi.

He thought that I **should be working** all day.

U meni kun bo'yi ishlaydi deb o'ylabdi.

The Present Perfect Tense
(Hozirgi tugallangan zamon)

Hozirgi tugallangan zamonning yasalihi

1. **Present Perfect to have** fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi shakllari **have** va **has** hamda asosiy fe'ning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) yordamida yasaladi: **I have worked, he has worked, we have worked.**

Ega + have (has) + P.P.

2. **Present Perfectning** bo'lishsiz shakli **have** yoki **has** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + have (has) + not + P.P.

I have not worked, he has not worked, we have not worked.

3. **Present Perfectning** so'roq shakli **have** va **has** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Have (has) + ega + P.P.?

Have I worked? Has he worked? Have we worked?

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I have worked	I have not worked	Have I worked?
He (she, it) has worked	He (she, it) has not worked	Has he (she, it) worked?
We have worked	We have not worked	Have we worked?
You have worked	You have not worked	Have you worked?
They have worked	They have not worked	Have they worked?

Og'zaki nutqda odatda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: I've, He's, She's, It's, We've, You've, They've, I haven't, I've not, He hasn't, He's not, She hasn't, She's not, It hasn't, It's not, We haven't, We've not, You haven't, You've not, They haven't, They've not.

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Present Perfect** hozirdan oldin tugagan, natijasi ko'z oldimizda bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Ish-harakat ancha oldin tugagan bo'lishi mumkin, bunda asosiy e'tibor vaqtga emas, natijaga qaratiladi.

I have broken my pencil.
Has the secretary **come**?

Qalamimni sindirib qo'ydim.
Kotiba keldimi?

I **have opened** the window.
I **have not written** my exercises.
My father **has gone** to Boston.
They **have informed** me of the time
of shipment of the goods.

Men derazani ochdim.
Men mashqlarimni yozmadim.
Mening otam Bostonga ketgan.
Ular menga tovarlarni yuklash
vaqti haqida xabar berishdi.

2. **Present Perfect** bir necha marta takrorlangan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

I **have read** that book twice.

Men u kitobni ikki marta o'qiganman.

I **have seen** that film three times.

Men u filmni uch marta ko'rganman.

3. **Present Perfect** ko'pincha quyidagi ravishlar bilan ishlatiladi: **ever** *biror vaqt*, **never** *hech qachon*, **often** *tez-tez*, *ko'pincha*, **already** *allaqachon*, **yet** *hali*, *allaqachon*, **lately** *yaqinda*, **just** *hozirgina*.

I **have never read** that book.

Men u kitobni hech qachon o'qiganim yo'q.

He **hasn't finished** his work yet.

U hali ishini tugatgan emas.

I **have often been** there.

Men u yerda tez-tez bo'lib turardim.

Have you ever been to India?

Siz Hindistonda (biror vaqt) bo'lganmisiz?

I **have already read** this book.

Men bu kitobni allaqachon o'qiganman.

I **haven't received** any letters from him lately.

Men yaqin orada undan birorta xat olganim yo'q.

I **have just seen** him.

Men uni hozirgina ko'rdim.

Izoh: just now hozirgina ravishi bilan **Simple Past** ishlatiladi: I **saw** him just now. Men uni hozirgina ko'rdim.

4. Hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari – **today** *bugun*, **this week** *shu hafta*, **this month** *shu oy*, **this year** *bu yil* bilan **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

Have you read the newspaper today?

Bugun gazetani o'qidingizmi?

He **has not received** any letters from Tom this week.

U bu hafta Tomdan hech qanday xat olgani yo'q.

Izoh: today, this week, this month kabi hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari mavjud bo'lgan gaplarda *bugunning, shu haftaning, shu oying* ma'lum bo'lagi ko'zda tutilganda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

I **got up** early today.

Men bugun erta turdim.

He **was late** for the lecture today.

U bugun ma'ruzaga kech qoldi.

5. **Present Perfect since** (*biror vaqtdan hozirgacha*) predlogi bilan ishlatiladi:

I **haven't heard** from him since June.

He **has known** Mr. Bell since 1998.

Men iyundan buyon u haqda eshitganim yo'q.

U mister Bellni 1998-yildan buyon taniydi (biladi).

Since bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **Present Perfect**, ergash gapida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

I **have** only **received** two letters from him **since I came** back from London.

I **haven't heard** from him **since** he **left** Tashkent.

Men Londondan qaytib kelganimdan buyon undan faqat ikkita xat oldim.

U Toshkentdan ketganidan buyon u haqda eshitganim yo'q.

Since ravishi bo'lgan gapda ham **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

He left Tashkent in 1998, and I **haven't seen** him **since**.

6. Davom zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bilan **Present Perfect Continuous** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

He **has been** here since two o'clock.

I **have known** him for three years.

U soat ikkidan buyon shu yerda.

Men uni uch yil (davomida) taniyman.

Ba'zi fe'llar bilan ham **Present Perfect** ham **Present Perfect Continuous** ishlatilishi mumkin:

I **have lived** in London for five years (yoki: I **have been living** in London for five years).

Men Londonda besh yil yashayapman.

7. **after, when, as soon as, until (till), if** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan payt va shart ergash gaplarda **Future Perfect** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

I shall go to the country **as soon as I have passed** my examinations.

I'll give you the book **after I have read** it.

We shall start at five o'clock **if it has stopped** raining by that time.

Men imtihonlarimni topshirgach qishloqqa boraman.

Men kitobni o'qib bo'lganimdan keyin uni sizga beraman.

Agar yomg'ir to'xtasa, biz beshda jo'naymiz.

The Past Perfect Tense

O'tgan tugallangan zamonning yasalishi

1. **Past Perfect to have** fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli **had** va asosiy fe'ning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **had** + **P.P.**

I had worked, he had worked.

2. **Past Perfect**ning bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun **had** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yamiz:

Ega + **had** + **not** + **P.P.**

I had not worked, he had not worked.

3. **Past Perfect**ning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun **had** yordamchi fe'lini eganing oldiga o'tkazamiz:

Had + ega + **P.P.?**

Had I worked? Had he worked?

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I had worked	I had not worked	Had I worked?
He (she, it) had worked	He (she, it) had not worked	Had he (she, it) worked?
We had worked	We had not worked	Had we worked?
You had worked	You had not worked	Had you worked?
They had worked	They had not worked	Had they worked?

4. Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartmalar ishlatiladi: I'd, He'd, She'd, We'd, You'd, They'd, I hadn't, I'd not, He hadn't, He 'd not, She hadn't, She 'd not, It hadn't, We hadn't, We 'd not, You hadn't, You 'd not, They hadn't, They 'd not.

O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Past Perfect** o'tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin tamom bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. O'tgan zamondagi bu vaqt quyidagicha berilishi mumkin:

a) **by 5 o'clock soat beshgacha, by Saturday shanbagacha, by the 15th of December 15 dekabrgacha, by the end of the year yilning oxirigacha, by that time o'sha vaqtgacha** va boshqa vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan:

We **had translated** the article *by five o'clock*.

We **had shipped** the goods *by that time*.

By the end of the year we **had learnt** to speak French.

b) **Simple Past** bilan ifodalangan o'tgan zamondagi ikkinchi bir ish-harakati bilan:

They **had shipped** the goods *when your telegram arrived*.

We sent him a telegram yesterday as we **had not received** any letters from him *for a long time*.

We **had not reached** the station *when it began to rain*.

They **had not yet loaded** the goods *when they received our telegram*.

Ish-harakati sodir bo'lgan vaqt **Past Perfect** ishlatilgan gapda emas, boshqa gapda ham bo'lishi mumkin:

As I was going to the station, it began to rain. Fortunately, I **had taken** an umbrella and **(had) put on** a coat.

I received a letter from my brother yesterday. **I had not heard** from him *for a long time*.

2. Ikki yoki undan ortiq oldinma-кетин sodir bo'lgan ish-harakat sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon qilinsa, hammasida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

He **arrived** at the Waterloo station, **took** a taxi and **drove** to the hotel. Then he **went** to the telegraph office and **sent** his wife a telegram.

He **came** home late in the evening. He **had supper**, **read** newspaper and **went** to bed.

Bir nechta oldinma-кетин sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatlarning bayon etish tartibi buzilsa, birorta oldin sodir etilgan ish-harakat o'zidan keyin

Biz soat beshgacha maqolani tarjima qilib bo'ldik.

O'sha paytgacha biz mollarni yuklab bo'lgan edik.

Yilning oxirigacha biz fransuzcha gapirishni o'rgandik.

Sizning telegrammangiz kelganda, ular mollarni yuklab bo'lgan edilar.

Biz unga telegramma jo'natdik, chunki undan ko'pdan buyon xat-xabar olmagan edik.

Yomg'ir yog'a boshlaganda biz stansiyaga yetib bormagan edik.

Ular bizning telegrammamizni olganlarida hali mollarni yuklab bo'lmagan edilar.

Stansiyaga borar ekanman yomg'ir yog'a boshladi. Baxtimga soyabon olgan va palto kiygan ekanman.

Men kecha akamdan xat oldim. Men undan ko'pdan buyon xat-xabar olmagan edim.

U Voterlo vokzaliga yetib keldi, taksi oldi va mehmonxonaga ketdi. So'ngra u telegrafga borib, xotiniga telegramma jo'natdi.

U uyiga kech keldi. Kechki ovqatini yedi, gazeta o'qidi va uxlagani yotdi.

sodir etilgan ish-harakatdan keyin bayon etilsa, o'sha ish-harakat **Past Perfect**da ishlatiladi:

He came home late in the evening. He **had visited** the Museum of Fine Arts and **had been** to the concert. He had supper, read the newspaper and feeling tired, went to bed.

U uyga kechqurun kech keldi. U San'at muzeyiga bordi va konsertda bo'lgan edi. U kechki ovqatini yedi, gazetani o'qidi va charchagani uchun joyiga yotdi.

Misoldagi **came, had supper, read, went to bed** harakatlari oldinmaktin sodir bo'ladi, **had visited** va **had been** harakatlari esa ulardan oldin sodir bo'lgan.

3. **after** – *dan keyin* bilan bog'langan ergash gapda **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

After the sun **had set**, we decided to return home.

Quyosh botgandan keyin, biz uyga qaytishga qaror qildik.

After the cases **had been counted**, I left the warehouse.

Qutilar sanab bo'lingandan keyin, men ombordan chiqdim.

Ikki ish-harakatni biri boshqasidan oldin sodir bo'lganligini ta'kidlash zarurati bo'lmaganda **after** ishlatilgan gapda ham **Simple Past** ishlatiladi.

After he **turned off** the light, he left the room.

Chiroqni o'chirgach u xonadan chiqdi.

After he **signed** the letter, he asked the secretary to send it off.

Xatni imzolagandan keyin u kotibaga xatni jo'natib yuborishni aytdi.

4. **Whendan** keyin odatda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi. Lekin **when -dan keyin** ma'nosida kelganida **when** bilan boshlangan gapda **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

When the secretary **received** the telegram, he immediately showed it to the manager.

Kotiba telegrammani olganida u uni zudlik bilan menejerga ko'rsatdi.

When (=after) they **had gone**, he began to work.

Ular ketganidan keyin u ishini boshladi.

5. **before** bilan boshlangan ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **Past Perfect**, ergash gapida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi. **Past Perfect**ning ishlatilishi bosh gapdagi ish-harakat ergash gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganligini ta'kidlaydi:

I **had finished** my work before he **returned**.

U qaytib kelishidan oldin men ishimni tugatdim.

We **had come** to an agreement on the terms of payment before you **arrived**.

Siz kelishingizdan oldin biz to'lov shartlari haqida bir bitimga kelgan edik (kelishib olgan edik).

Ish-harakatlarni oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lganligini ta'kidlash zarurati bo'lmaganda, bosh gapda ham, ergash gapda ham **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

I **turned off** the light before I **left** the room.

Men xonadan chiqishimdan oldin chiroqni o'chirdim.

He **read** the contract again before he **signed** it.

U shartnomani imzolashdan oldin uni qayta o'qib chiqdi.

Ba'zan **beforeli** ergash gapda **Past Perfect** va bosh gapda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi. Bunda **before** -*dan oldin* degan ma'noni beradi:

The manager **returned** before the typist **had typed** all the letters.

Mashinistka barcha xatlarni yozib bo'lishidan oldin boshqaruvchi qaytib keldi.

We **reached** the station before it **had become** dark.

Qorong'u tushishidan oldin biz stansiyaga yetib oldik.

6. **Hardly, scarcely, no sooner** ravishlari bo'lgan qo'shma gaplarning bosh gapida **Past Perfect** va ergash gapida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

He **had hardly (scarcely) entered** the house, when it **started** to rain.

Yomg'ir yog'a boshlaganda u uyga arang kirib olgan edi.

No sooner **had** he **arrived**, than he **fell** ill.

U yetib kelar-kelmas kasal bo'lib qoldi.

The Future Perfect Tense

Kelasi tugallangan zamonning yasalishi

1. **Future Perfect to have** fe'lining kelasi zamondagi shakli (**shall have, will have**) va asosiy fe'ning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **shall have (will have) + P.P.**

I shall have worked, he will have worked, we shall have worked.

2. **Future Perfect**ning bo'lishsiz shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'llardan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + not + have + P.P.**

I shall not have worked, he will not have worked, we shall not have worked.

3. **Future Perfectning** so‘roq shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe‘lini eganing oldiga o‘tkazish bilan yasaladi:

Shall (will) + ega + have + P.P.?

Shall I have worked? Will he have worked? Shall we have worked?

Bo‘lishli shakli	Bo‘lishsiz shakli	So‘roq shakli
I shall have worked He (she,it) will have worked We shall have worked You will have worked They will have worked	I shall not have worked He (she, it) will not have worked We shall not have worked You will not have worked They will not have worked	Shall I have worked? Will he (she, it) have worked? Shall we have worked? Will you have worked? Will they have worked?

KELASI TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Future Perfect** kelasi zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin tamom bo‘lagan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Kelasi zamondagi bu vaqt quyidagicha berilishi mumkin:

a) **by 5 o‘clock** soat beshgacha, **by Saturday shanbagacha**, **by the 15th of December 15 dekabrgacha**, **by the end of the year yilning oxirigacha**, **by that time o‘sha vaqtgacha** va boshqa vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bilan:

We **shall have translated** the article *by five o‘clock*.

We **shall have shipped** the goods *by that time*.

Biz maqolani soat beshgacha tarjima qilib bo‘lamiz.

Biz o‘sha vaqtgacha mollarni yuklab bo‘lamiz.

b) payt va shart ergash gapidagi **Simple Present** bilan ifodalangan kelasi zamondagi ikkinchi bir ish-harakati bilan:

They **will have shipped** the goods *when your telegram arrives*.

I **shall have finished** this work *before you return*.

The train **will have left** *by the time we get to the station*.

Sizning telegrammangiz kelganida ular mollarni yuklab bo‘ladilar.

Men bu ishni siz qaytib kelishingizdan oldin tamomlayman.

Biz stansiyaga yetib borgunimizgacha, poyezd jo‘nab ketadi.

Payt va shart ergash gaplarda **Future Perfect** ishlatilmaydi: **Future Perfect** o‘rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

We shall send them the documents **after we have shipped** the goods.

Biz mollarni yuklab bo‘lganimizdan keyin hujjatlarni ularga jo‘natamiz.

2. **Future Perfect** ba'zan kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatini emas, o'tgan zamondagi *farazni* ifodalaydi va ma'nosi **must** fe'lining ma'nosiga yaqinlashadi.

You **will have read** in the newspapers about the conclusion of this agreement.

The reader **will have observed** an upward tendency in wool prices on the London market.

Siz bu bitimning tuzilganligi haqida gazetalarda o'qigan bo'lishingiz kerak.

O'quvchi London bozorida yung narxlarining o'sishga moyilligini kuzatgan bo'lsa kerak.

O'tgan zamondagi kelasi tugallangan zamon

(The Future Perfect in the Past Tense)

1. **Future Perfect in the Past Tense** xuddi **Future Perfect Tense**dek yasaladi, lekin **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llarining o'rnida **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llari ishlatiladi.

2. **Future Perfect in the Past Tense** ko'pincha o'zlashtirma gaplarda ishlatilib, bosh gapdagi ish-harakat o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda ko'chirma gaplardagi kelasi zamonni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

I said that I **should have copied** the text by five o'clock.

He said that he **would have taken** his examination by the first of May.

Men matnni soat 5 ga qadar ko'chirib bo'lishimni aytdim.

U imtihonlarini birinchi mayga qadar topshirib bo'lishini aytdi.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Hozirgi tugallangan davom zamonning yasalishi

1. **Present Perfect Continuous to be** fe'lining **Present Perfect** shakli (**have been, has been**) va hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (**Present Participle**) yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **have (has) + been + V ing**

I have been working, he has been working, we have been working.

2. **Present Perfect Continuous**ning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **have (has) + not + been + V ing**

I have not been working, he has not been working, we have not been working.

4. **Present Perfect Continuousning** so‘roq shakli birinchi yordamchi fe‘lni eganing oldiga o‘tkazish bilan yasaladi:

Have (has) + ega + been + Ving?

Have I been working? Has he been working? Have we been working?

Bo‘lishli shakli	Bo‘lishsiz shakli	So‘roq shakli
I have been working He (She, it) has been working We have been working You have been working They have been working	I have not been working He (she, it) has not been working We have not been working You have not been working They have not been working	Have I been working? Has he (she, it) been working? Have we been working? Have you been working? Have they been working?

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Present Perfect Continuous** o‘tgan zamonda boshlanib hozir ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu zamon uchun ish-harakatning sodir bolish vaqtini ko‘rsatish zarur. **Present Perfect Continuous for an hour bir soat davomida, for a month bir oy davomida, for a long time uzoq vaqt davomida, since yesterday kechadan buyon, since five o’clock soat beshdan buyon, how long qancha vaqt, since when qachondan buyon** kabi vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bilan ishlatiladi:

I have been waiting for my brother *for a long time.*

I have been reading the newspaper *since five o’clock.*

What **have you been doing** here *since early morning?* –**I have been preparing** for my examination.

He **has been living** in London *for five years.*

He **has been teaching** English *since 1998.*

How long has he been living in London?

Since when have you been working at this factory?

Men akamni uzoq vaqt (davomida) kutayapman.

Men gazetani soat beshdan buyon o‘qiyapman.

Ertalabdan buyon bu yerda nima qilayapsiz? – Imtihonimga tayyorlanayapman.

U Londonda besh yil (davomida) yashayapti.

U 1998-yildan buyon ingliz tilidan dars beradi.

U Londonda qancha (qachondan buyon) yashayapti?

Siz bu zavodda qachondan buyon ishlayapsiz?

2. **Present Perfect Continuous** hozir davom etayotgan ish-harakatni va odatiy, doimiy ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Yuqoridagi misollarda ish-harakatni qancha davom etishini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bo'lmasa hozir davom etayotgan ish-harakatini ifodalash uchun **Present Continuous** va odatiy, doimiy ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Simple Present** ishlatar edik:

Hozirgacha davom etib tugayotgan ish-harakati	
Qancha davom etganligini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichi bilan	Qancha davom etganligini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichi bo'lmasa
I have been waiting for my brother <i>for a long time</i> . I have been reading the newspaper <i>since five o'clock</i> . It has been raining <i>since morning</i> . He has been living in London <i>for five years</i> . He has been teaching English <i>since 1998</i>	I am waiting for my brother. I am reading the newspaper. It is raining . He lives in London. He teaches English?

3. Umuman sodir bo'ladigan, doimiy, odatiy, egaga xos ish-harakati to'g'risida gap ketganda yuqoridagi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ish-harakatning davom etganligiga e'tibor berganimizda **Present Perfect Continuous** ishlatiladi, ish-harakatning sodir bo'lganligi faktiga e'tibor berganimizda **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

He **has been living** in London for five years. = He **has lived** in London for five years.

He **has been teaching** English since 1998. = He **has taught** English since 1998.

He **has been working** at that factory since he came to Samarkand. = He **has worked** at that factory since he came to Samarkand.

U Londonda besh yil (davomida) yashayapti.

U 1998-yildan buyon ingliz tilidan dars beradi.

U Samarqandga kelganidan buyon o'sha zavodda ishlaydi.

4. Davom zamonlarda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bilan **Present Perfect Continuous** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

She **has been** in London for two years.

How long **have you known** him?

I **have known** him since my childhood.

U Londonda ikki yil (davomida) bo'ldi.

Uni qachondan buyon taniysiz (bilasiz)?

Men uni bolaligimdan buyon taniyman (bilaman).

5. **Present Perfect Continuous** o'tgan zamonda boshlanib bevosita hozirdan oldin tugagan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Davom etgan vaqt ko'rsatilishi ham, ko'rsatilmaligi ham mumkin:

I feel tired as I **have been working** in the garden for several hours.

Men charchadim chunki men bog'da bir necha soat (davomida) ishlagan edim.

Although the sun is shining, it is still cold as it **has been raining** hard.

Quyosh charaqlab turgan bo'lsa ham, hali ham sovuq edi, chunki kuchli yomg'ir yoqqan edi.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

O'tgan tugallangan davom zamonning yasalishi

1. **Past Perfect Continuous to be** fe'lining **Past Perfect** shakli (**had been**) va asosiy fe'lning hozirgi zamon sifatoshi (**Present Participle**) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **had** + **been** + **Ving**

I had been working, he had been working.

2. **Past Perfect Continuous**ning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'l haddan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **had** + **not** + **been** + **Ving**

I had not been working, he had not been working.

3. **Past Perfect Continuous**ning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun birinchi yordamchi fe'lni eganing oldiga o'tkazamiz:

Had + ega + **been** + **Ving?**

Had I been working? Had he been working?

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I had been working	I had not been working	Had I been working?
He (she, it) had been working	He (she) had not been working	Had he (she, it) been working?
We had been working	We had not been working	Had we been working?
You had been working	You had not been working	Had you been working?
They had been working	They had not been working	Had they been working?

O‘TGAN TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Past Perfect Continuous Simple Past** zamoni bilan ifodalangan birorta o‘tgan zamondagi ish-harakatdan oldin boshlanib o‘sha paytda ham davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. **Past Perfect Continuous**ning ishlatilishi uchun **for two hours** *ikki soat (davomida)*, **for three months** *uch oy (davomida)*, **for a long time** *uzoq vaqt (davomida)* kabi vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘lishi shart:

I **had been working** for a long time when my brother came.

His sister **had been living** in London for three years when the war broke out.

It **had been raining** for two hours when I left home.

Akam kelganida men uzoq vaqt ishlayotgan edim.

Urush boshlanganda uning opasi Londonda uch yil (davomida) yashayotgan edi.

Men uydan chiqqanimda yomg‘ir ikki soat davomida yog‘ayotgan edi.

2. Yuqoridagi misollarda ilgari aytib o‘tilgan vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘lmasa **Past Perfect Continuous** o‘rnida **Past Continuous** ishlatiladi:

O‘tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin boshlanib o‘sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakati	
Qancha vaqt davom etganligini ko‘rsatuvchi vaqt ko‘rsatkichi bilan	Qancha vaqt davom etganligini ko‘rsatuvchi vaqt ko‘rsatkichi bo‘lmasa
1. I had been working for a long time when my brother came.	I was working when my brother came.
2. His sister had been living in London for three years when the war broke out.	His sister was living in London when the war broke out.
3. It had been raining for two hours when I left home.	It was raining when I left home.
4. She had been sleeping for three hours when we returned.	She was sleeping when we returned.

3. **Past Perfect Continuous** o‘tgan zamondagi birorta ish-harakatidan oldin boshlanib o‘sha ish-harakatdan bevosita oldin tugagan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ham ishlatiladi. Gapda davom etgan vaqtni ko‘rsatuvchi ko‘rsatkichlar mavjud bo‘lishi ham, mavjud bo‘lmasligi ham mumkin:

Although the sun was shining, it was still cold as it **had been raining** hard for two hours.

He felt very tired when he came home as he **had been playing** football.

Quyosh charaqlab turgan bo‘lsa ham hali ham sovuq edi, chunki ikki soat (davomida) qattiq yomg‘ir yoqqan edi.

U uyga kelganida qattiq charchaganini his qildi, chunki u futbol o‘ynagan edi.

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Kelasi tugallangan davom zamonning yasalishi

1. **Future Perfect Continuous to be** fe'lining **Future Perfect**dagi shakli (**shall have been, will have been**) va hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (**Present Participle**) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + have + been + Ving**

I shall have been working, he will have been working.

2. **Future Perfect Continuous**ning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + not + have + been + Ving**

I shall not have been working, he will not have been working.

3. **Future Perfect Continuous**ning so'roq shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'lni eganing oldiga o'tkazish bilan yasaladi:

Shall (will) + ega + have + been + Ving?

Shall I have been working? Will he have been working?

KELASI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

Future Perfect Continuous kelasi zamondagi birorta ish-harakatidan oldin boshlanib, o'sha ish-harakat boshlanganda ham davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu zamonda ham ish-harakatni davom etish vaqtini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichi bo'lishi kerak:

I shall begin to work at ten o'clock in the morning. When you return home at five o'clock, I **shall have been working** for seven hours.

By the 1st of May, 1998, he **will have been working** at the factory for twenty years.

Men ertalab soat o'nda ishlashni boshlayman. Siz soat beshda qaytib kelganingizda men yetti soat ishlayotgan bo'laman.

1998-yil birinchi mayda u zavodda yigirma yil ishlayotgan bo'ladi.

The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense

The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense **Future Perfect Continuous**ga o'xshab yasaladi, faqat **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llari o'rinda **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llari ishlatiladi: **I should have been working,**

he **would have been working**, we **should have been working**, I **should not have been working**, he **would not have been working**.

Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense bosh gapidagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan qo'shma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ergash gapida **Future Perfect Continuous** o'rnida ishlatiladi:

He said that by the first of May he **would have been working** at that plant *for twenty years*.

U birinchi mayda o'sha zavodda ishlayotganiga yigirma yil bo'lishini aytdi.

Transitive and intransitive verbs

(O'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar)

1. Ingliz tilida ba'zi fe'llar o'zidan keyin vositasiz to'ldiruvchi talab qiladi, boshqacha aytganda, fe'ldagi ish-harakat birorta shaxs yoki buyumga — obyektga o'tadi. Bunday fe'llar o'timli fe'llar deb ataladi:

He **invited me** to the concert.
I **read newspapers** in the evening.

U meni konsertga taklif qildi.
Men gazetalarni kechqurun o'qiyman.

2. O'zidan keyin vositasiz to'ldiruvchi talab qilmaydigan fe'llar o'timsiz fe'llar deb ataladi:

I **live in** Shahrizabz.
My father **arrived** yesterday.

Men Shahrizabzda yashayman.
Mening otam kecha yetib keldi.

3. Ingliz tilida ba'zi fe'llar ham o'timli, ham o'timsiz fe'l bo'lib keladi:

To open	1. ochmoq	He opened the door. U eshikni ochdi. (o'timli)
	2. ochilmoq	The library opened at 10 o'clock. (o'timsiz) Kutubxona o'nda ochildi.
To begin	1. boshlamoq	I begin work at nine o'clock. (o'timli) Men ishni soat to'qqizda boshlayman.
	2. boshlanmoq	Our English lessons begin at nine o'clock. (o'timsiz) Ingliz tili darslarimiz to'qqizda boshlanadi.
To drop	1. tushirmoq	He dropped his pencil . (o'timli) U qalamini tushirib qo'ydi.
	2. tushmoq	The apple dropped to the ground. (o'timsiz) Olma yerga tushdi.
To grow	1. o'stirmoq	We grow cotton . Biz paxta yetishtiramiz. (o'timli).
	2. o'smoq	Beautiful flowers grow in the garden. (o'timsiz) Bog'da chiroyli gullar o'sadi.

3. Ingliz tilidagi ba'zi o'timli fe'llarga o'zbek tilida o'timsiz fe'llar to'g'ri keladi: **to follow** *kuzatmoq, ergashmoq*, **to approach** *yaqinlashmoq*.

Please **follow me**.

Iltimos, mening orqamdan yuring.

He **approached the house**.

U uyga yaqinlashdi.

4. Ingliz tilidagi ba'zi o'timsiz fe'llarga o'zbek tilida o'timli fe'llar to'g'ri keladi: **to listen to** *-ni tinglamoq*, **to wait for** *-ni kutmoq*:

Listen to me, please.

Meni tinglang, iltimos.

She is **waiting for her brother**.

U akasini kutayapti.

The passive voice (Majhul nisbat)

1. Agar gapning egasi gapdagi ish-harakatni bajaruvchisi bo'lsa, fe'l **oddiy nisbatda (The Active Voice)** ishlatiladi:

The sun **attracts** the planets.

Quyosh sayyoralarni tortib turadi.

Pushkin **wrote** «Poltava» in 1828.

Pushkin «Poltava» she'rini 1828-yilda yozgan.

2. Agar gapning egasi ish-harakat ta'siri ostida bo'lsa fe'l **majhul nisbatda (The Passive Voice)** ishlatiladi:

The planets **are attracted** by the sun.

Sayyoralar quyosh tomonidan tortiladi.

«Poltava» **was written** by Pushkin in 1828.

«Poltava» 1828-yilda Pushkin tomonidan yozilgan.

3. O'timli fe'llar ham oddiy nisbatda, ham majhul nisbatda ishlatiladi. O'timsiz fe'llar faqat oddiy nisbatda ishlatiladi.

MAJHUL NISBAT ZAMONLARINING YASALISHI

1. Majhul nisbatning zamonlari **to be** yordamchi fe'lini kerakli zamonda qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Asosiy fe'ldan yasalgan o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi esa hamma zamonlarda o'zgarmay qoladi:

Be + P.P.

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	I am invited	I am being invited	I have been invited
Past	I was invited	I was being invited	I had been invited
Future	I shall be invited	—	I shall have been invited
Future in the Past	I should be invited	—	I should have been invited

2. Majhul nisbatning bo‘lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe‘ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo‘yish bilan yasaladi: **I am not invited, I have not been invited, I shall not have been invited.**

3. Majhul nisbatning so‘roq shakli birinchi yordamchi fe‘lni eganing oldiga o‘tkazish bilan yasaladi: **Am I invited? Have I been invited? Shall I have been invited?**

4. Oddiy nisbatdagi ega majhul nisbatda **by** predlogli to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lib keladi va u ba‘zan tushib qolishi mumkin:

The bridge **was built** in 1975. Ko‘prik 1975-yilda qurilgan.

5. Majhul nisbatda ba‘zan ish-harakatni bajarish qurolini ko‘rsatish uchun **with** predlogi bilan kelgan to‘ldiruvchi ishlatilishi mumkin:

The paper was cut **with a knife.** Qog‘oz pichoq bilan kesildi.

OT (THE NOUN)

Umumiy ma‘lumotlar

1. Shaxs yoki buyumni ifodalovchi **who?** *kim?* va **what?** *nima?* so‘rog‘iga javob bo‘luvchi so‘zlar turkumi *ot* deyiladi: **a man, an engineer, a house.**

2. Otlar oldidan odatda artikl va predlog keladi. Ular otlarning asosiy belgisidir: **a table, the table, on the table.**

3. Otlar birlik va ko‘plikda kelishi mumkin: **a table — tables, a book — books.**

4. Otlarda ikkita – **bosh** va **qaratqich** kelishigi bor: **worker — worker’s, father — father’s.**

5. Otlar gapda quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

a) ega vazifasida:

The train leaves at 6 o’clock. Poyezd 6 da jo‘naydi.

b) kesim tarkibida:

He is a teacher. U — o‘qituvchi.

c) to‘ldiruvchi vazifasida:

I’ve received **a telegram.** Men telegramma oldim.

We’ve sent the buyers **a letter.** Biz xaridorlarga xat yubordik.

I’ll speak **to the manager.** Men menejer bilan gaplashaman.

d) aniqlovchi vazifasida:

This is **the manager’s** room. Bu menejerning xonasi.

e) hol vazifasida:

There is a hospital **in the village.** Qishloqda kasalxona bor.

Atoqli va turdosh otlar (Common and Proper Nouns)

1. Alohida shaxs yoki buyumlarning nomlari atoqli otlardir: **Tashkent, the Volga, the Caucasus, London, Peter, Uzbekistan, Russian Federation, the Pacific Ocean, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Olimov, Nodir.**

2. **Turdosh otlar** bir xil turdagi buyumlarning umumiy nomidir: **a boy, a country, a tree, a house.**

Turdosh otlar quyidagi guruhlarga bo‘linadi:

a) alohida buyumlarning yoki shaxslarning nomlarini bildiruvchi otlar (**a book — books, a tree — trees**) va shaxs yoki hayvonlar guruhini ifodalovchi jamlama (**a family — families, a herd — herds (poda), a crowd — crowds (to‘da)**) otlar (**Collective nouns**).

b) moddalarni ifodalovchi – moddiy otlar (**Material Nouns**):

water — suv, steel — po‘lat, wool — yung, gold — oltin.

c) belgi, harakat, holat, his, ko‘rinish, fan, san‘at va boshqalarni ifodalovchi mavhum otlar (**Abstract Nouns**):

honesty — sofdillik, bravery — jasurlik, sleep — uyqu, darkness — qorong‘ulik, love — sevgi, work — ish, winter — qish, history — tarix, music — musiqa, mathematics — matematika.

Donalab sanaladigan va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar

(Countable and Noncountable Nouns)

1. **Donalab sanaladigan** otlarni sanab bo‘ladi. Ular birlik va ko‘plikda ishlatiladi: **a pen — two pens, three pens.**

I’ve bought **a book.**

Men (bitta) kitob sotib oldim.

I’ve bought **two books.**

Men ikkita kitob sotib oldim.

There is **a library** in this street.

Bu ko‘chada kutubxona bor.

There are very many **libraries** in

Toshkentda ko‘p kutubxonalar bor.

Tashkent.

Birlikda kelgan donalab sanaladigan otlar yakka o‘zi ishlatilmaydi. Ularning oldidan **a, the, my, Olim’s** (artikl, egalik olmoshlari yoki qaratqich kelishigi qo‘shimchasini olgan otlar) dan biri keladi: I want **a banana. (I want banana** deb bo‘lmaydi).

2. **Moddiy va mavhum** otlar **donalab sanalmaydigan** otlardir. Ular faqat **birlikda** ishlatiladi:

Coal is produced in many districts of our country.

Knowledge is power.

Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar yakka o'zi kelishi mumkin:

I eat **rice** every day.

Men har kuni guruch yeyman.

3. Ba'zi moddiy otlar shu moddadan yasalgan buyumni ifodalab donalab sanaladigan otga aylanadi:

He carried **a brick (two bricks)** in each hand.

Our house is built **of brick**.

The boy threw **a stone (two stones)** into the water.

The ground was as hard as **stone**.

U har bir qo'lida bittadan (ikkita) g'isht ko'tarib keldi.

Uyimiz g'ishtdan qurilgan.

Bola suvga bitta (ikkita) tosh otdi.

Yer toshdek qattiq edi.

4. Ba'zi moddiy otlar shu moddaning har xil navini yoki turini ifodalab, donalab sanaladigan otga aylanadi:

It is **a good wine**.

He prefers **Caucasian wines** to **Crimean wines**.

We export **lubricating oils**.

Bu yaxshi vino.

U Qrim vinolaridan ko'ra Kavkaz vinolarini afzal ko'radi.

Biz moylovchilarni eksport qilamiz.

5. Ba'zi mavhum otlar konkretlashib donalab sanaladigan otlarga aylanadi:

He made **a speech** yesterday.

His **speeches** are always interesting.

Animals do not possess the power of **speech**.

Kecha u nutq so'z'ladi.

Uning nutqlari doimo qiziq.

Hayvonlar gapirish qobiliyatiga ega emas.

6. Ba'zi donalab sanalmaydigan otlar ro'yxati:

accommodation — turar joy, boshpana

advice — maslahat

baggage — bagaj, yuk

bread — non

furniture — mebel

money — pul

homework — uy ishi

luck — omad, baxt

luggage — yuk, bagaj

information — ma'lumot

sand — qum

measles — qizamiq

mumps — tepki

food — oziq-ovqat

soap — sovun

chaos — xaos, tartibsizlik

damage — nosozlik, buzilish

work — ish

economics — iqtisod

news — yangilik(lar)
permission — ruxsat
progress — yutuq, muvaffaqiyat
scenery — manzara
traffic — qatnov
weather — ob-havo

air — havo
meat — go'sht
physics — fizika
advertising — reklama qilish
mathematics — matematika
politics — siyosat

time so'zi vaqt ma'nosida donalab sanalmaydigan ot sifatida ishlatiladi.

time so'zi marta ma'nosida esa donalab sanaladigan ot bo'lib keladi.

We have spent too much **time** on this homework (donalab sanalmaydi).

Biz bu uy vazifasiga juda ko'p **vaqt** sarfladik.

She has been late for class six **times** this semester (donalab sanaladi).

U bu semestrda olti **marta** darsga kech qoldi.

travel oti umuman sayohat qilish ma'nosini bildiradi va faqat birlikda ishlatiladi (a travel deyish noto'g'ri).

Ammo **a journey** oti ma'lum bir joyga sayohat qilishni bildiradi va artikl bilan keladi:

Did you have **a good journey**?

Sayohatingiz yaxshi o'tdimi?

Quyidagi donalab sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlarni taqqoslaymiz:

Donalab sanaladigan otlar	Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar
<p>I am looking for a job. Men ish qidirayapman. What a beautiful view! Qanday go'zal manzara! It's a nice day today. Bugun yaxshi kun. We had a lot of bags and cases. Bizning sumkalarimiz va qutularimiz juda ko'p edi. These chairs are mine. Bu stullar meniki. It was a good suggestion. Bu yaxshi taklif edi.</p>	<p>I am looking for work. (a work emas) Men ish qidirayapman. What beautiful scenery. Qanday go'zal manzara. It's nice weather today. Bugun havo yaxshi. We had a lot of luggage. Bizning yuklarimiz ko'p edi. This furniture is mine. Bu mebel meniki. It was good advice. Bu yaxshi maslahat edi.</p>

Otlarda son (Number)

Otlar birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi. Otlarning birlikdagi shakli bitta buyum yoki shaxsni ifodalaydi: **a table** — stol, **a pen** — ruchka.

Otlarning ko'plikdagi shakli ikki yoki undan ortiq buyumlarni yoki shaxslarni ifodalaydi: **tables** — stollar, **pens** — ruchkalar.

1. Ingliz tilida otlarning ko'pligi ularga **-s** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi. Bu qo'shimcha jarangsiz undoshdan keyin [s] deb o'qiladi, jarangli undoshlar va unلیلardan keyin [z] deb o'qiladi:

jarangsiz	jarangli
map — maps	hand — hands
belt — belts	shoe — shoes
safe — safes	bag — bags

2. **-s**, **-ss**, **-x**, **-ch**, **-sh** harflari bilan tugagan otlarga **-es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va [ɪz] deb o'qiladi:

class — classes	dish — dishes
box — boxes	inch — inches

3. **-se**, **-ce**, **-ze**, **-ge** bilan tugagan otlarga qo'shilgan **-s** qo'shimchasi [ɪz] deb talaffuz qilinadi:

horse — horses	place — places
prize — prizes	judge — judges

4. Otlar oxiridagi **-y** harfiga ko'plik qo'shimchasi **-es** qo'shilganda **-y** harfi **-i** ga aylanadi:

army — armies	company — companies
city — cities	factory — factories

-y bilan tugagan bir bo'g'inli so'zlarga **-s** qo'shilganda u o'zgar-maydi:

day — days	boy — boys	toy — toys	key — keys
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5. **O** harfi bilan tugagan so'zlarga **-es** qo'shiladi:

cargo — cargoes — yuk	tomato — tomatoes — pomidor
hero — heroes — qahramon	potato — potatoes — kartoshka

Lekin quydagi so'zlarga **-s** qo'shiladi:

Piano — pianos — pianino	photo — photos — fotografiya
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6. **-f**, **-fe** bilan tugagan otlarga **-es**, **-s** qo'shiladi va **f** harfi **v** ga ayla-nadi:

leaf — leaves — yaproq	knife — knives — pichoq
wolf — wolves — bo'ri	wife — wives — xotin

Ammo quyidagilarga **-s** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda o'zgar-maydi:

chief — chiefs — boshliq	handkerchief — handkerchiefs — ro'molcha
roof — roofs — tom	
safe — safes — seyf	wharf — wharfs; wharves — pristan

7. Ba'zi otlarning ko'pligi, qo'shimcha qo'shilmadan, o'zagidan o'zgaradi:

man — **men** — erkak

woman — **women** — ayol

goose — **geese** — g'oz

foot — **feet** — oyoq

mouse — **mice** — sichqon

ox — **oxen** — ho'kiz

child — **children** — bola

8. Grek va lotin tilidan kirib kelgan so'zlarning ko'pligi quyidagicha yasaladi:

datum [deitam]

berilgan kattalik

data [deita]

addendum [a'dendam]

qo'shimcha

addenda [a`denda]

erratum [i'reitam]

xato

errata [i'reita]

memorandum

memorandum

memoranda

[mema`randam]

[mema`randa]

phenomenon

ko'rinish

phenomina [finomina]

[fi`nominan]

basis [beisis]

asos

bases [beisi:z]

crises [kraisis]

inqiroz

crises [kraisiz]

9. **penny** — pens otining ikkita ko'pligi bor:

pence — pul birligi ma'nosida;

pennies — tangalar, chaqalar ma'nosida.

10. **sheep** — qo'y, **fish** — baliq otlari birlik va ko'plikda bir xil shaklga ega:

This farm has a great number of **sheep**.

Bu fermering qo'ylari ko'p.

I caught **two fish**.

Men ikkita baliq tutdim.

Ammo baliq turlari haqida gapirganimizda **fish**ning ko'pligi **fishes** bo'ladi:

In this lake there are **fishes** of many varieties.

Bu ko'lda turli baliqlar bor.

11. **dozen** — dyujina (o'n ikkitalik), **score** — yigirmatalik so'zlaridan oldin son kelsa birlik va ko'plikda bir xil shaklga ega bo'ladi. **Two dozen** of eggs — 2 dyujina tuxum, **three score** of years — oltmish yil.

Bu otlar oldidan son kelmasa ko'plikda **-s** qo'shimchsini oladi:

Pack the books in **dozens**, please.

Kitoblarni dyujinalab o'rang.

Scores of people were present there.

U yerda yigirmatalab (ko'p) odamlar bor edi.

12. **works** — zavod, zavodlar, **means** — vosita, vositalar otlari birlik va ko'plikda bir xil shaklga ega bo'ladi:

A new **glass works** has been built near the village.

There are two brick **works** outside the town.

He found **a means** of helping them.

Are there any other **means** of helping them?

Qishloq yaqinida yangi shisha zavodi qurildi.

Shahar tashqarisida ikkita g'isht zavodi bor.

U ularga yordam berish vositasini topdi.

Ularga yordam berishning boshqa yo'llari bormi?

QO'SHMA OTLARNING KO'PLIGI

1. Ajratib yoziladigan qo'shma otlarning asosiy ma'no beruvchi so'zi ko'plikda keladi:

custom-house

bojxona

custom-houses

man-of-war

harbiy kema

men-of-war

hotel-keeper

mehmonxona xo'jayini

hotel-keepers

mother-in-law

qaynona

mothers-in-law

passer-by

o'tkinchi

passers-by

2. Agar qo'shma so'zning birinchi so'zi *man* yoki *woman* bo'lsa, har ikkala so'z ham ko'plik shaklida keladi:

man-servant — xizmatkor — **men-servants**

woman-doctor — ayol shifokor — **women-doctors**

3. Qo'shib yozilgan qo'shma so'zlarning ikkinchi so'zi ko'plikda bo'ladi:

schoolboy — maktab bolasi — **schoolboys**

housewife — uy bekasi — **housewives**

postman — pochta — **postmen**

FAQAT BIRLIKDA ISHLATILADIGAN OTLAR

1. Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar — **moddiy va mavhum otlar faqat birlikda ishlatiladi**, ularning ko'plik shakli yo'q:

sugar — shakar

love — sevgi

iron — temir

friendship — do'stlik

2. **advice** — *maslahat*, **information** — *axborot*, **progress** — *muvaqqiyat*, **knowledge** — *bilim* otlari faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:

He gave me some good **advice**.

U menga yaxshi maslahat berdi.

We have very little **information** on this subject.

Bizda bu masalada juda oz axborot bor.

I am satisfied with your **progress**.

Men sizning muvaffaqiyatingizdan qanoatlanaman.

3. **news** oti va oxiri **-ics** qo'shimchasi bilan tugagan fan nomlari va kasallik nomlari (**measles, mumps**) faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:

What is the **news**?

Qanday (Nima) yangilik bor?

Phonetics is a branch of **linguistics**.

Fonetika tilshunoslikning bir sohasidir.

Mathematics forms the basis of many subjects.

Matematika ko'p fanlarning asosidir.

4. **money** — *pul*, **hair** — *soch* otlari faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:

Her **hair** is dark.

Uning sochi qora.

This **money** belongs to him.

Bu pul unga qarashli.

5. **Fruit** — *meva* oti faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:

Fruit is cheap in summer.

Yozda meva arzon.

We eat a great deal of **fruit**.

Biz ko'p meva yeymiz.

Ammo meva turlari haqida gapirganimizda **fruit** so'zining ko'pligi **fruits** bo'ladi:

On the table there are apples, plums, and other **fruits**.

Stolda olmalar, olxo'rilar va boshqa mevalar bor.

FAQAT KO'PLIKDA KELADIGAN OTLAR

1. Ko'pgina juft otlar (buyumlarning nomlari) faqat ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

scissors — qaychi

trousers — shim

spectacles — ko'zoynak

scales — tarozi

tongs — ombur

These scissors are very sharp.

Bu qaychi juda o'tkir.

Your trousers are too long.

Sizning shimingiz juda uzun.

Where **are my spectacles**?

Mening ko'zoynagim qayerda?

Quyidagi jamlama otlar ham faqat ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

goods — mollar, tovarlar

contents — mundarija, mazmun

proceeds — savdo tushumi

clothes — kiyim-kechak

slums — xarobalar

stairs — zina

These **goods** have arrived from London

Bu tovarlar Londondan kelgan.

The **contents** of the letter have not been changed.

Xatning mazmuni o'zgartirilgan emas.

His **clothes** were wet as he had been caught in the rain.

The **proceeds** of the sale of the goods have been transferred to London.

2. **People** so‘zi *odamlar* ma‘nosida kelganda faqat ko‘plikda ishlatiladi:

There **were many people** there.

U yerda ko‘p odamlar bor edi.

People so‘zi *xalq* ma‘nosida kelganda ham birlikda, ham ko‘plikda ishlatiladi:

The Russian people is invincible.

Rus xalqi yengilmas.

The Pueblo **peoples** spoke five different languages.

Pueblo xalqlari beshta turli tillarda gaplashganlar.

But all the **peoples** in America were polytheistic, worshipping a multitude of gods.

Lekin barcha Amerika xalqlari ko‘p xudolarga sig‘inuvchi bo‘lganlar.

Otlarda kelishik (Case of Nouns)

1. Ingliz tilida otlarda faqat ikkita kelishik bor:

a) Bosh (umumiy) kelishik (*the Common Case*);

b) Qaratqich kelishigi (*the Possessive Case*).

2. Umumiy kelishikdagi otlarning hech qanday qo‘shimchasi bo‘lmaydi, predlog bilan kelmaganda ularning boshqa so‘zlar bilan munosabati gapdagi o‘rniga qarab belgilanadi. Ot kesimdan oldin kelsa, gapning egasi bo‘ladi, predlogsiz ot kesimdan keyin kelsa gapda to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lib keladi:

The student recognized **the teacher**

Talaba o‘qituvchini tanidi.

The teacher recognized **the student**.

O‘qituvchi talabani tanidi.

The teacher showed **the students a diagram**.

O‘qituvchi talabalarga diagramma ko‘rsatdi.

3. Qaratqich kelishigi otga ‘s (apostrofli s qo‘shimchasi) qo‘shish bilan yasaladi. Bu qo‘shimcha ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi sga o‘xshab [s], [z], [iz] deb talaffuz qilinadi:

the girl’s hat

qizning shlapasi

Jack’s friend

Jekning do‘sti

the horse’s leg

otning oyog‘i

12. Ikkita qaratqich kelishigi (egalik) qo‘shimchasi olgan ot kamdan-kam holatda oldinma-keyin keladi, ikkinchisi ko‘pincha **of** predlogi bilan almashtiriladi:

He is **my sister’s husband’s father** — o‘rnida — He is **the father of my sister’s husband** deb ishlatiladi.

13. Bitta yaxlit ma‘noni bildirgan so‘zlar kelganda, qo‘shimcha oxirgi so‘zga qo‘shiladi:

My elder brother Peter’s son is very ill. Mening katta akam Piterning o‘g‘li juda kasal (og‘ir kasal).

Yuqoridagi vaziyatda **of** predlogini ishlatish afzal.

The son of my elder brother Peter is very ill.

14. **house** — uy, **office** — idora, **shop** — do‘kon kabi so‘zlar ko‘pincha qaratqich kelishigi (egalik) qo‘shimchasi olgan otdan keyin tushib qoladi:

I dined at my **friend’s** (=my friend’s **house**). Men do‘stimnikida ovqatlan-dim.

She went to the **baker’s** (**the baker’s shop**). U novvoynikiga ketdi.

15. Jonli otlardan tashqari quyidagi otlar ham qaratqich kelishigi (egalik) qo‘shimchasini oladi:

a) vaqt va masofani ifodalovchi otlar:

He had **a month’s** holiday last summer. O‘tgan yozda u bir oylik ta‘tilga chiqdi.

He lives at **a kilometre’s** distance from here. U bu yerdan bir kilometr masofada yashaydi.

b) mamlakat, shahar, kemalarni ifodalovchi otlar:

London is **England’s** greatest scientific and cultural centre. London Angliyaning eng katta ilmiy va madaniy markazi.

London’s theatres are the best in the world. Londonning teatrlari dunyodagi eng yaxshi teatrlardir.

Russia has the **world’s** largest deposits of oil. Rossiyada dunyodagi eng katta neft konlari bor.

The ship’s crew stood on deck. Kema komandasi palubada turardi.

c) ba‘zi payt ravishlari ham egalik qo‘shimchasini oladi:

today’s newspaper bugungi gazeta

yesterday’s conversation kechagi suhbat

d) ba‘zi qotib qolgan (o‘zgarmas) iboralarda egalik qoshimchasi ishlatiladi:

for **order’s** sake tartib uchun

for **old acquaintance’s** sake eski tanishlik haqqi

at **a stone’s** throw bir qadam

DETERMINATIVES
(KO'RSATKICHLAR)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Ingliz tilida ko'pgina otlar oldida maxsus so'zlar keladi. Ularni **ko'rsatkichlar** deb ataymiz. Ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich kelishi mumkin.

2. Eng ko'p tarqalgan ko'rsatkichlar aniq va noaniq artikllar **a, an, the** va ularga ko'p hollarda ma'nosi yaqin bo'lgan **some** va **any** olmoshlaridir.

3. Artikllarning mustaqil ma'nosi yo'q, ular shaxs yoki buyumning shu turdagi buyumlardan ajratib ko'rsatilayotgan yoki ko'rsatilmayotganligini, buyum suhbatdoshga ma'lum yoki noma'lumligini ifodalaydi. O'zbek tilida artikllarga hamda **some, any** so'zlariga mos keladigan maxsus so'zlar yo'q. Ular har xil yo'llar bilan tarjima qilinadi yoki tushib qoladi:

There is **a lamp** on the table.

Stolda chiroq bor.

The director has just come.

Direktor hozirgina keldi.

Give me **some** stamps, please.

Iltimos menga markalar bering.

Boshqa ko'rsatkichlarning mustaqil ma'nosi bor va ular otga aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi.

4. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari: **this** — *bu*, **these** — *bular*, **that** — *u*, **those** — *ular*:

This house is very old.

Bu uy juda eski.

I'll take **those** books.

Men u kitoblarni olaman.

5. Egalik olmoshlari:

my — mening

our — bizning

your — sening, sizning

your — sizlarning

his — uning (erkaklar)

their — ularning

her — uning (ayollar)

its — uning (narsalar)

6. Egalik (qaratqich) kelishigidagi otlar:

Peter's father is a doctor.

Piterning otasi shifokor.

My brother's wife has gone to Tashkent.

Akamning xotini Toshkentga ketgan.

Izoh: Keyingi misoldagi **my** so'zi **brother** so'ziga taalluqli.

7. **many, much** — *ko'p*; **little, few** — *oz, kam*; **some** — *bir qancha, ba'zi, bir nechta*; **any** — *istagan*; **each, every** — *har (bir)*; **either** — *unisi ham, bunisi ham, har ikkalasi*; **neither** — *na unisi, na bunisi olmoshlari*:

There were **many** students at the meeting.

Some people do not like meat.

Come at **any** time.

Tom goes there **every** day.

8. **What?** — *qanday?*, **which?** — *qaysi?*, **whose?** — *kimning?* So'roq olmoshlari:

Whose pencil is this?

On **which** floor do you live?

What books have you read?

Majlisda ko'p talabalar bor edi.

Ba'zi odamlar go'shtni yoqtirmaydilar.

Istagan vaqtda keling.

Tom u yerga har kuni boradi.

Bu kimning qalami?

Qaysi qavatda yashaysiz?

Qanday kitoblar o'qidingiz?

9. Ba'zi ko'rsatkichlar faqat donalab sanaladigan otlar oldida, ba'zilari esa faqat donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida, ba'zilari barcha otlar oldida kelishi mumkin:

Donalab sanaladigan otlar bilan keladi	Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar bilan keladi
a, the, an, some, any this, that, these, those none, one, two, three... many a lot of a { large } number (of) { great } (a) few fewer... than more ... than	the, some, any this, that none much (odatda bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda) a lot of a large amount of (a) little less... than more... than

10. Ko'rsatkichlar qaysi otga taalluqli bo'lsa, o'sha otdan oldin keladi, agar o'sha ko'rsatkichdan tashqari otning boshqa aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, ular ot bilan ko'rsatkich o'rtasida keladi.

Pushkin created **the Russian literary language**.

His first scientific work was a **great success**.

Pushkin rus adabiy tilini yaratdi.

Uning birinchi ilmiy ishi katta muvaffaqiyat qozondi.

Artikl (The article)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Artikl otlar oldida ishlatiladigan maxsus so'zlardir. O'zbek tilida artikl mavjud emas. Artiklning alohida tarjimai yo'q. Ot oldida artiklning ishlatilishi va ishlatilmasligining ahamiyati katta.

2. Ingliz tilida ikkita artikl bor: **Noaniq artikl (The Indefinite Article)** va **aniq artikl (The Definite Article)**.

3. Noaniq artiklning ikkita shakli bor: **a** va **an**. **An** shakli unli tovushlar bilan boshlangan otlar oldida keladi: **an opera, an apple, an hour**. Qolgan hollarda artiklning **a** shakli ishlatiladi: **a pen, a book, a student**.

4. Aniq artiklning bitta shakli bor: **the**.

5. Noaniq artikl eski ingliz tilidagi **ān** (bir) so'zidan kelib chiqqan, shuning uchun ham u faqat birlikdagi otlar oldida ishlatiladi.

6. Aniq artikl eski ingliz tilidagi **the** (u, o'sha) ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, ba'zi hollarda hozir ham dastlabki ma'nosini saqlab qolgan.

7. Noaniq artikl ishlatilganda otning biror turga (sifga) mansubligini bildiradi.

8. Aniq artikl otini boshqa shu turdagi otlardan ajratib ko'rsatganda ishlatiladi.

TURDOSH OTLAR BILAN

NOANIQ ARTIKLNING ISHLATILISHI

1. Noaniq artikl biror turga mansub bo'lgan birlikdagi shaxs yoki buyum oldida ishlatiladi va *qandaydir bir* degan ma'noni bildiradi:

She has **a watch** of her own.

Uning o'z soati bor.

He gave her **a cigarette** and lighted it.

U unga sigareta berdi va uni yoqdi.

Ko'plikda ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Agar miqdorni anglatmoqchi bo'lsak, **some** ishlatamiz:

I have brought you **some flowers**.

— Men sizga bir nechta gul keltirdim.

— I hate to wear flowers...

— Men gul taqishni yomon ko'raman.

2. Ot shaxs yoki buyumning kim yoki nima ekanligini ifodalasa noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Bunday ot gapda:

a) ot kesimning tarkibiy qismi bo'lib keladi:

My brother is **an engineer**.
His sister has become **a doctor**.
This is **a dictionary**.

Mening akam — muhandis.
Uning opasi doktor bo'ldi.
Bu lug'atdir.

b) izohlovchi bo'lib keladi:

Mr. A., **a student** of our Institute,
spoke at the meeting.

Janob A., institutimiz talabasi,
yig'ilishda gapirdi.

Ko'plikda artikl ham, **some** ham ishlatilmaydi.

They are good **children**, no doubt.

Shubhasiz ular — yaxshi bolalar.

Izoh: Ot-kesim tarkibida kelgan yoki izohlovchi bo'lib kelgan otning shu turdagi otlardan ajratib ko'rsatuvchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa shu ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

These are **the books** you were looking for.

Bular — siz axtargan kitoblar.

Mr. Ivanov, **the inventor of this machine**, is
an old friend of mine.

Janob Ivanov, bu mashinaning ixtiro-
chisi, — mening eski do'stim.

Agar izohlovchi mashhur kishilardan biri bo'lsa ham ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

Pushkin, **the great Russian poet**, was born
in 1799.

Pushkin, ulug' rus shoiri, 1799-yilda
tug'ilgan.

3. Agar ot shu turdagi shaxs yoki buyumlarning istagan bir vakilini ifodalasa, noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi va *har bir, istagan* ma'nosini beradi:

A child can understand it.

(Har bir) Bola buni tushina oladi.

A square has four sides.

Kvadratning to'rtta tomoni bor.

Ko'plikda noaniq artikl ishlatilmaydi va boshqa ko'rsatkich ham kelmaydi:

Children can understand it.

Bolalar buni tushuna oladilar.

Squares have four sides.

Kvadratlarning to'rt tomoni bor.

4. Suhbatdoshga hali noma'lum bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyumni ifodalagan ot noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Bunda noaniq artiklining ma'nosi *bir* so'zining ma'nosiga yaqinlashadi:

He bought **a book** yesterday.

U kecha (bir) kitob sotib oldi.

When I entered the room, I saw **a man** standing at he window.

Men xonaga kirganimda de-
raza oldida turgan bir kishini
ko'rdim.

It happened in **a small town** in Si-
beria.

Bu Sibirdagi kichkina bir shahar-
chada yuz berdi.

Suhbatdoshga hali noma'lum bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyum **there is** bilan berilganda ham noaniq artikl ishlatiladi:

There is **a telephone** in the room.

Xonada telefon bor.

5. Ba'zi hollarda noaniq artikl *bir* ma'nosini to'liq saqlab qolgan:

I shall come in **an hour**.

Men bir soatdan keyin kelaman.

He did not say **a word**.

U bir so'z demadi.

I have bought **a pound** of sugar.

Men bir funt (qadoq) shakar sotib oldim.

The price of this production is five shillings **a kilogram**.

Bu molning narxi bir kilogrammi besh shillingdan.

Hundred — yuz, **thousand** — ming, **million** — million, **score** — yigirma, **dozen** — dyujina so'zlaridan oldin **one** yoki noaniq artikl ishlatilishi mumkin:

He has won **a (one)thousand dollars**.

U (bir) ming dollar yutib oldi.

The case weighs **a (one) hundred pounds**.

Quti (bir) yuz fut keladi.

6. **what** dan keyin kelgan birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida noaniq artikl ishlatiladi va bu qurilma «Qanday ...!» deb tarjima qilinadi:

What **a clever man!**

Qanday aqlli kishi!

What **a fine building!**

Qanday chiroyli bino!

7. **Such, quite** va **rather** ravishlaridan keyin kelgan birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida noanoq artikl ishlatiladi:

such quite rather	} a + sifat + ot
--	-------------------------

She is **such a clever woman!**

U shunday aqlli ayol!

She is **quite a young girl!**

U juda yosh qiz!

It is **rather a long story**.

Bu juda uzun hikoya.

8. Donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi otning oldida **too, so** bilan sifat kelganda noaniq artikl ishlatiladi:

so too	} + sifat + a + ot
-------------------------	---------------------------

It is not **so simple a problem** as it seems.

Bu ko'ringanidek sodda muammo emas.

It is **too urgent a matter** to postpone.

Bu kechiktirish mumkin bo'lgan shoshilinch masala.

9. Noaniq artikl mavhum otlar oldida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda sifat yoki his-tuyg'uning biror turi tushuniladi va noaniq artikl **a kind of, such shunday bir** ma'nosini beradi:

He showed **a patience (a kind of patience, such patience)** that I had never expected of him.

Taqqoslash: You must learn **patience**.

He opened the letter with **an excitement (such excitement)** that he could not conceal.

Taqqoslash: This telegram caused **excitement**.

There was **an unusual warmth** in his words (**a warmth that was unusual to him**).

Taqqoslash: He spoke with **warmth** about his friends.

Izoh: Konkretlashgan (aniqlashtirilgan) mavhum otlar oldida artikl umumiy qoidalarga asosan ishlatiladi:

This is **a striking thought**.

The thought of going to his native town filled him with excitement.

The thoughts which he expressed on the subject are very interesting.

Did you hear **a noise** just now?

There's too **much noise**. I can't work here.

I bought **a paper** to read.

I need **some paper** to write on.

There's **a hair** in my soup.

You've got very long **hair**.

You can stay with us. There is **a spare room**.

You can't sit here. There isn't **room**.

I had some interesting **experiences** while I was away.

They offered me the job because I had a lot of **experience**.

Enjoy your holiday. Have **a good time**.

I can't wait. I haven't got **time**.

U men kutmagan (bir) toqatni (bardoshni) namoyish qildi.

Siz bardoshni o'rganishingiz kerak.

U xatni o'zi yashira olmaydigan (bir) hayajon bilan ochdi.

Bu telegramma hayajonga sabab bo'ldi.

Uning so'zlarida g'ayriodatiy (bir) iliqlik bor edi.

U do'stlari haqida iliqlik bilan gapirdi.

Bu hayratli fikr.

Ona shahriga borish haqidagi fikr uni hayajonlantirdi.

Bu masalada u aytgan fikrlar juda qiziq.

Siz hozirgina shovqinni eshitdingizmi?

Bu yerda juda shovqin ko'p. Men bu yerda ishlay olmayman.

Men o'qish uchun gazeta sotib oldim.

Menga yozish uchun qog'oz kerak.

Sho'rvamga soch tushibdi.

Sochingiz juda uzun ekan.

Biz bilan qolsangiz bo'ladi. Bu yerda bo'sh xona bor.

Bu yerga o'tira olmaysiz. Bu yerda joy yo'q.

Men uydan uzoqda bo'lganimda juda ko'p qiziqarli voqealarni boshimdan kechirdim.

Ular menga o'sha ishni taklif qilishdi, chunki mening tajribam ko'p edi.

Ta'tilni yaxshi o'tkazing. Vaqtingiz chog' bo'lsin.

Men kutolmayman. Vaqtim yo'q.

Quyidagi otlar ingliz tilida, odatda, donalab sanalmaydigan otlar hisoblanadi:

accommodation	behaviour	damage	luck	permission	traffic
advice	bread	furniture	luggage	progress	weather
baggage	chaos	information	news	scenery	work

I'm going to buy **some bread**.

It's nice **weather** today.

We had a lot of **luggage**.

She was making great **progress**.

They promised Jackson further **assistance**.

He told me of **the progress** he was making.

The news was so upsetting that she said she would not see anyone that night.

Men non sotib olmoqchiman.

Bugun havo yaxshi.

Bizning yukimiz ko'p.

U katta yutuqlarga erishayotgan edi.

Ular Jeksonga muntazam yordam berishga so'z berishdi.

U menga o'zi erishayotgan muvaffaqiyatlar haqida so'zlab berdi.

Yangilak shunchalik noxush ediki, u o'sha kechasi hech kimni ko'rishni istamasligini aytdi.

Ammo **permission** — *ruxsat*, **advice** — *maslahat*, **information** — *xabar* mavhum otlari konkretlashganda (aniqlashtirilganda) ham noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi:

He recieved **permission** to visit that plant.

He sent us important **information** on the state of the market.

He readily gives **advice** to everybody who asks him for it.

U o'sha zavodga borish uchun ruxsat oldi.

U bozordagi vaziyat haqida bizga muhim xabar yubordi.

U kim so'rsa bajonudil maslahat beradi.

ANIQ ARTIKLNING TURDOSH OTLAR BILAN ISHLATILISHI

1. **The** aniq artikli **that** *o'sha* ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan. U birlik va koplikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi. Aniq artikl shaxs yoki buyumning shu turdagi shaxs yoki buyumlardan ajratib ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi va *shu*, *o'sha* degan ma'noni beradi.

2. Otning shu turdagi shaxs yoki buyumlardan ajratuvchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The drawer of my writing table is locked.

Show me **the telegram which** was recieved yesterday.

Meni yozuv stolimning g'aladoni qulf.

Kecha olingan telegrammani menga ko'rsating.

The workers who are discharging the steamer will finish their work at eight o'clock.

I like **the film** that I saw yesterday.

There is **the man** who came here yesterday.

The telegram brought by the secretary was very important.

The walls of my room are painted blue.

I have lost **the key** to my room.

The apples on that tree are quite ripe.

The ore discovered by the expedition is of high quality.

The steel used in the construction of this bridge was produced at the Magnitogorsk plant.

The water in this river is very cold.

The honour of our country is very dear to us.

To **the joy** of his friends he recovered very quickly.

We study **the geography** of our country.

I like **the music** of this ballet.

Paroxodni (yukini) bo'shatayotgan ishchilar ishlarini soat sakkizda tamomlaydilar.

Menga kecha ko'rgan filmim yoqdi.

Kecha kelgan kishi shu yerda.

Kotiba olib kelgan telegramma juda muhim edi.

Meni xonamning devorlari ko'kka bo'yalgan.

Xonamning kalitini yo'qotdim.

Ana u daraxtning olmalari juda pishgan.

Ekspeditsiya topgan ruda yuqori sifatli.

Bu ko'prikning qurilishiga ishlatilgan po'lat Magnitogorskda ishlab chiqarilgan.

Bu daryoning suvi juda sovuq.

Vatanimizning obro'yi biz uchun juda aziz.

Uning tez tuzalغانidan do'stlari xursand bo'ldilar.

Biz mamlakatimiz geografiyasini o'rganamiz.

Menga bu baletning musiqasi yoqadi.

3. Qanday shaxs yoki buyum ekanligi vaziyat yoki matn mazmunidan ma'lum bo'lgan ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

Please, close **the window**.

Where is **the key**?

Put your book on **the shelf**.

Pass me **the bread**, please.

Iltimos, derazani yoping (Hozir ochiq bo'lgan deraza haqida gap ketayapti).

Kalit qani? (qayerda?) (Shu eshikning kaliti).

Kitobingizni tokchaga qo'ying (Kitob turadigan tokcha, polka).

Nonni uzatib yuboring, iltimos (oldimizda turgan nonni).

Taqqoslash: Pass me **some bread, please.**

Bring **the milk** from the kitchen.

Taqqoslash: Bring me **some milk** from the kitchen.

The meat was quite cold.

We shall ship **the ore** next week.

The news caused some excitement.

4. Oldin gapirilgan ot qayta takrorlanganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

When I entered the room, I saw **a man** standing at the window. **The man** was very old.

Once there lived **an old doctor** in a small town. **The doctor** was known to everybody in the town as a very kind man.

I bought **some cheese and some butter**. **The cheese** was not very good, but **the butter** was excellent. The waiter brought me **some tea and some milk**. I drank **the tea** but did not drink **the milk**.

5. Dunyoda yoki ushbu vaziyatda yagona bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyum oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The earth is millions of kilometres from **the sun**.

When the goods have been loaded on a ship, **the captain** signs a receipt called a bill of lading.

6. Dunyodagi yoki biror vaziyatdagi barcha shaxs yoki buyumlarni ifodalagan ko'plikdagi ot oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

Lake Baikal is the deepest of all **the lakes** in the world.

Give me a list of **the students**.

Iltilimos, ozroq non uzatib yuboring.

Oshxonadan sutni olib keling. (Oshxonadagi hamma sutni).

Oshxonadan menga ozroq sut olib keling.

Go'sht juda sovuq edi.

Biz rudani kelasi hafta yuklaymiz.

Yangilik ozroq hayajonga sabab bo'ldi.

Xonaga kirganimda men deraza oldida turgan bir kishini ko'rdim.

U kishi juda qari edi.

Bir vaqtlar bir kichkina shaharchada bir qari doktor yashagan ekan. Doktor shaharchadagi hammaga (saxiy kishi) ochiq ko'ngil kishi sifatida tanilgan ekan.

Men pishloq va sariyog' sotib oldim.

Pishloq yaxshi emas ekan, ammo sariyog' juda a'lo darajada edi.

Ofitsiant menga choy va sut olib keldi. Men choyni ichdim, lekin sutni ichmadim.

Yer quyoshdan millionlab kilometr uzoqlikda.

Mollar kemaga yuklangandan keyin kapitan konosament deb ataluvchi tilxatga imzo chekadi.

Baykal ko'li dunyodagi ko'llarning eng chuquridir.

Talabalarning ro'yxatini bering.

The students of our Institute learn foreign languages.

He teaches English to **students** of our Institute.

7. Birlikda kelgan ot shu buyum qarashli bo'lgan butun turni ifodalaganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The pine grows in northern countries.

The African elephant is taller than **the Indian**.

The aeroplane has made the world a small place.

Now **the horse** has been replaced by **the tractor**.

The violet is a lovely flower

The cuckoo is a lazy bird.

8. Otlashgan sifat yoki sifatdosh oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi. Otlashgan sifat yoki sifatdosh birlikda kelib ko'plik ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

The poor in some countries live in slums.

The wounded were taken to the hospital.

9. O'rtirma darajadagi sifat bilan kelgan ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The highest mountains are in Asia.

This is **the most interesting book** I have ever read on this subject.

10. Tartib sonlar bilan kelgan otlar oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The office is on **the second floor**.

I took a seat in **the third row**.

Institutimiz talabalari chet tillarini o'rganishadi (Hamma studentlar haqida gap ketayapti).

U institutimiz talabalariga ingliz tilidan dars beradi (Hammasiga emas, ba'zilariga dars beradi).

Qayin shimoliy mamlakatlarda o'sadi.

Afrika fili hind filiga qaraganda kattaroq.

Samolyot dunyoni toraytirdi. (uzoqni yaqin qildi).

Hozir otini traktor almashtirgan.

Binafsha chiroyli gul.

Kakku dangasa qush.

Ba'zi mamlakatlarda kambag'allar xarobalarda yashaydilar.

Yaradorlar kasalxonaga olib keltildi.

Eng baland tog'lar Osiyoda.

Bu masaladagi men o'qigan kitoblarni ichida eng qiziqarlisi mana shu kitob.

Ofis ikkinchi qavatda.

Men uchinchi qatordan joy oldim.

Men uchinchi qatorda o'tirdim.

Izoh: Tartib son *ikkinchi bir, yana bir* ma'nosida ishlatilsa noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

We must charter **a second vessel**.

Biz ikkinchi bir (yana bitta) kemani yollashimiz kerak.

A **third man** entered the room.

They must have a **second race** to decide who is the real winner.

A **first night** — premyera

A **first prize** — birinchi mukofot

11. Sanoq sonlar bilan kelgan ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Two men entered the room. Xonaga ikki kishi kirdi.

Lekin sanoq son *o'sha ikki, bu ikki* ma'nosida ishlatilsa aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi.

The three men came to the turning at the corner of the Grosvenor Hotel.

Xonaga uchinchi bir (yana bitta) odam kirdi.

Kim haqiqiy g'olibligini aniqlash uchun ular yana bir marta poyga o'tkazishlari kerak.

O'sha uch kishi Grosvenor mehmonxonasining muyulishiga kelishdi.

12. **same** — *bir xil*; **next, following** — *keyingi, kelgusi*, **last** — *oxirgi*, **very** — *ayni*, **only** — *yakka-yagona*, **proper** — *mos, to'g'ri keladigan*, **previous** — *oldingi*, **opposite** — *teskarisi*, **necessary** — *kerakli*, **so-called** — *ataladigan*, **adjacent** — *yonidagi, ulanib ketgan, qo'shni*, **alleged** — *havola qilinadigan, tufayli* kabi so'zlar bilan kelgan otlar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

In some countries women do not get **the same wages** as men.

She said that they were very busy but that they would have more time **the following week**.

This is **the only book** I have on this question.

I found him in **the last carriage** of the train.

You are **the very person** I need.

Ba'zi mamlakatlarda ayollar erkaklar bilan bir xil ish haqi olmaydilar.

U o'zlarining juda band ekanliklarini va keyingi haftada ko'proq vaqtlari bo'lishini aytdi.

Bu mendagi shu masalaga taalluqli yakka-yagona kitobdir.

Men uni poyezdning oxirgi vaгонidan topdim.

Siz ayni menga kerak odamsiz.

Izoh: **next** — *kelasi*; **last** — *o'tgan* ma'nosida quyidagi birikmalarda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

next week — *kelasi hafta*, **next month** — *kelasi oy*, **next year** — *kelasi yil*, **last week** — *o'tgan hafta*, **last month** — *o'tgan oy*, **last year** — *o'tgan yil* va boshqa birikmalarda.

Taqqoslang:

We had not been sitting long in the drawing-room before Mr. March was arranging a time-table for **the next day**.

I sent her a wire and she met me at the station **next day**.

Mr. March keyingi kunga rejim tuzguncha biz mehmonxonada uzoq kutmadik.

Men unga telegramma yubordim va u keyingi kuni meni vokzalda kutib oldi.

TURDOSH OTLAR OLDIDA ARTIKLNING ISHLATILMASLIGI

1. Otning oldida birorta ko‘rsatkich bo‘lsa artikl ishlatilmaydi:

My room is large.

Mening xonam kattadir.

This book is interesting.

Bu kitob — qiziq.

I want **some matches**.

Menga gugurt kerak.

2. Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida noaniq artikl ishlatilmaydi:

She was making great **progress**.

U katta muvaffaqiyatga erishayotgan edi.

They promised Jackson further **assistance**.

Ular kelajakda Jeksonga yordam berishga va‘da berdilar.

Water is necessary for life.

Suv — hayot uchun kerak.

I like **milk**.

Men sutni yoqtiraman.

Salt can be obtained from sea water.

Tuz dengiz suvidan olinishi mumkin.

This steamer burns **oil** (and not coal).

Bu paroxod neft yoqadi (ko‘mir emas).

3. Donalab sanaladigan, birlikdagi ot biror holatda yagona bo‘lgan mansab yoki unvonni ifodalab, gapda ot-kesim tarkibida kelsa, izohlovchi bo‘lib kelsa yoki **to elect** — *saylamoq*, **to appoint** — *tayinlamoq*, **to make** — *qilmoq* fe‘llaridan keyin kelsa artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

My brother is **chief** of this expedition.

Mening akam — bu ekspeditsiyaning boshlig‘i.

We’ll discuss the matter with Mr. Bell, **dean** of our faculty.

Biz bu masalani mister Bel, fakultetimiz dekani bilan, muhkama qilamiz.

He has been appointed **captain** of the «Minsk».

U «Minsk» kemasiga kapitan qilib tayinlandi.

Izoh: Yuqoridagi otlar gapda ega yoki to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lib kelganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The dean of our faculty spoke at the meeting yesterday. Fakultetimiz dekani kecha yig‘ilishda gapirdi.

The letter was signed by **the captain** of the «Minsk». Xat «Minsk» kemasining kapitani tomonida imzolangan edi.

4. **Salad, steak, coffee** kabi moddiy otlar oldida noaniq artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Would you like a cup of **coffee**?

Bir piyola kofe ichasizmi?

5. **Breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper** so‘zlari **have** fe‘li bilan kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

When do you usually **have lunch**? Odatda siz qachon tushlik (lunch) qilasz?

6. Hafta kunlari nomlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

It's **Sunday** today. Bugun — yakshanba.

7. **Class** so'zi mashg'ulot, dars ma'nosida kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

I am going to **class** now. Men hozir darsga borayapman.
They are in **class**. It is time for **class**. Ular hozir darsda. Hozir dars vaqti.

Ammo:

He is having **an English class** now. U hozir ingliz tili darsida.

8. **Time** oti **It's time for** birikmasida kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: **It's time for lunch (for class)**.

Time marta ma'nosida ishlatilganda artikl umumiy qoida asosida qo'llaniladi:

She has been late for class **six times** this semester. U bu semestrda olti marta kechikdi.

9. Orqasidan sanoq son kelgan otlar oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

We're studying **lesson 7**. Biz yettinchi darsni o'rganayapmiz.

Please, open your books to **page 25**. Kitoblaringizni 25-betini oching.

Are you doing the problems **on page 36**? 36-betdagi masalalarni yechasizlarmi?

10. **Home** oti **at** predlogi bilan kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Is Ann **at home** now? Anna hozir uydami?

11. **to watch television (TV)** birikmasidagi **television (TV)** oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

He is going **to watch TV (television)** tonight. U bu oqshom televizor tomosha qilmoqchi.

Ammo: He spoke on **the telephone**.

12. O'quv fanlari va fan sohalari nomlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

I'm doing **mathematics** now. Men hozir matematikani bajarayapman.

13. **play** fe'lidan keyin kelgan sport o'yinlari nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

He is **playing chess**.

U shaxmat o'ynayapti.

Lekin: to play the piano.

Can you play **the guitar**?

Gitara chala olasizmi?

Ammo: I'd like to have a guitar.

14. **to have trouble** birikmasida **trouble** oti oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

I am having **trouble** with problem 6.

Men oltinchi masalani yecha olmayapman.

15. Tartib soni bilan kelgan **grade** (maktabdagi sinf ma'nosida), **avenue, street** otlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

— Is Peter **in sixth grade**?

— Piter oltinchi sinfdami.

— No, he isn't. He is **in fifth grade**.

— Yo'q. U beshinchi sinfda.

ATOQLI OTLAR OLDIDA ARTIKLNING ISHLATILISHI

1. Atoqli otlar oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Tashkent, Asia, Olimov, John Smith.

2. Atoqli ot oldida mansabni yoki muomala shaklini ifodalovchi turdosh ot kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Professor Brown, General Smith, Comrade Petrov, Mr White.

3. Muomala so'zlari bo'lgan turdosh otlar oldida ham artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Good morning, **Captain**?

Salom, Kapitan!

May I ask you a question, **Professor**?

Professor, sizga savol bersam maylimi?

Porter, take this trunk to the customerhouse, please.

Hammol, bu chamadonni bojxonaga olib boring, iltimos.

4. **Father, mother, uncle** va boshqa oila a'zolarini ifodalovchi nomlar shu oila a'zolari tomonidan artiklsiz aytiladi va shu so'zlar bosh harflar bilan yoziladi:

I'll ask **Father** about it.

Men buni otamdan so'rayman?

5. Familiyalar ko'plikda ishlatilib, butun bir oilani ifodalaganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The Browns arrived from London yesterday.

Braunlar kecha Londondan kelishdi.

6. Okeanlar, dengizlar, daryolar, ko'rfazlar va cho'l nomlari hamda atoqli ot aniqlovchisi bo'lib kelgan turdosh otdan yasalgan geografik nomlar oldida aniq artikl qo'yiladi:

The British Empire	Britaniya imperiyasi
The Pacific Ocean	Tinch okeani
The United States	Qo'shma Shtatlar
The Atlantic Ocean	Atlantika okeani
The Mediterranean Sea	O'rta dengiz
The Baltic Sea	Boltiq dengizi
The Persian Gulf	Fors ko'rfazi (qo'ltig'i)
The Sahara Desert	Sahroi Kabir
The British Channel	Ingliz kanali (La-Mansh)
The Volga	Volga
The Thames	Temza

Okean va dengiz nomlaridagi *okean*, *dengiz* so'zlari tushib qolganda ham aniq artikl saqlanib qoladi:

The Pacific, The Atlantic, The Mediterranean, The Baltic.

Izoh: Geografik nom aniqlovchili atoqli otdan yasalgan bo'lsa, artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Eastern Europe	Sharqiy Yevropa
Central Asia	Markaziy Osiyo
North America	Shimoliy Amerika
South America	Janubiy Amerika
Northern Ireland	Shimoliy Irlandiya
South Africa	Janubiy Afrika

Lekin: **The Middle East, the Far East.**

Ba'zi mamlakatlar, joylar va shahar nomlari oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The Ukrain — Ukraina	The Caucasus — Kavkaz
The Crimea — Qirim	The Transvaal — Transval
The Congo — Kongo	The Hague — Gaaga
The Netherlands — Niderlandiya (Gollandiya)	The Argentine — Argentina
The Ruhr — Rur	The Riviera — Rivyera
The Lebanon — Livan	

7. Tog' tizmalari nomlari oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The Alps — Alp tog'lari	The Apennines — Apenin tog'lari
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Alohida tog‘ cho‘qqilari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Elbrus — Elbrus

Montblanc — Monblan

Everest — Everest

8. Orol guruhlari nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The British Isles — Britaniya orollari

The West Indies — Vest India orollari

The Azors — Azor orollari

The Canaries — Kanar orollari

Yakka orol nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Madagascar — Madagaskar

9. Ko‘llar nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The Baikal, The Ontario, The Leman.

Ko‘l nomi oldida **lake** so‘zi kelsa artikl ishlatilamaydi:

Lake Ohio, Lake Como, Lake Superior, Lake Ladoga.

10. Kanallar va bo‘g‘ozlar nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The Magellan Strait, The Bering Straits, The Torres Straits, shuningdek, The Bosporus, The Dordonells, The Kiel Canal, The Suez Canal, The Panama Canal.

11. Yarim orol nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Indo-China, Labrador, Taimir, Scandinavia; Yuqoridagi nomlarga yarim orol so‘zi qo‘shilsa aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **The Balkan Peninsula, The Kola Peninsula.**

12. Qo‘ltiq nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Hudzon Bay, Baffin Bay.

13. Sharshara va dovonlarning nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The Niagara Falls, The Swallow Falls, The Saint Gotthard Pass.

14. Geografik nomlar odatda artikl olmaydi, lekin quyidagi hollarda artikl bilan ishlatilishi mumkin:

a) ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan geografik nomlar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

In Ivanhoe Walter Scott described **the England** of the Middle Ages.

Ayvengo romanida Volter Skot o‘rta asrlar Angilyasini tasvirlagan.

b) tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan geografik nom noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The flier went on to say: «There will be **a different Germany** after the War».

Uchuvchi gapini davom ettirdi: «Urushdan keyin boshqa Germaniya bo‘ladi».

It was a **new Russia** that he found on his return.

U qaytganida yangi Rossiyani topdi.

15. Shaxs ismlari oila vakili sifatida ishlatilganda noaniq artikl oladi:

«Florence will never, never be a **Dombey**», said Mrs. Chick.

«Florens hech qachon, hech qachon Dombi bo‘lmaydi», dedi misis Chik.

16. **Certain** so‘zi aniqlovchi bo‘lib kelgan shaxs nomlari noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

I heard it from a **certain Mr. Brown**.

Men buni aniq bir mister Braunndan eshitganman.

17. Dunyo tomonlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The North — shimol

The South — janub

The West — g‘arb

The East — sharq

Ammo: from East to West, from North to South.

18. Kema nomlari oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The Titanic, The Kursk.

19. Ko‘chalar nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Oxford Street, Wall Street, Pal Mal Street.

Lekin: The Strand, The High Street.

Izoh: Xorijiy mamlakatlardagi ba‘zi ko‘cha nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The Rue de Rivoli (in Paris), **the Via Manzoni** (in Milan).

20. Park nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Hyde Park, Central Park.

Xorijiy mamlakatlardagi park nomlari ko‘pincha aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The Gorky Park (in Moscow), **the Tiergarten** (in Berlin).

Lekin: The Snowdonia National Park, the Botanical Gardens.

21. Maydonlar, xiyobonlar nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Trafalgar Square, Russel Square, Hide Park corner, Picadilly Circus, Leicester Square.

Lekin xorijiy mamlakatlardagi maydon nomlari aniq artikl olishi mumkin: **The Red Square.**

22. Universitetlar, kollejlar nomlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

London University, Cambridge University, Oxford University, Howard University, Trinity Colledge, Upsala Colledge.

Lekin: the University of London, the University of Tashkent.

24. Aeroport va temir yo‘l stansiyalari nomlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:
London Airport, Heathrow Airport, Victoria Station.

25. Teatrlar, muzeylar, surat galeriyalari, konsert zallari, kinoteatrlar, klublar, mehmonxonalar nomlari oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

the Coliseum Theatre, the Opera House, the British Museum, the Scottish National Museum, the National Gallery, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Louvre, the Festival Hall, the Albert Hall, the Carnegie Hall, the Empire, the Dominion, the Odeon, the National Liberal Club, the Rotary Club, the Ambassador Hotel, the Continental Hotel, the Savoy.

Lekin gazeta e‘lonlari va reklamalarida yuqoridagi otlar oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi.

26. Gazeta va jurnal nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

the Times, the Guardian, the Lancet, the World.

27. Alohida binolarning ba‘zilari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi, ba‘zilari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Scotland Yard, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace.

Lekin: **the Old Bailey, the Tower, the Royal Exchange, The Mansion House.**

28. Davlat mahkamalari, tashkilotlar, siyosiy partiyalar nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

the Liberal Party, the National Trust, the Church, the London City Council, the Supreme Soviet.

29. Til nomlari «**language**» so‘zi bilan kelganda aniq artikl ishlatiladi:
the English language, the Italian language, the Polish language.

Lekin til nomlari yakka kelsa, **English, French** va boshqa otlar *ingliz tili, fransuz tili* ma‘nosida kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

We learn **English**.

Biz ingliz tilini o‘rganamiz.

(French, Uzbek, Russian).

E‘tibor bering:

Translated from **the German**.

Nemis tilidan tarjima qilingan.

What is **the French** for «book»?

«Kitob» so‘zi fransuz tilida qanday bo‘ladi?

Til nomlari yakka kelib ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The English of America differs from **the English** of England.

Amerika ingliz tilisi Angliya ingliz tilidan farq qiladi.

30. **French poetry, modern art, American literature, German Philosophy** kabi birikmalar artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Agar ular ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi.

The American literature of that period, the French poetry of the XIX century.

KASALLIK NOMLARI OLDIDA ARTIKLNING ISHLATILISHI

1. Bu guruhga bir qator sanalmaydigan otlar kiradi:

pneumonia — pnevmoniya —
o'pka shamollashi

influenza (flu) — gripp

scarlet fever — qizilcha

kasalligi, skarlatina

cholera — vabo

diabetes — qand kasalligi

lumbago — bel og'rig'i

cancer — rak, saraton

diphtheria — difteriya, bo'g'ma

tuberculosis — sil kasalligi

mumps — tepki

measles — qizamiq

a) kasalliklar nomlari ko'p hollarda ma'lum kasallikning turini atash uchun ishlatilganligi sababli odatda ular artiklsiz qo'llaniladi:

The doctor said he had **pneumonia**
and told him to keep warm.

The boy Roger arrived home with
measles.

He had a bad attack of **lumbago**.

He had almost died of **cholera**.

She was suffering from **diabetes**.

The boy had been ill for two days
and his mother thought it was **scar-**
let fever.

She fell ill with **flu**.

Doktor unga o'pkasini shamolatganini hamda issiq kiyinishi lozimligini aytdi.

Roger uyiga qizamiq bilan qaytdi.

Uning beli qattiq og'rib qoldi.

U vabodan o'lishiga sal qoldi.

U qand kasalligidan azob chekardi.

Bola ikki kun kasal bo'ldi va onasi uni qizilcha bilan kasalangan deb o'yladi.

U gripp bilan og'ridi.

b) ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan kasalliklar nomi oldida yoki ma'lum bir shaxsning boshidan kechirgan kasallik nomi oldidan aniq artikl ishlatilishi mumkin:

The family were sitting around
watching TV, recovering from **the**
flu.

After **the diphtheria** Jane felt very
weak and depressed.

Grippdan tuzalgan oila televizor ko'rib o'tirar edi.

Bo'g'madan keyin Jeyn holdan toytgan va ruhi tushgan edi.

2. Kasallik nomlari maxsus meditsina terminlari bilan emas, xalq tili bilan atalganda ular sanaladigan ham sanalmaydigan ham bo'lishi mumkin:

He had a **(bad, splitting) headache**.

He had a **toothache**.

Uning boshi (qattiq) og'ridi.

Uning tishi og'ridi.

He had **heart attack**.
 I have a **boile** on my hand.
 She had a **bruise** on her leg.
 The poor lad had a **duodenal (gas-
 tric) ulcer**.
 He had a **sore throat**.
to have a cough
 to have a temperature
 treatment for a cough
 He is getting **treatment for flu** now.
 He was treated **for flu** by a very ef-
 ficient doctor.
 The doctor wrote out a **prescription**
 for my headache.
A medicine for a headache.

Uning yuragi xuruj qildi.
 Qo‘limdan chipqon chiqdi.
 Uning oyog‘i lat yedi.
 Bechora yigitning o‘n ikki bar-
 moq ichagi yara edi.
 Uning tomog‘i og‘ridi.
 yo‘talmoq
 issig‘i chiqmoq
 yo‘taldan davolash
 U hozir grippdan davolanayapti.
 U juda tajribali shifokor tomo-
 nidan grippdan davolandi.
 Shifokor mening bosh
 og‘rig‘imga dori yozib berdi.
 Bosh og‘rig‘i uchun dori.

ARTIKLNING HAR XIL HOLATLARDA ISHLATILISHI

1. **Man** so‘zi umumiy ma‘noda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Surely he had suffered everything
 that **man** can endure.

U odam chidashi mumkin bo‘lgan
 barcha azoblarga bardosh berdi.

2. **Woman** so‘zi umumiy ma‘noda aniq artikl bilan yoki artiklsiz
 ishlatiladi:

He had always been interested in
 that mysterious being **the women**.

U hamma vaqt ayol degan sirli
 mavjudotga qiziqardi.

Woman is men’s helpmate.

Ayol erkakning hamrohi (yo‘l-
 doshi).

3. **school, university, college, bed, prison, jail, hospital, church**
 so‘zlari aniq shu buyumlar yoki binolar ma‘nosida ishlatilganda artikl umu-
 miy qoidaga asosan ishlatiladi. Yuqoridagi so‘zlar o‘sha joyda o‘tkaziladi-
 gan mashg‘ulotga bormoq, qatnashmoq ma‘nosida artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

a) **school, college.**

to be at school, to go to school = to be a schoolboy (schoolgirl)

to be at college — to be a student of a college

to leave school = to finish or drop one’s studies

School begins at five.

Maktab (dars) beshda boshla-
 nadi.

She went to **College** in the North.

U shimoldagi kollejda o‘qidi.

It was at seventeen he decided **to leave school**.

When I leave **school**, I want to go to **university**.

to go to the school = not as a pupil (maktab binosi tushuniladi)

to leave the school = to leave the building (binodan chiqish tushuniladi)

Mother went to **the school** yesterday to attend a parents' meeting.

She left **the school** at seven o'clock.

She worked at **a school** in Siberia. Alison is ten years old. Every day she goes to **school**. She is at **school** now. **School** begins at 9 and finishes at 3.

Today Alison's mother wants to speak to her daughter's teacher. So she has gone to **the school** to see her. She's at **the school** now.

bed:

to go to bed uxlagani yotmoq

to be in bed uxlab yotgan bo'lmoq

And now you had better go **to bed**. Good-night.

To be in the bed } karavotda, karavotning ustida (mebel tushuniladi)
To be on the bed }

Her portrait was on the wall beside **the bed**.

Prison, jail:

To be in prison (in jail) = qamoqda (surgunda) (mahbus) bo'lmoq

To be sent to prison (to be put in prison) = qamalmoq

Mr. Dorrit was **in prison** many years.

Mr. Dorrit was sent **to prison** for debt.

U o'n yetti yoshida maktabni tashlashga qaror qildi.

Men maktabni tugatganimdan keyin universitetda o'qimoqchiman.

Ota-onalar majlisiga qatnashish uchun onam kecha maktabga bordi.

U soat yettida maktab binosidan chiqdi.

U Sibirdagi bir maktabda ishlardi. Alison o'n yoshda. Har kuni u maktabga boradi. Hozir u maktabda. O'qish to'qqizda boshlanadi va uchda tamom bo'ladi. Bugun Alisonning onasi qizining o'qituvchisi bilan gaplashmoqchi. Shu sababli u o'qituvchini ko'rish uchun maktabga bordi. Hozir u maktabda.

Yaxshisi endi o'rningga yotaqol. Xayrli tun. (yaxshi yotib tur).

Uning portreti karavot yonidagi devorda edi.

Mr. Dorrit ko'p yillar qamoqda bo'ldi.

Mr. Dorrit qarzi uchun qamalgan.

The last they had heard of him was that he was **in jail** for having killed a person in a fight.

to be in the prison = qamoqxonada bo'lmoq (binoda)

to go to the prison = qamoqxonaga bormoq (binoga)

Mr. Dorrit's family lived **in the prison**.

Ularning u haqda oxirgi eshitganlari uning olishib odam o'ldirgani uchun surgunda ekanligidir.

Mr. Dorritning oilasi qamoqxonada yashar edi.

4. **town** so'zi bilan quyidagi hollarda artikl ishlatilmaydi:

a) agar biz qishloqda yashaydigan bo'lsak o'zimizga yaqin shahar haqida yoki o'zimiz yashaydigan shahar haqida gapirganimizda:

You cannot go to **town** tomorrow.

Siz ertaga shaharga borolmaysiz.

What can you have to do in **town**?

Shaharda nima ishingiz bor?

b) **town** so'zi **country** so'ziga qarama-qarshi qo'yilganda:

He was not used to **country** life, having spent twenty years in **town**.

U shaharda yigirma yilni o'tkazgandan keyin qishloq hayotiga ko'nikmay qolgan edi.

Qolgan hollarda **town** so'zi oldida artikl umumiy qoidalar asosida ishlatiladi:

I want to go to **the town** where I was born.

Meno'zimtug'ilganshahargaborishni istayman.

5. Ijtimoiy guruhlar, siyosiy partiyalar, millat nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

the proletariat, the peasantry, the aristocracy, the aristocrats, the Russians, the Germans, the Americans, the peasants, the workers, the capitalists, The Tories, The Liberals, The Catholics, the late Professor Smith, the celebrated playwright Osborne, The Baron Munchausen, The Emperor Napoleon III, The Tsar Peter the Great, the boy Dick, the student Smith, the Painter Turner, the composer Britten, the widow Douglas, the witness Manning, the geologist Foster, the dog Balthasar, the planet Mars, the preposition «on», the verb 'to be', the figure «2».

6. Kun qismlari nomlari ko'pincha aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

day, night, morning, evening, noon, afternoon, midnight, dawn, dusk, sunrise, sunset, daytime, nightfall.

The evening is a wonderful time to write letters.

Xat yozish uchun oqshom ajoyib vaqt.

The day was warm.

Kun iliq bo'ldi.

Lekin:

It had been **a wet day**. Nam (Yomg'irli) kun edi.

7. Fasllar nomi ko‘pincha aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The summer was exceptionally trying in the town.

The winter was very fine that year and we were very happy.

The summer wore on. He was still working hard.

The autumn of 1914 was very warm. **(The) winter** came early and unexpectedly with a heavy fall of snow.

(The) summer was over but we had not heard from him yet.

In those parts **(the) spring** usually sets in early.

(The) winter is very long here.

(The) summer is a rainy season on the island.

He looks like somebody who spent **the summer** at the sea.

Dave loves **the winter**.

I liked **the summer** there, on account of bathing, I think.

8. Agar yil vaqtlari, oy va hafta kunlari tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa, noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

We had **a short summer**.

He had passed **a sluggish winter** and **a lazy summer**.

It was **a hot summer**.

It was **a sunny, cold Wednesday** in February.

They came back on **a Tuesday** (on one of the Tuesdays of the year).

9. **Most + of + noun.**

Ma‘lum shaxs yoki buyumlar haqida gapirganimizda, shu otlar oldida **most**dan keyin aniq artikl ishlatamiz:

Shaharchada yoz o‘z hukmini o‘tkazayotgan edi.

O‘sha yili qish juda yaxshi keldi va biz juda baxtiyor edik.

Yoz imillab o‘tardi. U hali ham qattiq ishlardi.

1914-yilning kuzi juda iliq keldi. Qish juda erta va kutilmagan-da kuchli qor yog‘ishi bilan kirib keldi.

Yoz tugagan edi, lekin biz undan hali ham xat-xabar olmagan edik.

U joylarda bahor odatda erta keladi.

Bu yerda qish juda uzoq davom etadi.

Orollda yoz yomg‘irli fasl.

U yozni dengiz bo‘yida o‘tkazgan kishiga o‘xshab ko‘rinadi.

Deyv qishni sevadi.

Menimcha cho‘milish uchun menga u yerdagi yoz yoqib qoldi.

Biz qisqa bir yozni o‘tkazdik.

U imillagan qishni va lanj (imillagan) yozni o‘tkazdi.

Issiq bir yoz edi.

Fevraldagi bir quyoshli, sovuq chorshanba edi.

U seshanba kuni keldi (U yilning seshanbalaridan birida keldi).

Most of the flowers in the garden were planted by the school-children.

Most of the gentlemen looked angry.

Ot umumiy ma'noda ishlatilib, aniq bo'lmagan shaxs yoki buyumlar haqida gapirilganda, **most**dan keyin kelgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Most flowers smell sweet.

Bog'dagi gullarning ko'plari o'quvchilar tomonidan o'tqazilgan edi.

Erkaklarning ko'pchiligi achchig'langan edi.

Ko'p gullar xushbo'y hid beradi.

BA'ZI SO'Z BIRIKMALARI VA IBORALAR BILAN DOIMO NOANIQ ARTIKL ISHLATILADI

A lot of, a great deal of, a good deal of, a great number of, a good many, a great many ko'p
a few bir nechta, oz
to be at a loss qiynalmoq
a little oz
at a speed of tezlikda
as a result of natijasida
at a time when vaqtda, mahalda, -da
at a time bir vaqtda, bir martada
on a large (small) scale katta (kichik) hajmda
all of a sudden o'tsadan
to go for a walk sayr qilmoq

it is a pity afsus
as a matter of fact haqiqatda
to have a good time vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq
for a short (long) time qisqa (uzoq) vaqt davomida
to have a mind — moqchi bo'lmoq
in a loud (low) voice qattiq (past) tovushda
to be in a hurry shoshilmoq
to be in a position holatda bo'lmoq
to have a look qaramoq
to have a cold shamollamoq
to have a headache boshi og'rimoq
to take a seat o'tirmoq

BA'ZI SO'Z BIRIKMALARI VA IBORALAR BILAN FAQAT ANIQ ARTIKL ISHLATILADI

in the morning ertalab
in the evening kechqurun
in the afternoon tushdan keyin
in the night tunda
what is the time? Soat necha?
the day before yesterday o'tgan kun

on the whole umuman
the other day shu kunlarda, yaqinda
to go to the theatre (the cinema, pictures) teatrga (kinoga) bormoq
to play the piano, the violin pianino, skripka chalmoq

the day after tomorrow ertadan keyin
in the country qishloqda, dala-dashtda (shahardan tashqarida)
on the one (other) hand bir (boshqa) tomondan

to tell the time vaqtni aytmoq
to tell the truth haqiqatni aytmoq
to pass the time vaqtni o'tkazmoq
to run the risk tavakkal qilmoq, xavf-xatarga qo'yimoq
on the right (left) o'ngda (chapda)

QUYIDAGI SO'Z BIRIKMALARI VA IBORALARI ARTIKLSIZ ISHLATILADI

at night tunda
by day kunduzi
at home uyda
at work ishda
at sunset kun botar mahal
at first sight birinchi qarashda (ko'rishda)
at peace tinch(likda)
at war urush holatida
by tram (by air, train, boat, bus) (poyezd, kema, avtobus) havodan (samolyotda) tramvay bilan
at dinner (breakfast, supper) tushlikda (nonushtada, kechki ovqatda)
on deck palubada
to go to school maktabga (o'qishga) bormoq
at school o'qishda
to go to town (yaqin) shaharga bormoq
to be in town shaharda bo'lmoq
in conclusion natijada
to go to bed o'ringa yotmoq
to be in bed to'shakda bo'lmoq
in time vaqtida

by sea dengiz orqali
by land quruqlik orqali
by water suv orqali
in debt qarzga
by heart yoddan
by mistake adashib, xato qilib
by name nomi bilan
by order of –ning buyrug'i bilan
at table stolda (tushlikda, nonushtada, kechki ovqatda, dasturxonda degan ma'noda)
by post (airmail) pochta (havo pochatasi) orqali
by chance tasodifan
in demand talab katta bo'lmoq,
on sale sotuvda
on demand talabi bilan
in fact amalda
in sight ko'rinishda
on board ship kema bortida
day and night kechayu kunduz
day after day kundan kunga

from ... to predloglari bilan kelgan iboralarda:

from morning to (till) night
ertalabdan tungacha
from head to foot boshdan oyo-
g'igacha

from time to time vaqti-vaqti bilan
from day to day kundan kunga
from shop to shop do'kondan-
do'konga

SIFAT (THE ADJECTIVE)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Shaxs yoki buyumning belgisini bildirgan soʻzlar sifat deyiladi:

A **young** man = *yosh kishi*; a **young** woman = *yosh ayol*; **young** people = *yosh kishilar*.

2. Sifat faqat darajalar boʻyicha oʻzgarishi mumkin: **long** — *uzun*, **longer** — *uzunroq*, **longest** — *eng uzun*.

3. Sifatlar oddiy va yasama boʻladi:

a) Oddiy sifatlar qoʻshimcha olmagan sifatlardir: **big** — *katta*, **short** — *kalta*, **black** — *qora*, **red** — *qizil*.

b) Yasama sifatlarga old yoki orqa qoʻshimchasini yoki har ikkalasini olgan sifatlar kiradi: **natural** — *tabiiy*, **incorrect** — *notoʻgʻri*, **unnatural** — *notabiiy*.

Eng koʻp tarqalgan qoʻshimchalar (suffiksalar):

— **ful** : useful = *foydali*, doubtful = *shubhali*;

— **less** : helpless = *ojiz*, useless = *befoyda*;

— **ous** : famous = *mashhur*, dangerous = *xavfli*;

— **al** : formal = *rasmiy*, central = *markaziy*;

— **able, -ible**: eatable = *yeb boʻladigan*, accessible = *hammabop*, *yengil*.

Eng koʻp tarqalgan old qoʻshimchalar :

un- : unhappy = *baxtsiz*, unequal = *teng emas*, *noteng*;

in- : incomplete = *tugallanmagan*, indifferent = *farqsiz*.

4. Ikkita soʻzdan yasalib bitta maʼnoni bildiruvchi sifatlar qoʻshma sifatlar deyiladi:

dark-blue = *toʻq koʻk*, **snow-white** = *qordek oq*.

5. Sifat gapda aniqlovchi va ot-kesimning tarkibida keladi:

The **large** box is on the table.

(aniqlovchi)

Katta quti stol ustida.

The box is **large**. (ot kesimning

tarkibiy qismi)

Quti — katta.

Sifat darajalari (Degrees of Comparison)

1. Sifatning uchta darajasi bor: **Oddiy (the Positive Degree)**, **qiyosiy (the Comparative Degree)** va **orttirma (the Superlative Degree)**.

The Mississippi is a **long** river. (long

— oddiy daraja.)

Mississippi uzun daryo.

The Mississippi is **longer** than the Volga. (longer — qiyosiy daraja).

Mississippi Volgadan uzunroq.

The Mississippi is the **longest** river in the world (longest — orttirma daraja).

Mississippi dunyodagi eng uzun daryo.

Qiyosiy daraja Ikkita shaxs yoki buyum qiyoslanadi.

Orttirma daraja Uch yoki undan ortiq shaxs yoki buyum qiyoslanadi va bittasining darajasi hammasidan ziyoda bo'ladi.

2. Sodda sifatlarning (bir, ikki bo'g'inli sifatlarning) qiyosiy darajasi **-er** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan, orttirma darajasi **-est** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
sharp — o'tkir	sharper — o'tkirroq	sharpest — eng o'tkir
cold — sovuq	colder — sovuqroq	coldest — eng sovuq
deep — chuqur	deeper — chuqurroq	deepest — eng chuqur
busy — band	busier — bandroq	busiest — eng band
dirty — iflos	dirtier — iflosroq	dirtiest — eng iflos
clever — aqlli	cleverer — aqlliroq	cleverest — eng aqlli
narrow — tor	narrower — torroq	narrowest — eng tor
able — layoqatli(qodir)	abler — layoqatliroq	ablest — eng layoqatli
noble — himmatli	nobler — himmatliroq	noblest — eng himmatli
polite — odobli	politer — odobliroq	politest — eng odobli
severe — shafqatsiz	severer — shafqatsizroq	severest — eng shafqatsiz
sincere — sofdil, samimiy	sincerer — sofdilroq	sincerest — eng sofdil
simple — (oddiy) sodda	simpler — soddaroq	simplest — eng sodda
common — oddiy	commoner — oddiyroq	commonest — eng oddiy

3. Qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarni yasaganda quyidagi imlo qoidalariga rioya qilinadi:

a) agar sifat o'qilmaydigan **e** harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, **-er** va **-est** qo'shimchalari qo'shilganda sifat oxiridagi o'qilmaydigan **e** harfi tushib qoladi:

large	katta	larg- er	larg- est
brave	jasur	brav- er	brav- est
ripe	pishgan	rip- er	rip- est

b) agar sifat qisqa unidan keyin bitta undosh bilan tugagan bo'lsa, qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarning qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda oxirgi undosh ikkilantiriladi:

big	katta	bigger	biggest
hot	issiq	hotter	hottest
thin	yupqa	thinner	thinnest
wet	nam	wetter	wettest

c) agar sifat undoshdan keyin kelgan **y** harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarning qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda oxirgi **y** harfi **i** harfiga aylanadi:

busy	band	busier	busiest
easy	oson	easier	easiest
dirty	iflos, kir	dirtier	dirtiest

d) agar sifat oxiridagi **y** unidan keyin kelgan bo'lsa qo'shimcha qo'shilganda **y** saqlanib qoladi:

gay *sho'x* gayer gayest

4. Ko'pgina ikki bo'g'inli hamda uch va ko'p bo'g'inli sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi sifatning oldiga **more**, orttirma darajasi sifatning oldiga **most** so'zlarini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
active — faol	more active	most active
famous — mashhur	more famous	most famous
difficult — qiyin	more difficult	most difficult
comfortable — qulay	more comfortable	most comfortable
interesting — qiziq	more interesting	most interesting

5. Orttirma darajadagi sifat bilan kelgan ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Ba'zan ot tushib qolganda ham artikl saqlanib qoladi:

This is **the shortest way** to the station. Bu stansiyaga eng yaqin yo'l.

This is **the most interesting** story in this book. Bu ushbu kitobdagi eng qiziq hikoya.

The Moscow underground is **the best** in the world. Moskva metrosi dunyodagi eng yaxshi metro.

6. Ba'zi sifatlarning darajalari qoidaga bo'ysunmasdan o'zakdan o'zgaradi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
good — yaxshi	better — yaxshiroq	best — eng yaxshi
bad — yomon	worse — yomonroq	worst — eng yomon
little — oz	less — ozroq	least — eng oz
much, many — ko'p	more — ko'proq	most — eng ko'p

7. **Far** sifatining qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarida ikkitadan shakl bor:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
far — uzoq	farther — uzoqroq further — uzoqroq, keyingi qo'shimcha	farthest — eng uzoq furthest — eng uzoq, eng keyingi

Masofaga nisbatan **farther, further** va **farthest, furthest** baravar ishlatiladi.

I found him in the **farthest (furthest)** corner of the park.

Men uni bog'ning eng uzoq burchagidan topdim.

Further, shuningdek, *qo'shimcha, keyingi* ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi:

I have obtained **further** information on this matter.

Men bu masaladagi eng so'nggi axborotni oldim.

Please send the books back without **further** delay.

Iltimos kitoblarni boshqa kechiktirmasdan jo'nating.

8. Qiyosiy darajadan keyin **than** -ga qaraganda bog'lovchisi keladi:

London is larger **than** Bristol.

London Bristolga qaraganda kattaroq.

This book is more interesting **than** that one.

Bu kitob unisiga qaraganda qiziqroq.

9. **Superior** (*yaxshiroq, balandroq*) va **inferio** (*pastroq, yomonroq*) sifatlari lotin tilidan kirib kelgan va ulardan keyin **to** ishlatiladi. Bu sifatlarning oddiy va qiyosiy darajalari mavjud emas.

These samples are **superior (inferior)** to those.

Bu namunalar ularga qaraganda yaxshiroq (yomonroq).

10. Qiyosiy daraja oldidan **much** yoki **far** (ancha) so'zlarini qo'yish bilan ma'nosi kuchytirilishi mumkin:

The Nile is **much longer** than the Thames.

Nil Temzaga qaraganda ancha uzunroq.

This book is **far better** than that one.

Bu kitob unisiga qaraganda ancha yaxshiroq.

11. Orttirma darajadan keyin ko'pincha **of** predlogi ishlatiladi:

He is **the best of my friends**.

U mening do'stlarimning eng yaxshisi.

Orttirma darajadan keyin ko'pincha **that** nisbiy olmoshi bilan bog'langan aniqlovchi ergash gaplar keladi. **That** nisbiy olmoshi ko'pincha tushib qoladi:

This is **the most interesting book (that) I have ever read**.

Bu men o'qigan kitoblarning eng qizig'i.

12. Orttirma daraja **by far** yoki **far** yordamida kuchaytirilishi mumkin:

The deposits of oil in Rissia are **by far the richest** in the world.

Rossiyaning neft zaxiralari dunyoda eng boy.

13. Sifatlarning *ozroq* yoki *eng oz* darajasini ifodalash uchun oddiy darajadagi sifatning oldiga **less kamroq** yoki **least eng kam** soʻzlarini qoʻyamiz: **pleasant** yoqimli, **less pleasant** kamroq yoqimli, **least pleasant** eng kam yoqimli, eng yoqimsiz, **comfortable**, **less comfortable**, **least comfortable**.

14. Ikkita bir xil darajadagi sifatni **teng** qiyoslash uchun oddiy darajadagi sifatni **as ... as** oʻrtasiga qoʻyamiz:

As + adjective + as + noun(pronoun)

He is **as young as** my brother.

U akamdek yosh.

My dictionary is **as good as** yours.

Mening lugʻatim siznikidek yaxshi.

Peter is **as tall as I**.

Piter mendek uzun.

Boʻlishsiz gaplarda birinchi **as** odatda **so** bilan almashtiriladi:

He is not **so young as** my brother.

U akamdek yosh emas.

My dictionary is not **so good as** yours..

Mening lugʻatim siznikidek yaxshi emas.

15. *Bir necha martalab* qiyoslash **as ... as** oʻrtasiga oddiy darajadagi sifat qoʻyiladi va ulardan oldin *ikki marta, uch marta* soʻzlari qoʻyiladi:

My room is **twice as large as** yours.

Mening xonam siznikidan ikki marta katta.

This box is **three times as heavy as** that.

Bu quti unisiga qaraganda uch marta ogʻir.

He has **twice as many books as I**.

Unda mendagiga qaraganda ikki marta koʻp kitob bor.

Today we have loaded **three times as much wheat as** yesterday.

Bugun biz kechagiga qaraganda uch marta koʻp bugʻdoy yukladik.

Ikkinchi buyum tushib qolganda sifatdan keyingi **as** tushirib qoldiriladi:

This grade is **twice as expensive**.

Bu nav (sort) ikki marta qimmat.

He is **twice as old**.

Uning yoshi ikki marta katta.

Quyidagilarning tarjima qilinishiga eʼtibor bering:

I paid for the book **half as much as** for the dictionary.

Men bu kitob uchun lugʻatga qaraganda ikki marta kam pul toʻladim.

I have **half as many** English books **as** French.

Menda inglizcha kitoblar fransuzcha kitoblarimga qaraganda ikki baravar kam.

He is **half my age**.

My room is **half the size of** yours.

My trunk is **half the weight of** yours.

Uning yoshi mening yoshimning yarmiga teng.

Mening xonam sizni xonangizning yarmiga teng.

Meni chamadonimning og'irligi siznikining yarmiga teng.

16. Qo'sh qiyoslash:

the + adj. + er + ega + kesim, + the + adj. +er + ega + kesim

The bigger they are, **the harder** they fall.

The sooner you take your medicine, **the better** you will feel.

The sooner you leave, **the more earliery** you will arrive at your destination.

The hotter it is, **the more miserable** I feel.

The higher we flew, **the more miserable** Edna felt.

Ular qanchalik kattaroq bo'lsa, shunchalik qattiqroq yiqiladilar.

Siz dorini qanchalik tezroq ichsangiz, shunchalik tezroq o'zingizni yaxshiroq his qilasz.

Siz qanchalik tezroq jo'nasangiz, manzilingizga shunchalik tezroq yetib olasiz.

Qanchalik issiqroq bo'lsa, men o'zimni shunchalik yomonroq his qilaman.

Qanchalik balandroq uchganimiz sari Edna o'zini shunchalik yomonroq his qilardi.

The + more + ega + kesim + the + adj.+er + ega + kesim

The more you study, **the smarter** you will become.

The more he rowed the boat **the farther** away he got.

The more he slept, **the more irritable** he became.

Qanchalik ko'proq o'qisangiz, shunchalik zukkorroq bo'lasiz.

U qayiqning eshkagini qanchalik ko'proq eshgan sayin, shunchalik uzoqroqqa ketardi.

U qanchalik ko'proq uxlasa, shunchalik injiqroq bo'lar edi.

Agar gap **no sooner** bilan boshlansa, ikkinchi gap **than** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'lanadi. Bunda **no sooner** ishlatilgan gapda yordamchi fe'l egadan oldin keladi:

No sooner + yordamchi fe'l + ega + kesim + than + ega + kesim

No sooner had we started out for California, **than** it started to rain.

No sooner will he arrive, **than** he will want to leave.

No sooner had she entered the building, **than** she felt the presence of somebody else.

As short (simple, interesting) as possible iboralari o‘zbek tiliga *imkoni boricha qisqaroq (soddaroq, qiziqroq)* deb tarjima qilinadi:

The letter must be **as short as possible**.

Biz Kaliforniyaga jo‘nar-jo‘namasdan, yomg‘ir yog‘a boshladi.

U yetib kelar-kelmasdan, jo‘nashni istab qoladi.

U binoga kirar-kirmasdan, u yerda yana kimningdir borligini his qildi.

Xat iloji (imkoni) boricha qisqaroq bo‘lishi kerak.

OTLARNING SIFATGA O‘XSHAB ISHLATILISHI

1. Ingliz tilida ko‘pgina otlar sifat vazifasida ishlatilib boshqa otlarning oldidan kelishi mumkin: **a wool coat, a gold watch, a history teacher**.

2. Yuqoridagi misollarda birinchi ot sifatlariga o‘xshab orqasidan kelayotgan otni tasvirlab kelayapti.

3. Sifat vazifasida kelgan otlar ko‘plikdagi otni tasvirlasa ham har doim birlikda ishlatiladi. Sifat vazifasida kelgan ot bilan uning oldidan kelgan son orasida doimo chiziqcha qo‘yiladi:

We took **a five-week** tour.

He has **a two-year subscription** to that magazine.

That student wrote **a ten-page report**.

These are **twenty-dollar shoes**.

Biz besh haftali sayohatda bo‘ldik.

U o‘sha jurnalga ikki yillik obuna bo‘lgan.

O‘sha talaba o‘n betli ma’ruza yozdi.

Bular yigirma dollarli tuffilar.

Enoughning sifatlar, ravishlar va otlar bilan ishlatilishi.

1. **Enough** so‘zi sifat va ravishlarni aniqlab kelganda ularning orqasidan keladi:

adjective } adverb }	+ enough
-------------------------	----------

It is not **cold enough** to wear a heavy jacket.

She speaks Spanish **well enough** to be an interpreter.

Qalin jaketni kiyishga hali yetarlicha sovuq emas.

U tarjimon bo‘lish uchun ispan tilini yetarlicha yaxshi biladi.

2. **Enough** otlarni aniqlash uchun ularning oldidan keladi:

Do you have enough sugar for the cake?	Pirog uchun yetarli shakaringiz bormi?
Jake bought enough red paint to paint the barn.	Jeyk og‘ilni bo‘yash uchun yetarli qizil bo‘yoq sotib oldi.
He does not have enough money to attend the concert.	Uning konsertga kirish uchun yetarli puli yo‘q.

Enough sifati otdan oldin ham keyin ham qo‘yilishi mumkin:

We have **enough time**. = We have **time enough**.

SIFATLARNING OTLASHISHI

1. Ba‘zi sifatlar ot ma‘nosida ishlatilishi mumkin. Ular shaxslarning hammasini yoki guruhini ifodalab ko‘plik ma‘nosida ishlatiladi, lekin ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi **-s** qo‘shilmaydi va aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

There are special schools for the blind in our country.	Mamlakatimizda ko‘rlar uchun maxsus maktablar bor.
Immediate help was rendered to the sick .	Kasallarga shoshilinch yordam ko‘rsatildi.

Izoh: Bir yoki bir nechta alohida shaxslarni ifodalash uchun sifatlarning **man, men; woman, women; person, persons** otlari bilan birikmasi ishlatiladi: **a blind man** ko‘r kishi; **a blind woman** ko‘r ayol; **two blind persons** ikkita ko‘r kishi; **a poor man** kambag‘al kishi; **two poor men** ikkita kambag‘al.

2. Millatni ifodalovchi sifatlar, shu millatga mansub kishilarni ifodalab otga aylanadi:

a) **-an, -ian** qo‘shimchasi bilan tugagan sifatlar (Russian, German) otga aylanadi hamda birlik va ko‘plikda ishlatiladi. Ko‘plikda **-s** qo‘shimchasini oladi va millatni ifodalaganda **-s** qo‘shimchasini oladi:

a Russian	rus
a Bulgarian	bolgar
a German	Nemis
a Norwegian	norveg
an American	amerikalik
two Russians	ikkita rus
two Bulgarians	ikkita bolgar
two Germans	ikkita nemis
two Norwegians	ikkita norveg
two Americans	ikkita amerikalik
the Russians	ruslar
the Bulgarians	bolgarlar
the Germans	nemislar
the Norwegians	norveglar
the Americans	amerikaliklar

b) **-se, -ss** qo‘shimchalari bilan tugagan sifatlar otga aylanganda birlik va ko‘plikda ishlatiladi, lekin ko‘plikda **-s** qo‘shimchasini olmaydi:

a Chinese – xitoylik; two Chinese – ikkita xitoy; the Chinese – xitoyliklar;
 a Japanese – yapon; two Japanese – ikkita yapon; the Japanese – yaponlar;
 a Swiss – shved; two Swiss – ikkita shved; the Swiss – shvedlar;

c) **-sh, -ch** (English, French) qo‘shimchalari bilan tugagan sifatlar otlashganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi va butun millatni ifodalaydi: **the French** fransuzlar, **the English** inglizlar, **the Scotch** shotlandlar, **the Dutch** gollandlar, **the Spanish** ispanlar.

Gap millat haqida ketmasdan, alohida shaxs yoki shaxslar haqida ketganda yuqoridagi sifatlarga **man, woman, men, women** qoshiladi:

an Englishman ingliz	an Englishwomaningliz ayoli	two Englishmen ikkita ingliz
a Frenchman fransuz	a Frenchwoman fransuz ayoli	two Frenchmen ikkita fransuz
a Scotchman shotland	a Scotchwoman shotland ayoli	two Scotchmen ikkita shotland
a Dutchman golland	a Dutchwoman golland ayoli	two Dutchmen ikkita golland

Lekin: a Spaniard ispan, ispan ayoli; two Spaniards ikkita ispan.

SIFATLARNING GAPDAGI O‘RNI

1. Sifat aniqlovchi bo‘lib kelganda otdan oldin keladi, ot-kesim tarkibida kelganda esa bog‘lovchi-fe‘ldan keyin keladi:

I have bought a **red** pencil.

Men qizil qalam sotib oldim.

The pencil is **red**.

Qalam — qizil.

2. Agar otning oldida ikkita yoki undan ko‘p sifat bo‘lsa, otga ma‘nosi yaqinroq bo‘lgan sifat unga yaqinroq qo‘yiladi:

It was a cold autumn day.

Sovuq kuz kuni edi.

He is a clever young man.

U aqlli yigit (yosh kishi).

She put on a new black woolen dress.

U yangi qora jun ko‘ylak kiydi.

3. Ba‘zi **-able, -ible** qo‘shimchalari bilan tugagan sifatlar otning oldida ham, orqasida ham qo‘yilishi mumkin:

The goods were shipped by the first **available steamer** (= by the first **steamer available**).

Mollar qo‘l ostida bo‘lgan (topilgan, o‘ng kelgan) birinchi paroxodga yuklandi.

SON (THE NUMERAL)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Buyumning miqdori yoki tartibini bildirgan soʻzlar sonlardir.
2. Sonlar sanoq sonlar (**Cardinal Numerals**) va tartib sonlarga (**Ordinal Numerals**) boʻlinadi.
3. Sanoq sonlar shaxs yoki buyumlarning miqdorini bildirib **how many? nechta?** soʻrogʻiga javob boʻladi. Masalan: **one, two, three** va h.k.
4. Tartib sonlar predmetlarning tartibini bildiradi va **which? qaysi? nechanchi?** soʻrogʻiga javob boʻladi. Masalan: **first birinchi, second ikkinchi, third uchinchi** va h.k.

SANOQ SONLAR (CARDINAL NUMERALS)

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 va h.	102 a (one) hundred and two va h.
4 four	16 sixteen	30 thirty	200 two hundred
5 five	17 seventeen	40 forty	300 three hundred
6 six	18 eighteen	50 fifty	400 four hundred va h.
7 seven	19 nineteen	60 sixty	1,000 a (one) thousand
8 eight		70 seventy	1,001 a (one) thousand and one
9 nine		80 eighty	1,250 a (one) thousand two hundred and fifty
10 ten		90 ninety	2,000 two thousand
11 eleven			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)			

1. 13 dan 19 gacha boʻlgan sonlar **-teen** qoʻshimchasi yordamida yasaladi: — four — **fourteen**, six — **sixteen**. Bunda **three** va **five** sonlarining shakli oʻzgaradi: **three** — **thirteen**, **five** — **fifteen**.
2. Oʻnlikni bildiruvchi sonlar **-ty** qoʻshimchasi yordamida yasaladi: six — **sixty**, seven — **seventy**. Bunda **two, three, four, five** sonlarining shakli oʻzgaradi: **two** — **twenty**, **three** — **thirty**, **four** — **forty**, **five** — **fifty**.
3. Oʻnliklar va ulardan keyin kelgan birlik sonlarning orasiga chiziqcha qoʻyiladi: **twenty-one, thirty-five, forty-seven** va h.k.
4. **Hundred, thousand, million** sonlaridan oldin noaniq artikl **a** yoki **one** qoʻyib aytiladi: **a (one) hundred, a (one) thousand**.

5. **Hundred, thousand, million** sonlari oldidan **two, three, four** va boshqa sanoq sonlar kelganda ularga **-s** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilmaydi: **two hundred, three thousand, four million. Hundred, thousand, million** sonlari *yuzlab, minglab, millionlab* ma’nosida kelib, noaniq miqdorni bildirganda ularga **-s** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi va bu holda ular otga aylanadi hamda **of** predlogi bilan ishlatiladi:

Hundreds of students were present at the meeting.

Majlisda yuzlab talabalar qatnashdilar.

Thousands of people greeted the **Russian** representatives.

Minglab odamlar rus vakillarini olqishladilar.

Izoh: **million** soni oldidan **two, three** kabi sonlar kelganda va undan keyin boshqa sonlar kelmasa, ular **-s** qo‘shimchasini oladi va otga aylanadi. Bu holatda **million** otidan keyingi ot **of** predlogi bilan ishlatiladi: two millions **of** books — ikki millionta kitob.

6. Qo‘shma uch xonali sonlarning o‘nliklaridan oldin (agar ular bo‘lmasa birliklardan oldin) **and** bog‘lovchisi qo‘yiladi:

375 three hundred **and** seventy-five; 305 three hundred **and** five;

2,075 two thousand **and** seventy-five; 2,005 two thousand **and** five;

1,225,375 one million two hundred **and** twenty-five thousand three hundred **and** seventy-five.

7. Angliya va AQSHda pul summasi quyidagicha aytiladi:

1) ingliz pul birligi **pound** *funt* yoki **pound sterling** *funt sterling* qisqartirilgan belgisi (lotin tilidagi **libra** so‘zidan olingan) bilan ishlatiladi. Agar u sondan oldin qo‘yilgan bo‘lsa, 1 (*one pound* yoki *one pound sterling* deb o‘qiladi); 25 (*twenty-five pounds* yoki *twenty-five pounds sterling* deb o‘qiladi);

2) shilling pul birligi (1/20 funt) qisqartirib **s.** harfi bilan ifodalanadi; **12s.** (*twelve shillings* deb o‘qiladi). Shilling (penslar bo‘lmaganda) sondan keyin qiyshiq kasr chizig‘i bilan ifodalanadi: 12/ —, 18/ —;

3) **penny** pens pul birligi (1/12 shilling) qisqartirib **d.** harfi bilan ifodalanadi (lotincha **denarus** dinar so‘zidan olingan) va u sondan keyin qo‘yiladi: 1d. (*one penny* deb o‘qiladi); 6 d. (*sixpence* deb o‘qiladi). Penslar ham (shillinglar bo‘lmaganda) sondan oldin qiyshiq chiziq va tire bilan ifodalanadi: — /1, — /8. penslar miqdori ko‘rsatilganda **pence** so‘zi son bilan qo‘shib yoziladi: *twopence, threepence, sevenpence, elevenpence*;

4) shillinglar va penslardan iborat summalar quyidagicha ifodalanadi: **2 s. 6 d.** yoki **2/6** (*two shillings and sixpence* yoki *two and six* deb o‘qiladi);

5) funtlar, shillinglar va penslardan iborat pul summasi quyidagicha ifodalanadi: **25 12s.; 25.12.8; 25/12/8; 25:12:8; 25 — 12 — 8;** (*twenty-five pounds twelve shillings and eightpence* yoki *twenty-five pounds twelve and eight* deb o‘qiladi);

6) amerika pul birligi **dollar** qisqartirib sondan oldin \$ belgisi bilan ifodalanadi: \$1 (*one dollar* deb o‘qiladi); \$25(*twenty-five dollars* deb o‘qiladi). Ba‘zan dollar miqdorini bildiruvchi sondan keyin nuqta va ikkita nol qo‘yiladi (agar sentlar bo‘lmasa): **\$1.00; \$25.00;**

7) **cent** pul birligi (**1/100 dollar**) qisqartirib ¢ belgisi bilan ifodalanadi.: **1¢** (*one cent* deb o‘qiladi); **65¢** (*sixty-five cents* deb o‘qiladi). Sentlar quyidagicha ham ifodalanishi mumkin: **\$.12, \$.50;**

8) dollarlar va sentlardan iborat summa quyidagicha ifodalanadi: **\$25.01** (*twenty-five dollars and one cent* deb o‘qiladi); **\$34.10** (*thirty-four dollars and ten cents* deb o‘qiladi); **\$3,350.55** (*three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-five cents* deb o‘qiladi);

9) Angliya va AQSHda telefon chaqiriqlari uchun telefonning har bir raqami alohida o‘qiladi: 1235 — *one two three five. O raqami* [ou] deb o‘qiladi. Telefon nomerining birinchi ikkita yoki oxirgi ikkita raqamlari bir xil bo‘lsa, **double ikkita, qo‘sh** so‘zi ishlatiladi: **6634** — **double** six three four; **3466** — three four **double** six. O‘rtadagi ikki raqam bir xil bo‘lsa **double** so‘zi ishlatilmaydi: **3446** — three four four six. 1000, 2000, 3000 kabi raqamlar **one thousand, two thousand, three thousand** deb o‘qiladi.

TARTIB SONLAR (ORDINAL NUMERALS)

1-inchi — 12-inchi	13-inchi — 19-inchi	20-inchi — 90-inchi	100-inchi va boshqa sonlar
1 st first	13th thirteenth	20 th twentieth	100 th hundredth
2 nd second	14 th fourteenth	21 st twenty-first	101 st hundred and first
3 rd third	15 th fifteenth	22 nd twenty-second va h.	102 th hundred and second va h.
4 th fourth	16 th sixteenth	30 th thirtieth	201 st two hundred and first va h.
5 th fifth	17 th seventeenth	40 th fortieth	300 th three hundredth
6 th sixth	18 th eighteenth	50 th fiftieth	400 th four hundredth
7 th seventh	19 th nineteenth	60 th sixtieth	1,000 th thousandth
8 th eighth		70 th seventieth	1,001 st thousand and first
9 th ninth		80 th eightieth	1,002 nd thousand and second va h.
10 th tenth		90 th ninetieth	1,000,000 th millionth
11 th eleventh			
12 th twelfth			

Tartib son bilan kelgan otlar doim aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Ot kelmagan o‘rinlarda ham tartib sonning aniq artikli saqlanib qoladi:

February is the second month of the year.

Fevral yilning ikkinchi oyidir.

Your second composition is better than the first.

Sizning ikkinchi inshoingiz birinchisiga qaraganda yaxshiroq.

Tartib son bilan kelgan ot oldidan noaniq artikl ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda sonning ma'nosi *yana bir, boshqa bir* deb o'zgaradi:

We have sent them **a second telegram**.

Biz ularga ikkinchi (yana bitta) telegrammani jo'natdik.

1. Birinchi uchta sondan (**first, second, third**) boshqa barcha tartib sonlar sanoq sonlarga **-th** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi: **fourth, sixth, seventh. Five, va twelve** sonlaridagi **ve** harfi fga o'zgaradi — **fifth** [fif], **twelfth** [twelf], **eight** raqamiga faqat **h** harfi qo'shiladi — **eighth** [ei]; **nine** sonidagi oxirgi **e** harfi tushib qoladi — **ninth** [nain]; oxiri **y** bilan tugaydigan o'nlik raqamlardagi **y** harfi **ie** ga o'zgaradi: **twenty** — **twentieth** [twenti:]; **thirty** — **thirtieth** [:ti:]; **forty** — **fortieth** [fo:ti:].

2. Qo'shma tartib sonlarning yasalishida oxirgi son tartib songa aylanadi undan oldingilari sanoq son shaklida qoladi: **twenty-first yigirma birinchi, hundred and twenty-first bir yuz yigirma birinchi, two thousand three hundred and forty — eighth** ikki ming uch yuz qirq sakkizinchi.

3. Kitoblarning boblari, betlari, paragraflari, qismlari, pyesalarning bo'limlari kabilarda ko'pincha tartib sonlar sanoq sonlarga aylanadi va ular otdan keyin qo'yiladi. Bunda otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

the first part = part one

birinchi qism

the fifth chapter = chapter five

beshinchii bob

the ninth paragraph = paragraph

to'qqizinchi paragraf

nine

the twenty-first page = page twenty-one

yigirma birinchi bet

Sanoq sonlar uylarning, xonalarning, tramvaylarning nomerlari, kiyimlarning o'lchamlarini ifodalashda ham ishlatiladi va bunda otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

The lecture will take place in classroom No.15 (**number fifteen** deb o'qiladi).

Leksiya o'n beshinchi auditoriyada bo'ladi.

He lives in apartment 10 (**apartment ten** deb o'qiladi).

U o'ninchi xonadonda yashaydi.

I usually take tram No. 5 (**number five** deb o'qiladi).

Men odatda beshinchi nomerli tramvayda yuraman.

He wears size forty shoes.

U qirqinchi o'lchamli poyabzal kiyadi.

4. Xronologik sanalar sanoq sonlar bilan quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

1900 — nineteen hundred	1900-yil — ming to‘qqiz yuzinchi yil
1904 — nineteen four (rasmiy tilda: nineteen hundred and four)	1904-yil — ming to‘qqiz yuz to‘rtinchi yil
1915 — nineteen fifteen (nineteen hundred and fifteen)	1915-yil — ming to‘qqiz yuz o‘n beshinchi yil
1949 — nineteen forty-nine (nineteen hundred and forty-nine)	1949-yil — ming to‘qqiz yuz qirq beshinchi yil

Year so‘zi yillardan keyin ishlatilmaydi ammo ba‘zan undan oldin — **the year nineteen fifteen** kabi bo‘lishi mumkin.

Sanalar tartib sonlar bilan quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

15 th May, 1948	} The fifteenth of May, nineteen forty-eight yoki:
May 15 th, 1948	
May 15, 1948	

May the fifteenth, nineteen forty-eight.

KASR SONLAR (FRACTIONAL NUMERALS)

Oddiy kasrlar (Common Fractions)	O‘nlik kasrlar (Decimal Fractions)
$\frac{1}{2}$ a (one) half	0.1 — nought*) point yoki point one deb oq‘iladi
$\frac{1}{3}$ a (one) third	1.01 — nought point nought one yoki point nought one deb o‘qiladi
$\frac{2}{3}$ two thirds	2.35 — two point three five deb o‘qiladi
$\frac{1}{4}$ a (one) quarter a (one) forth	32.305 — three two (yoki thirty-two) point three nought five deb o‘qiladi
$\frac{3}{4}$ three quarters yoki three fourth	
$\frac{1}{5}$ a (one) fifth	
$\frac{2}{5}$ two fifth	
$\frac{1}{6}$ one sixth	
$\frac{5}{6}$ five sixths	
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ one and a half	
$2 \frac{1}{3}$ two and a (one) third	*) amerikada 0 zero deb o‘qiladi.

Oddiy kasrlarda surat sanoq son bilan, maxraj esa tartib son bilan ifodalanadi: $\frac{1}{3}$ — a (one) third, $\frac{1}{5}$ a (one) fifth, $\frac{1}{8}$ an (one) eighth. Ammo $\frac{1}{2}$ a (one) half deb, (one second deb emas) o‘qiladi, $\frac{1}{4}$ — a (one) quarter (kamdan kam a fourth deb) o‘qiladi.

Surat birdan katta son bo'lganda, maxraj -s qo'shimchasini oladi: $\frac{2}{3}$ — two thirds; $\frac{5}{6}$ — five sixths.

1. Kasrdan keyin kelgan otlar birlikda bo'ladi: $\frac{2}{3}$ ton (two thirds of a ton deb o'qiladi); $\frac{3}{4}$ kilometre (three quarters of a kilometre deb o'qiladi); $\frac{1}{2}$ ton (half a ton deb o'qiladi).

2. Aralash kasrlarga oid otlar ko'plikda ishlatiladi. $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons (two and a half tons *yoki* two tons and a half *deb o'qiladi*); $4\frac{1}{3}$ tons (four and a third tons *yoki* four tons and a third *deb o'qiladi*).

Aralash kasrlarni o'qishda butun son birga teng bo'lganda, ot butun son va kasrdan keyin kelsa ot ko'plikda ishlatiladi. Ot butun son va kasr son ortasida kelsa birlikda ishlatiladi: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours (one and a half hours *yoki* one (an) hour and a half); $1\frac{1}{3}$ pound (one and a third pounds *yoki* one (a) pound and a third).

3. O'nli kasrlarda butun son bilan kasr nuqta yordamida ajratiladi. O'nli kasrlarni o'qishda har bir raqam alohida o'qiladi. Butun sonni kasr son bilan ajratuvchi nuqta **point** deb o'qiladi. Nol **naught** deb o'qiladi. Agar butun son nolga teng bo'lsa ko'pincha o'qilmaydi: 0.25 — nought point two five *yoki* point two five; 14.105 — one four (*yoki* fourteen) point one nought five.

4. O'nli kasrning butun soni nolga teng bo'lsa uning orqasidan keladigan ot birlikda ishlatiladi: 0.25 ton (nought point two five of a ton). Boshqa hollarda ot ko'plikda o'qiladi: 1.25 tons (one point two five tons); 23.76 tons (two three point seven six tons *yoki* twenty-three point seven six tons).

5. Foizlar quyidagicha o'qiladi: 2% *yoki* 2 per cent. *yoki* 2 p.c. (two per cent deb o'qiladi.) Bir foizning bo'laklari quyidagicha ifodalanadi: $\frac{3}{8}$ -% *yoki* $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., *yoki* $\frac{3}{8}$ p.c. (three eights per cent. *yoki* three eights of one per cent.); $\frac{1}{2}$ %, *yoki* $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., *yoki* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (a half per cent, *yoki* a half of one per cent.); 0,2 %, *yoki* 0,2 per cent., *yoki* 0,2 p.c. (nought point two per cent. *yoki* nought point two of one per cent.).

OLMOSH

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

Olmosh deb, ot va sifat o'rnida ishlatiladigan so'zlarga aytiladi.

KISHILIK OLMOSHLARI (PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

1. Kishilik olmoshlari har doim olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi. Ularda ikkita kelishik bor: **bosh kelishik (the Nominative Case)** va **obyekt kelishigi (the Objective Case)**.

Shaxs	Bosh kelishik	Obyekt kelishigi
I	Birlikda	Birlikda
II	I men	me
III	—	—
	he } u	him
	she } u	her
	it } u	it
	Ko'plikda	Ko'plikda
I	we biz	us
II	you siz	you
III	they ular	them

2. Bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari gapda ega va ot kesim tarkibida keladi:

I saw that picture (ega).

Men u suratni ko'rdim.

It is **I (he, we)** va h.k.).

Bu men (u, biz va h.k.).

Izoh: Og'zaki nutqda ot kesim tarkibida kishilik olmoshining obyektiv kelishikdagi shakli ham uchraydi: **it's me (him, us)**. **It's me** shakli ayniqsa ko'proq uchraydi.

3. **I** olmoshi har doim bosh harf bilan yoziladi. **I** olmoshi boshqa olmoshlar yoki otlar bilan birga kelganda, har doim ulardan keyin ishlatiladi:

You and I (yoki: he and I) must be there at seven o'clock.

Siz bilan men (yoki: u bilan men) soat yettida u yerda bo'lishimiz kerak.

My brother and I will help you.

Akam bilan men Sizga yordam beramiz.

4. **He** u olmoshi erkaklarga nisbatan, **she** u xotin-qizlarga nisbatan, **it** u jonsiz buyumlarga va hayvonlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi:

Peter is an engineer. **He** works at a factory.

Piter — muhandis. U zavodda ishlaydi.

Where is **Helen**? — **She** is in the garden.

The chair is broken. **It** is broken.

The book is on the shelf. **It** is on the shelf.

The window is open. **It** is open.

The cat is under the table. **It** is under the table.

5. **They ular** olmoshi III shaxs ko'plik uchun ishlatiladi:

The students are in the corridor.

They are in the corridor.

The documents are on the table.

They are on the table.

Helen qayerda? — U bog'da.

Stul siniq. U siniq.

Kitob tokchada. U tokchada.

Deraza ochiq. U ochiq.

Mushuk stol ostida. U stol ostida.

Talabalar koridorda.

Ular koridorda.

Hujjatlar stol ustida.

Ular stol ustida.

6. **You Siz, sen** olmoshi II shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun ishlatiladi:

Children, where are **you**?

Mary, where are **you**?

Bolalar, qyerdasiz?

Meri, qayerdasan?

O'zbek tilidagi *sen* olmoshiga to'g'ri keladigan **thou (thee)** olmoshi hozir og'zaki nutqda ham, adabiyotda ham ishlatilmaydi, u faqat ko'tarinki ruhda yozilgan she'riyatda va nasrda uchrashi mumkin.

7. Obyektiv kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari gapda vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

He saw **me** in the street.

I met **them** at the station.

He showed **her** the picture.

U meni ko'chada ko'rди.

Men ularni stansiyada uchratdim.

U unga suratni ko'rsatdi.

8. Obyektiv kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari istagan predlog bilan kelishi mumkin va gapda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

He showed the picture **to her**

and not **to me**.

The article was translated **by her**

and not **by them**.

This pen is bad. I cannot write **with it**.

This letter is **for you**.

I have read **about it**.

I quite agree **with you**.

I have received a letter **from her**.

U suratni unga ko'rsatdi, menga emas.

Maqola ular tomonidan emas, u tomonidan tarjima qilingan.

Bu ruchka yomon. Men u bilan yoza olmayman.

Bu xat sizga (siz uchun).

Men bu haqda o'qiganman.

Men sizga to'liq qo'shilaman.

Men undan xat oldim.

EGALIK OLMOSHLARI (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

1. Ingliz tilida egalik olmoshlari ikki xil bo'ladi: **egalik olmosh-sifatlari** va **egalik olmosh-otlari**.

Shaxs	Kishilik olmoshi	Egalik olmosh-sifati	Egalik olmosh-oti
I } II }	Birlik		
	I	my — mening	mine — meniki
	—	—	—
III	he	his	his
	she	her	hers
	it	its	its
		} —uning	} — uniki
	Ko'pplik		
I	we	our — bizning	ours — bizniki
II	you	your — sizning	yours — sizniki
III	they	their — ularning	theirs — ularniki

2. Egalik olmosh-sifatlari **whose?** *kimning* so'rog'iga javob bo'lib, sifat vazifasida keladi. Ular doim ot oldida keladi va otlarning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun ularning ketidan kelgan otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich kelishi mumkin:

My pencil is on the table.

Mening qalamim stol ustida.

He gave me **his address**.

U menga o'zining manzilini berdi.

Agar otdan oldin boshqa aniqlovchi bo'lsa, egalik olmoshi boshqa har qanday ko'rsatkich kabi o'sha aniqlovchining oldiga o'tadi:

Where is **my red pencil?**

Mening qizil qalamim qayerda?

His elder brother lives in Brighton.

Uning katta akasi Braytonda yashaydi.

3. Egalik olmoshlari artiklga o'xshab **all** va **both**dan keyin qo'yiladi:

All my pencils are in that box.

Mening hamma qalamlarim o'sha qutida.

Both his brothers live there.

Uning har ikkala akasi o'sha yerda yashaydi.

4. Egalik olmosh-otlaridan keyin hech qachon ot kelmaydi, ularning o'zi ot o'rnida ishlatiladi. Ular gapda ega, to'ldiruvchi yoki ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

This is not my pencil, **mine** is blue.

Bu mening qalamim emas, meniki ko'k (ega).

I have broken my pencil. Please give me **yours** (to'ldiruvchi).

Men qalamimni sindirib qo'ydim. Iltimos qalamingizni berib turing.

This book is **mine**.

Bu kitob meniki.

5. O‘zbek tilida egalik olmoshlari tushib qolib, ularning o‘rnida egalik qo‘shimchasi yoki *o‘zimning, o‘zingning, o‘zining, o‘zimizning, o‘zingizning, o‘zlarining* olmoshlari bilan berilishi mumkin, lekin ingliz tilida egalik olmoshlari hech qachon tushib qolmaydi yoki boshqa narsa bilan almashtirilmaydi:

Men ruchkamni sindirib qo‘ydim.

U qalamini yo‘qotib qo‘ydi.

Ular kitoblarini bizga berishdi.

Mening lug‘atim yo‘q. Siz menga

lug‘atingizni berib tura olasizmi?

U ta‘tilini Oqtoshda o‘tkazdi.

U xatni cho‘ntagiga soldi.

Paltoyingizni yeching!

Men buni akamga aytdim.

I have broken **my** pen.

She has lost **her** pencil.

They gave us **their** books.

I haven’t got a dictionary. Can **you**

give me **your** dictionary?

He spent **his** leave in Oqtosh.

He put the letter into **his** pocket.

Take off **your** coat!

I told **my** brother about it.

O‘ZLIK OLMOSHLARI (REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS)

1. O‘zlik olmoshlari **my, your, him, her, it, one** olmoshlariga **selfni qo‘shish, our, your, them** olmoshlariga **selvesni** qo‘shish bilan yasaladi:

Shaxs	Birlikda	Ko‘plikda
I	Myself	Ourselves
II	Yourself	Yourselves
III	{ Himself Herself Itself }	Themselves
One olmoshi	Oneself	—

2. II shaxs birlik va ko‘plik uchun o‘zlik olmoshlarining alohida shakllari bor:

Don’t hurt **yourself, Peter!**

Piter, lat yemagin (shikastlanmagan!)

Don’t hurt **yourselves, children!**

Bolalar, jarohat olmang!

3. Ba’zi fe’llardan keyin o‘zlik olmoshi ishlatilib, shu ish-harakati egaga qaytishini bildiradi:

He defended **himself** bravely.

U o‘zini jasurlik bilan himoya qildi.

She hurt **herself**.

U shikast yedi.

Be careful! Don’t cut **yourself**.

Ehtiyot bo‘ling, qo‘lingizni kesib olmang.

Go and wash **yourself, Mary**.

Borib yuvinib olgin, Meri.

4. *O'zim, o'zing, o'zi, o'zimiz, o'zingiz, o'zlari* deb tarjima qilinadi:
 He bought **himself** a new coat. U o'ziga yangi palto sotib oldi.
 She spoke very little of **herself**. U o'zi haqida juda kam gapirdi.
 I'm not pleased **with myself**. Men o'zimdan rozi emasman.

5. O'zlik olmoshlari eganing ish-harakatni *o'zi* bajarganligini ta'kidlash uchun, egadan keyin yoki gapning oxirida ishlatiladi:

I saw it **myself**. I **myself** saw it. Buni men o'zim ko'rganman.
 He did it **himself**. He **himself** did it. Buni uning o'zi qilgan.
 You said it **yourself**. You **yourself** said it. Buni siz o'zingiz aytdingiz.
 They said so **themselves**. They **themselves** said so. Ularning o'zlari shunday deyishdi.

BIRGALIK OLMOSHLARI (RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS)

1. Birgalik olmoshlariga **each other, one another** (*bir-biri*) kiradi.

2. **Each other** odatda ikki shaxs yoki buyumga nisbatan ishlatiladi, **one another** ko'pchilikka nisbatan ishlatiladi, lekin ko'pincha bunga amal qilinmaydi:

They have known **each other** for two years. Ular bir-birlarini ikki yildan buyon tanishadi.
 They often see **one another**. Ular bir-birini tez-tez ko'rib turishadi.

Each other va **one another**ga qarashli predloglar **each** va **one** so'zlaridan oldin ishlatiladi: **about each other** — *bir-biri haqida*, **for each other** — *bir-biriga*.

KO'RSATISH OLMOSHLARI (DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS)

1. Ko'rsatish olmoshlarining birlik va ko'plik shakllari bor. Birlikda **this** — *bu, shu*, **that** — *u, o'sha*, ko'plikda **these** — *bular, shular*, **those** — *ular, o'sha*. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. Ko'rsatish olmosh-sifatlari otning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun ulardan keyin kelgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi. Agar ko'rsatish olmoshidan keyin kelgan otning boshqa aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, ko'rsatish olmoshi, boshqa ko'rsatkichlarga o'xshab, o'sha aniqlovchidan oldinga qo'yiladi:

He lives in **that** house. U o'sha uyda yashaydi.
 He lives in **that white house**. U o'sha oq uyda yashaydi.

3. **This** va **these** olmoshlari gapiruvchining yaqinidagi, **that** va **those** esa undan uzoqroqdagi buyumlarni ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi:

This pencil is mine.

Bu qalam meniki.

That pencil is yours.

U qalam sizniki.

This young man is my brother.

Bu yigit mening akam.

Do you know **that man**?

U kishini taniysizmi?

These flowers are very good.

Bu gullar juda yaxshi.

I like **those flowers**.

Menga u gullar yoqadi.

4. **This country** iborasi gapiruvchi yashayotgan mamlakatni, ingliz gazetalarida Angliyani, amerika gazetalarida AQSHni, Gollandiyadan kelgan xabarda Gollandiyani ifodalaydi:

The exports of coal **from this country** decreased last year.

O'tgan yili Angliyadan ko'mir eksport qilish kamaydi.

(Ingliz gazetasidagi maqoladan).

The imports of coal **into this country** decreased last year (Ingliz gazetasidagi Gollandiya xabaridan).

O'tgan yili Gollandiyaga ko'mir import qilish kamaydi.

Agar gapiruvchi oldin borgan, lekin hozir u yerdan chiqib ketgan mamlakat haqida gapirsa **that country** ishlatiladi:

I was in Bulgaria last year. I liked **that country** very much.

Men o'tgan yili Bolgariyaga bordim. U mamlakat menga juda yoqdi.

5. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari vaqtga nisbatan ishlatilganda **this** hozirgi zamon uchun, **that** o'tgan va kelasi zamon uchun ishlatiladi:

I am busy at **this** time.

Men hozir bandman.

It is only the beginning of May. You can't bathe at **this** time of the year.

Hozir may oyining boshi. Yilning bu paytida cho'milish mumkin emas.

My brother will go to the Caucasus **this** summer.

Mening akamshu yozda Kavkazga boradi.

I spent the summer of 1986 in the south. We had a lot of rain **that** summer.

Men 1986-yil yozini janubda o'tkazdim. O'sha yozda yomg'ir ko'p bo'ldi.

At **that** moment the door opened and a man entered the room.

Shu payt eshik ochildi va xonaga bir kishi kirdi.

I'm going to call on him at five o'clock. I hope he will come home by **that** time.

Soat beshda men unikiga bormoqchiman. Umid qilamanki, o'sha vaqtgacha u uyiga keladi.

6. **This** va **that** olmoshlaridan keyin ko‘pincha oldin ishlatilgan otni takrorlamaslik uchun **one** olmoshi ishlatiladi:

Will you give me another **book**? I don't like this **one**.

This **book** is mine, and **that one** is yours.

Menga boshqa kitob bering. Bunisi menga yoqmadi.

Bu kitob meniki, unisi esa sizniki.

7. Ko‘rsatish olmosh-otlari ham olmosh-sifatlariga o‘xshab **this** va **these** yaqindagi buyumlar haqida, **that** va **those** uzoqroqdagi buyumlar haqida gapirilganda ishlatiladi:

This is my dictionary and **that** is yours.

These are my magazines, and **those** are yours.

Have you read **this**?

I shall take **these**.

Bu mening lug‘atim, unisi sizniki.

Bular mening jurnallarim, ular esa sizniki.

Buni o‘qingizmi?

Men bularni olaman.

8. Ko‘chirma gapdan oldin **this** keyin esa **that** ishlatiladi:

This is what she said: «I don't think he is right».

Mana u nima dedi: «Menimcha u haq emas».

Ammo: «I don't think he is right». **That** is what she said.

9. Oldin ishlatilgan ot qayta ishlatilganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatish mumkin bo‘lgan joyda birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot o‘rnida **that**, ko‘plikdagi ot o‘rnida **those** ishlatiladi:

The price of tin is higher than **that** of copper (**that**= the price).

At our factory there are a few machines similar to **those** discribed in this magazine (**those** = the machines).

Qalayning bahosi misnikidan balandroq.

Bizning fabrikamizda bu jurnalda tasvirlangan mashinalarga o‘xshash mashinalar kam.

10. **It** ham ko‘rsatish olmoshi vazifasida keladi:

— Who is there?

— **It** is Helen.

— What is this?

— **It** is a dictionary.

— U yerda kim bor?

— Bu Helen.

— Bu nima?

— Bu lug‘at.

11. **Such** — *shunday* olmoshi ham ko‘rsatish olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo‘lib keladi:

These are **such** interesting books. **Such** was the agreement between the two parties.

Bular shunday qiziq kitoblar. Ikki tomon o‘rtasidagi kelishuv shunday bo‘ldi.

SO‘ROQ OLMOSHLARI (INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS)

1. So‘roq olmoshlari quyidagilar:

Who (whom) *kim, kimni, whose kimning, what nima, which qaysi.*

2. **Who** ikki kelishikda ishlatiladi: Bosh kelishikda **who**, obyektiv kelishikda **whom**. **Who** va **whom** odamlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

3. **Who** olmosh-ot bo‘lib gapda ega yoki ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

Who came here yesterday? Kecha bu yerga kim keldi? (ega)

Who is that man? U kishi kim? (ot-kesim)

4. **Who** ega bo‘lib kelganda undan keyin kelgan fe‘l birlikda ishlatiladi:

Who is there? U yerda kim bor?

Who has taken my pencil? Mening qalamimni kim oldi?

5. **Who** ot-kesim tarkibida kelganda bog‘lovchi fe‘l gapning egasi bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

Who is that boy (he)? U bola kim?

Who are those boys(they)? U bolalar kim?

6. **Whom** to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lib keladi, og‘zaki nutqda ko‘pincha **whom** o‘rnida **who** ishlatiladi:

Who (whom) did you meet there? U yerda kimni uchratdingiz?

Who(whom) did you ask about it? Bu haqda kimdan so‘radingiz?

7. **Whom** istagan predlog bilan ishlatilishi mumkin:

To whom did you show the letter? Siz xatni kimga ko‘rsatdingiz?

By whom is the letter signed? Xat kim tomonidan imzolangan?

From whom did you receive the telegram? Telegrammani kimdan oldingiz?

Of whom are you speaking? Kim haqida gapirayapsiz?

With whom did you come yesterday? Kecha kim bilan keldingiz?

8. **Whomga** taalluqli predlog odatda gapning oxirida fe‘ldan keyin, agar to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lsa, o‘sha to‘ldiruvchidan keyin keladi. Predlog gap oxirida kelganda **whom** o‘rnida ko‘pincha **who** ishlatiladi:

Who (whom) did you show the letter to? Xatni kimga ko‘rsatdingiz?

Who (whom) is the letter signed by? Xat kim tomonidan imzolangan?

Who (whom) did you receive the telegram from?

Who (whom) are you speaking of?

Who (whom) did you come with yesterday?

Izoh: Whom o‘rnida who ishlatilganda predlog faqat fe‘ldan keyin, to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lsa faqat to‘ldiruvchidan keyin keladi. Whoning oldida predlog qo‘yilmaydi.

9. **Whose** *kimning* olmosh-sifat bo‘lib keladi va otning ko‘rsatkichi bo‘lganligi uchun, **whosedan** keyin kelgan ot artikl bilan ishlailmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko‘rsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin:

Whose dictionary is this? Bu kimning lug‘ati?
Whose book did you take? Siz kimning kitobini oldingiz?

10. **What** olmosh-ot va olmosh-sifat bo‘lib keladi.

11. **What** *nima, qancha* olmosh-ot bo‘lib kelganda gapda ega, to‘ldiruvchi va ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

What has happened? Nima bo‘ldi?
What have you brought? Nima olib keldingiz?
What is the population of that town? U shaharning aholisi qancha?

What ega bo‘lib kelganda undan keyin kelgan fe‘l birlikda keladi:

What has happened? Nima bo‘ldi?
What is lying on the table? Stol ustida nima yotibdi?

12. **What** ot-kesim bo‘lib kelganda bog‘lovchi-fe‘l ega bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

What **is the price** for wheat? Bug‘doyning narxi qancha?
What **are the prices** for wheat and barley? Bug‘doy va arpaning narxlari qancha?
What **are the results** of the examination? Imtihon natijalari qanday?

13. **What** odamlarga nisbatan ularning kasbi yoki mansabi so‘ralganda ishlatiladi:

What is he? U kim?
What is your daughter? Qizingiz kim (nima ish qiladi?)
—She is **an English teacher**. — U ingliz tili o‘qituvchisi.

Izoh: Savol kishining ismi yoki sharifini bilish maqsadida berilgan bo‘lsa **who** ishlatiladi: **Who** is he? — He is Olimov.

14. **What** istagan predlog bilan ishlatilishi mumkin. Predlog **whatdan** oldin, fe‘ldan keyin, agar to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lsa, to‘ldiruvchidan keyin qo‘yilishi mumkin:

By what is this engine driven? Bu motor nima bilan yuradi?
With what did you cut it? Siz uni nima bilan kesdingiz?
About what was he speaking to you? U sizga nima haqda gapirayotgan edi?
At what are you working? Siz nima ustida ishlayapsiz?
What was he speaking to you **about**?
What are you working **at**?

15. **What** *qanday* ma'nosida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi, otning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun, **what**dan keyin kelgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin:

What question did he ask?

U qanday savol so'radi?

What books did you buy?

Siz qanday kitoblar sotib oldingiz?

16. **Which** *qaysi* olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi. **Which** olmosh-sifat bo'lganda otga ko'rsatkich bo'ladi va undan keyin kelgan ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Which chapter did you like best?

Qaysi bob sizga ko'proq yoqdi?

Which metal is heavier: copper or iron?

Qaysi metall og'irroq; mismi yoki temirmi?

Which student in your group works hardest of all?

Guruhingizdagi qaysi talaba hammadan qattiq ishlaydi?

Here are two books. **Which** would you like?

Mana ikkita kitob. Qaysi biri sizga yoqadi?

Which of you speaks French?

Qaysingiz fransuzcha gapirasiz?

Which do you prefer to learn: French or English?

Qaysini o'rganishni afzal ko'rasiz: fransuzchanimi yoki inglizchani?

NISBIY OLMOSHLAR (RELATIVE PRONOUNS)

1. Nisbiy olmoshlar ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lash uchun xizmat qiladi. Ular bog'lovchi so'zlardir. Lekin ular bog'lovchi so'zlarga o'xshab faqatgina ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lab qolmasdan, ergash gapda gap bo'lagi ham bo'lib keladi.

2. Ega, kesim va to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lash uchun **who** (**whom**), **whose**, **what**, **which** nisbiy olmoshlari ishlatiladi. Bu olmoshlar so'roq olmoshlariga o'xshaydi, lekin ular so'roq gap yasamasdan, ergash gaplarni bosh gaplarga bog'lash uchun xizmat qiladi:

Who has done it is unknown.

Buni kim qilganligi noma'lum.

I do not know **which** of them speaks French.

Men ularning qaysi biri fransuzcha gapirishini bilmayman.

That is not **what** I want.

Bu men istagan narsa emas.

3. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lash uchun **who**, (**whom**), **whose**, **which** va **that** nisbiy olmoshlari ishlatiladi:

The man **who** is sitting next to Mr. A. is my English teacher.

Janob A.ning yonida o'tirgan kishi mening ingliz tili o'qituvchim.

The watch **that** I lost was a very good one.

Men yo'qotgan soat juda yaxshi soat edi.

4. **Who** odamlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi va ergash gapda ega vazifasida keladi:

The man **who** was here is a bookkeeper.

Shu yerda bo'lgan odam hisobchi.

Whom ham odamlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi va ergash gapda vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

There is the man **whom** we saw in the park yesterday.

Biz kecha parkda ko'rgan kishi shu yerda.

5. **Which** jonsiz buyumlar va hayvonlarga nisbatan ishlatilib, ergash gapda ega yoki vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

The books **which** are on the table must be returned to the library today (ega).

Stol ustida turgan kitoblar kutubxonaga bugun qaytarilishi kerak.

He showed me the letter **which** he had received from his brother (to'ldiruvchi).

U akasidan olgan xatni menga ko'rsatdi.

He showed me the skin of the wolf **which he had killed** (to'ldiruvchi).

U o'zi o'ldirgan bo'rining terisini menga ko'rsatdi.

6. **Which** ayrim so'zlarga emas, o'zidan oldin kelgan butun gapga ham taalluqli bo'lishi mumkin va *bu* deb tarjima qilinadi:

He came to see me off, **which** was very kind of him.

U meni kuzatgani keldi, bu u tomonidan juda yaxshi ish bo'ldi.

I said nothing, **which** made him still more angry.

Men hech narsa demadim, bu uning jahlini ko'proq chiqardi.

7. **Whose** jonlilarga nisbatan ishlatiladi va qaysi otga taalluqli bo'lsa o'sha otning oldidan keladi:

That is the girl **whose brother** came to see us yesterday.

Bu kecha akasi bizni ko'rgani kelgan qizdir.

Do you know the man **whose** house we saw yesterday?

Biz kecha uyini ko'rgan kishini bilasizmi?

Whose ba'zan jonsiz buyumlarga nisbatan **of which** o'rnida ishlatilishi mumkin:

We saw a mountain **whose** top (=the **top of which**) was covered with snow.

Biz tepasi qor bilan qoplangan tog'ni ko'rdik.

8. **That** olmoshi jonli va jonsizlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

That ko'pincha ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplardagi **which** va **whom** olmoshlarini almashtirib keladi:

The article **that** (which) I translated yesterday was very easy.

These are the words **that** (which) you mispronounce.

Vessels **that** (which) are built for the transportation of oil products are called tankers.

The doctor **that** (whom) I visited yesterday is a specialist in diseases of the heart.

Izoh: Ega bo‘lib keluvchi **who** olmoshi kamdan-kam hollarda **that** olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi:

The man **who** (that) has written this article is my friend.

Men kecha tarjima qilgan maqola juda oson edi.

Bular siz noto‘g‘ri talaffuz qiladigan so‘zlardir.

Neft mahsulotlarini tashish uchun quriladigan kemalar tankerlar deb ataladi.

Kecha men borgan shifokor yurak kasalliklari bo‘yicha mutaxassisdir.

Bu maqolani yozgan kishi mening do‘stim.

9. Orttirma darajadagi sifatlar, tartib sonlar va **all, any, only** so‘zlari bilan aniqlangan otlardan keyin faqat **that** olmoshi ishlatiladi (**which** ham emas, **whom** ham emas):

This is **the best dictionary that** I have ever seen.

This is **the first composition that** he has written in English.

Come at **any time that** is convenient to you.

I’ve read **all the books that** you gave me.

Bu men ko‘rgan eng yaxshi lug‘at.

Bu uning ingliz tilida yozgan birinchi inshosi.

O‘zingiz uchun qulay bo‘lgan istagan paytda keling.

Men siz bergan barcha kitoblarni o‘qib chiqdim.

10. Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi gaplar bilan **that** olmoshi ishlatilmaydi:

His article on this subject, **which** was published in 1998, was a great success.

My brother, **whom** I have not seen for a year, has just returned to London.

Uning bu sohadagi 1998-yilda bosilgan maqolasi katta muvaffaqiyatga erishgan.

Men bir yildan buyon ko‘rmagan akam, hozirgina Londonga qaytib keldi.

11. **Whom** va **which** predloglar bilan kelib predlogli to‘ldiruvchi bo‘ladi. Predlog **whom** va **which** fe‘ldan oldin ham, fe‘ldan keyin ham, agar to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lsa, to‘ldiruvchidan keyin ham kelishi mumkin:

The man **about whom** we were talking yesterday (= **whom** we were talking **about** yesterday) will come at five o’clock.

Biz kecha gapirgan odam soat beshda keladi.

12. **That** ishlatilganda predlog har doim fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

The man **that** we were talking **about** yesterday will come at five o'clock.

This is not the letter **that** they refer **to**.

Izoh: Ega bo'lib kelgan nisbiy olmoshdan keyin kelgan fe'l o'sha olmosh bosh gapdagi qaysi so'zga taalluqli bo'lsa o'sha so'z bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

The student who is standing at the window is my brother.

Deraza yonida turgan talaba mening akamdir.

The students who are standing at the window **are** my friends.

Deraza oldida turgan talabalar mening do'stlarimdir.

The book that (which) is lying on the table is mine.

Stol ustida yotgan kitob meniki.

The books that (which) are lying on the table are mine.

Stol ustida yotgan kitoblar meniki.

13. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lash uchun **where** qayerda, **when** qachon ravishlari ham ishlatiladi:

I am going to spend my vacation in the village **where** I was born.

Men ta'tilni o'zim tug'ilgan qishloqda o'tkazmoqchiman.

That happened on the day **when** he left for Brighton.

Bu u Braytonga jo'nagan kun so-dir bo'lgan edi.

14. **Reason** otidan keyin nisbiy olmosh o'rnida **why** ravishi ishlatiladi: That is the **reason why** he did it.

Mana u nima sababdan shunday qilgan.

15. **Same** shunday, shunga o'xshash, **such** shunday so'zlaridan keyin nisbiy olmosh o'rnida **as** ishlatiladi:

I had **the same difficulty as** you had.

Men ham xuddi siznikidek qiyinchilikka uchradim.

It is not **such an interesting book as** I thought.

Bu men o'ylagandek qiziq kitob emas ekan.

NISBIY OLMOSHLARNING TUSHIB QOLISHI

1. Ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqlovchi gaplarda to'diruvchi bo'lib kelgan nisbiy olmosh odatda tushib qoladi:

That is the man we met yesterday (= **whom** we met yesterday).

U biz kecha uchratgan kishi.

Agar olmoshning predlogi bo'lsa olmosh tushib qolganda predlog fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

This is the book the professor referred **to** in his lecture (=to **which** the professor referred in his lecture).

Bu professor leksiyasida eslatgan kitob.

2. Ergash gapda ega bo'lib keladigan nisbiy olmoshlar tushib qolmaydi:

The man **who** is sitting next to Mr. A. is my English teacher.

Mr. A.ning yonida o'tirgan kishi mening ingliz tili o'qituvchim.

3. **Whose** olmoshi tushib qolmaydi:

There is the student **whose** father works for a foreign company.

Mana otasi xorijiy kompaniyada ishlaydigan talaba.

4. Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi gaplarda nisbiy olmoshlar tushib qolmaydi:

Mr. Bell's article, **which** I read yesterday, is very interesting.

Mr. Belning kecha men o'qigan maqolasi juda qiziq.

GUMON OLMOSHLARI (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS)

Gumon olmoshlariga quyidagilar kiradi: **some, any, no** (va ulardan yasalgan olmoshlar), **none, much, many, little, few, all, both, either, neither, each hamda every** (va undan yasalgan olmoshlar), **other, one.**

SOME, ANY OLMOSHLARI

1. **Some** bo'lishli gaplarda, **any** bo'lishsiz gaplarda, umumiy so'roq gaplarda, o'zlashtirma umumiy so'roq gaplarda va shart gaplarda ishlatiladi. Ular olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot tarzida ishlatiladi.

2. **Some va any** bir qancha, biroz, hech qanday ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

a) ko'plikdagi otlar oldida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi va ko'pincha o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi:

He asked me **some questions**.

U mendan (bir nechta) savollar so'radi.

Qiziq kitoblaringiz bormi?

Have you got **any interesting books**?

He asked whether I had **any books** on radio.

U mendan radio sohasida kitoblarim bor-yo'qligini so'radi.

He did not make **any mistakes** in his dictation.

U diktantida (hech qanday) xato qilmadi.

If there **any new magazines** in the library, take some for me.

Agar kutubxonada yangi jurnallar bo'lsa, menga bir nechtasini olib keling.

Izoh: **Some** ba'zan donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi ot oldida noaniq artikl ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi:

I read it in some book (= a book).

Men buni bir kitobda o'qiganman.

b) olmosh-ot bo‘lib kelib, ko‘plikdagi ot o‘rnida ishlatiladi:

The buyers wanted to get **some** samples of our manufactures, and we sent them **some**.

He asked me for **some** stamps, but I hadn't **any**.

I want **some** matches. Have you got **any**?

Xaridorlar bizning mahsulotlarimizdan namunalar olishni istagan edilar, va biz ularga bir qanchasini yubordik.

U mendan marka so‘radi, lekin menda markalar yo‘q edi.

Menga gugurt kerak. Gugurtingiz bormi?

3. Some va **any** *biroz, ozroq, hech qancha* ma‘nosida ishlatiladi:

a) donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida olmosh-sifat bo‘lib keladi va o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmasligi ham mumkin:

Give **me some water**, please.

Have you bought **any** sugar?

Iltimos, menga (ozroq) suv bering.

Shakar sotib oldingizmi?

b) olmosh-ot bo‘lib keladi va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar o‘rnida ishlatiladi:

I want some paper. Please give me **some**.

There is no ink in my ink-pot.

Have you got **any**?

Give me **some** hot water, please.

— I'm sorry, there isn't **any** in the kettle.

Menga qog‘oz kerak. Iltimos, menga ozroq (qog‘oz) berib turing.

Mening siyohdonimda siyoh yo‘q.

Sizda siyoh bormi?

Iltimos, ozroq qaynoq suv bering.

— Kechirasiz, choynakda qaynoq suv yo‘q.

4. Some taklif va iltimosni ifodalagan umumiy va maxsus so‘roq gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Why didn't you buy **some cheese**?

Won't you have **some tea**?

Can I have **some cold water**?

Nima uchun pishloq sotib olmadingiz?

Choy ichmaysizmi?

Ozroq sovuq suv olsam bo‘ladimi?

5. Some *ba‘zi* ma‘nosida olmosh-sifat bo‘lib, ko‘plikdagi ot oldida va olmosh-ot bo‘lib, ko‘plikdagi ot o‘rnida ishlatiladi:

Some trees remain green all the year round.

Some people like strong tea, and **some** don't.

Ba‘zi daraxtlar butun yil davomida yashil bo‘lib turadi.

Ba‘zi odamlar achchiq choyni yoqtiradilar, ba‘zilaresa yoqtirmadilar.

Some *ba‘zi* ma‘nosida shaxs yoki buyumlarning ma‘lum guruhidan oldin kelsa otdan oldin **the** artikli, egalik yoki ko‘rsatish olmoshi keladi:

Some of the first-year students are taking examination tomorrow.

Some of my friends speak two foreign languages.

6. **Some** donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida *bir qismi* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

Some of the wheat was damaged by sea-water.

Some of the sugar was packed in bags.

Birinchi kurs talabalarining ba'zilar ertaga imtihon topshirishadi.

Mening do'stlarimning ba'zilar ikkita xorijiy tilda gapirishadi.

Bu'g'doyning bir qismini dengiz suvi yaroqsizga aylantirdi.

Shakarning bir qismi qoplangan edi.

7. **Some** sonlarning oldida *qariyb, taxminan* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

There were **some fifty** people there.

We waited **some** twenty minutes.

U yerda qariyb ellik kishi bor edi.

Biz taxminan yigirma minutlar kutdik.

8. **Any istagan** ma'nosida bo'lishli va so'roq gaplarda birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi:

You may come at **any** time that is convenient to you.

Siz o'zingiz uchun qulay bo'lgan istagan paytda kelishingiz mumkin.

SOME VA ANY OLMOSHLARIDAN YASALGAN OLMOSHLAR

1. **Some** va **anyga one, body** va **thing** so'zlari qo'shib **someone, somebody** *allakim, kimdir, biror kishi*, **anyone, anybody** *biror kishi, hech kim*, **something** *allanarsa, biror narsa*, **anything** *biror narsa, hech narsa* gumon olmoshlari yasaladi. Bu olmoshlar har doim olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi va gapda ega yoki to'ldiruvchi vazifasini bajaradi.

2. **Someone, somebody, something** bo'lishli gaplarda **anyone, anybody, anything** esa bo'lishsiz gaplarda, umumiy so'roq gaplarda, o'zlashtirma umumiy so'roq gaplarda va shart gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Somebody (someone) is knocking at the door.

Give me **something** to read.

There isn't **anybody (anyone)** there.

There isn't **anything** in the box.

Allakim eshikni taqillatyapti.

Menga o'qishga biror narsa bering.

U yerda hech kim yo'q.

Qutida hech narsa yo'q.

Did you see **anybody (anyone)** there?

He asked the secretary whether there was **anybody (anyone)** waiting for him.

If **anything** happens, ring me up immediately.

3. Bu olmoshlar ega bo'lib kelganda ulardan keyin keladigan fe'l birlikda bo'ladi:

Somebody has taken my book.

Is there **anybody** there?

Siz u yerda biror kishini ko'rdingizmi?

U kotibadan o'zini biror kishi kutib turgan-turmaganligini so'radi.

Agar biror narsa sodir bo'lsa, zudlik bilan menga qong'iroq qiling.

Mening kitobimni kimdir olibdi.

U yerda biror kishi bormi?

4. **Someone, somebody** va **something ham someone** o'xshab maxsus so'roq gaplarda, taklif va iltimosni ifodalagan umumiy so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Why didn't you ask **somebody** to help you?

Will you have **something** to eat?

Will **someone** help me?

Nima uchun biror kishidan yordam berishini so'ramadingiz?

Biror narsa yeysizmi?

Biror kishi menga yordam beradimi?

5. **Anyone, anybody, anything ham any** olmoshiga o'xshab *istagan kishi, istagan narsa* ma'nosida bo'lishli gaplarda va so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Anybody can do that.

You may play **anything** you like.

May I play **anything** I like?

Buni istagan kishi qila oladi.

Siz o'zingiz yoqtirgan, istagan o'yinni o'ynashingiz mumkin.

Men o'zim yoqtirgan, istagan o'yinni o'ynasam mumkinmi?

Izoh: **Some** va **any** so'zlari **where** bilan birikib **somewhere, anywhere** ravishlarini yasaydi:

— Did you go **anywhere** yesterday?

— No, I didn't, but I shall go **somehere** tomorrow.

— Kecha biror joyga bordingizmi?

— Yo'q, lekin ertaga biror joyga boraman.

NO VA NONE OLMOSHLARI

1. **No** olmoshi birlik va ko'plikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar oldida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi. **No** birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar bilan kelgan **not...a** va donalab sanaladigan ko'plikdagi otlar va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar bilan kelgan **not...any** ma'nosini beradi. Gapda **no**

bo'lganda fe'l bo'lishli shaklda bo'ladi, chunki ingliz tilida bir gapda faqat bitta inkor bo'ladi.

I have **no** ticket.= I haven't a ticket.

I found **no** mistakes in your translation. = I did **not** find **any** mistakes in your translation.

I have **no** time to help you today. = I haven't **any** time to help you today.

2. Ega bo'lib kelgan otlar oldida odatda **no** ishlatiladi va *birorta ham, hech qanday* deb tarjima qilinadi:

No steamer has left the port yet.

No information has been received from him.

3. **No** olmosh-ot bo'lib kelmaydi; uning o'rnida birlik va ko'plikdagi donalab sanaladigan va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar o'rnida **none** ishlatiladi:

— Is there a telephone in the room?

— No, there is **none**.

— Are there any French magazines in the library?

— No, there are **none**.

— Is there any ink in the bottle.

— No, there is **none**.

Menda bilet yo'q.

Men tarjimangizda hech qanday xato topmadim.

Bugun mening sizga yordam berishga vaqtim yo'q.

Birorta ham paroxod hali portni tark etgan emas.

Undan hech qanday xabar olingan emas.

— Xonada telefon bormi?

— Yo'q.

— Kutubxonada fransuzcha jurnallar bormi?

— Yo'q.

— Shisha idishda siyoh bormi?

— Yo'q

4. **No** so'zi **body, one, thing** so'zlari bilan birikib **nobody, no one, nothing** inkor olmoshlarini yasaydi va har doim olmosh-ot sifatida ishlatiladi. Bu olmoshlardan keyin kelgan fe'l bo'lishli shaklda ishlatiladi, chunki ingliz tilida bitta gapda faqat bitta inkor bo'lishi mumkin:

Ma'no jihatidan **nobody** inkor olmoshi **not... anybody**ga, **no one** inkor olmoshi **not ... anyone**ga, **nothing** inkor olmoshi **not...anything**ga to'g'ri keladi:

We saw **nobody** there =

We didn't see **anybody** there.

We read **nothing** about it.=

We didn't read **anything** about it.

Biz u yerda hech kimni ko'rmadik.

Biz bu haqda hech narsa o'qiganimiz yo'q.

5. **Nobody, no one, nothing**ga qaraganda **not...anybody, not... anyone, not... anything** ko'proq ishlatiladi. Ammo ega vazifasida faqat **nobody, no one** yoki **nothing** ishlatiladi:

Nobody (no one) knew about it.

Hech kim bu haqda bilmasdi.

Nothing special happened yesterday.

Kecha aytarli hech narsa bo'lmadi.

6. **Nobody, nothing** ega bo'lib kelganda ulardan keyin kelgan fe'l birlikda bo'ladi:

Nobody has told me about it.

Bu haqda menga hech kim aytgan emas.

There **is nothing** in the box.

Qutida hech narsa yo'q.

Izoh: **No where** ravishi bilan birikib kelib **nowhere** ravishini yasaydi:
Where did you go? — **Nowhere?**

MUCH VA MANY OLMOSHLARI

1. **Much** va **many** olmoshlari olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. **Much** va **many** olmoshlari *ko'p ma'nosida* olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi.

Much donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida, **many** donalab sanaladigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi:

I haven't **much work** to do today.

Mening bugun qiladigan ishim ko'p emas.

Do you spend **much time** on your home work?

Uy ishingizga siz ko'p vaqt sarflaysizmi?

Has he **many friends** in London?

Uning Londonda do'stlari ko'pmi?

Many people attended the meeting.

Yig'ilishda kop odam qatnashdi.

3. **Much** va **many** *ko'pchilik, ko'pi* ma'nosida olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi. Ushbu holda **much** va **many**dan keyin ko'pincha **of** predlogi ishlatiladi:

Much of what you say is true.

Aytganlaringizning ko'pi to'g'ri.

Much of the work was done before dinner.

Ishning ko'pi tushlikdan oldin qilindi.

Many of the students of the third course will take part in this work.

Uchinchi kurs talabalarining ko'pchiligi bu ishda ishtirok etadi.

4. **Much** va **many** asosan so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Have you **much work** to do today?

Bugun qiladigan ishingiz ko'pmi?

I haven't **many French books**.

Mening ko'p fransuzcha kitoblarim yo'q.

5. **Much** va **many** ega hamda egaga aniqlovchi bo‘lib kelsa, yoki **very**, **rather**, **too**, **so**, **as**, **how** so‘zlari bilan aniqlanib kelsa, bo‘lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi:

There are **very many** illustrations in this magazine.

He has **so many friends** in London!

You spent **too much time** on this translation.

Many people attended the meeting yesterday.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since that time.

Bu jurnalda ko‘p suratlar bor.

Uning Londonda do‘stlari juda ko‘p!

Siz bu tarjimaga juda ko‘p vaqt sarfladingiz.

Kecha yig‘ilishda ko‘p odam qatnashdi.

O‘sha paytdan buyon bu ko‘prik ostidan ko‘p suvlar oqib o‘tdi.

6. Boshqa hollarda bo‘lishli gaplarda **much** o‘rnida **a lot (of)**, **lots (of)**, **plenty (of)**, **a good deal (of)**, **a great deal (of)** ishlatiladi. **Many** o‘rnida **a lot (of)**, **lots (of)**, **plenty (of)**, **a great many**, **a good many** ishlatiladi:

Uzbekistan exports **a great deal of cotton**.

There are **plenty of English books** in the library.

We saw **a lot of people** there.

O‘zbekiston ko‘p paxta eksport qiladi.

Kutubxonada ko‘p inglizcha kitoblar bor.

Biz u yerda ko‘p odamlarni ko‘rdik.

Izoh: **Much** ravish ham bo‘lib keladi:

He does not read very **much**.

U juda ko‘p o‘qimaydi.

LITTLE VA FEW OLMOSHLARI

1. **Little** va **few** olmoshlari olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo‘lib keladi.

2. **Little** va **few** *oz, kam* ma’nosida olmosh-sifat bo‘lib keladi. **Little** donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida, **few** donalab sanaladigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi:

I have very **little time**.

There is very **little ink** in the ink-pot.

He has **few friends**.

There were very **few people** there.

Mening juda oz vaqtim bor.

Siyohdonda siyoh juda oz.

Uning **do‘stlari kam**.

U yerda juda kam odam bor edi.

3. Bo‘lishli gaplarda **little**, **few** oldida **very**, **rather**, **too**, **so**, **as**, **how** so‘zlari kelmagan bo‘lsa, **little**, **few** o‘rnida **not much** va **not many** ishlatiladi:

I haven't got **much** time
(I've got little time o'rnida).
There aren't **many** French books in
our library. (There are few French
books in our library o'rnida).

Menda vaqt oz.

Kutubxonamizda fransuzcha ki-
toblar ko'p emas.

Izoh: **Little** *kichkina* ma'nosida sifat bo'lib va *oz* ma'nosida ravish bo'lib keladi:
I want the **little** box, not the big one. Menga kichkina quti kerak, kattasi emas.
You rest too **little** (ravish). Siz juda kam dam olasiz.

4. Olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda **little** *ozi, ozginasi, kam* ma'nosida, **few** *kam, bir nechta* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

Little has been said about it.
Many people were invited but **few**
came.

Bu haqda oz gapirildi.
Ko'p odam taklif qilingan edi,
lekin kam keldi.

5. **Little** va **few** noaniq artikl bilan ham ishlatilishi mumkin:
Please give me **a little** water.
I have **a few** books on this subject.

Menga ozroq suv bering.
Menda bu masalada ozroq ki-
toblar bor.

A little, a few ozroq (*lekin yetarli*) ma'nosida, **little, few** esa *oz, kam* (*yetarli emas*) ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

I've got **little** time. I must go.

Mening vaqtim oz (kam). Ketishim
kerak.

I've got **a little** time. We can
have a snack.

Menda ozroq vaqt bor. Biz tamaddi
qilib olishimiz mumkin.

He has **few** friends.

Uning do'stlari kam.

He has **a few** friends.

Uning ozroq (yetarli) do'stlari bor.

Izoh: **Little, few**dan oldin keladigan noaniq artikl ulardan keyin keladigan otga emas, shu **little** va **few** so'zlariga tegishlidir.

6. **Little** va **few**dan oldin aniq artikl ham ishlatilishi mumkin va *o'sha ozginasi, o'sha bir nechta* ma'nosini beradi:

Nearly the whole cargo of wheat has
been unloaded today. **The little** that
remains will be unloaded tomorrow
morning.

Qariyb bug'doyning hammasini
bugun tushirib bo'lishdi. Ozgina
qolgani ertaga ertalab tushiriladi.

He has read **the few** English books
that he has.

U o'zida bo'lgan ozgina inglizcha
kitoblarni o'qib chiqqan.

Gold is one of **the few** metals which
are found in a virgin state.

Oltin sof holda topiladigan oz-
chilik metallardan biri.

ALL OLMOSHI

1. **All** olmoshi olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo‘lib keladi.

2. **All** olmoshi olmosh-sifat bo‘lib kelganda *hamma, barcha* ma’nosida donalab sanaladigan ko‘plikdagi ot oldida va donalab sanalmaydigan ot oldida ishlatiladi. **All**dan keyin kelgan ot oldida **the** aniq artikli, egalik yoki ko‘rsatish olmoshi keladi:

All the students have passed the examination.

Hamma talabalar imtihondan o‘tishdi.

He spends **all his free time** in the reading-room.

U hamma bo‘sh vaqtini o‘quv zalida o‘tkazadi.

Izoh: Birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida **all** o‘rmda odatda **the whole** ishlatiladi:

The whole house was destroyed by fire.

Butun uy yong‘indan vayron bo‘ldi.

Morning, day, night kabi vaqtni ko‘rsatuvchi so‘zlar bilan **the whole** ham, **all** ham ishlatiladi:

All (the) morning, the whole morning, all (the) day, the whole day.

3. **All**dan keyin kelgan ot oldida artikl umumiy qoidalar asosida ishlatilishi ham mumkin, ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin:

I have read **all the books you gave me.**

Men siz bergan barcha kitoblarni o‘qib chiqdim.

I have got **all the information I want.**

Men o‘zim xohlagan hamma axborotni oldim.

All plants require water.

Hamma o‘simliklar suv talab qiladi.

All financial documents must be signed by the Chief Accountant.

Barcha moliyaviy hujjatlar bosh buxgalter tomonidan imzolaniishi kerak.

4. **All hamma** ma’nosida olmosh-ot bo‘lib keladi:

All said the same thing.

Hamma shu bitta narsani aytdi.

I know **all.**

Men hammasini bilaman.

5. **All** ko‘pincha **we all** (*bizning*) *hammamiz*, **you all** (*sizning*) *hammangiz*), **they all** (*ularning*) *hammalari* kabi birikmalar bo‘lib kelishi mumkin:

We all know it.

Buni bizning hammamiz bilamiz.

They all went there.

U yerga ularning hammalari borishdi.

Agar gapning kesimi qo‘shma kesim bo‘lsa, **all** yordamchi fe‘l yoki modal fe‘ldan keyin ishlatiladi:

We **have all** read this article.

Bu maqolani bizning hammamiz o'qiganmiz.

You **must all** go there.

U yerga hammalaringiz borishingiz kerak.

Agar kesim tarkibida bir nechta yordamchi fe'l bo'lsa, **all** birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

We **have all been** informed about it.

Bu haqda bizning hammamiz xabardor qilingan edik.

All olmoshi **to be** fe'lining tegishli shaklidan keyin ishlatiladi:

They **are all** here.

Ularning hammasi shu yerda.

We **are all** glad to see you.

Biz hammamiz sizni ko'rishdan xursandmiz.

We all, you all, they all birikmalari ma'no jihatidan **all of us, all of you, all of them** birikmalariga teng:

We all know it. = **All of us** know it.

They all went there. = **All of them** went there.

6. **All** o'rinda ko'pincha *hamma (kishi)* ma'nosida **everybody** yoki **everyone**, *hamma narsa* ma'nosida **everything** ishlatiladi.

Everybodydan keyin birlikdagi fe'l, **all** *hamma (kishi ma'nosida)*dan keyin ko'plikdagi fe'l ishlatiladi:

All were of the same opinion on this question.

Everybody was of the same opinion on this question.

} Bu masalada hamma xuddi shunday fikrda edi.

Everything va **all** *hamma narsadan* keyin fe'l birlikda ishlatiladi:

All is ready

Everything is ready. } **Hamma narsa** tayyor.

BOTH OLMOSHI

1. **Both** *har ikkala* olmoshi olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

a) **Both** olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelganda u aniqlaydigan otdan oldin aniq artikl ishlatilishi ham, ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin. Otdan oldin egalik yoki ko'rsatish olmoshi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Both (the) brothers live in New York.

Har ikkala aka-uka Nyu Yorkda yashaydi.

Both his daughters are married.

Uning har ikkala qizi turmushga chiqqan.

Both these steamers were built in London.

Bu har ikkala paroxod London-da qurilgan.

Both olmosh-ot bo‘lib keladi:

He gave me two magazines yesterday: I have read **both**.

U menga kecha ikkita jurnal berdi. Men har ikkalasini o‘qib chiqdim.

2. **Both** bilan yasalgan **we both, you both, they both** kabi birikmalar ko‘p ishlatiladi:

We both participated in this work.

Bu ishda har ikkalamiz qatnashdik.

They both graduated from the University last year.

Ularning har ikkalasi o‘tgan yili universitetni tugatishdi.

Yuqoridagi birikmalar bilan qo‘shma kesim kelsa, **both** yordamchi fe‘l yoki modal fe‘ldan keyin qo‘yiladi:

They **have both gone** to London.

Ularning har ikkalasi Londonga bordi.

We **must both go** there.

Biz har ikkalamiz u yerga borishimiz kerak.

Agar kesim tarkibida bir nechta yordamchi fe‘l yoki modal fe‘l bo‘lsa, **both** birinchi yordamchi fe‘ldan keyin qo‘yiladi:

We **have both been informed** about it.

Bu haqda har ikkalamizga xabar bergan edilar.

Both olmoshi **to be** fe‘lining tegishli shaklidan keyin qo‘yiladi:

You **are both** right.

Har ikkalgiz haqsiz.

They **were both** there.

Ularning har ikkalasi o‘sha yerda edi.

3. **We both, you both, they both** birikmalari ma’no jihatidan **both of us, both of you, both of them** birikmalariga tengdir:

We both participated in this work. =

Bu ishda har ikkalamiz qatnashdik.

Both of us participated in this work.

4. **Both** gapning egasi bo‘lib kelganda, undan keyin kelgan fe‘l ko‘plikda ishlatiladi:

You have given me two examples, **both are** correct.

Siz menga ikkita misol bergan edingiz, har ikkalasi ham to‘g‘ri.

5. Bo‘lishsiz gaplarda **both** o‘rnida **neither** ishlatiladi:

Neither of them recognized me.

Ularning ikkalasi ham meni tanimadi.

Izoh: **Both...and** bog'lovchisi *ham...ham* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Both Peter **and** Mary were there.

Piter ham Meri ham o'sha yerda edilar.

The coat is **both** good **and** cheap.

Palto ham yaxshi, ham arzon.

EITHER VA NEITHER OLMOSHLARI

1. **Either** olmoshi ikki shaxs yoki buyumga taalluqli bo'lib, *har ikkalasi, ham unisi ham bunisi, ikkalasidan biri* ma'nosida ishlatiladi. **Either** olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. **Either** birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida ishlatiladi va ko'rsatkich bo'lgani uchun u ishlatilgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin:

You may go by **either** road.

Siz ikki yo'ning istaganidan bori-shingiz mumkin.

Take **either** book, I don't mind which.

Ikkala kitobdan istaganingizni oling. Men e'tiroz bildirmayman.

3. **Either** olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda uning orqasidan **of** predlogi qo'yiladi:

Here are two dictionaries, you may take **either (of them)**.

Mana ikkita lug'at; siz (ulardan) istaganingizni olishingiz mumkin.

4. **Either** *har ikkala* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

There were chairs on **either side** of the table.

Stolning har ikkala tomonida stullar bor edi.

There were fine houses on **either bank** of the river.

Daryoning har ikkala qirg'og'ida chiroyli uylar bor edi.

5. **Either** gapning egasi bo'lib kelganda, undan keyin kelgan fe'l birlikda ishlatiladi:

Either of the examples is correct.

Misollarning har ikkalasi ham to'g'ri.

6. **Neither** olmoshi *na unisi, na bunisi* degan ma'no berib **either** olmoshining bo'lishsiz shaklidir:

We accepted **neither offer**.

Biz takliflarning na unisini, na bunisini qabul qildik.

Neither of the statements is true.

Na u, na bu bayonot (gap, xulosa) to'g'ri.

Izoh: 1) **Either** bo'lishsiz gaplarda *ham* ma'nosida ravish bo'lib keladi:

I haven't seen him **either**.

Men ham uni ko'rmabman.

2) **Neither Men ham =Neither do I** iborasida ravish bo‘lib keladi:

— He hasn't seen this film yet.

— U hali bu filmni ko‘rgani yo‘q.

— **Neither have I.**

— Men ham.

3) **Either...or yoki...yoki, neither...nor na...na** bog‘lovchi bo‘lib keladi:

He is **either** in Tashkent **or** in Samarkand.

U yoki Toshkentda, yoki Samarqandda.

Neither my sister **nor** I liked this story.

Bu hikoya na singlimga, na menga yoqdi.

EACH VA EVERY OLMOSHLARI

1. **Each har bir** olmoshi shaxs yoki buyumlarning cheklangan miqdoriga nisbatan ishlatiladi. **Each** olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo‘lib keladi.

2. **Each** olmosh-sifat bo‘lib birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida ishlatiladi. **Each** ko‘rsatkich bo‘lganligi uchun undan keyin kelgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko‘rsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin:

There are new houses on **each side** of the street.

Ko‘chaning har ikkala tomonida yangi uylar bor.

Each student in our group has a dictionary.

Guruhimizdagi har bir talabaning lug‘ati bor.

3. **Each** olmosh-ot bo‘lib kelganda undan keyin ko‘pincha **of** predlogi ishlatiladi:

There were four students in the room, and I gave a ticket to **each (of them)**.

Xonada to‘rtta talaba bor edi va men (ularning) har biriga bit-tadan bilet berdim.

Each of us received a ticket to the concert.

Har birimizga konsertga bit-tadan bilet berishdi.

4. **Every har bir** olmoshi faqat olmosh-sifat bo‘lib kelib, birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida ishlatiladi. **Every** olmoshi otlarning ko‘rsatkichi bo‘lganligi uchun, undan keyin kelgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko‘rsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin:

Every big plant has its polyclinic.

Har bir katta zavodning o‘z poliklinikasi bor.

Each va **every** bilan yasalgan **each of us, each of you, each of them** va **everyone of us, everyone of you, everyone of them** birikmalari mavjud.

5. **Every** olmoshi **body, one, thing** olmoshlari bilan birikib **everybody, everyone, everything** olmoshlari yasaladi va ular faqat olmosh-ot bo‘lib kelib gapda ega yoki to‘ldiruvchi bo‘ladi. **Everybody, everyone, everything** ega bo‘lib kelganda undan keyin kelgan fe‘l birlikda bo‘ladi:

Everybody (everyone) is here.
Everything is ready.
I saw **everybody (everyone)** there.
He told me **everything** about it.

Hamma shu yerda.
Hamma narsa tayyor.
Men u yerda hammani ko‘rdim.
U menga bu haqda hamma narsani aytib berdi.

Izoh: **Every olmoshi where** ravishi bilan birikib, **everywhere** *hamma yerda* ravishini yasaydi:

You can get this book **everywhere**. Siz bu kitobni hamma yerdan topa olasiz.

OTHER OLMOSHI

1. **Other** *boshqa* olmoshi olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo‘lib keladi.

2. **Other** olmosh-sifat bo‘lib kelganda birlik va ko‘plikdagi otlar oldida ishlatiladi. Undan oldin artikl umumiy qoidalarga asosan ishlatiladi. **An** noaniq artikli **other** bilan qo‘shilib ketadi va **another** shaklini oladi:

Give me **another example**.
The house is on **the other side** of
the street.

Menga boshqa bitta misol bering.
Uy ko‘chaning narigi tomonida.

Where are **the other books** that I
gave you?

Men sizga bergan qolgan (boshqa) kitoblar qayerda?

He has **other intentions**.

Uning boshqa maqsadlari bor.

3. **Other**dan keyin oldin ishlatilgan otni qayta takrorlamalik uchun **one** olmoshi ishlatilishi mumkin:

This is not a very good example;
I want **another one**.

Bu juda yaxshi misol emas;
menga boshqa bittasi kerak.

4. Olmosh-ot bo‘lib kelganda birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot o‘rnida **another**, aniq artiklli ot o‘rnida **the other** ishlatiladi. Ko‘plikdagi ot o‘rnida ishlatganimizda bu olmosh **-s** qo‘shimchasini oladi va **others** shaklida bo‘ladi hamda umumiy qoidalar asosida artikl bilan yoki artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

I have given you one example; now
I shall give you **another**.

Men sizga bitta misol keltirdim;
endi yana boshqa misol keltiraman.

There is only one glove on the table.
Where is **the other**?

Stolda faqat bir poy qo‘lqop bor.
Ikkinchisi qayerda?

I took this book because there were
no **others** on this subject.

Bu sohada boshqa kitoblar bo‘lmaganligi uchun shu kitobni oldim.

Izoh: **Other** olmoshi **each other** va **one another** olmoshlarining tarkibiga ham kiradi.

ONE OLMOSHI

1. **One** olmoshi olmosh-ot bo‘lib keladi.

2. **One** gapda ega bo‘lib kelib, noma'lum shaxsni bildiradi:

One never knows what his answer may be.

Uning javobi qanday bo‘lishini hech kim hech qachon bilmaydi.

One should be careful when crossing the street.

Ko‘chani kesib o‘tayotganda odam ehtiyot bo‘lishi kerak.

3. **One** ega bo‘lib kelganida ko‘pincha **must, should, ought, can, may** modal fe'llari bilan ishlatiladi:

One must observe....

...rioya qilish kerak.

One should take into consideration...

...hisobga olish kerak.

One can find...

...topa oladi.

4. **One** qaratqich kelishigi qo‘shimchasini ham olishi mumkin-**one's**:

One must always keep **one's** word.

Odam har doim o‘z so‘zida turishi kerak.

5. Oldin ishlatilgan birlikdagi otni qayta noaniq artikl bilan ishlatish mumkin bo‘lganda, o‘sha ot o‘rnida **one** ishlatiladi:

I haven't got a dictionary. I must buy **one**.

Mening lug‘atim yo‘q. Men lug‘at sotib olishim kerak.

6. Oldin ishlatilgan birlikdagi otni qayta aniq artikl bilan ishlatish mumkin bo‘lganda, ajratuvshi aniqlovchisi bo‘lganda, o‘sha ot o‘rnida **the one** ishlatiladi:

This book is more interesting than **the one we read last week**.

Bu kitob o‘tgan hafta o‘qiganimizga qaraganda qiziqroq.

7. Oldin ishlatilgan sifatdan keyin kelgan donalab sanaladigan ot qayta takrorlanganda o‘sha ot o‘rnida **one** ishlatiladi. Birlikdagi ot o‘rnida **one**, ko‘plikdagi ot o‘rnida **ones** ishlatamiz:

This is a black pencil and that is **red one**.

Bu qora qalam, unisi qizil.

These cases are too small; we need some bigger **ones**.

Bu qutilar juda kichkina; bizga kattaroqlari kerak.

Izoh: Oldin gapirilgan sifatdan keyin keladigan donalab sanalmaydigan ot qayta ishlatilmaydi, hech narsa bilan almashtirilmaydi, faqat sifatning o‘zi keladi:

I prefer cold milk to **hot**.

Men qaynoq sutdan sovuq sutni afzal bilaman.

8. Oldin gapirilgan va **this, that, which, another, the other** olmoshlaridan keyin takrorlanishi mumkin bo'lgan ot o'rnida **one** ishlatiladi:

This wireless set is better than **that one**.

I don't like this pen. Give me **another one**.

Here are two books. **Which one** would you like?

Bu radiopriyomnik unisiga qaraganda yaxshiroq.

Menga bu ruchka yoqmadi. Boshqasini bering.

Mana ikkita kitob. Qaysi birini yoqtirasiz?

Yuqoridagi olmoshlardan keyin **one** ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin:

This wireless set is better than that.

I don't like this pen. Give me another.

Here are two books. Which would you like?

9. Ko'plikdagi ot o'rnida **which**dan keyin **ones** ishlatiladi:

Here are some books. **Which ones** would you like?

Mana bir nechta kitob. Qaysilarini yoqtirasiz?

10. **These** va **those** olmoshlaridan keyin **ones** ishlatilmaydi:

These wireless sets are better than **those**.

Bu radiopriyomniklar ularga qaraganda yaxshiroq.

11. **Other**dan keyin **ones** ishlatilmaydi; ko'plikdagi ot o'rnida **others** ishlatiladi:

I like this pen, but I don't like **the others**.

Menga bu ruchka yoqadi, boshqalari yoqmaydi.

12. **One** ba'zan **the first, the next, the last** so'zlaridan keyin ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

January is the first month of the year, and December is **the last one**.

Yanvar yilning birinchi oyi, dekabr esa oxirgisi.

13. **My, his, her, our, your, their** egalik olmoshlaridan keyin **one** ishlatilmaydi, buning o'rnida **mine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs** egalik olmosh-otlari ishlatiladi:

This isn't my pencil, **mine** is blue.

Bu mening qalamim emas, meniki ko'k.

14. **One** qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi bilan kelgan otdan keyin ishlatilmaydi:

My fountain pen isn't very good. **Kate's** is much better.

Mening avtoruchkam juda yaxshi emas. Keytniki ancha yaxshi.

RAVISH

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Ravish deb ish-harakatning *qanday, qayerda, qachon* sodir bo'lganini bildiruvchi so'zlarga aytiladi.

He works **hard**.

U qattiq ishlaydi.

He lives **here**.

U shu yerda yashaydi.

I have not met him **lately**.

Men uni oxirgi paytlarda uchratganim yo'q.

2. Ravish sifat yoki boshqa ravishlarning belgi va xossalarini ham ifodalashi mumkin:

He is a **very** good student.

U juda yaxshi talaba.

She translates the article **quite** well.

U maqolani juda yaxshi tarjima qiladi.

3. Gapda ravishlar hol bo'lib keladi.

Ravishlarning turlari

1. **O'rin-joy ravishlari: here** *shu (bu) yerda, bu yoqqa*, **there** *u yerda, where* *qayerda, qayerga*, **inside** *ichkarida, ichkariga*, **outside** *tashqarida, tashqariga*, **above** *yuqorida, yuqoriga*, **below** *pastda, pastga, quyida*, **somewhere, anywhere** *biror joyda, biror joyga*, **nowhere** *hech qayerda, elsewhere* *boshqa biror joyda* va boshqalar:

He will stay **there** until June.

U iyungacha o'sha yerda bo'ladi.

I opened the box and saw that **there** was nothing inside.

Men qutini ochdim va uning ichida hech narsani ko'rmadim.

Somewhere ravishi bo'lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi:

I left my umbrella **somewhere**.

Men soyabonimni allaqayerda qoldiribman.

Anywhere so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Are you going **anywhere** tomorrow?

Ertaga biror joyga borasizmi?

I can't find my dictionary **anywhere**.

Men lug'atimni hech qayerdan topa olmayapman.

Nowhere qisqa javoblarda ishlatiladi:

Where did you go after supper? — **Nowhere**.

Kechki ovqatdan keyin qayerga bordingiz? — Hech qayerga.

Boshqa hollarda **nowhere** ravishi juda kam ishlatiladi, uning o'rnida **not ... anywhere** ishlatiladi.

They went **nowhere** after supper.
= They did **not go anywhere** after supper.

Ular kechki ovqatdan keyin hech qayerga borishmadi.

Nowheredan keyin fe'l bo'lishli shaklda keladi, chunki ingliz tilida bitta gapda faqat bitta inkor ishlatilishi mumkin.

2. **Payt (vaqt) ravishlari: now hozir, endi, when –da, vaqtda, paytda, then so'ngra, o'shanda, to-day bugun, yesterday kecha, tomorrow ertaga, before oldin, ilgari, lately yaqinda, keyingi paytlarda, recently yaqinda, shu kunlarda, once bir kuni, ever biror vaqt, never hech qachon, always har doim, doimo, often tez-tez, ko'pincha, seldom kamdan-kam, usually odatda, sometimes ba'zan, goho, already allaqachon, yet hali; allaqachon, still hali, since -dan buyon** va boshqalar:

I was very busy **yesterday**.
He **usually** goes to bed at eleven o'clock.
He left Tashkent in 1996, and I haven't seen him **since**.

Men kecha juda band edim.
U odatda soat 11da uxlashga yotadi.
U 1996-yilda Toshkentdan ketgan va men uni o'shandan buyon ko'rganim yo'q.

Never ravishi bilan bo'lishli shakldagi fe'l ishlatiladi chunki ingliz tilida bitta gapda faqat bitta inkor ishlatilishi mumkin:

I have **never** been there.

Men u yerda hech qachon bo'lmaganman.

Yet ravishi so'roq gaplarda *allaqachon* ma'nosida ishlatiladi. **Already** ravishi esa *allaqachon* ma'nosida so'roq gaplardagi biror ish-harakatning bunchalik tez sodir bo'lganligiga *ajablanish, hayratlanishni* ifodalaydi:

Have you finished your work **yet**?

Siz ishingizni allaqachon tugatdingizmi?

Have you finished **already**?

Siz allaqachon tugatib bo'ldingizmi?
(Qanday qilib bunchalik tez tugatdingiz?)

3. **O'lchov va daraja ravishlari: much ko'p, little oz, very juda, too o'ta, so shunday, enough yetarli, hardly, scarcely arang, zo'rg'a, nearly, almost deyarli, aytarli** va boshqalar.

a) **much** ravishi *ko'p* ma'nosida asosan so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi. Darak bo'lishli gaplarda esa odatda **muchning** o'rniga **a lot, a great (good) deal** so'zlari keladi:

Has he read **much**? U ko‘p o‘qiganmi?
He hasn't read **much**. U ko‘p o‘qimagan.

Ammo:

He has read **a lot (a great deal)**. U ko‘p o‘qigan.

Much ravishi darak gaplarda **very, rather, too, so, as, how** ravishlari bilan birgalikda kelishi mumkin:

He reads **very much**. U juda ko‘p o‘qiydi.

He plays football **too much**. U juda ko‘p futbol o‘ynaydi.

b) **little** ravishi o‘z ma‘nosida xuddi **much** kabi darak gaplarda **very, rather, too, so, as, how** ravishlari bilan birga keladi. **Little** yuqoridagi ravishlarsiz kelganda odatda uning o‘rniga **not... much** ishlatiladi:

He doesn't read **much** U kam o‘qiydi. (He reads little. emas).

She doesn't speak **much** about it (She speaks little about it deyilmaydi).

c) **very juda, too juda, ancha, o‘ta, so shunday, how qanday** ravishlari sifat yoki ravishni aniqlab keladi:

He is **very** clever. U juda aqlli.

You are walking **too** fast. Siz juda tez yurayapsiz.

He was **so** glad to see me. U meni ko‘rishdan shunday xursand bo‘ldiki.

How late it is! Qanday kech bo‘ldi! (Qanchalik kechikdik!)

Bu ravishlar o‘tgan zamondagi fe‘l yoki sifatdoshni aniqlash uchun mustaqil ishlatilmaydi. Ular bilan birgalikda **much** ravishi ham keladi va o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi:

He was **very much** interested in what I said. U men aytgan gapga juda qiziqib qoldi.

I was **too much** surprised to say anything. Men biror narsa deyishga hayron edim.

I want to see him **so much**. Men uni shunday ko‘rgim ke-layapti.

You know **how much** I like my work. Men ishimni qanchalik yaxshi ko‘rishimni siz bilasiz.

d) **hardly, scarcely** ravishlari *arang, zo‘rg‘a* ma‘nosida ishlatiladi:

I could **hardly (scarcely)** understand him. Men uni arang tushuna oldim.

Hardly va **scarcely** ravishlari ko‘pincha **any, anybody, anything, anywhere, ever** so‘zlari bilan birga keladi. Bunda ular o‘zbek tiliga bo‘lishsiz shaklda ...yo‘q *desa ham bo‘ladi, deyarli* deb tarjima qilinadi:

There were **hardly (scarcely) any** people in the street. Ko‘chada deyarli odam yo‘q edi.

There was **hardly (scarcely) any** water in the well. Quduqda suv yo‘q desa ham bo‘lar edi.

I **hardly (scarcely) ever** see him. Men uni deyarli ko‘rmayman.

e) **nearly** va **almost** *qariyb, deyarli* ravishlari darak gaplarda ishlatiladi. **Nearly** va **almost** ravishlari fe‘lga aloqador bo‘lib kelganda o‘zbek tiliga *sal qoldi* deb ham tarjima qilinadi.

I have **nearly (almost)** finished my work. Men ishimni deyarli tamomlagan edim.

I **nearly (almost)** made a mistake. Men xato qilishimga sal qoldi.

I **nearly (almost)** fell. Men yiqilib tushishimga sal qoldi.

Nearly va **almost** ravishlari bo‘lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilmaydi.

4. **Holat ravishlari: well yaxshi, fast, quickly tez, slowly asta, sekin, quietly tinch, sokin, easily oson** va boshqalar. Bu guruhdagi ravishlarning ko‘pchiligi sifatga **-ly** qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish bilan yasaladi:

Have you rested **well**? Yaxshi dam oldingizmi?

He came into the room very **quickly**. U xonaga juda tez kirib keldi.

5. **Too, also, either, else, only, even** so‘zlari ham ravishlardir. **Too** va **also** *ham* ma‘nosida darak va so‘roq gaplarda ishlatiladi, ammo **too also-** ga qaraganda og‘zaki nutqda ko‘proq qo‘llanadi. **Either** *ham* ma‘nosida faqat bo‘lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi:

I shall be there **too**. Men ham o‘sha yerda bo‘laman.

Have you been there **too**? Siz ham o‘sha yerda edingizmi?

They **also** agreed with me. Ular ham mening fikrimga qo‘shilishdi.

I have not seen him **either**. Men ham uni ko‘rganim yo‘q.

Else *yana* ma‘nosida so‘roq olmoshlari va ravishlar bilan hamda **some, any, no** ishtirokida yasalgan gumon olmoshlari va ravishlar bilan keladi:

What else must I do? Men yana nima qilishim kerak?

Where else did you go? Siz yana qayerga bordingiz?

Ask **somebody else** about it. Bu haqda yana biror kishidan so‘rab ko‘ring.

Are you going **anywhere else** after that?

Bundan keyin yana biror joyga bormoqchimisiz?

Else aks holda, u holda, unday bo'lsa ma'nolarida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. U holda **elsedan** oldin ko'pincha **or** keladi.

6. Ravishlar fe'l, sifat va boshqa ravishlarni aniqlashdan tashqari quyidagi vazifalarda ham kelishi mumkin:

1) so'roq so'zlar bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplarda so'roq so'z bo'lib kelishi mumkin. Bu so'roq so'zlarga quyidagilar kiradi: **when** qachon?, **where** qayerda? **why** nima uchun? **how** qanday (qilib)?

When did you arrive?

Qachon (yetib) keldingiz?

Where are you going?

Qayerga borayapsiz?

Why do you think so?

Nima uchun shunday deb o'ylaysiz?

How will he do it?

U buni qanday qilib bajaradi?

2) gaplarni bir-biriga bog'lash uchun ishlatiladi:

Mustaqil gaplarni bog'lash uchun quyidagi ravishlar ishlatiladi:

So shuning uchun, shunday qilib, **therefore** shuning uchun, **then** so'ngra, o'shanda, **however** lekin, biroq, ammo, **nevertheless** shunga qaramay, **still**, **yet** shunday bo'lsa ham, ayniqsa, **besides** -dan tashqari, **more over** bundan tashqari, **otherwise**, **else**, **or else** aks holda:

It was late **so** I went home.

Kech bo'lgan edi shuning uchun men uyga ketdim.

It's very fine weather for a walk, but **yet** I don't think I'll go out.

Sayr qilish uchun havo juda yaxshi, shunday bo'lsa ham men tashqariga chiqmayman deb o'ylayman.

Go at once, **otherwise (or else)** you will miss the train.

Zudlik bilan yo'lga tushing, aks holda poyezdga kechikasiz.

Ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lash uchun quyidagi ravishlar ishlatiladi:

when -da, paytida, **where** qayerda, o'sha yerda, **why** nima sababdan, **how** qanday qilib.

He called **when** I was busy.

U mening band paytimda keldi.

I do not know **where** he lives.

Men uning qayerda yashashini bilmayman.

I can't understand **why** he is late.

Men uning nima uchun kechikishini tushuna olmayman.

I want to know **how** you do it.

Buni qanday bajarishingizni bilishni istayman.

Once *agar biror ish qilgan bo'lsa, agar ... -sa* ma'nosida ishlatilib, gaplarni bog'lab keladi:

Once you have promised you must do it.

Once you show any fear, the dog will attack you.

Agar va'da bergan bo'lsangiz, uni bajarishingiz kerak.

Agar qo'rqqaningizni sezdirib qo'ysangiz, it sizga tashlanadi.

RAVISH SHAKLLARI

1. Ravishlar shakliga ko'ra ikki guruhga: **sodda** va **yasama** ravishlarga bo'linadi.

Sodda ravishlar: *here shu yerda, bu yerga, there u yerga, o'sha yoqda, now hozir, endi, almost qariyb, deyarli, soon yaqinda, tez orada* va boshqalar.

Yasama ravishlar guruhiga sifatga **-ly** qo'simchasini qo'shish bilan yasalgan ravishlar kiradi: *easily osonlik bilan, quietly bemalol, slowly sekin, asta* va boshq. Yana bir qator ravishlar boshqa so'z turkumlaridan yasalgan: *daily har kuni, kunlik, weekly haftalik, monthly oylik* va boshqalar.

Fast, long, far, little, much, early, daily kabi bir qancha ravishlar xuddi shu shakldagi sifatlardan farq qilmaydi. Shuning uchun ularni gapdagi bajargan sintaktik vazifasidan farqlash mumkin, ya'ni, sifat otni aniqlaydi, ravish esa fe'lni yoki boshqa bir ravishni aniqlaydi:

Sifat

He took a **fast** train to London.
U Londonga tez yurar poyezdda bordi.
He returned from a **long** journey.
U uzoq safardan qaytdi.
Vladivostok is in the **Far East**.
Vladivostok Uzoq Sharqda.
We have very **little** time.
Bizning juda oz vaqtimiz bor.
He drew a **straight** line.
U to'g'ri chiziq chizdi.

They left Tashkent in the **early** autumn. Ular Toshkentdan kuzning boshida (erta kuzda) ketishdi.
«The Times» is a **daily** newspaper.
«Taymes» — kunlik gazeta.

Ravish

He speaks very **fast**.
U juda tez gapiradi.

Have you been waiting **long**?
Siz anchadan beri kutayapsizmi?
We have not walked **far** today.
Biz bugun uzoq yurmadik.
He reads very **little**.
U juda kam o'qiydi.
Go **straight** down the street, then turn to the left. Ko'chadan to'g'ri borib, keyin chapga burilasiz.
I always get up **early**. Men har doim erta turaman.

I see him **daily**.
Men uni har kuni ko'raman.

Ayrim ravishlar ikki xil shaklga ega: birinchisi shu shakldagi sifatning shakliga o‘xshaydi, ikkinchisi esa **-ly** qo‘shimchasi bilan tugaydi. U holda **-ly** bilan tugahan ravishning ma‘nosi sifat bilan bir xil shakldagi ravishdan farq qiladi.

Sifat	Sifat bilan bir xil shakldagi ravish	-ly qo‘shimchasi bilan tugagan ravish
He is a hard worker. U tirishqoq ishchi.	He works hard . U qattiq ishlaydi.	I could hardly understand him. Men uni arang tushundim.
He returned in the late autumn. U kech kuzda qaytib keldi.	I went to bed late last night. Men kecha kech yotdim.	I have not seen him lately . Men uni keyingi paytlarda ko‘rganim yo‘q.
He is studying the history of the Near East. U Yaqin Sharq tarixini o‘rganayapti.	He lives quite near . U juda yaqin(da) yashaydi.	It is nearly five o‘clock. Soat qariyb besh.

Ba‘zi ravishlar fe‘llar bilan birga ishlatiladi va alohida ma‘no beradi. Fe‘lning orqasidan kelayotgan ravishga qarab fe‘lning ma‘nosi o‘zgaradi. Bu ravishlarga quyidagilar kiradi: **about, across, along, around, away, back, by, down, in, on, off, out, over, through, under, up** va boshqalar.

Ba‘zi hollarda birikmaning ma‘nosi shu birikma tarkibiga kirgan so‘zlarning ma‘nosidan kelib chiqqan bo‘ladi:

to come back qaytib kelmoq (**come kelmoq, back orqaga**)

to go away ketmoq (**go bormoq, away chetga**)

to go down pastga tushmoq (**go bormoq, down pastga**)

Boshqa hollarda birikmaning ma‘nosi uning tarkibidagi so‘zlar ma‘nosiga to‘g‘ri kelmaydi:

to make out tushunmoq (**to make qilmoq, out tashqarida**)

to put out o‘chirmoq (**to put qo‘ymoq, out tashqarida**)

to give in yon bermoq, taslim bo‘lmoq (**to give bermoq, in ichida**)

Bu ravishlarni ko‘plarining shakli predloglar bilan mos kelganligi uchun ular predloglar bilan birga o‘rganiladi.

RAVISH DARAJALARI

1. Ko‘pgina ravishlarning, ayniqsa holat ravishlarining darajalari sifatning darajalariga o‘xshaydi.

2. Bir, ikki bo‘g‘inli sodda ravishlarning qiyosiy darajasi **-er** qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish bilan, orttirma darajasi esa **-est** qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish bilan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja		Qiyosiy daraja		Orttirma daraja	
fast	tez	faster	tezroq	fastest	eng tez
hard	qattiq	harder	qattiqroq	hardest	eng qattiq
late	kech	later	kechroq	latest	eng kech
soon	tezda	sooner	tezroq	soonest	eng tez
early	erta	earlier	ertaroq	earliest	eng erta

3. Sifatga **-ly** qo'shimchasi qo'shib yasalgan ravishlarning qiyosiy darajasi uning oldiga **more**, orttirma darajasi esa oldiga **most** qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja		Qiyosiy daraja		Orttirma daraja	
Clearly	aniq	More clearly	aniqroq	Most clearly	eng aniq
Bravely	jasurona	More bravely	jasurroq	Most bravely	eng jasurona
Correctly	to'g'ri	More correctly	to'g'riroq	Most correctly	eng to'g'ri
Cautiously	ehtiyotkor	More cautiously	ehtiyotkorroq	Most cautiously	eng ehtiyotkor

4. **Often** tez-tez, **quickly** tez, **slowly** sekin ravishlarining darajalari har ikkala yo'l bilan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja		Qiyosiy daraja		Orttirma daraja	
often	tez-tez	oftener		oftenest	
		more often		most often	
quickly	tez	quicker		quickest	
		more quick		most quickly	
slowly	sekin	slower		slowest	
		more slow		most slowly	

Quyidagi ravishlarning darajalari ular yasalgan sifatlarga o'xshab qoidaga bo'ysunmasdan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja		Qiyosiy daraja		Orttirma daraja	
well	yaxshi	better	yaxshiroq	best	eng yaxshi
badly	yomon	worse	yomonroq	worst	eng yomon
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			

Orttirma darajadagi ravishdan keyin **of** predlogli birikma kelganda (yoki nazarda tutilganda) ravish **the** artikli bilan ham, artiklsiz ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

Of predlogli birikma bo'lmasa, yoki (nazarda tutilmasa) orttirma darajadagi ravish artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Which of the boys works **(the) best**
(of all the boys)?

Bolalarning qaysi biri hamma
(bolalar) dan yaxshi ishlaydi?

I work best in the morning.
 Rahim came **late**, Olim came
later and Karim came (the) **latest**
 (of all).
 I come home **latest** on Mondays.

Men ertalab yxshi ishlayman.
 Rahim kech keldi, Olim kechroq
 keldi, Karim esa hammadan kech
 keldi.
 Men uyga eng kech keladigan kun-
 larim dushanba kunlaridir.

RAVISHLARNING GAPDAGI O'RNI

1. Gapdagi fe'l o'timsiz bo'lsa, holat ravishi fe'ldan keyin keladi:

He walked slowly .	U sekin yurdi.
The sun shines brightly .	Quyosh charqalab nur sochadi.

2. Gapdagi fe'l o'timli bo'lsa, ravish fe'ldan oldin yoki fe'ldan keyin kelishi mumkin. U fe'l bilan to'ldiruvchining o'rtasida kelishi mumkin emas:

He answered the question calmly .	} U savolga bosiqlik bilan javob berdi.
He calmly answered the question	
He translated the article easily .	} U maqolani osongina (osonlik bilan) tarjima qildi.
He easily translated the article.	

Fe'ldan keyin infinitiv kelganda, ravish fe'ldan oldin ishlatiladi:

He flatly refused to answer the question.	U savolga javob berishdan qat'iy bosh tortdi.
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3. Noaniq zamon ravishlari — **always, often, seldom, ever, never, just, already, yet, usually, generally, sometimes, still, soon, once** va boshqalar fe'ldan oldin ishlatiladi:

He always comes early.	U har doim erta keladi.
He often goes there.	U u yoqqa tez-tez borib turadi.
I usually get up at seven o'clock.	Men odatda soat yettida o'rnimdan turaman.
I once went there with my brother.	Men u yerga bir kuni akam bilan borgan edim.

Lekin yuqoridagi ravishlar **to be** fe'ldan keyin ishlatiladi:

He is always here at five o'clock.	U har doim soat beshda shu yerda bo'ladi.
He is never late for the lectures.	U hech qachon leksiyaga kech qolmaydi.

Gapda qo'shma fe'l ishlatilgan bo'lsa, yuqoridagi ravishlar yordamchi fe'l bilan asosiy fe'l o'rtasida keladi:

I shall **never** forget it.

Men buni hech qachon unutmaman.

He has **just** left.

U hozirgina ketdi.

Agar gapda ikkita yordamchi fe'l bo'lsa, ravish birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin ishlatiladi:

He has **just** been asked to take part in that work.

Undan hozirgina bu ishda qatnashishini so'rashdi.

Noaniq zamon ravishlari modal fe'l bilan infinitiv o'rtasida keladi:

You must **never** get off the tram when it is moving.

Siz hech qachon yurib ketayotgan tramvaydan tushmasligingiz kerak.

I can **always** prove it to be true.

Men buning to'g'riligini har doim isbotlay olaman.

Agar fe'l **have+ to + V** shaklida ifodalangan bo'lsa, yuqoridagi ravishlar **havedan** oldin ishlatiladi:

I **often** have to go there.

Menga ko'pincha u yerga borishimga to'g'ri keladi.

Agar fe'l **used + to + V** shaklida ifodalangan bo'lsa, yuqoridagi ravishlar **useddan** oldin ishlatiladi:

You **always** used to agree.

Siz har doim men bilan kelishar edingiz.

Yet ravishi *hali* ma'nosida **not** yuklamasidan keyin yoki fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin ishlatiladi:

I have not **yet** read the letter.

I have not read the letter **yet**.

} Men hali xatni o'qiganim yo'q.

Yet ravishi *allaqachon* ma'nosida gapning oxirida keladi:

Have you read the newspaper **yet**?

Siz gazetani allaqachon o'qidingizmi?

Sometimes ravishi gapning boshida, oxirida yoki fe'ldan oldin keladi:

I **sometimes** go there.

Sometimes I go there.

I go there **sometimes**.

} Men ba'zan u yerga boraman.

Tomorrow, today, yesterday ravishlari gapning boshida yoki oxirida keladi:

Tomorrow I shall go there.

Ertaga men u yerga boraman.

I have seen him **today**.

Men uni bugun ko'rdim.

Before *oldin, ilgari*, **lately** *yaqinda, keyingi paytlarda* va **recently** *yaqinda, so'nggi kunlarda* ravishlari odatda gapning oxirida ishlatiladi:

I have seen this film **before**.

Men bu filmni oldin ko'rganman.

I have not been there **lately**.

Men keyingi paytlarda u yerda bo'lgan emasman.

Agar gapning oxirida o'rin ravishi bilan payt ravishi kelsa, o'rin ravishi payt ravishidan oldin keladi:

I met him **there yesterday**.

Men uni u yerda kecha ko'rdim.

Sifatlarni va boshqa ravishlarni aniqlovchi ravishlar o'zlari aniqlaydigan so'zdan oldin keladi:

I'm **very** glad to see you.

Men sizni ko'rishdan juda xursandman.

He speaks English **quite** well.

U inglizchani juda yaxshi gapiradi.

Enough *yetarli* ravishi o'zi aniqlaydigan sifat, ravish yoki fe'ldan keyin keladi:

My coat is warm **enough**.

Mening paltom yetarlicha issiq.

You know English well **enough** to read this book.

Siz bu kitobni o'qish uchun inglizchani yetarlicha yaxshi bilasiz.

He does not work **enough**.

U yetarli ishlamaydi.

Izoh: Enough sifat bo'lib kelib, otni ham aniqlashi mumkin, bunda **enough** otdan oldin keladi, ba'zan otdan keyin ham keladi:

Don't hurry, we have **enough** time (= time **enough**).

Shoshilmang, bizning yetarli vaqtimiz bor.

Too, either *ham, shuningdek* ravishlari gapning oxirida keladi:

I shall be there **too**.

Men ham u yerda bo'laman.

I have not seen him **either**.

Uni men ham ko'rganim yo'q.

Too *juda* ma'nosida kelganda, u o'zi aniqlaydigan so'zdan oldin keladi:

There are **too** many mistakes in your dictation.

Sizning diktatingizda xatolar juda ko'p.

PREDLOG (THE PREPOSITION)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Predlog deb ot (yoki olmoshning) gapdagi boshqa so'zlarga munosabatini ko'rsatuvchi yordamchi so'zlarga aytiladi. Ingliz tilida kelishik qo'shimchalari yo'qligi uchun ular ko'p hollarda o'zbek tilidagi kelishik qo'shimchalari vazifasini bajaradi:

He lives in London.	U Londonda yashaydi.
He is sitting under a tree.	U daraxt ostida o'tiribdi.
After dinner he went to the library.	U tushlikdan keyin kutubxonaga bordi.
He came with his brother.	U akasi bilan keldi.

2. Har bir predlog bir nechta mustaqil ma'nolarda kelishi mumkin. Masalan, **in** predlogi quyidagi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi:

a) *-da* (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi):

He lives in London.	U Londonda yashaydi.
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b) *-da* (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, oy va yil oldida):

He will arrive in May.	U may oyida keladi.
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c) *keyin* ma'nosida:

He will return in an hour.	U bir soatdan keyin qaytib keladi.
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d) *-da, ichida, mobaynida*:

The house was built in three months.	Uy uch oy ichida qurildi.
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3. Ko'p hollarda u yoki bu predlogning ishlatilishi undan oldin kelayotgan fe'lga, sifatga yoki otga bog'liq bo'ladi. Masalan, **to depend** fe'li o'zidan keyin **on** predlogini talab qiladi:

It doesn't depend on me.	Bu menga bog'liq emas.
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To laugh fe'li o'zidan keyin **at** predlogini talab qiladi:

He laughed at me.	U mening ustimdan kuldi.
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Sure sifati o'zidan keyin **of** predlogini talab qiladi:

He was sure of it.	U bunga amin edi.
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Objection oti o'zidan keyin **to** predlogini talab qiladi:

I have no objection to that.	Menda bunga e'tiroz yo'q.
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4. Ba'zi fe'llar turli predloglar bilan kelganda, ma'nosi o'zgarib kelishi mumkin:

He is **looking at** the child.
 He is **looking for** the child.
 He is **looking after** the child.

U bolaga qarayapti.
 U bolani izlayapti.
 U bolaga qarayapti (g'amxo'rlik qilayapti).

5. Predloglar ko'pgina iboralar va birikmalar tarkibiga kiradi — **in vain** *behuda, bekorga*, **at last** *nihoyat*, **for ever** *umrbod, abadiy*, **on the one (other) hand** *bir (boshqa) tomondan* va boshqalar.

6. Predloglar quyidagi guruhlariga bo'linadi:

a) sodda (**in, to, at**, va hokazo);

b) qo'shma (**into, upon, throughout** va boshqalar.);

c) predlog vazifasini bajaruvchi so'zlar guruhi: (**according to, by means of, instead of, in front of** va hokazo).

SHAKLI RAVISHLAR BILAN MOS KELUVCHI PREDLOGLAR

1. Ba'zi predloglarning shakllari ravishlar bilan mos keladi. Predloglarni ravishlardan ularning gapdagi vazifasiga qarab ajratish mumkin. Predloglar otlar (olmoshlar) bilan gapdagi boshqa so'zlar o'rtasidagi munosabatni bildirib keladi. Ular mustaqil so'zlar emas, yordamchi so'zlardir va urg'u olmaydi. Ravishlar esa fe'llarni aniqlaydi. Ular mustaqil so'zlar bo'lib urg'u oladi:

Predloglar	Ravishlar
He went up stairs. U zinadan yuqoriga chiqdi.	I looked up and saw an aeroplane flying very low. Men yuqoriga qaradim va juda past uchayotgan samolyotni ko'rdim.
Before the war he lived in London. Urushdan oldin u Londonda yashagan.	I have read this book before . Men bu kitobni oldin o'qiganman.
We shall go there after dinner. Biz u yerga tushlikdan keyin boramiz.	I never saw him after . Keyin men uni hech qachon ko'rmadim.

2. Ba'zi predloglarga mos keluvchi ravishlar (**in, on, up, down, by** va boshqalar) ba'zi fe'llar bilan birikib kelib yangi ma'no beradi va qo'shma fe'llarni yasaydi. Ushbu holda ravishlar mustaqil so'z bo'lmasa ham urg'u oladi:

Put on your coat.

Paltoyningizni kiying.

He **gets up** very early.

U juda erta turadi.

Come in, please.

Marhamat, kiring.

Go on reading.

O'qishni davom ettiring.

Turn off the light.

Chiroqni o'chiring.

Predloglarga mos keluvchi ravishlar shu predloglar bilan birga o'rganiladi.

PREDLOGNING GAPDAGI O'RNI

1. Predloglar ot yoki olmoshdan oldin keladi. Agar otning aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, predlog shu aniqlovchidan oldin keladi:

He works **at a factory**.

U fabrikada ishlaydi.

He works **at a large factory**.

U katta fabrikada ishlaydi.

2. Ammo quyidagi hollarda predlog o'zi qarashli bo'lgan so'zning oldida emas, gapning oxirida keladi (fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'diruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi):

a) ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma so'roq gaplarda, predlog **what, who (m), which** olmoshlariga yoki **where** ravishiga qarashli bo'lganda gapning oxirida fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin kelishi mumkin. Ammo predlog so'roq so'zlardan oldin ham kelishi mumkin:

What are you looking **at**?

Siz nimaga qarayapsiz?

(=**At what** are you looking?)

Who(m) did he speak **to**?

U kim bilan gaplashdi?

(=**To whom** did he speak?)

Ask him **where** he got this book **from**. (=Ask him **from where** he got this book.)

Undan bu kitobni qayerdan olganligini so'rang.

b) aniqlovchi ergash gaplarni bosh gaplarga bog'laydigan nisbiy olmoshlarga qarashli predloglar gapning oxirida fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin kelishi mumkin. Predloglar nisbiy olmoshdan oldin ham kelishi mumkin:

The house **which** he lives **in** is very big.(= The house **in which** he lives is very big.)

U yashaydigan uy juda katta.

Nisbiy olmosh tushib qolsa, predlog doimo fe'ldan keyin keladi:

The house he lives **in** is very big.

c) egasi aniq maylda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan majhul birikmalarda predlog gapning oxirida keladi:

He was laughed **at** (Taqqoslang: They laughed **at** him).

Uning ustidan kulishdi.

The doctor was sent **for** (Taqqoslang: They sent **for** the doctor).

Doktorga odam yuborishdi.

d) aniqlovchi bo'lib kelgan infinitivli birikmalarda predlog infinitivdan keyin keladi:

I have no pen **to write with**.

Menda yozish uchun ruchka yo'q.

BA'ZI PREDLOGLARNING ISHLANILISHI

About

1. *haqida, to'g'risida:*

I shall speak to him **about** the matter tomorrow.

He told us **about** his trip to the south.

Men bu masala to'g'risida u bilan ertaga gaplashaman.

U bizga o'zining janubga sayohati haqida gapirib berdi.

Izoh: Ba'zi fe'llardan keyin (**to think, to hear, to speak, to tell** va boshqalar) yuqoridagi ma'noda **about** predlogi bilan bir qatorda **of** predlogi ham ishlatiladi.

What are you thinking **about (of)**?

We spoke **about (of)** it yesterday.

Siz nima haqda o'ylayapsiz?

Biz bu haqda kecha gaplashgandik.

Ammo **to think** fe'li *fikrda bo'lmoq, o'ylamoq (qiziqmoq)* ma'nosida va **to hear** *eshitmoq (bilmoq)* ma'nosida ishlatilganida shu fe'llardan keyin faqat **of** predlogi ishlatiladi.

What do you think **of** him?

He only thinks **of** himself.

I have never heard **of** this writer.

I haven't heard **of** him since he left Shahrizabz.

Siz u haqda qanday fikrdasiz?

U faqat o'zi haqida o'ylaydi.

Men bu yozuvchi haqida eshitmaganman.

U Shahrizabzdan ketgandan buyon men u haqda eshitmaganman.

2. *taxminan, atrofida, qariyb, -lar:*

It is **about** five o'clock now.

There were **about** five hundred people there.

Hozir soat taxminan 5 bo'ldi.

U yerda qariyb 500 kishi bor edi.

3. *atrofqa, atrofda, bo'ylab, -da:*

He looked **about** him.

He walked **about** the garden.

U atrofiga qaradi.

U bog' bo'ylab sayr qildi.

4. *atrofqa, atrofda, u yoqdan-bu yoqqa (ravish bo'lib keladi).*

He walked **about** in excitement.

I watched the children running **about**.

U hayajon bilan u yoqdan-bu yoqqa borib kelardi.

Men bolalarning atrofda (u yoqdan-bu yoqqa) chopishlarini tomosha qildim.

5. *about* ishlatilgan iboralar:

to be about to = *-moqchi bo'lmoq.*

They **were about to** leave.

Ular jo'namoqchi bo'lib turgan ekanlar.

To be angry (annoyed, furious) about something (with somebody for doing something) biror ish qilgani uchun birovdan achchig'lanmoq (g'azablanmoq).

Are you annoyed with me for being late?

It's stupid to get angry **about** things that don't matter.

Kechikkanim uchun jahlingiz chiqdimi?

Bo'lmagan ish uchun jahlingizning chiqishi ahmoqlik.

To be excited (worried, upset, nervous, happy) about -dan hayajonlanmoq (tashvishlanmoq, kayfiyati buzilmoq, asabi buzilmoq, baxtli bo'lmoq):

Are you excited **about** going on holiday next week?

Siz kelasi hafta dam olishga borayotganingizdan hayajonlanayapsizmi?

Carol is upset **about** not being invited to the party.

Kerol ziyofatga taklif qilinmaganligi uchun xafa.

To bring about erishmoq, olib kelmoq:

The new method suggested by Olim Salimov **brought about** a great increase in the output of our shop.

Olim Salimov taklif qilgan yangi uslub seximizda mahsulot ishlab chiqarishda katta o'sishga olib keldi.

To see about qaramoq, ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq (biror ishning qilinishini kuzatib turmoq):

My neighbour is going **to see about** getting tickets for next Saturday's football game.

Mening qo'shnim shanbadagi futbol o'yiniga bilet olishga ko'z-quloq bo'lib turmoqchi.

To be sorry about uchun kechirim so'ramoq:

I'm sorry **about** the noise last night. We were having a party.

Kechagi shovqin uchun kechirasiz. Biz ziyofat berayotgan edik.

Above

1. *ustida, uzra, yuqorisida:*

The aeroplane flew **above** the clouds.
The temprature was **above** zero.

Samolyot bulutlar ustida uchdi.
Harorat noldan yuqori.

2. *ziyod, ko'p:*

There were **above** 200 people there.

U yerda 200 dan ziyod odam bor edi.

3. *yuqorida, yuqoriga (ravish bo'lib keladi):*

As is stated **above**...

Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek...

Across

1. *ko'ndalangiga, ko'ndalang, orqali, -dan:*

A big motor car stood **across** the road.

Yo'lda katta avtomobil ko'ndalang turar edi.

They built a new bridge **across** the river.

The boy ran **across** the street.

2. *ko'ndalang, ko'ndalangiga, narigi tomonga (ravish):*

Put this log **across**.

We got safely **across**.

Daryoga yangi ko'prik qurdilar.

Bola yugurib ko'chani kesib o'tdi.

Bu yog'ochni ko'ndalang qo'ying.

Biz eson-omon narigi tomonga o'tib oldik.

3. *to come (run) across to'satdan uchratib qolmoq:*

I **came across** an old friend when I was in Samarkand.

Samarqandda bo'lganimda bir eski do'stimni uchratib qoldim.

To run across to'satdan uchratib qolmoq, topib olmoq:

While rummaging through some old boxes in the attic, I **ran across** my grandmother's wedding dress.

Chordoqda eski qutilarni titki-layotganimda buvimning nikoh ko'yлагini topib oldim.

After

1. *keyin, so'ng (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, antonimi before):*

He continued his work **after** dinner.

U ovqatdan keyin ishini davom ettirdi.

He returned home **after** twelve.

U 12 dan keyin uyga qaytib keldi.

2. *keyin, orqasidan (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi):*

He ran **after** me.

U mening orqamdan yugurdi.

They left the room one **after** the other.

Ular bir-birlarining orqalaridan xonadan chiqdilar.

3. *keyin, so'ngra (ravish):*

We can do that **after**.

Biz buni keyin qilishimiz mumkin.

What happened **after**?

Keyin nima bo'ldi?

4. *keyin (bog'lovchi bo'lib keladi):*

They left **after** the contract had been signed.

Ular shartnoma imzolangandan keinj o'nab ketdilar.

5. *after bilan ishlatilgan iboralar:*

after all

nihoyat

long after

ancha vaqt o'tgandan keyin

to name after somebody

-ning nomi bilan atamoq

week after week

haftadan haftaga

the day after tomorrow

ertadan keyin, indin

not long after
day after day
look after

ozroq o'tgandan keyin, sal o'tib
kundan kunga
qaramoq, parvarish qilmoq.

AGAINST

1. *qarshi:*

We were **against** the proposal.
We protested **against** delays
in delivery of the goods.

Biz taklifga qarshi edik.
Biz mollarning yetkazib beri-
lishidagi kechikishga qarshilik
bildirdik.
Paroxod oqimga qarshi suzdi.

The steamer sailed **against**
the current.

2. *against* bilan kelgan fe'llar va iboralar:

To lean against something
to strike one's foot (head)
against something
to proceed (to take proceedings, to
take an action) against somebody
against documents

biror narsaga suyanmoq
-ga to'qnashmoq (boshini
urib olmoq)
biror kishini sudga bermoq

hujjatlarga ko'ra

ALONG

1. *bo'ylab, -da, -dan:*

Let us walk **along** the shore.
He ran **along** the road.

Keling sohil bo'ylab sayr qilamiz.
U yo'l bo'ylab chopdi.

2. *Ravish bo'lib keladi:*

Come **along**.
How are you getting **along**?
I knew it all **along**.

Ketdik.
Ishlaringiz qalay?
Men buni boshidan bilaman.

3. *Iboralar:*

to go along with *kelishmoq*
Mr. Robbins always goes
along with anything his
employer wants to do.

Mr. Robbins boshlig'i nima qilmoq-
chi bo'lsa, o'sha bilan kelishib ke-
taverar edi.

AMONG (AMONGST)

orasida, o'rtasida (uch yoki undan ortiq shaxs yoki buyum o'rtasida).

The work was divided **among** four students.

We could not find case No. 125 **among** the cases discharged from the ship.

Ish to'rt talaba o'rtasida bo'lib berildi.

Biz kemadan tushirilgan qutilar orasidan 125-qutini topa olmadik.

AT

1. Joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi:

a) *-da, yonida, oldida*:

She is standing **at** the window.

He stopped **at** the door.

U deraza yonida turibdi.

U eshik oldida to'xtadi.

b) *-da* (kichkina shahar va qishloqda):

He was born **at** Klin.

George lives **at** 712 16th Avenue.

U Klinda tug'ilgan.

Jorj o'n oltinchi avenyu, 712-uyda yashaydi.

c) *-da* (odamlar to'planib biror ish-harakat yoki jarayon sodir bo'ladigan muassasa, tashkilot, yig'ilishda):

I'll see him **at the theatre** tonight.

Men uni bu oqshom teatrdan ko'raman.

Lekin:

The meeting took place **in the theatre**.

He works **at a factory (at an office, at an Institute)**.

I'll see him **at the lecture (at the lesson, at the meeting, at a football match, at the concert)**.

Julia is studying **at** university.

It was a long voyage. We were **at** sea for 30 days.

Yig'ilish teatrdan bo'ldi.

U fabrikada (ofisda, institutda) ishlaydi.

Men uni leksiyada (darsda, yig'ilishda, futbol matchida, konsertda) ko'raman.

Juliya universitetda o'qiyapti.

Bu uzoq safar edi. Biz dengizda 30 kun bo'ldik.

2. *-da* (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, *lahzada*):

He will return **at seven**.

He left the house **at noon**.

She left the room **at the end** of the lesson.

U yettida qaytib keladi.

U peshinda uydan chiqdi.

U darsning oxirida xonadan chiqdi.

3. *At bilan keluvchi fe'llar:*

<p>to aim at -ni nishonga olmoq</p> <p>to arrive at -ga yetib kelmoq (kichkina shaharga, shahar ichidagi joyga)</p> <p>to call at -ga kirib chiqmoq</p> <p>to hint at -ga sha'ma qilmoq</p> <p>to knock at -ni taqillatmoq, qoqmoq</p> <p>to laugh at -(usti)dan kulmoq</p> <p>to look (glance) at -ga qaramoq</p> <p>to shout at -ga baqirmoq</p> <p>to throw at -ga otmoq, irg'itmoq</p> <p>to value (estimate) at -ga baholamoq</p> <p>to work at ustida ishlamoq</p> <p>to rejoice at -dan xursand bo'lmoq</p> <p>to wonder at -dan hayratlanmoq, ajablanmoq</p> <p>to be surprised at -dan hayratlanmoq, ajablanmoq</p>	<p>The hunter aimed at the wolf.</p> <p>He arrived at Klin (at the station).</p> <p>Does the steamer call at Poti?</p> <p>What are you hinting at?</p> <p>He knocked at the door.</p> <p>They laughed at him.</p> <p>I looked at him.</p> <p>Don't shout at him.</p> <p>He threw a stone at the dog. <i>Lekin:</i> He threw a stone into the river (into the water).</p> <p>He values the picture at 1500 dollars. They estimate the losses at 2000 dollars. He is working at a new invention. He rejoiced at his success. I don't wonder at that.</p> <p>We were surprised at his behaviour.</p>	<p>Ovchi bo'rini nishonga oldi.</p> <p>U Klinga (stansiyaga) yetib keldi.</p> <p>Paroxod Potiga kiradimi?</p> <p>Siz nimaga sha'ma qilayapsiz?</p> <p>U eshikni taqillatdi (qoqdi).</p> <p>Ular uning ustidan kulishdi.</p> <p>Men unga qaradim.</p> <p>Unga baqirmang.</p> <p>U itga tosh otdi.</p> <p>U daryoga (suvga) tosh otdi.</p> <p>U suratni 1500 dollarga baholaydi. Ular zararni 2000 dollarga baholashyapti. U yangi ixtiro ustida ishlayapti. U uning muvaffaqiyatidan xursand bo'ldi. Men bundan ajablanmayman.</p> <p>Biz uning o'zini tutishidan hayratlandik.</p>
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<p>to be shocked (amazed, astonished) at (by) -dan larzaga kelmoq (ajablanmoq, hayratlanmoq)</p>	<p>I hope you weren't shocked by (at) what I said.</p>	<p>Umid qilamanki siz mening gapimdan larzaga tushmadingiz.</p>
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4. At *bilan yasalgan iboralar:*

at the age of yoshda
at the beginning -ning boshida
at all costs nima qilib bo'lsa ham
at dinner (supper, tea) tushlikda (kechki ovqatda, choyda)
at somebody's disposal -ning ixtiyorida
at the end oxirida
at the expence of -ning hisobida
at first avvalo
at the head of -ning boshida
at home uyda
at least hech bo'lmaganda
at last nihoyat
at (the) latest eng kechi bilan
at a low (high) price (past) baland narxda
at times ba'zan
at corner muyulishda
at the front (back) oldinda (orqada)
at sea dengizda (sayohatda)
at one's option birovning ixtiyori bilan
 Water boils **at 100 degrees Celcius.**

at once birdan
at the rate of hajmda
at any rate har holda
at the request of -ning iltimosiga ko'ra
at a salary of maoshda
at somebody's service -ning xizmatida
at first sight bir ko'rishda
at a speed of tezlikda
at a time bir martada, bir vaqtda
at this (that, the same) time shu (o'sha, bir) vaqt (da)
at the top of one's voice tovushining boricha, bor ovozda
to be at war urush holatida bo'lmoq
at night tunda
at (the) most eng ko'pi bilan
at the traffic lights svetaforda
at the church cherkovda
at the roundabout aylanma
at a temperature haroratda

Suv selsiyda 100 daraja haroratda qaynaydi.

BEFORE

1. *oldin, ilgari* (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, antonimi *after*):

I shall finish my work **before** five o'clock.
 We shall have a walk **before** dinner.
 The ship will arrive at the port of loading **before** the end of December.

Men ishimni soat beshdan oldin tugataman.
 Biz tushlikdan oldin sayr qilamiz.
 Kema yuk oladigan portga dekabrning oxiridan ilgari yetib keladi.

2. *oldida* (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi, antonimi **behind**):

He stopped **before** a shop. U do‘kon oldida to‘xtadi.
There are very many important tasks Oldimizda juda ko‘p muhim
before us. vazifalar bor.

Joyga nisbatan **before**ning o‘rnida ko‘pincha **in front of** ishlatiladi.
He stopped **in front of**(= **before**) the U eshik oldida to‘xtadi.
door.

3. *oldin, ilgari* (ravish bo‘lib keladi):

I have heard that **before**. Men buni ilgari eshitganman.
Have you been there **before**? U yerda ilgari bo‘lganmisiz?

Izoh: Before ilgari ma‘nosida bog‘lovchi ham bo‘lib keladi.
I shall leave Samarkand **before** he returns.

4. **Before** bilan kelgan iboralar.

The day before yesterday o‘tgan **before long** tezda
kun, kechadan oldingi kun **long before** bundan ancha
the day before oldingi kun oldin

BEHIND

1. *orqasida, ortida* (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi, antonimi **before** yoki **in front of**):

He sat **behind** me. U mening orqamda o‘tirdi.
The garden is **behind** the house. Bog‘ uying orqasida.

2. *orqada, orqaga* (ravish bo‘lib keladi):

They were walking **behind**. Ular orqada kelishayotgan edi.
He left them far **behind**. U ularni juda orqada qoldirib ketdi.

3. *tarafida bo‘lmoq, qo‘llamoq*:

Congress is **behind** the Kongres bu masalada
Presideent on this issue. Prezident tarafida.

4. *orqasida bo‘lmoq, qo‘li bo‘lmoq*:

The police believe a local Qotilliklar orqasida mahalliy jino-
gang is **behind** the killings. yatchilar turganligiga politsiya isho-
nadi.

5. *behind* bilan kelgan iboralar:

To be behind time kechikmoq **behind one’s back** orqasidan
to be behind the times **to be behind somebody** -dan orqada
hayotdan ortda qolmoq qolmoq

BELOW

1. *ostida, past* (antonimi **above**):

He signed his name **below** mine.

U mening imzoyim ostiga imzo chekdi.

The temperature was **below** zero.

Harorat noldan past edi.

2. *quyida, pastda, pastdan* (ravish bo‘lib keladi):

The prices of the goods are stated **below**.

Mollarning narxlari quyida keltirilgan.

Although I was on the third floor, I heard the noise **below**.

Men uchinchi qavatda bo‘lsam ham, pastdan shovqinni eshitdim.

BESIDE

1. *yonida, bo‘yida*:

He was sitting **beside** me.

U mening yonimda o‘tirgan edi.

The house stood **beside** the river.

Uy daryo bo‘yida (yonida) turar edi.

2. *o‘zida bo‘lmaslik*:

He was **beside** himself with joy/rage.

U o‘zida yo‘q xursand edi. Ach-chig‘i chiqqan edi.

3. *iboralar*:

Beside the purpose maqsadsiz

Beside the nature g‘ayritabiiy

BESIDES

1. *-dan tashqari*:

I have read some articles on this subject **besides** the books you gave me.

Bu masalada men siz bergan kitoblardan tashqari bir nechta maqolalar o‘qidim.

We have shipped 2000 tons of wheat against this contract **besides** the 5000 tons which were shipped in September.

Biz bu shartnoma bo‘yicha sentabrda yuklangan 5000 tonna bug‘doydan tashqari 2000 tonna bug‘doy yukladik.

2. *bundan tashqari* (ravish bo‘lib keladi):

I don’t like this suit-case; **besides** it’s too small.

Menga bu chamadon yoqmayapti; bundan tashqari u juda kichik.

BETWEEN

1. *o'rtasida, orasida* (ikki shaxs yoki buyumlar o'rtasida):

The ship makes regular voyages **between** Odessa and Batumi.

Kema Odessa va Batumi o'rtasida muntazam qatnaydi.

BEYOND

1. *orqasida, ortida, narigi tomonda* (ancha narida):

The village is **beyond** the river.

Qishloq daryoning narigi tomonida.

He lives **beyond** the bridge.

U ko'prik ortida yashaydi.

2. *beyond bilan kelgan iboralar:*

beyond belief aqlga to'g'ri kelmaydigan

beyond doubt shubhasiz

beyond hope umid qilib bo'lmaydigan

beyond one's expectations kutgandan ham ziyoda

beyond one's strength(power) kuchi yetmaydigan darajada

beyond one's understanding

aqlga sig'maydigan

it is beyond me bunga aqlim yetmaydi

BY

1. *tomonidan, bilan* (ish-harakatni bajaruvchi shaxsni yoki kuchni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi):

«Navoi» was written **by** Oybek.

«Navoiy» Oybek tomonidan yozilgan.

This machine is driven **by** electricity.

Bu mashina elektr bilan yuradi (ishlaydi).

2. *bilan, yordamida* (odatda gerund bilan kelib ish-harakatni bajarish usuli yoki vositasini ifodalaydi):

He improved his pronunciation **by** reading aloud.

U ovoz chiqarib o'qish bilan talaffuzini yaxshiladi.

You will help me **by** telling me all you know about it.

Buni hammasini aytib berishingiz bilan siz menga yordam berasiz.

The firm violated the contract **by** delivering goods of low quality.

Firma past sifatli tovarlar yetkazib berish bilan shartnomani buzdi.

3. *-gacha* (ish-harakat tamom bo‘ladigan vaqtni ko‘rsatadi):

They had discharged the steamer **by** three o‘clock.
He will have finished his work **by** Monday.

Ular soat uchgacha kemaning yukini tushirib bo‘lishdi.
U ishini dushanbagacha tugatadi.

4. *yonida, oldida*:

He was sitting **by** the window.
The house stood **by** the river.

U deraza yonida o‘tirgan edi.
U daryo bo‘yida edi.

5. *yonidan* (= past):

He **walked by** me without saying a word.

U mening yonimdan bir so‘z demasdan o‘tib ketdi.

6. *yonidan* (past bilan birga ravish bo‘lib keladi):

He **walked (drove, ran) by** without looking at me.

U menga qaramasdan o‘tib ketdi (mashinasini haydab, yugurib o‘tib ketdi.)

7. *By* ishlatilgan fe‘l birikmalari:

to divide (multiply by -ga bo‘lmoq (ko‘paytirmoq)	Divide (multiply) this number by six.	Bu sonni oltiga bo‘ling (ko‘paytiring).
to increase (decrease, rise, exceed) by -ga ko‘tarmoq (kamaytirmoq, oshirmoq)	In September the output of our plant increased by 15 per cent, as compared with the preceding month.	Sentabrda zavodimizda mahsulot ishlab chiqarish oldingi oydagiga qaraganda 15 foizga oshdi.
to judge by -ga qarab hukm qilmoq, xulosa chiqarmoq	Never judge by appearances.	Hech qachon odamning tashqi ko‘rinishiga qarab hukm qilmang.
to mean by bilan ... demoqchi bo‘lmoq	What do you mean by that?	Bu bilan nima demoqchisiz?
to take (seize, hold, pull) by -dan ushlamoq, tutmoq (changallamoq, tortmoq)	He took her by the arm.	U uning qo‘lidan ushladi (tutdi).
to get by tirikchilik qilishga muvaffaq bo‘lmoq, kun o‘tkazmoq	Despite the high cost of living, we will get by on my salary.	Narxlar qimmat bo‘lishiga qaramasdan biz mening maoshim bilan tirikchilikni o‘tkazishga muvaffaq bo‘lamiz.

8. *by* bilan kelgan iboralar:

by accident to‘satdan, tasodifan
by chance tasodifan
by day (night) kunduzi (tunda)
by the day (the week) kunlik (haftalik)
by heart yoddan
by land (sea, air) quruqlikdan (dengizdan, havodan)
by (electric) light (elektr) yorug‘ida
by all means nima qilib bo‘lsa ham
by cheque chek bilan
by credit cards kredit kartochkasi bilan
by rail temir yo‘l orqali
by road yo‘l orqali

by underground metro orqali
by no means aslo, hech, zinhor
6 metres by 8 metres oltiga sakkiz metr
by mistake bilmasdan, yanglishib
by retail (wholesale) chakana (ko‘tara)
step by step qadam-baqadam
by train (tram, bus, ship) poyezd (tramvay, avtobus, kema) bilan
by the way (by the by) darvoqe, aytmoqchi, aytganday
by means of vositasida, yordamida
by the weight (the litre, the kilogram) taroziga tortib (litrlab, kilolab)

by then o‘shanda, o‘shangacha	I’ll graduate from the university in two years. By then I hope to have found a job.	Men universitetni ikki yildan keyin tugataman. O‘shangacha ish topaman deb umid qilaman.
By way of (via) orqali	We are driving to Atlanta by way of Baton Rouge.	Biz Atlantaga Baton Ruj orqali borayapmiz.

DOWN

1. *pastga* (harakat fe‘llari bilan *pastga* yo‘nalishni bildiradi):

He went **down** the stairs.

U zinadan *pastga* tushdi.

The steamer sailed **down** the river.

Paroxod daryodan *pastga* suzib ketdi.

He ran **down** the hill.

U qirdan chopib tushdi.

2. *pastga, pastda* (ravish bo‘lib keladi):

He **looked down** and saw him.

U *pastga* qaradi va uni ko‘rdi.

He **will be down** in a few minutes.

U bir necha daqiqadan keyin *pastda* bo‘ladi.

3. *pastga* (harakat fe'llari bilan *pastga* harakatni bildiradi) Masalan: **come (go, get, walk) down pastga tushmoq, to run down yugurib tushmoq, to jump down sakrab tushmoq, to throw down pastga otmoq.**

The boy **jumped down** off the wall.

Bola devordan sakrab tushdi.

Let's **go down** to the river.

Keling daryoga tushamiz.

4. *birikmalar:*

to lie down yotmoq	He lay down under a tree.	U daraxt ostida yotdi.
to sit down o'tirmoq	Sit down , please.	O'tiring, marhamat.
to write down yozib qo'yimoq	Write down my address.	Mening manzilimni yozib qo'ying.

5. *iboralar:*

up and down u yoqdan bu yoqqa
to bring down the price narxni tushirmoq

upside down ostin-ustun, ag'dar-to'ntar, ayqash- uyqash
down to -gacha

DURING

mobaynida, davomida, paytida, -da (davom etgan vaqtni ifodalaydi):

During the last three months he has made great progress in German.

Oxirgi uch oy davomida u nemis tilidan katta yutuqqa erishdi.

During my stay in London I visited many museums.

Londonda bo'lganimda men ko'p muzeylarga bordim.

During the vacation we visited many relatives across the country.

Ta'til (davomi)da biz qishloqdagi ko'p qarindoshlarimiznikiga bordik.

During the summer we do not have to study.

Yozda (Yoz davomida) biz o'qishga borishga majbur emasmiz.

EXCEPT

-dan tashqari:

Everybody is ready **except** you.
Tom goes there every day **except**
Sunday.

Sizdan tashqari hamma tayyor.
Tom u yerga yakshanbadan tash-
qari har kun boradi.

Except bilan **besides**ni taqqoslash:

O‘zbek tilidagi *-dan tashqari* iborasiga ingliz tilida **except** va **besides** predloglari to‘g‘ri keladi.

Except ishlatganimizda shu predlogdan keyin kelayotgan shaxs yoki buyumdan tashqari shu vaziyatda hech narsa mavjud emasligini tushunamiz, **besides** ishlatganimizda esa shu predlogdan keyin kelayotgan shaxs yoki buyumdan tashqari shu vaziyatda yana boshqa shaxs yoki buyumlar mavjudligini va **besides**dan keyin kelayotgan shaxs yoki buyumlar o‘sha bor bo‘lgan shaxs yoki buyumlarga qo‘shimcha bo‘layotganini tushunamiz:

U nemis tilidan *tashqari* birorta
ham chet tilini bilmaydi.

U nemis tilidan *tashqari* ikkita
chet tilini biladi.

He does not know any foreign lan-
guages **except** German.

He knows two foreign languages
besides German.

FOR

1. *uchun, -ga:*

This letter is **for** you.
It is a great pleasure (disappoint-
ment) **for** me.
He will do all he can **for** you.

Bu xat sizga (siz uchun).
Bu men uchun katta huzur (ko‘n-
gilsizlik)dir.

U siz uchun qo‘lidan kelgan
hamma ishni qiladi.

A thermometer is used **for** measur-
ing temperature.

Termometr haroratni o‘lchash
uchun ishlatiladi.

2. *uchun, -ga (narx, to‘lov):*

I bought this book **for** five dollars.

Men bu kitobni besh dollarga
sotib oldim.

They have not paid **for** the goods
yet.

Ular hali mollar uchun haq to‘la-
ganlari yo‘q.

3. *uchun, tarafdor* (ish harakat kim uchun sodir etilayotgan bo‘lsa, o‘sha shaxs yoki buyum oldida ishlatiladi, antonimi **against**):

I am **for** your proposal.

Men sizning taklifingiz tarafdoriman.

Many people heroically fought **for** their country.

Ko'p odamlar mamlakatlari uchun qahramonona kurashdilar.

4. *uchun* (sababni ifodalaydi):

He was rewarded **for** his bravery.
He was fined **for** crossing the street against the red light.

U jasurligi uchun mukofotlandi.
Qizil chiroqda ko'chani kesib o'tgani uchun unga jarima solindi.

5. *uchun, -ga* (maqsadni ifodalaydi):

I sent him **for** the doctor.
I'll call **for** you.

Men uni vrachga yubordim.
Men sizni olib ketgani kelaman.

6. *davomida* (ish-harakatning qancha davom etishini ifodalaydi). O'zbek tilida tushib qolishi mumkin:

I shall stay here (**for**) two hours.

Men bu yerda ikki soat (davomida) qolaman.

He worked at the factory (**for**) three years.

U zavodda uch yil (davomida) ishladi.

7. *-ga* (ish-harakatning davom etish muddatini yoki belgilangan vaqtini ifodalaydi):

He went to the Caucasus **for** three weeks.

U Kavkazga uch haftaga bordi.

We made an appointment **for** 5 o'clock.

Biz soat beshga uchrashuv tayinladik.

8. **for** predlogi **for + ot (olmosh) + to + V** qurilmasida kelib ish-harakatning shu predlogdan keyin kelayotgan shaxs yoki buyumga tegishli ekanligini ifodalaydi:

It is necessary **for them to be** there at five o'clock.

Ular u yerga soat beshda borishlari kerak.

There is no need **for your brother to go** there.

Akangizning u yerga borishi shart emas.

9. *for* predlogi bilan keladigan fe'l va otlar:

to ask for -ni so'ramoq	He asked for the dictionary. Has anybody asked for me?	U lug'atni so'radi. Meni biror kishi so'radimi?
to be bound for -ga yo'nalmoq	The ship is bound for Odessa.	Kema Odessaga yo'nalayapti (borayapti).

<p>to care for yoqtirmoq</p> <p>to call for uchun kirib chiqmoq</p> <p>to exchange for -ga almashtirmoq</p> <p>to hope for -ni umid qilmoq</p> <p>to be late for -ga kechikmoq</p> <p>to leave for -ga jo'namoq</p> <p>to look for -ni axtarmoq, -ni izlamoq</p> <p>to prepare for -ga tayyorlanmoq</p> <p>to sail for -ga suzib bormoq</p> <p>to start for -ga jo'namoq</p> <p>to wait for -ni kutmoq</p> <p>to be sorry for doing something biror ish qilgani uchun kechirim so'ramoq, afsuslanmoq</p> <p>to feel (to be) sorry for somebody biror kishiga achinmoq</p> <p>a contract (order, cheque, invoice) for -ga (uchun) shartnoma, (buyurtma, chek, hisob)</p> <p>demand for -ga talab</p>	<p>I don't care for this book.</p> <p>He will call for the book tomorrow.</p> <p>He exchanged French money for Russian money.</p> <p>We are hoping for the change in the weather.</p> <p>He was late for the dinner.</p> <p>He has left for London.</p> <p>I am looking for my pencil.</p> <p>My son is preparing for his examination.</p> <p>The steamer sailed for Batumi.</p> <p>He started for Odessa this morning.</p> <p>Wait for me.</p> <p>I'm sorry for shouting at you yesterday.</p> <p>I feel sorry for George. He has a lot of problems.</p> <p>They have concluded a contract for the supply of timber.</p> <p>There is a great demand for these goods.</p>	<p>Menga bu kitob yoqmaydi.</p> <p>U kitob uchun ertaga kiradi.</p> <p>U fransuz pulini rus puliga almashtirdi.</p> <p>Biz obi-havoning o'zgarishiga umid qilamiz.</p> <p>U ovqatga kechikdi.</p> <p>U Londonga jo'nab ketdi.</p> <p>Men qalamimni izlayapman.</p> <p>Mening o'g'lim imtihoniga tayyorlanayapti.</p> <p>Paroxod Batumiga suzib bordi.</p> <p>U bugun ertalab Odessaga jo'nab ketdi.</p> <p>Meni kuting.</p> <p>Kecha sizga baqirganim uchun kechirasiz.</p> <p>Men Jorjga achinaman. U har qadamda muammolarga duch kelayapti.</p> <p>Ular yog'och yetkazib berish haqida shartnoma tuzishdi.</p> <p>Bu mollar (tovarlar)ga talab katta.</p>
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negotiations for uchun muzokaralar	Negotiations for the sale of these goods are expected in May.	Bu mollarni sotish haqidagi muzokaralarning boshlanishi may oyida kutilayapti.
respect for -ga hurmat	I have a profound respect for him.	Mening unga hurmatim katta.

10. **for** *ishlatilgan iboralar:*

for ever abadiy, umrbod
for instance (for example) masalan
for this purpose shu maqsadda
for a time biroz vaqt davomida

for the time being hozir
for years ko'p yillar davomida
in return for -ning o'rniga
for the first (last) time birinchi (oxirgi) marta

FROM

1. *-dan* (harakat yo'nalishini ifodaydi, antonimi **to**):

He took the book **from** the shelf.
He has returned **from** the south.
I have received a letter **from** my friend.
Take this book **from** Mr. Bell.

U kitobni tokchadan oldi.
U janubdan qaytib keldi.
Men do'stimdan xat oldim.
Bu kitobni Mr. Belldan oling.

2. *-dan* (vaqtning boshlanishini ifodalaydi, antonimi **since**):

I shall study in the library **from** five till seven.
I lived there **from** 1925 till 1930.

Men beshdan yettigacha kutubxonada shug'ullanaman.
Men u yerda 1925-yildan 1930-yilgacha yashadim.

3. *-dan* (boshqa predloglar bilan birikib keladi):

The sun appeared **from behind** the clouds.
Take a sheet of paper **from under** these books.
The arbitrators are appointed **from among** the members of the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission.

Quyosh bulutlar orqasidan paydo bo'ldi.
Bu kitoblar ostidan bir varaq qog'oz oling.
Arbitrlar Tashqi Savdo Arbitrlari Komissiyasi a'zolari orasidan tayinlanadi.

4. **from** *predlogi bilan keladigan fe'llar:*

to buy from -dan sotib olmoq	We bought from some milk the shop.	Biz do'kondan sut sotib oldik.
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<p>to borrow from -dan qarz olmoq</p> <p>to differ from -dan farq qilmoq</p> <p>to judge from -dan (-ga qarab) xulosa qilmoq</p> <p>to make from -dan yasamoq (qilmoq)</p> <p>to prevent from -ga xalaqit bermoq</p> <p>to recover from -dan tuzalmoq</p> <p>to save from -dan saqlamoq</p> <p>to suffer from -dan azob chekmoq</p> <p>to translate from -dan tarjima qilmoq</p>	<p>I borrowed 1000 sooms from my brother.</p> <p>The goods delivered diff-fer from the samples.</p> <p>I judge so from his words.</p> <p>Cheese is made from milk.</p> <p><i>Lekin:</i> The watch is made of gold.</p> <p>The rain prevented me from coming.</p> <p>He has quite recovered from his illness.</p> <p>They succeeded in saving the house from the fire.</p> <p>He suffered from the heat while he was in the Crimea.</p> <p>This article is translated from the English.</p>	<p>Men akamdan 1000 so‘m qarz oldim.</p> <p>Yetkazib berilgan mol-lar namunalardan farq qiladi.</p> <p>Men uning so‘zlariga qarab shunday xulosa qilaman.</p> <p>Pishloq sutdan qilinadi. Soat oltindan yasalgan.</p> <p>Yong‘ir menga kelishga xalaqit berdi.</p> <p>U kasallikdan butunlay tuzaldi.</p> <p>Ular uyni yong‘indan saqlab qolishga muvaf-faq bo‘lishdi.</p> <p>U Qrimda bo‘lganida issiqdan azob chekdi.</p> <p>Bu maqola ingliz tilidan tarjima qilingan.</p>
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5. from bilan kelgan iboralar:

from (the) beginning to (the) end boshidan oxirigacha

from time to time vaqti-vaqti bilan, ahyon-ahyonda

from side to side u tomondan bu tomonga

from day to day kundan kunga
from my (his) point of view mening (uning) fikrimcha (fikricha)

IN

1. -da, ichida:

The pencil is **in** the box.
 We live **in** Toshkent.

Qalam qutining ichida (qutida).
 Biz Toshkentda yashaymiz.

2. vaqtni aytishda ishlatiladi:

a) -da (yil va oy oldida ishlatiladi)

They will arrive **in** May.
 He was born **in** 1992.

Ular May oyida yetib kelishdi.
 U 1992-yilda tug‘ilgan.

b) *-dan keyin:*

The train will be leaving **in** a few minutes.

He will return **in** a week.

Jack has gone away. He will be back **in** a week.

The book will come out **in** a month.

c) *-da, davomida, ichida:*

The house was built **in** three months.

He translated the article **in** an hour.

The construction of this plant was completed **in** ten months.

I learned to drive **in** four weeks.

Poyezd bir necha daqiqadan keyin jo'nayapti.

U bir haftadan keyin qaytib keladi.

Jek ketgan. U bir haftadan keyin qaytib keladi.

Kitob bir oydan keyin chiqadi.

Uy uch oyda qurildi.

U maqolani bir soat (ichi)da tarjima qildi.

Bu zavodning qurilishi o'n oy ichida tugallangan.

Men to'rt hafta ichida mashina haydashni o'rgandim.

3. **in** ravish bo'lib harakat fe'llari bilan ichkariga harakatni bildiradi: **to come (go, walk, get) in** *ichkariga kirmoq*, **to run in** *yugurib kirmoq*, **to fly in** *uchib kirmoq*:

I couldn't **get in** as the door was locked.

He **ran in** with a telegram in his hand.

Please, **fill in** the form in block letters.

Men ichkariga kira olmadim, chunki eshik qulf edi.

U qo'lida telegramma bilan yugurib kirdi.

Iltimos, formani bosh harflar bilan to'ldiring.

Izoh: Ichkarisiga kirilayotgan buyum ko'rsatilganda **into** predlogi ishlatiladi:
He ran **into** the house.

U uyga yugurib kirdi.

4. **In** predlogi bilan keladigan fe'llar, sifatlar va sifatdoshlar:

to arrive in -ga yetib kelmoq	He arrived in London.	U Londonga yetib keldi.
to deal in biror narsa bilan savdo qilmoq	That organization deals in grain.	U tashkilot g'alla bilan savdo qiladi.

<p>to end in bilan tugamoq</p> <p>to be engaged in bilan shug'ullanmoq, band bo'lmoq</p> <p>to include in ichiga kiritmoq</p> <p>to result in natijaga ega bo'lmoq</p> <p>to succeed in -ga muvaffaq bo'lmoq</p> <p>to take part (to participate) in -da qatnashmoq (ishtirok etmoq)</p> <p>dressed in -da kiyingan, kiyimda bo'lmoq</p> <p>rich in -ga boy</p> <p>to be in the habit of odatga ega bo'lmoq</p> <p>to be in love with -ni sevmoq</p> <p>to be in need of -ga muhtoj bo'lmoq</p> <p>to be interested in -ga qiziqmoq</p> <p>to be in uyda (ish joyida) bo'lmoq</p>	<p>The Second World War ended in the utter defeat of fascist Germany and Imperialist Japan.</p> <p>That organization is engaged in the sale of timber.</p> <p>He included these figures in his report.</p> <p>The negotiations resulted in the conclusion of an agreement.</p> <p>He succeeded in getting her address.</p> <p>He took part in the discussion of this question.</p> <p>He was dressed in a grey suit.</p> <p>The Ural Mountains are rich in minerals.</p> <p>He is in the habit of getting up early.</p> <p>They are in love with each other.</p> <p>I am in need of your help.</p> <p>He is interested in history.</p> <p>Is Mr. Bell in?</p>	<p>Ikkinchi Jahon Uru-shi fashistlar Germaniyasi va imperalistik Yaponiyaning batamom mag'lubiyati bilan tugadi.</p> <p>Bu tashkilot yog'och sotish bilan shug'ullanadi.</p> <p>U bu raqamlarni ma'ruzasiga kiritdi.</p> <p>Muzokaralar natijasida bitim tuzildi.</p> <p>U ning manzilini topishga muvaffaq bo'ldi.</p> <p>U bu masalani muhokama qilishda ishtirok etdi.</p> <p>U kulrang kostumda edi.</p> <p>Ural tog'lari ma'danlarga (foydali qazilmalarga) boy.</p> <p>U erta turish odatiga ega. (U erta turishga o'rgangan.)</p> <p>Ular bir-birlarini sevishadi.</p> <p>Men sizning yordamingizga muhtojman.</p> <p>U tarixga qiziqadi.</p> <p>Mr. Bell o'zidami?</p>
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5. *in* predlogi bilan kelgan iboralar:

in the rain — yomg'irda
in the sun — quyoshda
in the shade — soyada
in the dark — qorong'ida
in bad weather — yomon havoda
in block letters — bosh harflar bilan
in the affirmative (the negative)
ijobiy (salbiy)
in bulk uyib, tepa qilib
in any case har ehtimolga qarshi,
ehtiyot shart
in the circumstances ana shu (ush-
bu) sharoitda
in the country qishloqda, shahardan
tashqarida
in demand talabda, xaridorgir
in due course vaqtida
in the east (west, south, north)
sharqda (g'arbda, janubda, shimol-
da)
in full to'la
in full swing eng qizg'in paytda
in general umuman
in somebody's interest(s)ning man-
faati uchun
in the long run oxiri, axiyri, oqibat-
da, pirovardida, axir
in a loud (calm) voice — baland
(tinch) ovozda
in the market — bozorda
in stock — omborda
in store — zaxirada
in the street — ko'chada
in a picture — rasmda
in a mirror — oynada

in ink — siyoh bilan
in biro — sharikli ruchkada
in pencil — qalamda
in words — so'z bilan
in figures — raqam bilan
in cash — naqd pul bilan
in order (disorder) tartibli, saran-
jom (tartibsiz)
in part qisman
in conclusion pirovardida, oxirida,
nihoyat
in the direction yo'nalishda, -ga
qarab
in question gap ketayotgan
(Here is the book in question.
Mana gapirilayotgan kitob).
**in English (Uzbek, Russian,
French)** inglizcha (o'zbekcha, rus-
cha, fransuzcha).
The letter was written in English.
Xat inglizcha yozilgan edi.
Lekin: He speaks English. U in-
glizcha gapiradi.
in return o'rniga
in sight — ko'rish maydonida,
doirasida
in so far as — modomiki, hamon-
ki; sababli, uchun
in the meantime — shu asnoda,
shu vaqt ichida
**in the spring (summer, autumn,
winter)** bahorda (yozda, kuzda,
qishda)
in the morning (afternoon, evening)
— ertalab, (kunduzi, kechqurun)
in the open air ochiq havoda

in the front of a car — avtomobilning oldida

in the back of the car — avtomobilning orqasida

in the sea — dengizda

in the corner — muyulishda, burchakda

in excitement — hayajon ichida

in the beginning (end) — boshida (oxirida)

in a queue — navbatda

in a row — bir qatorda

in the open air — ochiq havoda

in one's opinion — ning fikricha

in (at) one's option xohlagani, tanlagani, didiga yoqqani

in vain — behuda, bekorga

in time o'z vaqtida

in a car/ in a taxi — avtomobil-
da/ taksida

in a line — bir chiziqda

in the past (future) — o'tmishda
(kelajakda)

in a letter — (bir) xatda

In va *at* predloglarini taqqoslash:

In predlogi vaqtga nisbatan ishlatilganda vaqtning davomiyligini ifodalaydi. *In March, in 1945, at* predlogi esa vaqtning lahzasini ifodalaydi *at ten o'clock, at midnight, at noon*.

In predlogi joyga nisbatan ishlatilganda mamlakatlar va katta shaharlar oldida ishlatiladi (*in the United States of America, in London*), *at* esa kichkina shahar va joylar oldida ishlatiladi (*at Pushkino, at Klin*).

Last, next, this, every so'zlari bilan kelgan birikmalardan oldin *at, on, in* predloglari ishlatilmaydi.

I'll see you *next* Friday.

Men kelasi jumada siz bilan uchrashaman.

They got married *last* March.

Ular o'tgan yil martda turmush qurishgan.

INSIDE

1. *-ichiga, ichkarida* (antonimi **outside**):

The friends went **inside** the house to talk.

Do'stlar suhbatlashgani uying ichiga kirishdi.

The children are **inside** the house.

Bolalar uying ichida.

2. *-ichkariga, ichkarida* (ravish bo'lib keladi):

Open the box and put the key **inside**.

Qutini oching va kalitni ichiga qo'ying.

I looked into the box, but there was nothing **inside**.

Men qutining ichiga qaradim, u yerda (ichkarisida) hech narsa yo‘q edi.

INTO

- *ichiga* (biror narsaning ichiga):

I am going **into** the room.

He put the book **into** his bag.

Men xonaning ichiga kiriyapman.

U kitobni sumkasiga soldi.

- *into* bilan kelgan fe‘llar va iboralar:

<p>to change (to turn) into -ga o‘zgar-(tir) moq, -ga aylanmoq</p> <p>to divide into (in) -ga bo‘lmoq, -ga bo‘linmoq</p> <p>to look into, to inquire into-ni qarab chiqmoq, o‘rganmoq</p> <p>to convert into -ga aylantirmoq</p> <p>to translate into -ga tarjima qilmoq</p> <p>to come into (in) force kuchga kirmoq</p> <p>to get into the habit -ga odatlanmoq</p> <p>to take into account (consideration) hisobga olmoq, e‘tiborga olmoq</p>	<p>Water turns into steam at 100 centigrade.</p> <p>The book is divided into ten chapters.</p> <p>I will look into the matter.</p> <p>This field will be converted into a park.</p> <p>Translate it into English.</p> <p>The law came into force last year.</p> <p>He got into the habit of smoking at the age of eighteen.</p> <p>The fact must be taken into account.</p>	<p>Suv selsiy bo‘yicha 100 gradusda bug‘ga aylanadi.</p> <p>Kitob o‘nta bobga bo‘lingan.</p> <p>Men masalani o‘rganib (qarab) chiqaman.</p> <p>Bu dala parkka aylantiriladi.</p> <p>Buni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.</p> <p>Qonun o‘tgan yili kuchga kirdi.</p> <p>U o‘n sakkiz yoshida chekishni o‘rgandi.</p> <p>Bu fakt hisobga olinishi kerak.</p>
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OF

1. *-ning*:

London is the capital **of** Great Britain.

The First World Congress **of** Partisans of Peace was held in Paris at the end of April, 1949.

London Buyuk Britaniyaning poytaxti.

Tinchlik tarafdorlarining Birinchi Jahon Kongressi Parijda 1949-yil aprelning oxirida bo'lib o'tdi.

2. *-dan*:

Some **of** my friends came to see me off.

Many **of** us will go to the south in the summer.

Do'stlarimning ba'zilari meni kuzatgani kelishdi.

Yozda ko'pchiligimiz janubga boramiz.

3. *-dan* (buyumning nimadan yasalganini bildiradi):

The watch is made **of** gold.

The house is built **of** brick.

Soat tilladan yasalgan.

Uy g'ishtdan qurilgan.

4. *-li* (o'lchov, og'irlik, pul birliklari oldidan kelgan sondan oldin ishlatiladi.)

We have ordered an engine **of** 5000 H.P.

The S.S. «Pskov» sailed from Odessa with a cargo **of** 5,000 tons of wheat.

He signed a cheque to the amount **of** 1,000 dollars.

Biz 5000 ot kuchili motorga buyurtma berdik.

«Pskov» paroxodi 5000 tonnali bug'doy yuki bilan Odessadan suzib chiqdi.

U 1000 dollarli chekka imzo chekdi.

5. **of bilan keladigan fe'llar, sifatlar va iboralar:**

to accuse of -da ayblamoq	What was the man accused of ?	Bu kishi nimada ayblangan?
to consist of -dan iborat bo'lmoq	The report consists of three parts.	Ma'ruza uch qismdan iborat.
to deprive of -dan mahrum qilmoq	You have deprived me of the pleasure.	Siz meni rohatdan mahrum qildingiz.
to hear of haqida eshitgan bo'lmoq (bilmoq)	I haven't heard of his arrival yet.	Men hali uning kelganini eshitganim yo'q (bilmayman).
to inform of -ni xabar qilmoq	I informed him of this fact.	Men uni bu faktdan xabardor qildim.

<p>to remind of (about) -ni eslatmoq</p> <p>to remind of somebody, something biror kishini, narsani eslatmoq</p> <p>to speak (talk) of haqida gaplashmoq</p> <p>to think of haqida o'ylamoq</p> <p>to be afraid of -dan qo'rqmoq</p> <p>to be ashamed of -dan uyalmoq</p> <p>to be fond of -ni sevmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq</p> <p>to be full of bilan to'la bo'lmoq</p> <p>to be independent of -dan mustaqil bo'lmoq</p> <p>to be proud of -dan faxrlanmoq</p> <p>to be sure (certain) of -ga amin bo'lmoq</p> <p>to be worthy of -ga arziymoq</p> <p>to be in need of -ga muhtoj bo'lmoq</p> <p>to be of importance ahamiyatga ega bo'lmoq</p> <p>to be of interest qiziqarli bo'lmoq</p> <p>to be of value qimmatga ega bo'lmoq</p> <p>to come in sight of -ni ko'rmoq</p>	<p>I reminded him of (about) his promise.</p> <p>He reminds me of my brother.</p> <p>Who have you been speaking of?</p> <p>What are you thinking of?</p> <p>The girl is afraid of dogs.</p> <p>I am ashamed of what I did.</p> <p>He is very fond of his mother.</p> <p>The room was full of people.</p> <p>She is quite independent of her parents now.</p> <p>We are proud of our country.</p> <p>I was sure of his honesty.</p> <p>He is worthy of praise.</p> <p>They are in need of these goods.</p> <p>This question is of no importance to me.</p> <p>Their proposal is of no interest to us.</p> <p>The cargo is of great value.</p> <p>At last they came in sight of land.</p>	<p>Men unga va'dasini eslatdim.</p> <p>U menga akamni eslatadi.</p> <p>Siz kim haqida gapirayotgan edingiz?</p> <p>Nima haqda o'ylaysiz?</p> <p>Qiz itlardan qo'rqadi.</p> <p>Men qilib qo'rgan ishimga uyalyapman.</p> <p>U onasini juda yaxshi ko'radi.</p> <p>Xona odamlar bilan to'la edi.</p> <p>U hozir ota-onasidan butunlay mustaqil.</p> <p>Biz mamlakatimiz bilan faxrlanamiz.</p> <p>Men uning sofdilligiga amin edim.</p> <p>U maqtashga arziydi.</p> <p>Ularga bu mollar kerak. (Ular bu tovarlarga muhtoj).</p> <p>Bu masalaning menga ahamiyati yo'q.</p> <p>Ularning taklifi bizga qiziqarli emas.</p> <p>Yuk katta qimmatga ega.</p> <p>Nihoyat ular yerni ko'rishdi.</p>
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to get rid of -dan xalos bo'lmoq, qutulmoq	I don't know how to get rid of my cold.	Shamollashdan (tumorvdan) qanday qilib xalos bo'lishni bilmayman.
to make use of -dan foydalanmoq, -ni ishlatmoq	Can you make use of this?	Siz buni ishlata olasizmi?
to take advantage of -dan foydalanmoq	We must take advantage of this opportunity.	Biz bu imkoniyatdan foydalanishimiz kerak.
to take care of -ga g'amxo'rlik qilmoq	You must take care of your health.	Siz sog'lig'ingizga g'amxo'rlik qilishingiz kerak.
plenty of, a great (good) deal of, a lot of	unheard of quloq eshitmagan	
a number of ko'p, qator	to the south (north, east, west) of -ning janubida (shimolida, sharqida, g'arbida)	
of course albatta		

OFF

1. *-dan, ustidan* (buyumning ustidan olinishini, qo'zg'atilishini ifodalaydi, antonimi **on**):

He took all the things **off** the table.

U stol ustidan hamma narsalarni oldi.

The rain ran **off** the roof.

Tomdan yomg'ir oqar (quyilar) edi.

The knife fell **off** the table.

Pichoq stoldan tushib ketdi.

2. *-dan* (biror narsadan uzib olish, ajratib olishda ishlatiladi):

Cut a bit **off** the rope, it's too long.

Arqondan ozroq kesib ol, u juda uzun.

He bit a small piece **off** a biscuit.

U pecheniyedan ozgina tishlab uzib oldi.

He broke a large branch **off** the tree.

U daraxtning katta shoxini sindirib oldi.

3. Ko'pgina fe'llar bilan ravish bo'lib keladi; ajratishni, uzishni ifodalaydi:

I upset the bottle and it rolled **off**.

He broke a large branch **off**.

He bit **off** a small piece.

Men shishani (butilkani) ag‘darib yubordim va u g‘ildirab ketdi.

U katta shoxni sindirib oldi.

U kichkina bir bo‘lakchani uzib oldi.

4. **off** bilan keluvchi fe‘llar:

to be off jo‘namoq	It’s late. I must be off .	Kech bo‘ldi. Jo‘nashim kerak.
to get off -dan tushmoq (tramvaydan, poyezd-dan va h.k.)	He got off at the next stop.	U keyingi bekatda tushdi.
to put off keyinga qoldirmoq	Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.	Bugungi ishni ertaga qo‘ymang.
to take off yechmoq (kiyimni)	Take off your coat.	Paltoyingizni yeching.
to set off jo‘namoq	They set off on a long journey.	Ular uzoq sayohatga jo‘nadilar.

ON (UPON)

1. *-da, -ga (ustida, ustiga):*

The picture is hanging **on** the wall.

Put the magazine **on** the table.

Surat devorda osilgan (turibdi).

Jurnalni stol ustiga qo‘ying.

2. *-da (hafta kunlari va sana oldida qo‘yiladi):*

The meeting took place **on** Monday.

They arrived **on** the first of June.

Yig‘ilish dushanbada bo‘ldi.

Ular birinchi iyunda yetib kelishdi.

Izoh: Kun qismlari (bo‘laklari) oldida **in** predlogi ishlatiladi: **in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening**. Agar shu so‘zlarning aniqlovchisi bo‘lsa **on** predlogi ishlatiladi: **on a fine summer morning, on a cold evening, on the morning of the first of June**.

3. *-da, keyin (odatda gerund bilan keladi):*

On receiving your letter

I telephoned to your brother.

Sizning xatingizni olganimda (olganimdan keyin) men akan-gizga qo‘ng‘iroq qildim.

On coming home

I began to work.

Uyga kelganimdan keyin men ishlay boshladim.

4. *haqida, to'g'risida:*

He spoke **on** the international situation.
He delivered a lecture **on** modern American literature.
What is your opinion **on** this subject.

U xalqaro vaziyat haqida gapirdi.
U hozirgi zamon Amerika adabiyoti haqida ma'ruza o'qidi.
Bu masalada fikringiz qanday.

5. Ravish bo'lib kelib, birga kelgan fe'ldagi ish-harakatning davom etishini ifodalaydi.

They walked **on** and **on** until they reached a village.

Ular qishloqqa yetib kelmagunlaricha yurishni davom ettirdilar (yuraverdilar).

Though it was quite dark, they drove **on**.

Ancha qorong'u tushib qolgan bo'lsa ham ular (mashinada) yurishni davom ettirdilar.

6. *On* bilan birga keluvchi fe'llar:

<p>to agree on -ga kelishmoq</p>	<p>The parties could not agree on the terms of the contract.</p>	<p>Tomonlar shartnoma shartlariga kelisha olmadilar.</p>
<p>to comment on -ni sharhlamoq</p>	<p>He did not comment on this event.</p>	<p>U bu voqeani sharhlamadi.</p>
<p>to congratulate on bilan tabriklamq</p>	<p>I congratulated him on his success.</p>	<p>Men uni muvaffaqiyati bilan tabrikladim.</p>
<p>to depend on -ga bog'liq bo'lmoq</p>	<p>That doesn't depend on me.</p>	<p>Bu menga bog'liq emas.</p>
<p>to insist on -ni qattiq turib ma'qullamoq, talab qilib turib olmoq, bajorirmoq, qildirmoq</p>	<p>I insist on your present.</p>	<p>Men sizning hozir bo'lishingizni talab qilaman.</p>
<p>to rely on -ga ishonmoq, -ga suyanmoq</p>	<p>You may rely on that.</p>	<p>Bunga ishonishingiz mumkin.</p>
<p>to spend on -ga sarflamoq</p>	<p>He spent most of his money on books.</p>	<p>U pulining ko'p qismini kitoblarga sarfladi.</p>
<p>to call on -ga kirib chiqmoq</p>	<p>I shall call on him tomorrow.</p>	<p>Men ertaga unikiga kirib chiqaman.</p>
<p>to carry on (ishni) olib bormoq, yuritmoq</p>	<p>They are carrying on negotiations for the sale of wheat.</p>	<p>Ular bug'doy sotib olish haqida muzokaralar olib borishyapti.</p>

<p>to get on yurishmoq, chiqishmoq, murosa qilmoq</p> <p>to go on davom ettirmoq</p> <p>to look on -ni tomosha qilmoq, -ni kuzatmoq, -ga qarab turmoq</p> <p>to put on -ni kiymoq</p>	<p>How are you getting on?</p> <p>They get on very well together.</p> <p>Go on working!</p> <p>He was not helping; he was only looking on.</p> <p>Put your coat on!</p>	<p>Ishlaringiz yaxshimi?</p> <p>Ular bir-birlari bilan yaxshi murosa qilishadi (chiqishadilar).</p> <p>Ishni davom ettiring!</p> <p>U yordam bergani yo‘q; faqat tomosha qilib turgan edi.</p> <p>Paltoyingizni kiying!</p>
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7. - *on* bilan kelgan iboralar:

on the initiative of -ning tashabbusi bilan

on an (the) average o‘rtacha

on the part of -ning tomonidan

on the right (left) hand side o‘ng (chap) qo‘l tarafda

on the contrary aksincha

on the invitation of -ning taklifi bilan

on board a (the) ship kema bortida

on a large scale katta hajmda

on the way yo‘lda, borishda

on the ground that asosda

on the whole umuman

on the advice (suggestion) of -ning maslahati (taklifi) bilan

later on keyinchalik, keyinroq

and so on va hokazo

on land quruqlikda

on behalf of -ning nomidan

on purpose atayin, ataylab, jo‘rttaga, qasddan

on business ish (xizmat) bilan

on condition that sharti bilan

on sale sotuvda

on credit kreditga, qarzga

on demand talabi bilan

on foot piyoda

on sea dengizda

on the one (other) hand bir (boshqa) tomonda(n)

OUT OF

1. -*dan* (ichkaridan tashqariga chiqishni, harakatni bildiradi, antonimi **into**).

He **walked out of** the house.

He **took** the letter **out of** his pocket.

He **ran out of** the house.

U uydan chiqdi.

U xatni cho‘ntagidan oldi.

U uydan yugurib chiqdi.

2. *-siz bo'lmoq, biror narsasi tugab qolmoq (out of + noun = to lack, to be without):*

Maria went to the store
because she was **out of** milk.

Mariya do'konga bordi chunki
uning suti tugagan edi.

3. **out** ravish bo'lib kelib, harakat fe'llari bilan keladi va ichkaridan tashqariga harakatni ifodalaydi. Masalan: **to come (go, get, walk) out chiqmoq, to run out yugurib chiqmoq, to fly out uchib chiqmoq, to jump out sakrab chiqmoq, to take out chiqarmoq, to pull out tortib chiqarmoq, sug'urmoq.**

He **went out** without
saying a word.

U bir so'z demasdan chiqib ketdi.

Ammo:

He opened the door and
ran out in great excitement.
He **went out of** the room.

U eshikni ochdi va kuchli hayajon
ichida yugurib chiqdi.
U xonadan chiqdi.

Ammo:

He **ran out of** the house.

U uydan yugurib chiqdi.

4. **out** bilan kelgan birikmalar:

<p>to be out uyda (ish joyida) bo'lmaslik to check out (borrow books, etc., kutubxonadan kitob olmoq to check out (investigate) tekshirmoq, ko'rib bermoq to check out of hisob-kitob qilmoq</p>	<p>Olim Salimov is out. I went to the library and checked out thirty books from a library last night for my research work. This photocopy machine is not working properly. Could you check out the problem? We were told that we had to check out of the hotel before one o'clock, or else we would have to pay for another day.</p>	<p>Olim Salimov uyda (ishda) emas. Men kecha kutubxonaga bordim va ilmiy ishim uchun o'ttizta kitob oldim. Bu nusxa ko'chirish mashinasi yaxshi ishlamayapti. Bu muammoni ko'rib bera olasizmi? Bizga mehmonxonadan soat birgacha jo'nashimiz kerakligini aytishdi, aks holda yana bir kunga haq to'lashga majbur bo'lar ekanmiz.</p>
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<p>to drop out of tash-lamoq, -dan chiqmoq</p>	<p>This organization has done a great deal to prevent young people from dropping out of school.</p>	<p>Bu tashkilot yoshlarni maktabni tashlab ketishlarining oldini olish uchun ko'p ish qildi.</p>
<p>to figure out hal qilmoq, tushunmoq</p>	<p>After failing to figure out his income tax return, Hal decided to see an accountant.</p>	<p>Hal o'zining daromad solig'ini hisoblab chiqara olmagach, hisobchi bilan uchrashishga qaror qildi.</p>
<p>to find out bilmoq, oydinlashtirmoq, aniqlamoq</p>	<p>I'll try to find out his address.</p>	<p>Men uning manzilini bilishga harakat qilaman.</p>
<p>to make out tushunmoq</p>	<p>I can't make out the meaning of this word.</p>	<p>Men bu so'zning ma'nosini tushuna olmayapman.</p>
<p>to pass out (hand out) tarqatmoq</p>	<p>The political candidate passed out campaign literature to her coworkers.</p>	<p>Siyosiy nomzod saylov kompaniyasi kitobchalarini o'zining targ'ibotchilariga tarqatdi.</p>
<p>to pass out hushidan ketmoq</p>	<p>The intense heat in the garden caused Maria to pass out.</p>	<p>Bog'dagi kuchli issiq Marianing hushidan ketishiga sabab bo'ldi.</p>
<p>to point out ko'rsatib o'tmoq</p>	<p>We pointed out in our letter that the time of delivery of the goods has expired.</p>	<p>Biz xatimizda mol (tovar) larni yetkazib berish vaqti o'tganligini ko'rsatib o'tdik.</p>
<p>to set out jo'namoq, yo'lga tushmoq</p>	<p>They set out early in the morning.</p>	<p>Ular ertalab vaqtli yo'lga tushishdi.</p>
<p>to try out sinab ko'rmoq</p>	<p>General Mills asked us to try out their new product.</p>	<p>General Millz bizdan o'zlarining yangi mahsulotlarini sinab ko'rishni so'radi.</p>
<p>to watch out for ehtiyot bo'lmoq</p>	<p>While driving through that development, we had to watch out for the little children playing in the street.</p>	<p>Yangi qurilish bo'ylab mashina haydab borar ekanmiz, ko'chada o'ynab yurgan kichkina bolalardan ehtiyot bo'lishimizga to'g'ri keldi.</p>
<p>to work out ishlab chiqmoq</p>	<p>They worked out a new plan.</p>	<p>Ular yangi reja ishlab chiqdilar.</p>

5. *out of* bilan kelgan iboralar:

out of danger *havfsiz, havfdan xoli*

out of date eski

out of order buzuv

out of use foydalanilmaydigan

out of town shaharda bo'lmalik, safarda bo'lmoq

Mr. Adams cannot see you this week because he **is out of** town.

Your request for an extension of credit is **out of** the question.

out of pity (envy) rahmi (havasi) kelganidan

out of doors tashqarida

out of necessity zarur bo'lganda

out of work ishsiz

out of the question imkoni yo'q

Bu hafta Mr. Adams sizni qabul qila olmaydi chunki u safarda.

Sizing kreditni cho'zish haqidagi iltimosingizni (qondirishning) imkoni yo'q.

OUT OF VA FROM PREDLOGLARINI TAQQOSLASH

Out of ichkaridan ma'nosida ishlatiladi, **from** esa *-dan* ma'nosida ishlatiladi. Ikkalasi ham *qayerdan?* so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi.

He **came out of** the house.

U uydan chiqdi.

He **came from** London.

U Londondan keldi.

OUTSIDE

1. *tashqarida, tashqariga, tashqarisiga, tashqarisida* (antonimi **inside**):

He was standing **outside** the door.

U eshikning tashqarisida turgan edi.

He went **outside** the house to meet his friend.

U do'stini kutib olgani uyning tashqarisiga chiqdi.

2. *tashqariga, tashqarida* (ravish bo'lib keladi):

Put these flowers **outside**.

Bu gullarni tashqariga qo'ying.

He is waiting for us **outside**.

U bizni tashqarida kutayapti.

OVER

1. *ustida, uzra* (antonimi **under**):

An aeroplane flew **over** the town.

Shahar ustida bir samolyot uchib o'tdi.

A lamp was hanging **over** the table.

Stol ustida bir chiroq osilib turar edi.

2. *ko'p, ziyod, oshiq* (antonimi **under**):

There were **over** a hundred people at the meeting.
The engine weighs **over** a ton.

Yig'lishda yuzdan ziyod kishi bor edi.
Motor bir tonnadan oshiq keladi.

3. *ustidan, -dan (oshib)*:

Chkalov was the first pilot to fly **over** the North Pole.
The boy climbed **over** the wall of the garden.

Chkalov shimoliy qutb ustidan uchib o'tgan birinchi uchuvchidir.
Bola bog' devoridan oshib o'tdi.

4. Ravish bo'lib keladi va biror narsa yoki masofa ustidan oshib harakat qilishni bildiradi. Masalan: **to climb over** *tirmashib oshib o'tmoq*, **to fly over** *uchib o'tmoq*, **to go over** *-dan o'tmoq*, **to throw over** *oshirib o'tmoq*.

Though the barrier was high, he **jumped over** without difficulty.
Throw the ball **over**, please.

To'siq baland bo'lsa ham u qiynalmasdan sakrab o'tdi.
Iltimos, to'pni oshirib oting.

5. **over** bilan kelgan birikmalar:

to go over tomoniga o'tmoq	Many tolibs went over to the side of government troops.	Ko'p toliblar hukumat qo'shinlari tarafiga o'tdi.
to take over for -ni o'rnida bo'lmoq, -ni almashtirmoq	Marie had a class this afternoon, so Janet took over for her.	Bugun tushdan keyin Merining darsi bor edi, shuning uchun ham uni Janet almashtirdi.
to run over (mashina) bosib ketmoq	He was run over by a car.	Uni mashina bosib ketdi.
to talk over muhokama qilmoq	We must talk over the matter	Biz masalani muhokama qilishimiz kerak.
to think over o'ylab ko'rmoq	I'll think it over .	Men buni o'ylab ko'rman.

6. **over** bilan kelgan iboralar:

over and over (again)
qayta-qayta, ko'p marta

the meeting (concert, lesson) is over

all over the world (country, town)
butun dunyo (mamlakat, shahar) bo'ylab
yig'ilish (konsert, dars) tugadi

PAST

1. *yonidan* (**by** bilan birga predlog va ravish bo‘lib keladi):

He walked **past** the house.

U uy oldidan (*yonidan*) o‘tdi.

He **drove (went, ran) past** without looking at me.

U menga qaramasdan *yonimdan* mashina haydab (*piyoda, yugurib*) o‘tdi.

2. *o‘tdi* (vaqtni aytishda ishlatiladi):

It is half **past** three.

Uch yarim bo‘ldi (*Uchdan yarim soat o‘tdi.*)

ROUND, AROUND

1. *atrofida, aylana* (**round around**ga qaraganda ko‘proq ishlatiladi. Berk doira bo‘yicha to‘liq aylanma harakatni ifodalamoqchi bo‘lganimizda faqat **round** ishlatiladi.)

He traveled **round** the world.

U dunyo bo‘ylab sayohat qildi.

The earth moves **round** the sun.

Yer Quyosh atrofida aylanadi.

There are many flowers **round (around)** the house.

Uy atrofida ko‘p gullar bor.

2. *atrofga, atrofda, aylanib* (ravish bo‘lib keladi):

The door is locked, you will have to go **round**.

Eshik qulf, aylanib o‘tishingizga to‘g‘ri keladi.

He looked **round (around)**.

U atrofga qaradi.

3. **round** va **around** bilan kelgan iboralar:

round the corner muyulishda, burchakda

all around hamma yerda

to travel around the country mamlakat bo‘ylab sayohat qilmoq

all the year round butun yil bo‘yi

SINCE

1. *-dan buyon* (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatilib, vaqtning boshlanish nuqtasini bildiradi). **Since** kelgan gapning kesimi *Present Perfect* yoki *Present Perfect Continuous* zamonlaridan birida bo‘ladi:

He has been living in Tashkent **since** last year.

U o‘tgan yildan buyon Toshkentda yashaydi.

I have not seen him **since** Monday.

Men uni dushanba kунidan buyon ko‘rganim yo‘q.

2. *O'shandan buyon* degan ma'noda **since** ravish bo'lib keladi.

He left Samarkand last year
and I have not seen him **since**.

U o'tgan yili Samarqanddan ketgan
edi va men uni o'shandan buyon
ko'rganim yo'q.

Izoh. **since** bog'lovchi bo'lib quyidagi vazifalarda ham kelishi mumkin:

a) *-dan buyon:* I have not seen him **since** he returned to Toshkent. Men uni Toshkentga qaytib kelganidan buyon ko'rganim yo'q;

b) *sababli, tufayli, uchun:* **Since** you are ill, I'll do the work for you. Siz kasal bo'lganligingiz sabobli men bu ishni siz uchun bajaraman.

3. **Since** va **from** predloglarini taqqoslash.

Since ham, **from** ham *-dan* degan ma'noda biror ish-harakatning boshlanish nuqtasini ko'rsatadi. **Since** o'tgan zamonda boshlanib, hozirga qadar davom etayotgan ish-harakatning boshlanish vaqtini bildirsa, **from** hozir davom etmayotgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi:

I have been working
since 12 o'clock.

Men 12 dan buyon ishlayapman
(Hozir ham ishlashda davom etyapman).

He has been ill **since** Monday.

U dushanbadan buyon kasal (Hozir ham sog'aygan emas).

He works **from** eight till four.

U sakkizdan to'rtgacha ishlaydi.

I lived in Karshi **from**
1975 till 1996.

Men Qarshida 1975-yildan to 1996-yilgacha yashaganman.

Tomorrow I shall work
from 10 o'clock.

Ertaga men soat 10 dan ishlayman.

THROUGH

1. *-dan, ichidan, orasidan:*

He was walking **through**
the forest.
She **looked** through the window.

U o'rmon ichidan yurdi.

U derazadan qaradi.

2. *-tufayli, oqibatida:*

You've made this mistake
through your carelessness.

Siz ehtiyotsizligingiz tufayli bu xatoga yo'l qo'dingiz.

TILL, UNTIL

Till va **until** predloglari *-gacha, -ga qadar (-maguncha)* ma'nosida vaqtni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

I'll stay here **till (until)** Monday.

Men bu yerda dushanbagacha qolaman.

We shall wait for your answer **till (until)** five o'clock.

Biz sizning javobingizni soat beshgacha kutamiz.

From ... till -dan ... -gacha iborasida ba'zan **till** o'rniga **to** ham kelishi mumkin:

I shall work **from** nine **to (till)** three.

Men 9 dan 3 gacha ishlayman.

Izoh: 1. *-gacha* qo'shimchasi joyni ifodalaganda **till, until** emas, **as far as** ishlatiladi: I'll go with you **as far as** the station. Men siz bilan vokzalgacha boraman.

2. **till, until** bog'lovchi vazifasida ham kelib, *-guncha, -maguncha* degan ma'noni bildiradi:

Let us wait **until (till)** the rain stops.

Yomg'ir tinguncha kutib turaylik.

TO PREDLOGI

1. *-ga:*

Ish-harakatning biror joyga yoki biror shaxsga qarab yo'nalishini bildiradi, *qayrga?* degan savolga javob bo'ladi.

He went **to** the Crimea.

U Qrimga ketdi.

He came **to** the meeting at five o'clock.

U majlisga soat beshda keldi.

Send him **to** the manager at once.

Uni darhol menejerga jo'nating.

2. *-ga:*

Ish-harakatning kimga qaratilganligini bildiradi:

The teacher explained this rule **to** the students.

O'qituvchi bu qoidani talabalarga tushuntirdi.

I wrote a letter **to** my father yesterday.

Kecha men otamga xat yozdim.

3. *O'zidan keyin to predlogini talab qiluvchi fe'llar:*

to agree to — -ga rozi bo'lmoq, qo'shilmq	He agreed to my offer.	U mening taklifimga qo'shildi.
to amount to — (summani) tashkil etmoq, -gacha yetmoq	The cost of transportation amounts to 2000 dollars.	Yukni tashish qiymati 2000 dollarga yetadi.
to apologize to — -dan uzr so'ramoq	We apologized to him for the mistake.	Biz undan xatoyimiz uchun uzr so'radik.
to attach to -ga ilova qilmoq	We have attached a copy of the telegram to the letter.	Biz xatga telegramning bir nusxasini ilova qildik.

<p>to belong to -ga tegishli, qarashli bo'lmoq</p> <p>to happen to -ga nima-dir bo'lmoq</p> <p>to listen to -ga quloq solmoq, -ni tinglamoq</p> <p>to object to -ga qarshi bo'lmoq, -ga e'tiroz bildirmoq</p> <p>to pay attention to -ga e'tibor bermoq</p> <p>to call (draw) smb.'s attention to — birovning diqqatini ... -ga tortmoq, jalb qilmoq</p> <p>to prefer to — -dan afzal ko'rmoq</p> <p>to reply to -ga javob bermoq</p> <p>to refer to — -ga havola qilmoq, -ni dalil keltirmoq</p> <p>to seem (appear) to — tuyulmoq, bo'lib ko'rinmoq</p> <p>to subscribe to -ga obuna bo'lmoq</p> <p>to telephone to — -ga qo'ng'iroq qilmoq</p> <p>to talk to } bilan to speak to } gaplashmoq</p> <p>to telegraph to -ga telegrafdan xabar bermoq to wire to cable</p>	<p>This book belongs to me.</p> <p>What has happened to him?</p> <p>Listen to me!</p> <p>He objected to my offer.</p> <p>He didn't pay attention to this fact.</p> <p>Did you call his attention to this fact?</p> <p>I prefer coffee to tea.</p> <p>I replied to his letter yesterday.</p> <p>In his telegram he referred to our letter.</p> <p>It seems (appears) to me that something is wrong.</p> <p>We subscribed to that magazine.</p> <p>He telephoned to his brother.</p> <p>I shall speak to him about the matter tomorrow.</p> <p>I telegraphed (cabled, wired) to them yesterday.</p>	<p>Bu kitob menga qarashli.</p> <p>Unga nima bo'ldi?</p> <p>Menga quloq soling!</p> <p>U mening taklifimga qarshi chiqdi.</p> <p>U bu faktga e'tibor bermadi.</p> <p>Siz uning diqqatini bu faktga jalb qildingizmi?</p> <p>Men choydan ko'ra kofeni afzal ko'raman.</p> <p>Men kecha uning xatiga javob qaytardim.</p> <p>Telegrammasida u bizning xatimizga havola qilgan.</p> <p>Menga nimadir noto'g'ridek bo'lib ko'rindi.</p> <p>Biz bu jurnalga obuna bo'ldik.</p> <p>U akasiga qo'ng'iroq qildi.</p> <p>Men u bilan bu masala haqida ertaga gaplashaman.</p> <p>Men kecha ularga telegrafdan xabar berdim.</p>
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4. to ko‘pgina sifatlardan keyin ishlatiladi:

acceptable — ma’qul, qabul qilarli

attentive — e’tiborli, sinchkov

clear — aniq, ravshan

devoted — sodiq, fidoyi

equal — teng, barobar

familiar — tanish

grateful — minnatdor

important — muhim

kind — mehribon, rahmdil

known — mashhur, taniqli

unknown — noma’lum

It is not **clear to** me why he behaved like that.

This machine is **similar to** model 12A in our catalogue.

It will be very **useful to** me.

Your proposal is **acceptable to** us.

liable — lozim, kerak

necessary — zarur, kerakli

opposite — qarama- qarshi

polite — odobli, xushmuomala

similar — o‘xshash, bir xil

strange — begona, notanish

superior — eng oliy (sifatga oid)

inferior — eng past

unpleasant — yoqimsiz, noxush

useful — foydali

useless — befoйда

U o‘zini nega bunday tutganligi menga tushunarsiz (qorong‘u).

Bu mashina bizning katalogimizdagi 12A modelga o‘xshash.

Bu men uchun juda foydali bo‘ladi.

Sizing taklifingiz bizga ma’qul.

Izoh: **useful, important, strange, necessary** kabi bir qator sifatlardan keyin **toning** o‘rniga **for** ishlatilishi ham mumkin. Bunda gapdagi predlog bilan kelgan ot yoki olmosh undan keyin kelgan infinitivning ish-harakatini bajaradi.

It is necessary **for you to start** at once. Siz darhol jo‘nashingiz zarur.

It will be very useful **for me to read** this book. Men uchun bu kitobni o‘qish juda foydali bo‘ladi.

5. To bilan iboralar:

to the amount (of) summada, hajmda

to the north, south, west, east (of) — (-dan) shimolga, janubga, g‘arbga, sharqqa

to the right (left) — o‘ngga (chapga)

to the end — oxirigacha

to my (his) disappointment (sorrow, joy) mening (uning) umidsizligimga (g‘amimga, xursandchiligimga)

in reply (answer) to — ga javoban

TO VA INTO PREDLOGLARINI TAQQOSLASH

To ham, **into** ham *-ga* ma’nosida harakatning yo‘nalishini bildiradi. **To** predlogi harakatning biror shaxsga yoki narsaga yo‘nalganini bildirsa, **into** harakatning biror narsaning ichki qismiga yo‘nalganini bildiradi:

He went **to** the shop.
He went **into** the shop.

U do‘konga ketdi.
U do‘konning ichiga kirdi.

TOWARDS PREDLOGI

1. -ga tomon, -ga qarab ma’nosida:

He was walking **towards** the sea.
The ship sailed **towards** the south.
This was the first step **towards** reconciliation.

U dengizga tomon borayotgan edi.
Kema janub tomonga suzib ketdi.
Bu yarashishga tomon birinchi qadam edi.

2. -ga, -ga nisbatan ma’nosida:

His attitude **towards** this matter is favourable.
He is friendly **towards** me.

Uning bu masalaga munosabati yaxshi.
U menga nisbatan do‘stona munosabatda.

3. -ga yaqin, -gacha ma’nolarida vaqtning ifodalaydi va biror vaqtdan oldin, biror vaqtga yaqinni bildiradi:

The rain stopped **towards** morning.
We expect to receive the goods **towards** the end of May.

Yomg‘ir ertalabga yaqin to‘xtadi.
Biz may oyining oxirigacha mol (tovar) larni olishga umid qilamiz.

UNDER PREDLOGI

1. tagida, ostida ma’nosida joyni bildiradi (**overt**ning antonimi):

He was lying **under** a tree.
He put the basket **under** the table.

U daraxt tagida yotar edi.
U savatni stol ostiga qo‘ydi.

2. ostida (ko‘chma ma’noda) quyidagi birikmalarda ishlatiladi:

Under the guidance (control, management, command)
under the title (heading)
under the name
under fire
under the influence

rahbarligi (nazorati, boshqaruvi, qo‘mondonligi) ostida
sarlavha ostida
nomi ostida, nomi bilan
o‘t (olov) ostida, ichida, o‘q ostida
ta’siri ostida

3. -dan kamroq, -ga yaqin ma’nosida kamaytirilgan miqdorni bildiradi (**above** ga teskari ma’noda):

There were **under** fifty people there.
He is **under** forty.

U yerda ellikka yaqin odam bor edi.
U qirq yoshlarga borgan edi. U qirqdan past.

4. *under* bilan iboralar:

to be under consideration ko'rib chiqilmoq

under the circumstances ushbu vaziyatda

to be under construction qurilmoq

under the contract (agreement) shartnomaga ko'ra, binoan

to be under discussion muhokama qilinmoq

to be under repair ta'mirlanmoq

UP PREDLOGI

1. *yuqoriga, -dan, bo'ylab yuqoriga* (antonimi **down**, harakat fe'llari bilan pastdan yuqoriga harakatni bildiradi):

He walked **up** the stairs.

U zinadan ko'tarildi.

The steamer sailed **up** the river.

Paroxod daryo bo'ylab yuqoriga (oqimga qarshi) suzib ketdi.

2. *yuqorida, yuqoriga* ma'nosida ravish bo'lib keladi:

He looked **up** and saw them.

U yuqoriga qaradi va ularni ko'rdi.

The barometr is going **up**.

Barometr ko'tarilayapti.

3. *oldiga* (harakat fe'llari bilan biror shaxs yoki buyumning oldiga yaqinlashishni bildiradi):

He came **up** and asked me the time.

U mening oldimga keldi va vaqtni so'radi.

He went straight **up** to the manager.

U to'ppa-to'g'ri menejerning oldiga bordi.

The motor car drove **up** to the gate.

Avtomobil darvoza oldiga keldi.

4. **to eat, to drink, to fill, to use, to sell, to buy, to grow** va boshqa fe'llar bilan birikib kelib, shu ish-harakatni oxirigacha amalga oshirilganligini bildiradi:

He drank **up** all the milk.

U sutning hammasini ichib qo'ydi.

All our ink is used **up**.

Hamma siyoh ishlatilib bo'lindi.

5. **up** bilan keladigan fe'lli birikmalar:

to fill up to'lg'azmoq	He was asked to fill up a form.	Undan blank to'lg'azishni so'rashdi.
to get up uyqudan turmoq	At what time do you get up ?	Siz ertalab nechada uyqudan turasiz?
to give up tashlamoq, to'xtatmoq (odatni)	He has given up smoking.	U chekishni tashladi.

to look up (lug'atdan) qidirmoq	I must look up this word in the dictionary.	Men bu so'zni lug'atdan qidirishim kerak.
to make up tuzmoq	Make up some sentences with these expressions.	Bu iboralar bilan bir nechta gaplar tuzing.
to make up for o'rini qoplamoq	We must make up for lost time.	Biz yo'qotilgan vaqtning o'rini qoplashimiz kerak.
to pick up yerdan olmoq, terib olmoq	Pick up that book.	Bu kitobni yerdan oling.
to ring (call) up telefon qilmoq	Ring me up at eight o'clock.	Menga sakkizda qo'ng'iroq qiling.
to stand up turmoq	Stand up, please.	Iltimos, o'ringizdan turing.
to wake up uyg'onmoq, uyg'otmoq	I usually wake up early.	Men odatda vaqtli uyg'onaman.
	Please, wake me up at six o'clock.	Iltimos, meni oltida uyg'oting.

Up bilan kelgan iboralar:

up to -gacha

up-to-date zamonaviy

up and down u yoqdan bu yoqqa

to make up one's mind to do smth.

Biror narsa qilmoqchi bo'lmoq

The time is up vaqt tugadi

It is up to you (him, her) to decide.

I was up at six o'clock. Men oltida turgan edim.

up to here shu yergacha

up to now, up to the present time hozirgacha

to come up to one's expectations kutganidek bo'lmoq

What's up? Nima bo'ldi? Nima gap?

Buni siz (u) hal qilishingiz kerak.

WITH PREDLOGI

1. *bilan* ma'nosida (biror ishni bajarishda birgalik, hamkorlikni bildiradi).

He lives **with** his brother.

Will you come and have dinner **with** me?

He likes to play **with** his children.

U akasi bilan yashaydi.

Bugun kechqurun kelib men bilan ovqatlanmaysizmi?

U bolalari bilan o'ynashni yaxshi ko'radi.

2. *-li, bilan* ma'nosida (biror narsa bilan birgalikda yana boshqa narsaga ham egalikni bildiradi).

I have bought a book **with** pictures for my little daughter.
A man **with** a suitcase in his hand entered the hall.

Men kichik qizcham uchun rasmiy kitob sotib oldim.
Qo'lida chamadonli bir kishi zalga kirdi.

3. *bilan* ma'nosida (biror harakat bajarilayotgandagi holatni ifodalaydi):

He listened to me **with** interest.

U mening gapimni qiziqish bilan tingladi.

She said it **with** a smile.

U buni tabassum bilan aytdi.

He likes to sleep **with** the windows open.

U derazalarni ochib uxlashni yoqtiradi.

4. *bilan, yordamida* ma'nosida (biror predmet vositasida ish-harakatni bajarishni bildiradi).

The bread was cut **with** a sharp knife.

Non o'tkir pichoq bilan kesildi.

I like to write **with** a fountain pen.

Men avtoruchka bilan yozishni yaxshi ko'raman.

5. **with**dan oldin keladigan ayrim fe'llar, sifatlar va sifatdoshlar:

<p>to agree with <i>-ga qo'shilmoq, rozi bo'lmoq</i></p> <p>to compare with — <i>bilan solishtirmoq, taqqoslamoq</i></p> <p>to deal with — <i>bilan aloqada, muomalada bo'lmoq</i></p> <p>to fill with — <i>bilan to'ldirmoq</i></p> <p>to insure smth. with — <i>tomonidan sug'urta qilmoq</i></p> <p>to leave with — <i>ga, -da qoldirmoq</i></p> <p>to open an account with — <i>da hisobraqam ochmoq</i></p>	<p>I agree with you.</p> <p>I shall compare your translation with the original.</p> <p>He has to deal with different kinds of people.</p> <p>The child's eyes filled with tears.</p> <p>The cargo is insured with «Gosstrakh».</p> <p>I have left the letter with the secretary.</p> <p>We have opened an account with «Pakxtabank».</p>	<p>Men sizning fikringizga qo'shilaman.</p> <p>Men sizning tarjimangizni asli bilan solishtirib ko'rmoqchiman.</p> <p>Uning turli odamlar bilan muomalada bo'lishiga to'g'ri keladi.</p> <p>Bolaning ko'zlari yoshga to'ldi.</p> <p>Yuk «Gosstrax» tomonidan sug'urta qilindi.</p> <p>Men xatni kotibada qoldirdim.</p> <p>Biz «Pakxtabank»da hisob raqami ochdik.</p>
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<p>to supply (provide) with — <i>bilan ta'minlamoq</i></p> <p>to tremble (shake, shiver) with — <i>dan titramoq, qaltiramoq</i></p> <p>to be angry with — <i>dan xafa bo'lmoq, jahli chiqmoq</i></p> <p>pale (red, tired) with — <i>dan oqarmoq (qizarmoq, charchamoq)</i></p> <p>pleased (displeased) with — <i>mamnun bo'lmoq (qoniqmaslik)</i></p> <p>popular with — <i>orasida mashhur bo'lmoq</i></p> <p>satisfied with — <i>dan qoniqmoq</i></p>	<p>Uzbekistan supplies textile industry with cotton.</p> <p>He trembled with cold.</p> <p>I am angry with you.</p> <p>She was pale with excitement.</p> <p>I was pleased with his answer.</p> <p>Brighton is popular with holiday-makers.</p> <p>He is satisfied with her work.</p>	<p>O'zbekiston to'qimachilik sanoatini paxta bilan ta'minlaydi.</p> <p>U sovuqdan titrar edi.</p> <p>Men sizdan xafaman.</p> <p>U hayajondan oqarib ketdi.</p> <p>Men uning javobidan mamnun bo'ldim.</p> <p>Brayton dam oluvchilar orasida mashhur.</p> <p>U uning ishidan qoniqdi.</p>
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WITH VA BY PREDLOGLARINI TAQQOSLASH

With ham, **by** ham ma'no jihatdan o'zbek tilidagi *bilan* ko'makchisiga to'g'ri keladi. Ammo **by** ko'pincha majhul nisbatdagi fe'ldan keyin kelib, **tomonidan** deb ham tarjima qilinadi va ish-harakatning bajaruvchisini ko'rsatadi. **With** esa, aniq nisbatda ham, majhul nisbatda ham ish-harakatni bajarish asbobini, buyumini bildiradi:

The fire was put out **by** the firemen.

The fire was put out **with** water.

They put out the fire **with** water.

Yong'in o't o'chiruvchilar tomonidan o'chirildi.

Olov suv bilan o'chirildi.

Ular olovni suv bilan o'chirdilar.

WITHIN PREDLOGI

1. *ichida*, *-dan kechikmasdan* ma'nosida (ish-harakat bajariladigan biror vaqt chegarasini ko'rsatadi):

I shall give you an answer **within** a week.

Payment will be made **within** ten days.

Men sizga bir hafta ichida javob aytaman.

To'lov o'n kun ichida amalga oshiriladi.

2. **within** *masofada* ma'nosida quyidagi birikmalarda ishlatiladi: **wit-hin reach (sight, hearing)** *yetish (ko'rish, eshitish) masofasida*; **within three miles of the station** *vokzaldan uch milya masofada*.

FOR, DURING, IN, WITHIN PREDLOGLARINI TAQQOSLASH

For ish-harakat davom etadigan biror vaqt muddatini bildiradi va o'zbek tiliga *davomida, muddatga* deb tarjima qilinadi. Ba'zi hollarda u tushirib qoldirilishi va o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmasligi ham mumkin:

I lived there (for) three years.	Men u yerda uch yil (<i>davomida</i>) yashadim.
I shall stay there (for) seven days.	Men u yerda yetti kun (<i>muddatga</i>) qolmoqchiman.

During o'zbek tiliga *davomida, mobaynida* deb tarjima qilinadi va *qachon?* degan so'roqqa javob bo'ladi hamda biror vaqt mobaynida bajariladigan bir yoki bir nechta ish-harakatni ko'rsatadi:

During the last three months he has made great progress in German.	So'nggi uch oy mobaynida u ne- mis tilidan katta muvaffaqiyatlarga erishdi.
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In *-dan keyin, ichida* deb tarjima qilinadi va *qachon?* degan so'roqqa javob bo'ladi:

The construction of this plant was completed in ten months.	Bu zavod qurilishi o'n oy (ichi)da tugatildi.
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Within ichida, *-dan kechikmasdan* deb tarjima qilinadi:

I shall give you an answer within three days.	Men sizga uch kundan kechiktirmas- dan javob beraman.
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WITHOUT PREDLOGI

1. **Without** o'zbek tilidagi *-siz* degan qo'shimchaga to'g'ri keladi (antonimi **with**):

I cannot do it without your help.	Men buni sizning yordamingizsiz bajara olmayman.
He went out without his hat.	U shlapasiz chiqib ketdi.

2. **Without** ko'pincha gerund bilan birgalikda bo'lishsizlikni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi va o'zbek tiliga *-masdan* deb tarjima qilinadi:

He can speak English without making any mistakes.	U ingliz tilida birorta ham <i>xato qil-</i> <i>masdan</i> gapira oladi.
I went out without waking him.	Men uni <i>uyg'otmasdan</i> tashqariga chiqidim.

3. **Without** bilan kelgan iboralar:

without doubt — shubhasiz

without fail — albatta, shaksiz

without notice — (rasmiy)
ogohlantirmasdan

without the knowledge (of) — bilmasdan

it goes without saying — bu o'z-o'zidan ma'lum

to do without smb. smth. — birov yoki biror narsasiz ham amal-lamoq

GURUH PREDLOGLAR

according to — -ga muvoiq, ko'ra, binoan

apart from -ni hisobga olmaganda; — dan tashqari

as to (as for) — -ga kelsak

because of — tufayli

but for — ... bo'lmaganda

by means of — vositasida, yordamida

in accordance with — -ga muvofiq -ga ko'ra

in addition to — -ga qo'shimcha

According to the information received by us, the steamer will arrive on the tenth of May. Biz olgan ma'lumotga ko'ra paroxod 10-mayda keladi.

Apart from the high price, the terms of payment and delivery proposed by that firm do not suit us.

Yuqori narxni hisobga olmaganda, bu firma taklif etgan to'lov va yetkazib berish shartlari bizga ma'qul emas.

As to (for) the journey, we shall speak about that later. Sayohatga kelsak, biz bu haqda keyinroq gaplashamiz.

She doesn't go there **because of** the rain. U yong'ir tufayli u yoqqa bora olmadi.

But for him I should have missed the train. U bo'lmaganda men poyezdga kechikkan bo'lar edim.

In Russian ports ships are discharged **by means of** cranes. Rossiya portlarida kemalarning yuki kranlar yordamida tushiriladi.

He did not act **in accordance with** our instructions.

U bizning ko'rsatmamizga muvofiq harakat qilmadi.

I am sending you this information **in addition to** my telegram. Men sizga telegrammanga qo'shimcha ravishda bu ma'lumotni ham yuborayapman.

in case of — sodir boʻlganda, yuz berganda; boʻlsa, holda

as compared with (in comparison with) bilan taqqoslaganda

in conformity with - ga koʻra

in consequence of -ning natijasida, oqibatida

in favour of — ...ning foydasiga, nomiga

in front of — qarshisida, roʻparasida

in spite of — ga qaramasdan

instead of — ...ning oʻrniga

on the event of — agar, mabodo ... sa

in view of — sababli, boisdan, sharofati bilan

owing to — sababli, tufayli, vajdan

on behalf of, in the name of — ...ning nomidan

In case of fire ring up 01. Yongʻin yuz berganda, 01ga qoʻngʻiroq qiling.

The production of machinery has greatly increased in Russia **as compared with** 1980. Ros-siyada mashinalar ishlab chiqarish 1980-yil bilan solishtirganda ancha oʻsdi.

You have not executed the order **in conformity with** our instructions. Siz buyurtmani bizning koʻrsatmamizga koʻra bajarmagansiz.

In consequence of this accident the motor car was damaged. Bu falokat (baxtsiz hodisa) natijasida avtomobil shikastlandi.

The cheque was drawn **in favour of** the sellers.

Chek sotuvchilar foydasiga (nomiga) yozildi.

The post office is just **in front of** our house. Pochta idorasi bizning uyimiz roʻparasida joylashgan.

We finished the work in time **in spite of** all difficulties. Hamma qiyinchiliklarga qaramasdan biz ishni oʻz vaqtida tugatdik.

Give the red pencil **instead of** the green one. Yashil qalamning oʻrniga menga qizilini bering.

In the event of the lecture being postponed due notice will be given. Agar leksiya qoldirilsa, bu haqda eʼlon beriladi.

In view of the fact that he was ill I had to do it myself. U kasalligi boisdan men bu ishni oʻzim bajarishimga toʻgʻri keldi.

We could not get there in time **owing to** a severe storm. Kuchli boʻron tufayli biz u yerga oʻz vaqtida yetib bora olmadik.

He signed the contract **on behalf of** the sellers. U shartnomaga sotuvchi nomidan imzo chekdi.

subject to — bo'lsa, sharti bilan, holda

thanks to — tufayli, sababli, sharofati bilan

with a view to — maqsadida, maqsadi bilan

with (in) regard to, with (in) respect to xususida, haqida, to'g'risida, nisbatan

We make this offer **subject to** receiving your confirmation by cable. Biz bu taklifni siz telegramma orqali tasdiqlashingiz bilan amalga oshiramiz.

Thanks to his help we finished our work early. Uning yordami sharofati bilan biz ishni erta tugatdik.

We arrived in London **with a view to** concluding an agreement for the purchase of machinery. Biz mashinalar sotib olish uchun shartnoma tuzish maqsadida Londonga keldik.

I have something to tell you **with (in) regard to** this matter. Men bu masala xususida sizga bir narsa aytmoqchiman.

BOG'LOVCHI (THE CONJUNCTION)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Gaplarni va gap bo'laklarini bir-biri bilan bog'lash uchun ishlatiladigan so'zlarga bog'lovchilar deyiladi.

Teng va ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar mavjud.

2. Teng bog'lovchilar gapning uyushuq bo'laklarini va mustaqil gaplarni bir-biriga bog'lash uchun ishlatiladi:

I have received a letter **and** a telegram.

Men xat va telegramma oldim.

The sun has set, **but** it is still light.

Quyosh botdi, ammo hali kun yorug'.

Go at once **or** you will miss your train.

Darhol boring, bo'lmasa poezdga ulgurmaysiz.

3. Ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar ergash gaplarni bosh gaplarga bog'laydi:

I can't do it now **because** I am very busy.

Men hozir buni qila olmayman chunki juda bandman.

I said **that** he would come in the evening.

Men uning kechqurun kelishini aytdim.

If you wish, I will help you.

Agar istasangiz, men sizga yordam beraman.

4. Bog‘lovchilar shakliga ko‘ra sodda va qo‘shma bo‘ladi:

Sodda bog‘lovchilar: **and** va, *bilan*, **but** *ammo*, *lekin*, **if** *agar*, **that**.

Qo‘shma bog‘lovchilar: **as well as** *ham*, *shuningdek*; **so that**, **in order that** *uchun*, *maqsadda*; **as soon as** *-gach*, *bilanoq* va boshqalar.

Ba‘zi qo‘shma bog‘lovchilar ikkilangan bo‘ladi, chunki ikki qismdan iborat bo‘ladi: **both ... and** *ham ... ham*, **not only ... but also** *faqat emas ... ham*, **either ... or** *yoki ... yo*, **neither ... nor** *na ... na* va boshqalar.

Ba‘zi bog‘lovchilar sifatdoshlar shakliga ega bo‘ladi: **provided** (**providing**) *shartda*, *agar ... bo‘lsa*; **seeing** *bilib*, *modomiki*, *hamonki*; **supposing** *shunday*, *aytaylik*, *faraz qilaylik*.

TENG BOG‘LOVCHILAR

and <i>va, bilan</i>	The contract was concluded on the 15 th of May, and the sellers chartered a vessel immediately.	Shartnoma o‘n beshinchi mayda tuzildi va sotuvchilar zudlik bilan kema yolladilar.
as well as <i>ham, ham-da, shuningdek</i>	We have received your telegram as well as your letter of the 20 th May.	Biz sizning telegram-mangizni, shuningdek, 20-maydagi xatingizni oldik.
both ... and <i>ham ... ham</i>	Both the wheat and the barley will be shipped tomorrow.	Bug‘doy ham, arpa ham ertaga yuklanadi.
not only ... but also <i>faqat emas ... ham</i>	We object not only to the terms of payment, but also to the time of delivery.	Biz faqat to‘lov shartlariga emas, yetkazib berish vaqtiga ham e‘tiroz bildiramiz.
but <i>ammo, lekin</i>	We agree to the terms of payment but object to the time of delivery.	Biz to‘lov shartlariga rozimiz, lekin yetkazib berish shartlariga e‘tiroz bildiramiz.
or <i>yoki, yo‘qsa</i>	The village is about seven or eight kilometers from here. Hurry up or you will miss the train.	Qishloqqacha bu yerdan yetti yoki sakkiz kilometr. Shoshiling, aks holda poyezdga kechikasiz.
either ... or <i>yoki ... yo</i>	The manager is either at the office or at the laboratory.	Menejer yoki ofisda, yoki laboratoriyada.

Izoh: Mustaqil sodda gaplarni bir-biri bilan bog‘lash uchun **moreover** bundan tashqari, **therefore** shuning uchun, **so** shunday qilib, **however** har holda, **shunday bo‘lsa ham**, **nevertheless** shunga qaramasdan, **biroq**, **otherwise, else, or else** aks holda kabi ravishlaridan ham foydalaniladi.

ERGASHTIRUVCHI BOG‘LOVCHILAR

1. **That, if, whether** bog‘lovchilari ega, kesim va to‘ldiruvchi ergash gaplarni bosh gap bilan bog‘laydi:

Whether the documents will arrive tomorrow is not certain (ega ergash gap).

The difficulty is **that** it is impossible to charter a ship in such a short time (kesim ergash gap).

Ask him **whether (if)** he can do it tomorrow (to‘ldiruvchi ergash gap).

Hujjatlarning ertaga yetib kelish-kelmasligi noma‘lum.

Qiyinchilik — bunday qisqa vaqt davomida kema yollash imkoniyati yo‘qligida.

Undan bu ishni ertaga qilish-qila olmasligini so‘rang.

2. Hol ergash gaplarni bosh gap bilan bog‘lovchi bog‘lovchilar:

a) quyidagilar payt ergash gaplarni bog‘laydi:

after <i>keyin</i>	After the steamer had left the port, we sent a telegram to the buyers.	Paroxod portni tark etgach, biz xaridorlarga telegramma yubordik.
as -da	As I was coming here, I met your brother.	Bu yoqqa kelayotganimda men akangizni uchratdim.
as long as to, qadar	As winter approached, the days became shorter.	Qish yaqinlashar ekan, kunlar qisqara boshladi.
as long as to, qadar	As long as you insist on these terms, we shall not be able to come to an agreement with you.	To siz shu shartlarga turib olar ekansiz, biz siz bilan kelisha olmaymiz.
as soon as -gach, bilan	He will do it as soon as he comes home.	U uyiga kelishi bilan (kelgach) bu ishni qiladi.
since -dan buyon	What have you been doing since I last saw you?	Sizni men oxirgi marta ko‘rganimdan buyon nima qilayapsiz.
until (till) –maguncha (-gacha)	I shall stay here until (till) I have finished my work.	Men ishimni tugatmaguncha (tugatganimcha) shu yerda bo‘laman.

while <i>-da, paytida, vaqtida</i>	While the legal adviser was drawing up the contract, we were discussing the specification of the goods.	Yuristimiz shartnomani tuzayotganida biz mollarning xususiyatlarini muhokama qildik.
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b) quyidagilar sabab ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

as <i>uchun, sababli</i>	As I have not read the book, I cannot tell you anything about it.	Men kitobni o'qib chiqmaganim sababli, u haqda biror narsa deymayman.
because <i>chunki</i>	I cannot do it now because I am very busy.	Men buni hozir qila olmayman, chunki juda bandman.
since <i>sababli, modomiki</i>	Since the documents have not arrived, we cannot load the goods.	Modomiki hujjatlar yetib kelmagan ekan, biz mollarni yuklay olmaymiz.
for <i>uchun</i>	He walked quickly, for he was in a great hurry.	U tez yurdi, chunki u juda shoshilardi.
seeing (that) <i>ko'rib, bilib, sababli</i>	Seeing (that) he is ill today, we shall have to postpone the meeting.	Uning kasalligi tufayli, majlisni qoldirishimizga to'g'ri keladi.

c) quyidagilar shart ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

if <i>agar</i>	He will sent the letter tomorrow if you send it off now.	Agar siz xatni hozir jo'natsangiz, u uni er-taga oladi.
on condition (that) <i>shu shart bilan, bo'lsa</i>	I will lend you the book on condition (that) you return it on Monday.	Men sizga kitobni dushan-ba kuni qaytarib berish sharti bilan berib tura-man.
provided (that), providing (that) <i>agar, sharti bilan</i>	We shall be able to ship the goods at the end of May provided (that) the order is received immediately.	Agar buyurtma zudlik bilan olinsa, biz mollarni may oyining ox-irida yuklay olamiz.
supposing (that) <i>agar, faraz qilaylik, boringki</i>	Supposing (that) he doesn't come, who will do the work?	Boringki u kelmasa, ishni kim qiladi?

unless <i>agar, -masa</i>	I shall go there tomorrow unless I am too busy.	Agar juda band bo'lmagam men u yerga ertaga boraman.
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d) quyidagilar maqsad ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

lest <i>-maslik maqsadida, -masligi uchun</i>	They wrapped the instruments in oilcloth lest they should be damaged by sea water.	Asboblar dengiz suvidan zararlanmasligi uchun ularni klyonka bilan o'radilar.
so that, in order that, that <i>uchun, maqsadda</i>	I gave him the book so that (in order that, that) he might study the subject at home.	Uyida o'qisin deb men kitobni unga berdim.

e) quyidagi bog'lovchilar ravish ergash gaplarni bog'laydilar:

as <i>dek, -day, -ga o'xshatib</i>	I'll do it as you told me.	Men buni siz aytganingizdek qilaman.
as if (as though) <i>xuddi</i>	You answer as if (as though) you did not know the rule.	Siz xuddi qoidani bilmagandek javob berasiz.
so ... that <i>shunday ... bo'lganligi uchun</i>	The sea was so stormy that the vessel could not leave the port.	Dengizda shunday dovul ediki, kema bandargoh (port) ni tark eta olmadi.
such ... that <i>sunday ... bo'lganligi uchun</i>	There was such a storm that day that the vessel could not leave the port.	O'sha kuni dengizda shunday dovul ediki kema bandargoh(port) ni tark eta olmadi.

f) quyidagi bog'lovchilar qiyoslash ergash gaplarini bog'laydi:

as ... as <i>-dek, kabi</i>	I get up as early as you do.	Men sizdek erta turaman.
(not) so ... as <i>-dek ... emas</i>	The book is not so interesting as I thought.	Kitob men o'ylaganimdek qiziq emas.
than <i>-ga qaraganda</i>	He returned sooner than we had expected.	U biz kutganimizga qaraganda ertaroq qaytib keldi.

g) quyidagilar natija ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

so that <i>uchun</i>	The loading of the goods was completed on Monday so that on Teuesday the ship was able to leave the port.	Seshanba kuni kema portni tark eta olishi uchun mollarni yuklash dushanba kuni tugallandi.
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h) quyidagi bog'lovchilar to'siqsiz ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

in spite of the fact that <i>-ga qaramasdan</i>	He went out in spite of the fact that he had a bad cold.	Qattiq shamollaganiga qaramasdan u tashqariga chiqdi.
though (although) <i>-ga qaramasdan, garchi, -sa ham</i>	He speaks English perfectly though (although) he has never been to England.	U Anglyada hech qachon bo'lmagan bo'lsa ham, ingliz tilida mukammal gapiradi.

BOG'LOVCHI SO'ZLAR

Ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lash uchun bog'lovchilardan tashqari quyidagi bog'lovchi so'zlar ham ishlatiladi: **who, whose, what, which, that** olmoshlari va **when, where, how, why** ravishlari. Ular bog'lovchilardan farq qilib, gapda birorta gap bo'lagi ham bo'lib keladi:

I don't know **when** he will return.

Uning qachon qaytib kelishini bilmayman.

(**When** ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'laydi va ergash gapda payt holi bo'lib keladi.)

I know the man **who** wrote this article.

Men bu maqolani yozgan kishini bilaman (taniyman).

(**Who** ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'laydi va ergash gapda ega bo'lib keladi.)

Tom told me **what** he had seen there.

Tom u yerda ko'rganlarini menga aytib berdi.

(**What** ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'laydi va ergash gapda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi.)

SHAKLI BIR-BIRIGA MOS KELADIGAN BOG‘LOVCHILAR, PREDLOGLAR VA RAVISHLAR

Ba’zi bog‘lovchilarning shakli predloglar va ravishlar bilan mos keladi. Ularning qaysi so‘z turkumiga mos kelishini biz ularning gapdagi vazifasidan aniqlaymiz:

1. He always comes **before** I do (**before** — bog‘lovchi, ergash gapni bosh gapga bog‘laydi).

I shall go there **before** dinner (**before** — predlog; otga munosabatni ko‘rsatayapti).

I have seen this **before** (**before** — ravish; ish-harakatning sodir bo‘lish vaqtini ko‘rsatadi).

2. I found the letter **after** he had left (**after** — bog‘lovchi).

He came **after** breakfast (**after** — bog‘lovchi).

We can do that **after** (**after** — ravish).

3. What have you been doing **since** I saw you last? (**since** — bog‘lovchi).

I have not been there **since** 1990 (**since** — predlog).

He left London six months ago, and I have not seen him **since** (**since** — ravish).

U har doim men kelishimdan **oldin** keladi.

Men u yerga tushlikdan **oldin** boraman.

Men buni **oldin** ko‘rganman.

Men u ketganidan **keyin** xatni topdim.

U nonushtadan **keyin** keldi.

Buni **keyin** qila olamiz.

Men sizni oxirgi marta ko‘rganimdan **buyon** nima qilayotgan edingiz?

Men u yerda 1990-yildan **buyon** bo‘lganim yo‘q.

U Londonni olti oy ilgari tark etdi, men uni **o‘shandan buyon** ko‘rganim yo‘q.

UNDOV SO‘ZLAR (THE INTERJECTION)

Undov so‘zlar his-hayajon va tuyg‘uni ifodalovchi so‘zlardir. Ular gap bo‘lagi bo‘lmaydi:

His father, **alas**, is no better.

Oh! How you frightened me.

Well! What do you think of it?

Afsus, uning otasi tuzalmayapti.

O! Meni qanchalik qo‘rqitib yubording.

Xo‘sh! Bu haqda sizning fikringiz qanday?

SODDA GAP (THE SIMPLE SENTENCE)

YIG'IQ VA YOYIQ GAPLAR (UNEXTENDED AND EXTENDED SENTENCES)

1. Sodda gaplar yig'iq va yoyiq gaplarga bo'linadi.

2. Yig'iq gaplar faqat bosh bo'laklar — ega va kesimdan iborat bo'ladi:

The car stopped. Mashina to'xtadi.
(ega) (kesim)

3. Yoyiq gaplarda bosh bo'laklardan tashqari ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar — aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi va hol bo'ladi. Ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar bosh bo'laklarni izohlab keladi:

The **blue** car stopped **at the gate**. Ko'k mashina darvoza oldida to'xtadi.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali bo'lak — **blue** so'zi (aniqlovchi) ega — **the car** so'zini izohlab kelyapti, ikkinchi darajali bo'lak — **at the gate** (o'rin holi) kesim **stopped**ni izohlaydi.

The manager **of the office** has received **a telegram**. Ofis menejeri telegramma oldi.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali bo'lak — **of the office** (aniqlovchi) gapning egasi — **the manager** so'zini izohlaydi, ikkinchi darajali bo'lak **a telegram** (to'ldiruvchi) kesim — **has received** so'zini izohlaydi.

4. Ega va unga qarashli bo'lgan ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar ega (yoyiq ega) guruhini tashkil qiladi. Kesim va unga qarashli bo'lgan ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar kesim (yoyiq kesim) guruhini tashkil qiladi:

Ega guruhi (Subject Group) *Kesim guruhi (Predicate Group)*
The blue car **stopped** at the gate
The manager of our office **has received** a telegram

5. Ikkinchi darajali gap bo'laklari ham o'z navbatida boshqa ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar bilan izohlanishi mumkin va ular bilan qo'shilib yoyiq gap bo'laklarini tashkil qiladi:

The manager has received an **im-** Menejer muhim telegramma
portant telegram. oldi.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali gap bo'lagi **a telegram** (to'ldiruvchi) boshqa bir ikkinchi darajali gap bo'lagi **important** (aniqlovchi) tomonidan izohlanadi va yoyiq to'ldiruvchini hosil qiladi.

The question was discussed at the Masala qo'mita yig'ilishida
meeting **of the committee**. muhokama qilindi.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali gap bo‘lagi **at the meeting** (o‘rin holi) boshqa bir ikkinchi darajali gap bo‘lagi **of the committee** (aniqllovchi) bilan izohlanadi) va ular **at the meeting of the committee** yoyiq o‘rin holini tashkil qiladi.

GAPNING BOSH BO‘LAKLARI

Ega (The subject)

Ega quyidagilar bilan ifodalanadi:

1. Ot bilan:

The steamer has arrived.

Paroxod yetib keldi.

The meeting is over.

Yig‘ilish tugadi.

2. Olmosh bilan:

He works at a factory.

U zavodda ishlaydi.

Someone wants to speak to you.

Siz bilan kimdir gaplashmoqchi.

Who tore this book?

Bu kitobni kim yirtdi.

3. Infinitiv va infinitivli iboralar bilan:

To swim is pleasant.

Cho‘milish yoqimli.

For him to come was impossible.

Uning uchun kelishning imkoni yo‘q edi.

4. Gerund yoki gerundli ibora bilan:

Smoking is not allowed here.

Bu yerda chekishga ruxsat etilmaydi.

Annette’s being French might upset him a little.

Annetning fransuz bo‘lishi uni ozroq xafa qilishi mumkin edi.

5. Son bilan:

Three were absent from the lecture.

Leksiyada uchta (uch kishi) yo‘q edi.

The first and **fourth** stood beside him in the water.

Ikkinchi va to‘rtinchi uning yonida suvda turardi.

6. Ot vazifasida ishlatilgan istagan so‘z yoki so‘z birikmasi bilan:

«**Had**» is the Past Tense of the verb «to have».

«Had» «to have» fe‘lining o‘tgan zamon shakli.

«**No**» is his usual reply to any respect.

Istagan iltimosga uning javobi «yo‘q».

IT SOXTA EGASI

O‘zbek tilida *Qish. Sovuq.* kabi shaxsi noma’lum gaplar bor. Ingliz tilida bunday gaplarga soxta egali gaplar to‘g‘ri keladi. Ingliz tilida gapda ega bo‘lishi shart bo‘lganligi uchun, o‘zbek tilidagi shaxsi noma’lum gaplar uchun soxta **it** egasi olinadi. **It** olmoshi quyidagi hollarda soxta ega bo‘lib keladi:

1. Tabiat ko‘rinishlarini tasvirlaganda:

It is winter.	Qish.
It is cold.	Sovuq.
It is getting dark.	Qorong‘u tushyapti.
It was a warm spring day.	Sovuq bahor kuni edi.

2. Ob-havo holatini ifodalovchi fe‘llar bilan:

It often snows in December.	Dekabrda tez-tez qor yog‘adi.
It has been raining since three o‘clock.	Soat uchdan buyon yomg‘ir yog‘ayapti.
It was freezing.	Sovuq (ayoz) tushayotgan edi.

3. Vaqtini va masofani aytishda:

It is early morning.	Erta tong.
It is five o‘clock.	Soat besh.
It is noon.	Peshin.
It is one kilometer from our house to the river.	Bizning uyimizdan daryogacha bir kilometr.
It is not far to the railway station.	Temir yo‘l vokzaligacha uzoq emas.

4. Majhul nisbatdagi ba‘zi iboralarda ishlatiladi:

It is said ...	Aytishlaricha ...
It is believed ...	Hisoblashlaricha...
It is expected ...	Taxmin qilinishicha...

5. Gapning egasi kesimdan keyin kelib infinitive, gerund yoki ergash gapdan ifodalanganda ham soxta ega **it** ishlatiladi:

It was difficult to find a suitable steamer.	Mos paroxodni topish qiyin edi.
It’s no use telling him about it.	Bu haqda unga aytishning foydasi yo‘q.
It was clear that he would not come.	Uning kelmasligi ma’lum edi.

IT IS ... THAT ... BIRIKMASI

1. Agar biror gap bo‘lagiga urg‘u bermoqchi bo‘lsak, shu gap bo‘lagini **it is (was) ... that (who, whom)** birikmasi orasiga joylashtiramiz. Agar I met his sister in the park. *Men uning singlisini parkda uchratdim* gapidagi **I** egasiga urg‘u bermoqchi bo‘lsak **Ini it was** va **that** orasiga joylashtiramiz:

It was I that (who) met his sister in the park..

Uning singlisini parkda uchratgan menman.

2. Agar **his sister** to‘ldiruvchini ajratib ko‘rsatmoqchi bo‘lsak uni **it was** va **that (whom)**ning orasiga qo‘yamiz:

It was his sister that (whom) I met in the park.

Uning singlisini men parkda uchratdim.

3. Agar **in the park** o‘rin holini ajratib ko‘rsatmoqchi bo‘lsak, uni **it was** va **that** orasiga joylashtiramiz:

It was in the park that I met his sister.

Parkda uning singlisini uchratdim.

4. **It is ...that** birikmasi yordamida ergash gaplarni ham ajratib ko‘rsatish mumkin:

I told him the news **after he had returned from London.**

U Londondan qaytib kelganidan keyin men unga yangilikni aytdim.

It was after he had returned from London **that** I told him the news.

U Londondan qaytib kelganidan keyin men unga yangilikni aytdim.

5. **Until (till)** mavjud bo‘lgandagi **notli** bo‘lishsizliklarning tarjimasiga e‘tibor bering:

We did not receive a letter from them **until (till) May.**

Biz ulardan may oyigacha xat olmadik.

It was not until (till) May **that** we received a letter from them.

Biz faqat may oyida ulardan xat oldik.

She did not learn the truth **until (till) she returned home.**

U uyiga qaytib kelmaguncha haqiqatni bilmadi.

It was not until (till) she returned home **that** she learned the truth.

Faqat uya qaytib kelganidan keyingina u haqiqatni bildi.

ONE VA THEY EGA VAZIFASIDA

1. Ish-harakatni bajaruvchi noaniq yoki umumlashgan bo‘lsa, **one** olmoshi *odam, har bir kishi* ma’nosida ishlatiladi va ega bo‘lib keladi. **One** ko‘pincha modal fe’llar bilan ishlatiladi:

One should be careful when crossing the road.

One must always keep one's word.

2. Xuddi shunday vazifada **they** olmoshi ham ishlatiladi. **They** ko'pincha **to say** fe'li bilan ishlatiladi:

They say the wheat crop will be fine this year.

Yo'lni kesib o'tayotganda (odam) ehtiyot bo'lish(i) kerak.

Odam har doim o'z so'zida turishi kerak.

Aytishlaricha, bu yil bug'doy hosili yaxshi bo'ladi.

Kesim (The predicate)

1. Kesim sodda va qo'shma kesimga bo'linadi. Qo'shma kesim ham o'z navbatida qo'shma ot-kesim va qo'shma fe'l-kesimga bo'linadi:

He **learns** French (sodda kesim).

My father **is a doctor** (qo'shma ot-kesim).

I **must go** there at once (qo'shma fe'l-kesim).

U fransuz tilini o'rganadi.

Mening otam — doktor.

Men u yerga zudlik bilan borishim kerak.

SODDA KESIM

Sodda kesim zamon, nisbat va maylga ega bo'lgan fe'l bilan ifodalanadi:

She **works** at a factory.

He **is reading**.

They **will return** soon.

The goods **were loaded** by means of cranes.

U zavodda ishlaydi.

U o'qiyapti.

Ular tezda qaytishadi.

Tovarlar kranlar yordamida yuklandi.

QO'SHMA OT-KESIM

Qo'shma ot-kesim **to be** bog'lovchi fe'lining shakli va ot qismdan iborat bo'ladi. Kesimning ot qismi uning asosiy ma'nosini ifodalaydi.

Kesimning ot qismi quyidagilardan yasaladi:

1. Otdan.

I am **a student**.

They are **workers**.

2. Olmoshdan.

It is **she**.

This book is **yours**.

Men — talabaman.

Ular — ishchilar.

Bu — u.

Bu kitob siznikidir.

3. Predlogli ot yoki olmosh bilan:

The room is **in disorder**.

Xona tartibsiz ahvolda.

She was **in despair**.

U tushkunlikda.

He is **against it**.

U bunga qarshi.

4. Sifat yoki sifatdoshdan:

The morning was **warm**.

Tong iliq edi.

The glass is **broken**.

Stakan siniq.

5. Infinitivdan:

Your duty is **to help** them immediately.

Ularga zudlik bilan yordam berish sizning burchingiz.

My intention is **to go** to London next year.

Mening niyatim kelasi yili London-ga borish.

Izoh: To be fe'li infinitiv bilan kelib qo'shma fe'l-kesim ham bo'lib keladi va *kerak* ma'nosida zaruratni ifodalaydi. Buni **to be** infinitiv bilan kelib qo'shma ot-kesim bo'lib kelganidan farqlash kerak:

The task of the agent **was to ship** the goods immediately (was to ship — qo'shma ot-kesim).

Agentning vazifasi mollarni zudlik bilan yuklash edi.

The agent **was to ship** the goods immediately (was to ship — qo'shma fe'l-kesim).

Agent mollarni zudlik bilan yuklashi kerak edi.

6. Gerunddan:

Her greatest pleasure was **traveling**.

Sayohat qilish uning eng sevimli mashg'uloti.

7. Qo'shma kesimlarda **to bedan** tashqari **to become, to grow, to get, to turn** bo'lmoq ma'nosida, **to seem** o'xshamoq, **to look** ko'rinmoq ma'nosida bog'lovchi fe'l bo'lib keladi:

He **became** a doctor.

U doktor bo'ldi.

It **grew** warmer.

Havo ilidi.

He **is getting** old.

U qariyapti.

She **turned** pale.

Uning rangi quv o'chdi (oqardi).

They **seemed** tired.

Ular charchaganga o'xshaydilar.

He **looks** ill.

U kasal ko'rinadi.

QO'SHMA FE'L-KESIM

Qo'shma fe'l-kesim fe'lining shaxs-sonni ifodalagan shakli va infinitiv yoki gerunddan yasaladi. Infinitiv yoki gerund kesimning ma'nosini beradi, fe'lining shaxs-sonni ifodalagan shakli esa yordamchi fe'l vazifasini bajaradi.

Qo'shma fe'l-kesim quyidagicha yasaladi:

1. Modal fe'llar va infinitivdan:

He **may return** soon.

U tezda qaytib kelishi mumkin.

You **must read** this book.

Siz bu kitobni o'qishingiz kerak.

The conference **is to open**
tomorrow.

Konferensiya ertaga ochilishi kerak.

I **have to go** there.

Men u yerga borishim kerak.

He **can do** it.

U buni qila oladi.

2. Infinitiv yoki gerund va yakka o'zi to'liq ma'no bermaydigan **to begin boshlamoq, to continue davom ettirmoq, to finish tugatmoq, to like yoqtirmoq, to want istamoq, to intend niyat qilmoq, to try harakat qilmoq, to avoid qochmoq, to hope umid qilmoq, to promise va'da bermoq** kabi fe'llardan yasaladi:

She **began to translate** the article.

U maqolani tarjima qila boshladi.

I **have finished writing** the exercise.

Men mashqni yozishni tugatdim.

He **avoided sitting** in the sun.

U quyoshda o'tirishdan qochdi.

3. Qo'shma fe'l-kesim oldidan bog'lovchi fe'l kelgan sifat va infinitivdan, ba'zan gerunddan yasaladi:

I **am glad to see** you.

Men sizni ko'rishdan xursandman.

He **is ready to help** her.

U unga yordam berishga tayyor.

This book **is worth reading**.

Bu kitob o'qishga arziydi.

THERE IS BIRIKMASIDA KESIM

1. O'quvchiga hali noma'lum bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyumning biror joyda yoki biror vaqtda mavjudligini ifodalash uchun *bor, mavjud* degan ma'noni beruvchi **there is (are)** birikmasi ishlatiladi. **There is (are)** birikmasi gapning boshida keladi. Undan keyin ega, undan keyin o'rin va payt hollari keladi. Bunday gaplar o'zbek tilida o'rin yoki payt hollar bilan boshlanadi va *bor* deb tugaydi:

There is a telephone in that room.

O'sha xonada telefon bor.

There are many apple trees in the garden.

Bog'da ko'p olma daraxtlari bor.

There was a meeting at the Institute yesterday.

Kecha institutda yig'ilish bo'ldi.

2. **There is** birikmasidan keyin donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi ot noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. There are ko'plikdagi otlar **some, any, many, two, three** va boshqalar bilan ishlatiladi:

There is a **lamp on the table**.
 There are **some (two, three) lamps** on the table.

Stolda chiroq bor.
 Stolda bir nechta (ikkita, uchta) chiroq bor.

3. **There is** birikmasidan keyin aniq artikl bilan kelgan otlar, **this, that, these, those, my, his** va boshqa olmoshlar bilan kelgan otlar ishlatilmaydi.

4. **There is are** birikmasidagi **to be** turli zamonlarda ishlatilishi mumkin:

There are very many French books in this library.

Bu kutubxonada ko'p fransuzcha kitoblar bor.

There was a meeting at the club yesterday.

Kecha klubda majlis bo'ldi.

There will be a good wheat crop this year.

Bu yil bug'doyning hosili yaxshi bo'ladi.

There hasn't been any rain for some days.

Bir necha kun yomg'ir bo'lmadi.

5. So'roq shakli **to be** fe'lining shaklini yoki undan oldin yordamchi fe'l kelgan bo'lsa birinchi yordamchi fe'lni **therening** oldiga o'tkazish bilan yasaladi:

Is there a telephone in your room?

Sizning xonangizda telefon bormi.

Was there a meeting at the Institute yesterday?

Institutda kecha majlis bo'ldimi?

Will there be many people there?

U yerda ko'p odam bo'ladimi?

So'roq gaplarga qisqa javob **yes** yoki **no** va **there is (are)** birikmasining bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz shaklidan iborat bo'ladi:

Is there a telephone in your room?

Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

Was there a meeting at the Institute yesterday?

Yes, there was.

No, there wasn't.

Gaplarda **to bedan** oldin boshqa yordamchi fe'llar ishlatilgan bo'lsa, so'roq gap yasashda eganing oldiga birinchi turgan yordamchi fe'l o'tkaziladi va javoblarda ham o'sha yordamchi fe'l ishlatiladi:

Will there be a meeting tonight? Bu oqshom majlis bo'ladimi?	Yes, there will.	No, there won't.
Have there been any letters from him lately? Keyingi paytlarda undan xat bo'ldimi?	Yes, there have.	No, there haven't.

6. Bo'lishsiz gaplar ikki yo'l bilan yasaladi:

a) **theredan** keyingi birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi va undan keyin birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar

noaniq artikl bilan keladi, ko‘plikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar **any** olmoshi bilan keladi. Bo‘lishsiz gaplarda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: **isn’t, aren’t, wasn’t, weren’t, hasn’t, haven’t, hadn’t, won’t va boshqalar:**

There **isn’t** a telephone in this room.

There **aren’t any** chairs in the room.

There **wasn’t any** water in the bottle.

There **hasn’t been any** rain for ten days.

There **won’t be any** meeting tonight.

Bu xonada telefon yo‘q.

Xonada stullar yo‘q.

Shishada suv yo‘q.

O‘n kun (davomida) yomg‘ir bo‘lmadi.

Bu oqshom hech qanday majlis bo‘lmaydi.

b) **there is** dan keyin **no** olmoshi qo‘yiladi va undan keyin artikl ham, **any** olmoshi ham ishlatilmaydi:

There is no telephone in this room.

There was no water in the bottle.

There are no chairs in the room.

No bilan yasalgan bo‘lishsiz gaplar ko‘proq ishlatiladi; bo‘lishsizlik ma‘nosini kuchaytirish maqsadida **not** ishlatiladi.

Bu xonada telefon yo‘q.

Shishada suv yo‘q edi.

Xonada stullar yo‘q.

7. **There** dan keyin **to be, can, must, may, ought to** va boshqa modal fe‘llar bilan ham kelishi mumkin:

There must be a dictionary on the shelf.

There ought to be more books on this subject in our library.

There can be no doubt about it.

Tokchada lug‘at bo‘lishi kerak.

Kutubxonamizda bu sohada ko‘proq kitoblar bo‘lishi kerak.

Bunga shubha bo‘lishi mumkin emas.

8. **There** dan keyin **to be** ma‘nosida kelgan **to live yashamoq, to exist mavjud bo‘lmoq, to stand turmoq, to lie yotmoq** fe‘llari ham kelishi mumkin:

There lived an old doctor in the village.

There exist different opinions on this question.

Qishloqda qari bir doktor yashar edi.

Bu masalada turli fikrlar mavjud.

EGA BILAN KESIMNING MOSLASHUVI

1. Kesim ega bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

<p>The book is on the table.</p>	Kitob stolda.
<p>The books are on the table.</p>	Kitoblar stolda.
<p>I am invited to the party.</p>	Meni kechaga taklif qilishdi.
<p>They are invited to the party.</p>	Ularni kechaga taklif qilishdi.
<p>He goes to the Institute every morning.</p>	U har kun ertalab institutga boradi.
<p>They go to the Institute every morning.</p>	Ular har kun ertalab institutga boradilar.

2. Agar gapda **and** bilan bogʻlangan ikkita ega boʻlsa kesim koʻplikda ishlatiladi:

The telegram and the letter have been sent off.	Telegramma bilan xat joʻnatildi.
Peter and Mary were here.	Petr va Meri shu yerda edi.

3. Agar **there is/are** iborasidan keyin bir nechta ega boʻlsa, kesim ularning birinchisi bilan moslashadi:

There is a lamp, an inkpot and some pencils on the table.	Stolda chiroq, siyohdon va bir nechta qalamlar bor.
There were two girls and a boy in the room.	Xonada ikkita qiz va bitta oʻgʻil bola bor edi.

4. Agar koʻplikdagi otning oldida **a lot of** boʻlsa, feʼl koʻplikda ishlatiladi:

There are a lot of books on the table.	Stolda koʻp kitoblar bor.
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5. Ikkita ega **with bilan, as well as shuningdek** bogʻlovchilari bilan bogʻlangan boʻlsa, kesim ularning birinchisi bilan moslashadi:

A woman with a baby in her arms was standing at the gate.	Darvoza oldida qoʻlida bola bilan bir ayol turgan edi.
The girl as well as the boys has learned to drive a car.	Qiz bola shuningdek, oʻgʻil bolalar mashina haydashni oʻrgandilar.

6. Agar ikkita ega **either... or yoki...yoki, neither ... nor na ... na** bogʻlovchilari bilan bogʻlangan boʻlsa, kesim ularning keyingisi bilan moslashadi:

Either you or he has done it.	Buni yoki siz qilgansiz, yoki u.
Neither he nor you have translated the sentence correctly.	Gapni na u, na siz toʻgʻri tarjima qilgansiz.

7. Agar ega jamlama otdan yasalgan bo'lsa (**crew, family, committee, government, board** va boshqalar), va u yaxlit bir butun narsani ifodalasa, fe'l birlikda keladi. Agar jamlama ot alohida a'zolari bildirsa fe'l ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

The crew consists of twenty men.
The crew were standing on the deck.

My brother's family is large.
The family were sitting round the table.

A committee was formed to work out a new plan.

The committee are of the opinion that the plan can be carried out in two months.

Komanda yigirma kishidan iborat. Komanda palubada turar edi.

Akamning oilasi katta.
Oila stol atrofida o'tirgan edi.

Yangi reja ishlab chiqish uchun qo'mita tuzildi.

Qo'mita rejani ikki oy ichida bajarsa bo'ladi degan fikrda.

8. Agar **each, every, everyone, everybody, everything, no one, nobody, somebody, someone, either, neither** kabi olmoshlar ega bo'lib kelgan bo'lsa, undan keyin keladigan kesim bilrlikda bo'ladi:

Each of us **has** his duties.
Everybody was at the meeting.
Everything is ready.
No one was here.
Nobody knows about it.
Somebody (someone) is knocking at the door.
Either of the examples **is** correct.
Neither of the answers **is** correct.

Har birimizning vazifalarimiz bor.
Hamma yig'ilishda edi.
Hamma narsa tayyor.
Bu yerda hech kim yo'q edi.
Bu haqda hech kim bilmaydi.
Allakim eshikni taqillatyapti.

U misol ham, bu misol ham to'g'ri.
Na u javob, na bu javob to'g'ri (emas).

9. Agar **all** *hamma narsa* ma'nosida ega bo'lib kelgan bo'lsa, kesim birlikda bo'ladi:

All is clear.

Hamma narsa ravshan.

Agar **all** *hamma (kishilar)* ma'nosida ega bo'lib kelsa, kesim ko'plikda bo'ladi:

All were of the same opinion.

Hamma bir xil fikrda edi.

10. Agar ega **both** *har ikkalasi* olmoshidan yasalgan bo'lsa, kesim ko'plikda bo'ladi:

«Which of these examples is correct?»

«**Both are** correct».

— Bu misollarning qaysinisi to'g'ri?

— Har ikkalasi to'g'ri.

11. Agar ega **who?**, **what?** kabi so‘roq olmoshlardan yasalgan bo‘lsa, kesim birlikda keladi:

Who has done it?

Buni kim qildi?

What is standing there?

U yerda nima turibdi?

12. Agar ega **who**, **which**, **that** kabi nisbiy olmoshlardan yasalgan bo‘lsa, kesim o‘sha olmosh tegishli bo‘lgan ot bilan moslashadi:

The boy who is sitting at the window is my brother.

Deraza yonida turgan bola mening akam.

The boys who are sitting at the window are my brothers.

Deraza yonida turgan bolalar mening akalarim.

The book which (that) is lying on the table is mine.

Stolda yotgan kitob meniki.

The books which (that) are lying on the table are mine.

Stolda yotgan kitoblar meniki.

Anybody who says that is mistaken.

Buni aytgan istagan kishi adashadi. (bunday degan kishi adashadi.)

13. Agar gapning egasi **news** *yangiliklar*, **physics** *fizika*, **statistics** *statistika*, **hair** *sochi*, **money** *pul* kabi faqat birlikda ishlatiladigan otlardan yasalgan bo‘lsa, kesim birlikda bo‘ladi:

What is the news?

Qanday yangilik bor?

Phonetics is a branch of linguistics.

Fonetika tilshunoslikning bir qismidir.

Her hair is dark.

Uning sochi qora.

This money belongs to him.

Bu pul unga qarashli.

14. Agar ega faqat ko‘plikda ishlatiladigan **goods** *mollar (tovarlar)*, **riches** *boylik*, **contents** *mazmun*, *mundarija*, **proceeds** *tushum*, **clothes** *kiyim-kechak* kabi otlardan yasalgan bo‘lsa, kesim ko‘plikda bo‘ladi:

The goods have arrived.

Mollar yetib keldi.

The contents of the letter **have** not been changed.

Xatning mazmuni o‘zgartirilmadi.

The proceeds of the sale of the goods **have** been transferred to company.

Mollarni sotishdan tushgan tushum kompaniyaga o‘tkazildi.

My clothes are wet.

Mening kiyimlarim ho‘l.

To‘ldiruvchi (The object)

Vositali va vositasiz to‘ldiruvchilar mavjud. Vositali to‘ldiruvchilar **predlogli** va **predlogsiz** vositali to‘ldiruvchilarga bo‘linadi:

I have written **a letter** (vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi). Men xat yozdim.

She gave **the student** a book (predlogsiz vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi). U talabaga kitob berdi.

I have received a telegram **from my brother** (predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchi). Men akamdan telegramma oldim.

VOSITASIZ TO‘LDIRUVCHI (THE DIRECT OBJECT)

1. Vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi o‘timli fe‘ldagi ish-harakat bevosita o‘tuvchi shaxs yoki buyumdur. Vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi fe‘ldan keyin keladi:

I received **a letter** yesterday. Men kecha xat oldim.

2. Vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi otdan yasalgan bo‘ladi:

I have bought **a book**. Men kitob sotib oldim.

This plant produces **tractors**. Bu zavod traktorlar ishlab chiqaradi.

3. Vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi olmoshlardan yasalgan bo‘ladi:

I met **him** yesterday. Men uni kecha uchratdim.

I didn’t see **anybody** there. Men u yerda hech kimni ko‘rmadim.

4. Vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi sondan yasalgan bo‘ladi:

How many books did you take from the library? Kutubxonadan nechta kitob oldingiz?

— I took **three**. — Uchta.

I have read both books.

I like **the first** better than **the second**. Men har ikkala kitobni o‘qib chiqdim. Menga birinchisi ikkinchisiga qaraganda ko‘proq yoqdi.

5. Vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi infinitivdan yasalgan bo‘ladi:

He asked me **to do** it. U mendan buni qilishni so‘radi.

6. Vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi gerunddan yasalgan bo‘ladi:

I remember **reading** about it before. Men bu haqda ilgari o‘qiganimni eslayman.

PREDLOGSIZ VOSITALI TO‘LDIRUVCHI
(THE INDIRECT OBJECT)

Ba’zi o‘timli fe’llardan keyin ish-harakat yo‘naltirilgan **to whom? kimga?** so‘rog‘iga javob bo‘luvchi ot yoki olmosh keladi. Bunday ot yoki olmoshlar predlogsiz vositali to‘ldiruvchilar bo‘lib keladi. Bu predlogsiz vositali to‘ldiruvchilar bosh kelishikdagi ot yoki obyektiv kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshidan yasaladi va fe’l bilan vositasiz to‘ldiruvchining orasida joylashadi:

He gave **the boy** a book.

U bolaga kitob berdi.

I showed **him** the letter.

Men unga xatni ko‘rsatdim.

Izoh: Ish-harakat yo‘naltirilgan shaxs vositasiz to‘ldiruvchidan keyin *predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchi* yordamida ham berilishi mumkin: He gave a book **to the boy**. I showed the letter **to him**.

PREDLOGLI VOSITALI TO‘LDIRUVCHI
(THE PREPOSITIONAL OBJECT)

Predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchilar ko‘pgina fe’l va sifatlardan keyin ishlatiladi.

1. Predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchilar otdan yasaladi:

We spoke **about our work**.

Biz ishimiz haqida gaplashdik.

He lives **with his parents**.

U ota-onasi bilan yashaydi.

2. Predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchi predlogli olmoshdan yasaladi:

He spoke **to me** yesterday.

U kecha men bilan gaplashdi.

I agree **with you**.

Men sizning fikringizga qo‘shilaman.

3. Predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchilar predlogli gerunddan yasaladi:

I am fond **of reading**.

Men o‘qishni sevaman.

He insists **on doing** it himself.

U buni o‘zim qilaman deb turib olgan.

Gapda vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lganda, predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchi, vositasiz to‘ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

I have received *a letter*

Men opamdan xat oldim.

from my sister.

I spent *a lot of money* **on books**.

Men kitoblarga ko‘p pul sarfladim.

it SOXTA TO‘LDIRUVCHISI

Ba’zi **to find, to consider, to think, to seem, to feel** kabi fe’llardan keyin infinitivli iboradan yasalgan to‘ldiruvchidan va ergash gapdan **it** olmoshi keladi. Bu holda **it** olmoshi o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi:

I consider **it** important to begin the negotiations at once.

Men muzokaralarni zudlik bilan boshlash muhim deb hisoblayman.

I think **it** necessary to wait a few days.

Men bir necha kun kutish kerak deb o‘ylayman.

I find **it** strange that he did not come.

Uning kelmaganligi men uchun g‘alati.

Aniqllovchi (The attribute)

Aniqllovchi shaxs yoki buyumning belgisini bildiruvchi gap bo‘lagidir. Aniqllovchi odatda otni aniqlaydi, ba’zi hollarda olmoshni aniqlaydi (**one** olmoshi va **some, any, every, no** olmoshlaridan yasalgan olmoshlarni):

1. Aniqllovchi sifatdan yasaladi:

I received an **important** letter yesterday.

Men kecha muhim xat oldim.

I am going to tell you something **interesting**.

Men sizga qiziq bir narsa aytib bermoqchiman.

2. Aniqllovchi sifatdoshdan yasaladi:

I bought some **illustrated** magazines.

Men bir nechta (bezakli) suratli jurnal sotib oldim.

The **rising** sun was hidden by the clouds.

Chiqayotgan quyoshni bulutlar yashirdi.

3. Aniqllovchi sifatdoshli iboradan yasaladi:

The student **speaking to the teacher** is my brother.

O‘qituvchi bilan gaplashayotgan talaba mening akam.

They sent us a list of goods **sold at the auction**.

Ular bizga kim oshdi savdosida sotilgan mollarning ro‘yxatini yuborishdi.

4. Aniqllovchi sondan yasaladi:

Two thousand tons of sugar were loaded on the ship yesterday.

Kecha kemaga ikki ming tonna shakar yuklandi.

The **second** lesson begins at eleven o’clock.

Ikkinchi dars soat o‘n birda boshlanadi.

Bu gapdagi **bridges** egasining uchta aniqlovchisi bor: **beautiful, new, across the river**. Ega ular bilan birgalikda yoyiq egani tashkil qiladi: **The beautiful new bridges across the river**.

I have received a letter
of great importance.

Men katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan
xat oldim.

Bu yerda — **a letter** to‘ldiruvchisining **of great importance** aniqlovchisi bor va ular **a letter of great importance** — yoyiq to‘ldiruvchini yasaydi.

The question was discussed
at the meeting **of the Board.**

Masala boshqaruv yig‘ilishida
muhokama qilindi.

Bu yerda **at the meeting** o‘rin holining **of the Board** aniqlovchisi bor va ular yoyiq o‘rin holini yasaganlar.

Aniqlovchi aniqlash usuliga qarab, aniqlanuvchi so‘zdan oldin ham, keyin ham kelishi mumkin.

Aniqlovchi quyidagi hollarda aniqlanuvchi so‘zdan oldin keladi:

a) sifatdan yasalganda:

She has bought **an interesting book.**

U qiziq kitob sotib oldi.

Ot bir nechta aniqlovchi bilan aniqlanayotgan bo‘lsa, ularning otga ma‘nosi yaqinroq bo‘lgani otga yaqinroq qo‘yiladi:

It was a **cold autumn day.**
She put on a **new black woolen dress.**

Sovuq kuz kuni edi.
U yangi qora jun ko‘ylak kiygan edi.

Agar sifat **some, any, no, every** olmoshlardan yasalgan olmoshlarga qarashli bo‘lsa, sifat olmoshlardan keyin qo‘yiladi:

I am going to tell you
something interesting.

Men sizga qiziq bir narsa aytmoqchiman.

b) sifatdoshdan yasalganda:

We received some **illustrated catalogues** yesterday.

Biz kecha bir nechta bezakli kataloglar oldik.

Izoh: Agar sifatdosh sifatni bildirmasdan, faqat fe‘llik ma‘nosida ishlatilsa, u aniqlanuvchi so‘zdan keyin qo‘yiladi:

The manager showed us a list
of the goods **sold.**

Menejer bizga sotilgan mollarning ro‘yxatini ko‘rsatdi.

c) sondan yasalganda:

I’ve read only **the first chapter** of this book.

Men bu kitobning faqat birinchi bobini o‘qidim.

d) olmoshdan yasalganda:

This pencil is very good.

Bu qalam juda yaxshi.

e) bosh kelishikdagi otdan yasalganda:

Here is **the town library**.

Mana shahar kutubxonasi.

f) qaratqich kelishigidagi otdan yasalganda:

I followed **the doctor's advice**.

Men doktorning maslahatiga amal qildim.

Aniqlovchi quyidagi hollarda u aniqlaydigan soʻzdan keyin keladi:

a) aniqlovchi sifatdoshli iboradan yasalganda:

Ships built for the transportation of oil are called tankers.

Neft tashish uchun qurilgan kemalar tankerlar deb ataladi.

b) aniqlovchi predlogli otdan yasalganda:

The library of our Institute is very good.

Bizning institutimiz kutubxonasi juda yaxshi.

c) aniqlovchi infinitivdan yasalganda:

He expressed **a desire to help** me.

U menga yordam berish xohishini bildirdi.

d) aniqlovchi predlogli gerunddan yasalganda:

I have no **intention of going** there.

Menda u yerga borish istagi yoʻq.

Hol (Adverbial modifiers)

Ish-harakatning qanday va qanday holatda (qayerda, qachon, nima uchun, nega va h.k.) sodir boʻlganligini koʻrsatuvchi gap boʻlagi *hol* deyiladi.

Hol quyidagilarni ifodalaydi (bildiradi):

1. Vaqtni:

She will come **soon**.

U tezda keladi.

We reached the town **the next morning**.

Biz shaharga kelgusi kuni ertalab yetib oldik.

2. Oʻrin-joyini:

I found him **in the garden**.

Men uni bogʻdan topdim.

We could see the river **from the top of the hill**.

Biz qirning tepasidan daryoni koʻra oldik.

3. Harakatning qanday sodir boʻlishini:

He spoke **slowly**.

U sekin gapirdi.

He copied the letter **with great care**.

U xatni juda ehtiyotkorlik bilan koʻchirdi.

4. Harakatning sodir bo'lish sababini:

I came back **because of the rain.**

The steamer could not leave the port **owing to a severe storm.**

5. Maqsadni:

The steamer called at the port **to take on** a fresh supply of coal.

I have come **to discuss** the matter.

Men yomg'ir tufayli qaytib keldim.

Kuchli to'fon tufayli paroxod bandargoh(port)ni tark eta olmadi.

Paroxod portga ko'mir g'amlash uchun kirdi.

Men masalani muhokama qilgani keldim.

6. Darajani:

I **quite** agree with her.

He has **greatly** changed.

Darajani bildiruvchi hollar sifat va ravishlarni ham aniqlashi mumkin:

The machine is **very** heavy.

I know him **rather** well.

Men unga to'liq qo'shilaman.

U juda o'zgaragan.

Mashina juda og'ir.

Men uni juda yaxshi bilaman.

Hol quyidagilardan yasalishi mumkin:

1. Ravishdan:

The meeting was held **yesterday.**

He **quickly** opened the door

and ran out of the room.

Yig'ilish kecha o'tkazildi.

U tez eshikni ochdi va xonadan

yugurib chiqdi.

2. Predlogli otidan:

He spent his vacation **in the south.**

He was in America **during the war.**

U ta'tilini janubda o'tkazdi.

U urush paytida Amerikada edi.

3. Sifatdoshdan:

He stood on the deck **counting** the cases.

While reading the book I came across a number of interesting expressions.

U palubada qutilarni sanab turar edi.

Bu kitobni o'qiyotganimda men juda ko'p qiziqarli iboralarga duch keldim.

4. Infinitivdan:

I called on him **to discuss** this matter.

He is clever enough **to understand** it.

Men bu masalani muhokama qilgani unikiga bordim.

Buni tushunish uchun uning aqli yetadi.

Gapda predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lganda vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi undan keyin keladi:

I sent *my father a telegram.*

Men otamga telegramma yubordim.

Izoh: Qo‘shma fe‘llardan keyin (**to put** on *kiymoq*, to take off *yechmoq*, **to pick up** *terib olmoq*, **to let** in *ichkariga qo‘ymoq*) kishilik olmoshlaridan yasalgan vositasiz to‘ldiruvchilar fe‘l bilan ravishning orasida keladi:

Put **it** on.

Buni kiying.

Let **him** in.

Uni ichkariga kirgizing.

Vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi otdan yasalgan bo‘lsa, ravishdan oldin ham, keyin ham kelishi mumkin:

Put **your coat** on.

Paltoyingizni kiying.

Put on **your coat.**

Let **the boy** in.

Bolani ichkariga kiriting.

Let in **the boy.**

2. Predlogsiz vositali to‘ldiruvchi har doim fe‘l bilan vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi orasida keladi:

We sent **the buyers** *the documents.*

Biz xaridorlarga hujjatlarni yubordik.

3. Predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchi vositasiz to‘ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

The sellers received *a telegram*
from the buyers.

Sotuvchilar xaridorlardan telegramma olishdi.

PREDLOGSIZ VOSITALI TO‘LDIRUVCHI VA to PREDLOGI BILAN KELGAN VOSITALI TO‘LDIRUVCHI

Ba‘zan ish-harakat yo‘naltirilgan shaxsni ifodalaydigan predlogsiz vositali to‘ldiruvchi o‘rnida **to** predlogi bilan kelgan vositali to‘ldiruvchi ishlatiladi va u boshqa predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchilar kabi vositasiz to‘ldiruvchidan keyin keladi. **to** prelogi bilan kelgan vositali to‘ldiruvchilarning bunday ishlatilishi quyidagi hollarda yuz beradi:

1. Vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi olmoshdan yasalgan bo‘lsa:

Show *it* **to your brother.**

Buni akangizga ko‘rsating.

Pass *it* **to them.**

Buni ularga uzatib yuboring.

Tom sent *him* **to me.**

Tom uni menga jo‘natibdi.

I’ll give *them* **to the secretary.**

Men ularni kotibaga beraman.

2. Ish-harakat yo‘naltirilgan to‘ldiruvchi so‘zlarning uzun guruhidan, vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi esa, bir so‘zdan yoki so‘zlarning qisqa guruhidan iborat bo‘lsa:

I gave *the book* **to our common friend Mr. Bell.**

We have sent *an enquiry on the firm engaged in the manufacture of such equipment.*

3. Ish-harakat yo'naltirilgan to'ldiruvchiga (murojaat qilinayotgan shaxsga) urg'u berilganda:

I told the news **to John** (and not **to Ann**).

He gave a book **to my brother** (and not **to me**).

Men kitobni umumiy do'stimiz Mr. Belga berdim.

Biz shunday jihoz ishlab chiqarish bilan band bo'lgan firmaga talabnoma yubordik.

Men yangilikni Jonga aytgandim (Anga emas).

U mening akamga kitob berdi (menga emas).

4. **to announce** *e'lon qilmoq*, **to communicate** *xabar bermoq*, **to deliver** *yetkazmoq*, **to declare** *e'lon qilmoq*, **to describe** *tasvirlamoq*, **to explain** *tushuntirmoq*, **to introduce** *tanishtirmoq*, **to propose** *taxmin qilmoq*, **to prove** *isbotlamoq*, **to read** *o'qimoq*, **to repeat** *takrorlamoq*, **to ship** *yuklamoq*, **to submit** (*hujjatlarni*)*taqdim qilmoq*, **to suggest** *taklif qilmoq*, **to write** *yozmoq* va boshqa fe'llardan keyin:

Explain this rule **to me**.

The buyers **submitted** a letter of guarantee **to the sellers**.

He **read** the letter **to Jane**.

They **will deliver** the goods **to our agents** at the end of the week.

Bu qoidani menga tushuntiring.

Xaridorlar sotuvchilarga kafolat xatini taqdim qilishdi.

U xatni Jeynga o'qib berdi.

Ular mollarni bizning agentlarimizga haftaning oxirida yetkazib berishadi.

5. Murojaat qilinayotgan shaxs so'roq yoki nisbiy olmoshlardan yasalgan bo'lsa:

To whom did you show the letter?

To which of you did he tell the news?

There is the student **to whom**

I lent my dictionary.

Xatni kimga ko'rsatdingiz?

Sizning qaysingizga u bu yangilikni aytdi?

Bu men lug'atimni berib turgan talaba.

Vositasiz toldiruvchi so'roq yoki nisbiy olmoshdan yasalgan bo'lsa, predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchi ham, **to** predlogi bilan kelgan vositali to'ldiruvchi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

What did he give **the boy** (**to the boy**)?

What books did he show **you** (**to you**)?

U bolaga nima berdi?

U sizga qanday kitoblarni ko'rsatdi?

I returned him the book *which* he had lent **me (to me)**?

We have delivered the goods *which* we sold **them (to them)**.

Izoh: Ammo 4-bandda aytib o'tilgan fe'llardan keyin to'ldiruvchi faqat **to** predlogi bilan keladi:

What did you **suggest to them**?
The rule *which* the teacher **explained to us** is very difficult.

Ularga nimani taklif qildingiz?
O'qituvchi bizga tushuntirgan qoida juda qiyin qoida.

Fe'l majhul nisbatda bo'lsa, undan keyin predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchi ham, **to** predlogi bilan kelgan vositali to'ldiruvchi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

The ore **was sold them (to them)** for immediate shipment.

The book **was lent me (to me)** for five days.

Ruda birdan yuklash uchun sotildi.

Kitob menga besh kunga berib turildi.

Izoh: Ammo 4-bandda aytib o'tilgan fe'llardan keyin to'ldiruvchi faqat **to** predlogi bilan keladi:

The rule **was explained to us** yesterday.

Qoida bizga kecha tushuntirildi.

HOLNING GAPDAGI O'RNI

Hol gapda quyidagicha joylashadi:

1. Ravish holi to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

I have read *the letter* **with great pleasure**.

Men xatni huzur qilib o'qib chiqdim.

Izoh: Ravishdan yasalgan ravish hollari fe'ldan oldin kelishi mumkin:

She **easily** translated the article.

U maqolani osongina tarjima qildi.

2. O'rin holi ravish holidan keyin keladi:

I met him *by chance* **at the theatre**.

Men uni teatrdan tasodifan uchratib qoldim.

3. Payt holi o'rin holidan keyin keladi (gapning oxirida). Payt holi gapning boshida ham kelishi mumkin:

I met him in the park **on Sunday**.
On Sunday I met him in the park.

Men uni yakshanba kuni parkda uchratdim.

Gapda bir nechta payt hollari bo'lganda aniqroq vaqt ko'rsatkichlari umumiyroq vaqt ko'rsatkichlaridan oldin keladi:

He was born **on the first of January in the year 1958**.
I shall come here **at ten o'clock to-morrow**.

U 1958-yil birinchi yanvarda tug'ilgan.
Men bu yerga ertaga soat o'nda kelaman.

Izoh: Noaniq vaqt ravishlaridan yasalgan payt hollari asosiy fe'ldan oldin keladi, **to be** fe'lining shakli bo'lganda, undan keyin keladi:

Tom **often** goes there.
He is **always** busy.

Tom u yerga tez-tez borib turadi.
U har doim band.

Darak gapda so'z tartibi

Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi			Hol		
		Pred-logsiz vositali to'l.	Vositasiz	Pred-logli vositali to'l.	Ravish holi	O'rin holi	Payt holi
The buyers	chartered		a steamer.				
We	sent	the buyers	the documents				
We	sent		them	to the buyers			
The sellers	received		a telegram	from the buyers			
I	met		him		by chance	at the theatre	a few days ago

BOSH BO'LAKLARNING ODATDAGI SO'Z TARTIBIDAN CHEKINISHI

Ega odatda kesimdan oldin keladi (to'g'ri so'z tartibi). Ega kesimdan keyin ham kelishi mumkin (teskari so'z tartibi).

1. Gapda **there is** birikmasi ishlatilgan bo'lsa teskari so'z tartibi ishlatiladi:

There **is a telephone** in that room.
There **was a meeting** at the club yesterday.

U xonada telefon bor.
Kecha klubda yig'ilish bo'ldi.

2. Muallif gapi ko‘chirma gapdan keyin kelganda va unda **to say, to ask, to answer, to reply** fe’llari ishlatilgan bo‘lsa, muallif gapida teskari tartib ishlatiladi. Agar ega kishilik olmoshidan yasalgan bo‘lsa, to‘g‘ri tartib ishlatiladi:

«I am glad to see you», **said the old man.**

«What is the matter with you?» **asked the doctor.**

«I shall return the book tomorrow», **replied my friend.**

Lekin:

«I don’t smoke», **he said.**

Yuqoridagi fe’llar bilan hol kelganda ham teskari so‘z tartibi ishlatilishi mumkin:

«I am glad to see you», **said the old man kindly.**

«Who has taken my dictionary?» **asked the student in an angry voice.**

Kesim qo‘shma fe’llardan yasalgan bo‘lsa, teskari tartib ishlatilmaydi:

«What is the matter with you?» **the doctor will ask.**

«Read aloud every day», **the teacher used to say.**

Fe’ldan keyin predlogsiz to‘ldiruvchi kelsa, teskari tartib ishlatilmaydi:

«What is the matter with you?» **the doctor asked her.**

Predlogli to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lganda ba’zan teskari tartib ishlatiladi:

«I am glad to see you», **said the old man to him.**

3. Hol bilan boshlangan (ko‘pincha o‘rin holi bilan), otdan yasalgan egali va o‘timsiz fe’llardan yasalgan kesimli gaplarda teskari so‘z tartibi ishlatiladi:

On the right **is the Mansion House**
— the official residence of the
Lord Mayor.

«Sizni ko‘rishdan xursandman»,
dedi qariya.

«Sizga nima bo‘ldi?», so‘radi
doktor.

«Men kitobni sizga ertaga qay-
tarib beraman», dedi do‘stim.

«Men chekmayman», dedi u.

«Men sizni ko‘rishdan xursand-
man», dedi qariya xushmuoma-
lalik bilan.

«Mening lug‘atimni kim oldi?»
so‘radi talaba achchig‘lanib.

«Sizga nima bo‘ldi?» so‘raydi
doktor.

«Har kun ovoz chiqarib o‘qing»,
derdi o‘qituvchi odatda.

«Sizga nima bo‘ldi?» doktor
undan so‘radi.

«Sizni ko‘rishdan xursand-
man», dedi qariya unga.

O‘ngda Manshn Haus
— Lord Merning rasmiy qa-
rorgohi joylashgan.

From the window **came**
the sounds of music.

Derazadan musiqa tovushlari
kelardi.

4. **Here** va **there** ravishlari bilan boshlangan egasi otdan yasalgan gaplarda teskari soʻz tartibi ishlatiladi. Bunday gaplarning egasi kishilik olmoshlaridan yasalgan boʻlsa, toʻgʻri soʻz tartibi ishlatiladi:

Here **is the book** you are looking for.

Mana siz izlayotgan kitob.

Here **comes my brother.**

Mana akam kelyapti.

There **is your book.**

Ana sizning kitobingiz.

Lekin:

Here **it is.**

Mana.

Here **he comes.**

Mana u kelyapti.

There **she is.**

Ana u!

5. **never** hech qachon, **hardly**, **scarcely** arang, **seldom** kamdan-kam, **little** oz, **in vain** behudaga, **neither**, **nor** –masa ham, **not only** faqat ... emas, **no sooner ... than** –masdan oldin kabi ravish va bogʻlovchilar bilan boshlangan gaplarda teskari soʻz tartibi uchraydi.

Bunday gaplarda eganing oldiga faqat yordamchi feʼllar yoki modal feʼllar oʻtadi. Agar gapda (kesim tarkibida) yordamchi feʼl yoki modal feʼl boʻlmasa (**Simple Present** va **Simple Past**da), eganing oldiga **do (does)** yoki **did** yordamchi feʼli qoʻyiladi:

Never in my life **have**

I seen such a thing.

Umrimde hech qachon bunday nar-
sani koʻrmaganman.

No sooner **had he arrived**
than he fell ill.

U yetib kelar-kelmas kasal boʻlib
qoldi.

Scarcely **had he entered**
the house when it started
to rain.

U uyga kirar-kirmas yomgʻir yogʻa
boshladi. (Yomgʻir boshlanganda u
arang uyga kirib oldi.)

In vain **did we try** to make
him do it.

Biz behudaga uni bu ishni qilishga
majbur qilardik.

6. Bogʻlovchisiz bogʻlangan shart ergash gaplarda teskari soʻz tartibi ishlatiladi:

Should need arise, we shall
communicate with you again.

Agar zarurat tugʻilsa, biz siz bi-
lan yana bogʻlanamiz.

Were I to see him tomorrow,
I should ask him about it.

Agar uni ertaga koʻrsam, undan
bu haqda soʻrayman.

Had I seen him yesterday,
I should have asked him about it.

Agar kecha uni koʻrganimda edi,
men undan bu haqda soʻrgan
boʻlardim.

7. **So do I, Neither do I** kabi gaplarda ham teskari soʻz tartibi ishlatiladi:

I get up very early.

— Men juda erta turaman.

So do I.

— Men ham.

She didn't see him yesterday.

— U uni kecha koʻrmadi.

Neither did I.

— Men ham.

IKKINCHI DARAJALI BOʻLAKLARNING ODATDAGI OʻRNIDAN CHEKINISHI

1. Agar **vositasiz toʻldiruvchi** soʻzlarning uzun guruhidan iborat boʻlsa, predlogli vositali toʻldiruvchi yoki holdan keyin kelishi mumkin. Bunda predlogli vositali toʻldiruvchi yoki hol bir soʻz yoki soʻzlarning qisqa guruhidan yasalgan boʻlishi kerak:

We have received *from them* **some illustrated catalogues containing a detailed description of these machines.**

Biz ulardan bu mashinalar batafsil tasvirlangan suratli kataloglarini oldik.

We have sent *there* **all the specifications of electrical equipment received from Boston.**

Biz Bostondan olingan elektr jihozlarning barcha tafsilotlarini (tasniflarini) yubordik.

2. Agar boshqacha tartib gapning maʼnosining buzilishiga olib kelsa ham, vositasiz toʻldiruvchi predlogli vositali toʻldiruvchi yoki holdan keyin keladi:

I have read *with great pleasure* **the letter sent me by Mr. Bell.**

Men Mr. Bel yuborgan xatni huzur qilib oʻqib chiqdim.

Agar bu gapdagi *with great pleasure* ravish holini toʻldiruvchidan keyin qoʻysak, bu hol **have read** feʼliga emas, **sent** sifatdoshiga qarashli boʻlib qoladi va maʼno buziladi.

3. Orin holi odatda ravish holidan keyin keladi, ammo oʻrin holi **here** yoki **there** ravishlaridan yasalgan boʻlsa, ular odatda ravish holidan oldin keladi:

He will work **here** *with pleasure.*

U bu yerda bajon-u dil ishlaydi.

I met him **there** *by chance.*

Men uni tasodifan u yerda uchratib qoldim.

Biror yoqqa yoʻnalishni bildiradigan feʼllardan keyin oʻrin holi bevosita feʼldan keyin keladi:

I went **to the theatre** *with his sister.*

Men teatrga uning singlisi bilan bordim.

The steamer «Svir» sailed **from Odessa** *with a cargo of machinery.*

«Svir» paroxodi Odessadan mashina ortilgan yuk bilan suzib ketdi.

BO'LISHSIZ DARAK GAPLAR

1. Bo'lishsiz gaplarda kesim bo'lishsiz shaklda keladi. **Not** inkor yuklamasi kesim tarkibidagi yordamchi yoki modal fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi. Agar kesim tarkibida yordamchi yoki modal fe'l bo'lmasa (**Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past**), **do, does** yoki **did** yordamchi fe'llari olinadi. Asosiy fe'ning **to** yuklamasisiz shakli ishlatiladi. Og'zaki nutqda **not** yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'llar bilan qo'shib ketadi:

I **have not (haven't)** seen him today.

He **is not (isn't)** waiting for you.

Ali **will not (won't)** go there.

She **cannot (can't)** come today.

He **does not (doesn't)** work here.

They **did not (didn't)** tell me about it.

Men uni bugun ko'rganim yo'q.

U sizni kutmayapti.

Ali u yerga bormaydi.

U bugun kela olmaydi.

U bu yerda ishlaymaydi.

Ular menga bu haqda gapirishmadi.

2. Agar kesimda ikki va undan ortiq yordamchi fe'l bo'lsa **not** yuklamasi birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

It **has not been done** yet.

He **will not have finished** his work by five o'clock.

Bu hali bajarilmadi.

U soat beshgacha ishini tugata olmaydi.

3. Ingliz tilida bo'lishsizlik **not** yuklamasini emas, bo'lishsiz olmoshlar — **no, nobody, no one, nothing**, bo'lishsiz ravishlar — **never, nowhere**, va bo'g'lovchilar **neither ... nor** yordamida ham yasaladi. Bu holda kesim bo'lishli shaklda bo'ladi, chunki ingliz tilida bitta gapda faqat bitta inkor bo'lishi mumkin:

I received **no** letters yesterday.

No one (nobody) has seen it.

Nothing has happened.

I have **never** heard about it.

Neither Peter **nor** Mary told me about it.

Men kecha hech qanday xat olmadim.

Buni hech kim ko'rmagan.

Hech norsa (sodir) bo'lmadi.

Men bu haqda hech qachon eshitmaganman.

Bu haqda menga na Piter, na Meri biror narsa demadi.

4. Bo'lishsiz olmoshlar, ravishlar va bog'lovchilar bilan yasalgan bo'lishsiz gaplar boshqa gaplar bilan quyidagicha almashtirilishi mumkin:

I received **no** letters yesterday.

= I **did not** receive **any** letters yesterday.

Men kecha hech qanday xat olmadim.

We found **nobody**
(**no one**) at home.

= We did **not** find **anybody**
at home.

Biz uyda hech kimni topmadik.

I have read **nothing** about it.

= I have **not** read **anything**
about it.

Men bu haqda hech narsa o'qiganim yo'q.

We went **nowhere** after supper.

= We did **not** go **anywhere**
after supper.

Biz kechki ovqatdan keyin hech qayerga bormadik.

I could remember **neither** the name
of = the author **nor** the title of the
book.

I could **not** remember **either** the
name of the author **or** the title of
the book.

Men na muallifning ismini, na kitobning nomini eslay olmayman.

Bo'lishsiz olmoshlar, ravishlar va bog'lovchilar quyidagicha
almashtirilishi mumkin:

no

not ... any

nobody

not ... anybody

no one

not ... anyone

nothing

not ... anything

nowhere

not ... anywhere

neither ... nor

not ... either ... or

never

not ... ever

Not ... any, either ... or bilan yasalgan bo'lishsiz gaplar **no** va uning yasamalari yoki **neither ... nor** bilan yasalgan bo'lishsiz gaplarga qaraganda ko'proq ishlatiladi. Ammo **to have** fe'li va **there is** birikmasi bilan bo'lishsiz gaplarda ot oldida **no** qo'yish ko'proq ishlatiladi.

Never ravishi hech qachon **not ... ever** bilan almashtirilmaydi.

5. Bo'lishsiz ega hech qachon **not ... any** va ularning yasamalaridan yasalmaydi. Bu holda faqat **no one, nobody, nothing** yoki otlar bilan **no, neither... nor** ishlatiladi:

No one (nobody) has seen it.

Buni hech kim ko'rgan emas.

Nothing happened yesterday.

Kecha hech narsa sodir bo'lmadi.

No steamer left the port yesterday.

Kecha portni birorta ham paroxod tark etmadi.

Neither the window nor the door was open.

Na eshik, na deraza ochiq edi.

6. **There is** birikmasi bilan bo'lishsizlik **no one, nobody, nothing** yordamida ham, **not ... anyone, not ... anybody, not ... anything** yordami-

da ham yasaladi. **Not** yuklamasi **to bening** shakllari bilan qisqartirmalar hosil qiladi: **isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't**:

There is nobody in the garden.	} Bog'da hech kim yo'q.
There isn't anybody in the garden.	
There is nothing in the box.	} Qutida hech narsa yo'q.
There isn't anything in the box.	

So'roq gaplar (Interrogative sentences)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. So'roq gaplar ikki xil bo'ladi: umumiy so'roq gaplar va maxsus so'roq gaplar. Umumiy so'roq gaplar (**General Questions**) suhbatdan savolda ifodalangan fikrni tasdiq yoki inkor qiladigan *ha* yoki *yo'q* javobini olish uchun ishlatiladi. Umumiy so'roq gaplar yordamchi fe'llar yoki modal fe'llar bilan boshlanadi:

Do you speak English?	Siz ingliz tilida gapirasizmi?
Can you translate this article without a dictionary?	Siz bu maqolani lug'atsiz tarjima qila olasizmi?

2. Maxsus so'roq gaplar (**Special Questions**) gapning biror bo'lagiga berilgan bo'lib, **who, what, whose, how, when, where** va boshqa so'roq so'zlar bilan boshlanadi:

Who brought you this book?	Bu kitobni sizga kim olib keldi?
What did you see there?	U yerda siz nimani ko'rdingiz?
How did he write the dictation?	U diktantni qanday yozdi?
When did he come?	U qachon keldi?
Where did you see him ?	Uni qayerda ko'rdingiz?

UMUMIY SO'ROQ GAPLAR

(GENERAL QUESTIONS)

1. Umumiy so'roq gaplar gapning boshida, eganing oldiga yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'lni qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Agar darak gapda yordamchi fe'l bo'lmasa (**Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past** zamonlarda), eganing oldiga **do (does)** yoki **did** yordamchi fe'llari qo'yiladi, asosiy fe'l esa egadan keyin qo'yiladi:

yordamchi (modal) fe'l + ega + V?
--

Darak gaplar				Umumiy so‘roq gaplar			
Ega	Kesim		To‘ld. va hol	Yordamchi fe‘l	Ega	Asosiy fe‘l	To‘ld. va hol
He	is	reading	a letter.	Is	he	reading	a letter?
They	have	returned	from London.	Have	they	returned	from London?
She	can	translate	the article.	Can	she	translate	the article?
You	—	give	English lessons every day.	Do	you	give	English lessons every day?
He	—	lives	in Kokand.	Does	he	live	in Kokand?
She	—	finished	her translation in the evening.	Did	she	finish	her translation in the evening?

2. Kesim tarkibida ikki yoki undan ziyod yordamchi fe‘l bo‘lsa, eganing oldiga faqat birinchi yordamchi fe‘l o‘tkaziladi:

Darak gap

He **has been** working since morning
The work **will have been** done by 5 o’clock.

Umumiy so‘roq gap

Has he been working since morning?
Will the work have been done by 5 o’clock?

3. **Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past**dagi **to be** va **to have** fe‘llarining shakllari eganing oldiga o‘zlari o‘tadi:

Darak gap

He **is** in the office.
She **has** a good pen.

Umumiy so‘roq gap

Is he in the office?
Has she a good pen?

4. **to be** fe‘li bog‘lovchi fe‘l bo‘lib kelganda uning shakli eganing oldiga qo‘yiladi, kesimning ot qismi esa bevosita egadan keyin keladi:

Darak gap

He **is a doctor**.
They **were tired**.

Umumiy so‘roq gap

Is he **a doctor**?
Were they **tired**?

UMUMIY SO‘ROQ GAPLARNING JAVOBLARI

1. Umumiy so‘roq gaplarga odatda qisqa javob beriladi. Odatda javob **yes** yoki **no** so‘zlaridan va yordamchi yoki modal fe‘ldan iborat bo‘ladi. Bo‘lishsiz javobda yordamchi yoki modal fe‘ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo‘yiladi:

Do you speak French? Siz fransuzcha gapirasizmi?	Yes, I do. Ha, gapiraman.	No, I don't. Yo'q, gapirmayman.
Is he resting? U dam olayaptimi?	Yes, he is. Ha, dam olayapti.	No, he isn't. Yo'q, dam olmayapti.
Has she returned from London? U Londondan qaytib keldimi?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Can you swim? Suza olasizmi?	Ha, qaytib keldi. Yes, I can. Ha, suza olaman.	Yo'q, qaytib kelmadi. No, I can't. Yo'q suza olmayman.

2. Qisqa javoblarda yordamchi yoki modal fe'llardan oldin ravishlar qo'yilishi mumkin:

Did you meet him while you were in London? Siz Londonda bo'lganingizda uni uchratdingizmi?	No, I never did. Yo'q, hech qachon uchratmadim.
Do you have dinner at home? Siz uyda ovqatlanasizmi?	Yes, I always do. Ha, har doim.
Will he come here tonight? U bu yerga bu oqshom keladimi?	Yes, he probably will. Ha, ehtimol.

3. Ingliz tilida ba'zan faqat **yes** yoki **nodan** iborat javoblar ham ishlatiladi:

Can you swim? Suza olasizmi?	Yes. Ha.	No. Yo'q.
Has she returned from London? U Londondan qaytib keldimi?	Yes. Ha.	No. Yo'q.

4. Qisqa javoblardan tashqari umumiy so'roq gaplarga to'liq javob ham berilishi mumkin:

Did you like the film? Sizga film yoqdimi?	Yes, I liked it. Ha, menga yoqdi.
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BO'LISHSIZ UMUMIY SO'ROQ GAPLAR

1. Umumiy so'roq gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli egadan keyin asosiy fe'ning oldiga **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Og'zaki nutqda **not** yordamchi yoki modal fe'l bilan qo'shib ketadi. Umumiy so'roq gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli ajablanishni bildiradi va *nahotki* so'zini qo'shib tarjima qilinadi:

Do you not know him? Don't you know him?	Nahotki, uni tanimasangiz?
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Have you not seen him?

Nahotki, uni ko‘rmingiz?

Haven't you seen him?

Must you not go there tonight?

Nahotki, sizning u yerga borishingiz

Mustn't you go there tonight?

kerak bo‘lmasa?

2. Bo‘lishsiz umumiy so‘roq gaplarning javobi ham bo‘lishli umumiy so‘roq gaplarning javobiga o‘xshab yasaladi.

Didn't you speak to him yesterday? Nahotki, kecha u bilan gaplashmagan bo‘lsangiz? Won't he come here to-night? Bu oqshom u bu yerga kelmaydimi?	Yes, I did. Yo‘q, gaplashdim. Yes, he will. Yo‘q, keladi.	No, I didn't. Y‘q, gaplashmadim. No, he won't. Yo‘q, kelmaydi.
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TASDIQ SO‘ROQ GAPLARI (DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS)

1. Umumiy so‘roq gaplarning bir turi tasdiq so‘roq gaplaridir.

Tasdiq so‘roq gaplarida bo‘lishli yoki bo‘lishsiz darak gapga qisqa umumiy so‘roq gap qo‘shiladi. Bu so‘roq gap bosh gapdagi fe‘lga mos yordamchi yoki modal fe‘ldan va bosh gapning egasiga mos bo‘lgan kishilik olmoshidan iborat bo‘ladi. Agar bosh gapning kesimida yordamchi fe‘l yoki modal fe‘l bo‘lmasa (**Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past**ning bo‘lishli shaklida bo‘lsa), **do (does)** yoki **did** yordamchi fe‘llarining mosi olinadi:

You **speak** French, **don't you?**

Siz fransuz tilida gapirasiz, shunday emasmi?

He **hasn't returned** from London yet, **has he?**

U hali Londondan qaytib kelgan emas, shunday emasmi?

2. Tasdiq so‘roq gaplari gapiruvchi o‘zining aytgan fikriga tasdiq olishni istaganida ishlatiladi. Gapiruvchi bo‘lishli tasdiq olishni istasa, so‘roq gapdan oldingi darak gap bo‘lishli shaklda so‘roq gapdagi yordamchi yoki modal fe‘l bo‘lishsiz shaklda ishlatiladi. Agar gapiruvchi bo‘lishsiz javob olishni istasa, so‘roqdan oldingi darak gap bo‘lishli bo‘ladi va so‘roq qismidagi yordamchi yoki modal fe‘l bo‘lishli shaklda bo‘ladi:

She **is** very busy, **isn't she?**

U juda band, shunday emasmi?

She **isn't** very busy, **is she?**

U juda band emas, shundaymi?

Peter **works** hard, **doesn't he?**

Piter qattiq ishlaydi, shunday emasmi?

Peter **doesn't work** hard,
does he?
Your sister **went** to London,
didn't she?
Your sister **didn't go** to
London, **did she?**
Your friend **can speak**
English, **can't he?**
Your friend **can't speak**
English, **can he?**

Piter qattiq ishlamaydi, shunday-
mi?
Opangiz Londonga ketdi, shun-
day emasmi?
Opangiz Londonga ketgan emas,
shundaymi?
Do'stingiz inglizcha gapira oladi,
shunday emasmi?
Do'stingiz inglizcha gapira olmaydi,
shundaymi?

3. Bunday savollarga javoblar odatda qisqa bo'ladi va tasdiqni yoki inkorni bildiradi:

Savol	Javob	
	Bo'lishli	Bo'lishsiz
A. Oldida bo'lishli darak gap kelganda		
Your friend speaks Eng- lish, doesn't he? Sizning do'stingiz ingliz- cha gapiradi, shunday emasmi?	Yes, he does Ha, gapiradi	No, he doesn't Yo'q, gapirmaydi
You have finished your work, haven't you? Siz ishingizni tugatdingiz, shunday emasmi?	Yes, I have Ha, tugatdim	No, I haven't Yo'q, tugatmadim
B. Savoldan oldin bo'lishsiz darak gap kelganda		
Your friend doesn't speak English, does he? Do'stingiz inglizcha gapir- maydi, shundaymi?	No, he doesn't Ha, gapirmaydi	Yes, he does Yo'q, gapiradi
You haven't finished your work, have you? Siz ishingizni tugatmadingiz, shundaymi?	No, I haven't Yo'q, tugatmadim	Yes, I have Yo'q, tugatdim

MAXSUS SO'ROQ GAPLAR

1. Maxsus so'roq gaplar gapning biror bo'lagiga beriladi va **Who?**
Kim? **What?** **Nima?** **Qanday?** **Which?** **Qaysi?** **When?** **Qachon?** **Where?**
Qayerda? **Qayerga?** **Why?** **Nima uchun?** **How?** **Qanday?** **How much?** **Qancha?**

How many? Nechta? How long? Qancha vaqt? Necha soat? kabi so‘roq so‘zlar yoki so‘zlar guruhi bilan boshlanadi.

2. Maxsus so‘roq gaplarda so‘z tartibi umumiy so‘roq gaplarnikiga o‘xshaydi, faqat gapning boshida so‘roq so‘zlar qo‘yiladi:

When, Where, Why, How, How much, How many	}	+ {	yordamchi fe‘l modal fe‘l	}	+ ega + asosiy fe‘l + va h.k.
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3. Maxsus so‘roq gaplar gapning birorta bo‘lagiga beriladi:

The teacher	read	an interesting story	to the students	yesterday
ega	kesim	to‘ldiruvchi	to‘ldiruvchi	payt holi

Yuqoridagi gapga quyidagi gap bo‘laklariga savol berish mumkin:

1. **Yesterday** payt holiga:

When did the teacher read an interesting story to the students?

O‘qituvchi talabalarga qiziq bir hikoyani qachon o‘qib berdi?

2. **To the students** predlogli vositali to‘ldiruvchiga:

To whom did the teacher read an interesting story yesterday?

O‘qituvchi kecha qiziq bir hikoyani kimga o‘qib berdi?

Og‘zaki nutqda predlog odatda fe‘ldan keyin keladi, agar to‘ldiruvchi bo‘lsa, to‘ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

Who(m) did the teacher read an interesting story to yesterday?

3. **An interesting story** vositasiz to‘ldiruvchiga:

What did the teacher read to the students yesterday?

O‘qituvchi kecha talabalarga nima o‘qib berdi?

4. **Read** kesimga:

What did the teacher **do** yesterday?

Oq‘ituvchi kecha nima qildi?

5. **Interesting** aniqlovchiga:

What story did the teacher read to the students yesterday?

O‘qituvchi kecha talabalarga qanday hikoya o‘qib berdi?

Aniqlovchiga savol berilganida **What? Qanday, Which? Qaysi, Whose? Kimning, How much? Qancha? How many? Nechta?** so‘roq so‘zlari bevosita ular aniqlaydigan otdan oldin keladi:

What story are you reading?
How many books did you buy?

Siz qanday hikoya o'qiyapsiz?
Siz nechta kitob sotib oldingiz?

MAXSUS SO'ROQ GAPLARNING JAVOBLARI

1. Maxsus so'roq gaplarga ma'no tomonidan zarur bo'lgan barcha gap bo'laklarini takrorlash bilan toliq javob beriladi. Bunda, odatda, otdan yasalgan gap bo'laklari olmoshlar bilan almashtiriladi:

When did the teacher read an interesting story to the students?

He read it to them yesterday.

To whom did the teacher read an interesting story yesterday?

He read it to the students.

What did the teacher read to the students yesterday?

He read an interesting story to the students (yesterday).

What did the teacher do yesterday?

He read an interesting story to the students (yesterday).

2. Ingliz tilida ham o'zbek tilidagidek qaysi gap bo'lagiga savol berilgan bo'lsa, o'sha gap bo'lagining o'zi bilan ham javob berish mumkin:

When did the teacher read an interesting story to the students?

Yesterday.

To whom did the teacher read an interesting story yesterday?

To the students.

GAPNING EGASIGA VA EGANING ANIQLOVCHISIGA BERILADIGAN SAVOLLAR

1. Egaga beriladigan so'roq gaplar **Who? Kim?** va **What? Nima?** olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi va ular so'roq gapning egasi bo'lib keladi. Boshqa maxsus so'roq gaplardan farq qilib, egaga berilgan so'roq gaplarda darak gaplarning so'z tartibi qo'llaniladi. So'roq gapda ega bo'lib kelgan **who, what** olmoshlaridan keyin fe'l uchinchi shaxs birlikda ishlatiladi:

Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi	Hol
Who	is reading	a book	at the window?
What	is lying		on the table?
Who	gives	English lessons?	
Who	came		here yesterday?

Izoh: Kesim **Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past** zamonlarida bo'lsa, **do** yordamchi fe'li ishlatilmaydi.

2. Eganing aniqlovchisiga berilgan savollarda ham darak gap soʻz tartibi ishlatiladi. Bunday savollar odatda **What? Qanday? Which? Qaysi? Whose? Kimning? How much? Qancha? How many? Nechta?** soʻroq olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi va ulardan keyin ega keladi:

What book is lying on the table?	Stolda qanday kitob yotibdi?
Whose children came here yesterday?	Kecha bu yerga kimning bolalari keldi?
How many students work in that laboratory?	Oʻsha laboratoriyada nechta talaba ishlaydi?

3. Egaga yoki eganing aniqlovchisiga berilgan soʻroq gaplarga qisqa javob beriladi. U javob egadan (ot yoki olmoshdan) va yordamchi feʼl yoki modal feʼldan yasalgan kesimdan iborat boʻladi. Soʻroq gapdagi feʼl **Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past** zamonlarda boʻlsa, javobda **do (does)**, yoki **did** yordamchi feʼllarining biri ishlatiladi:

Who is standing at the window?	My sister is .
Deraza oldida kim turibdi?	Opam.
What book is lying on the table?	A French book is .
Stolda qanday kitob yotibdi?	Fransuzcha.
Who can do it?	I can .
Buni kim qila oladi?	Men.
Who gives you English lessons?	Mr. A. does .
Sizga kim ingliz tilidan dars beradi?	Mr. A.

4. Ingliz tilida ham oʻzbek tilidagidek egaga berilgan soʻroq gaplarga faqat egadan iborat javob berilishi mumkin, lekin bu juda kam ishlatiladi:

Who is standing at the window?	My sister.
What book is lying on the table?	A French book.

OT-KESIMLARGA MAXSUS SOʻROQ GAPLAR TUZISH

1. Kesimi ot-kesim boʻlgan gaplarning egasiga savol berganda, soʻroq gaplar **who** yoki **what** olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi:

Who is a doctor?	Kim shifokor?
What is broken?	Nima siniq?

2. Savol egaga berilganda bogʻlovchi feʼl orqasidan kelayotgan ot bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

Who is an engineer ?	Kim muhandis?
Who are engineers ?	Kimlar muhandis?

3. Ot-kesimning ot qismi otdan boshqa soʻzlardan yasalgan boʻlsa, bogʻlovchi feʼl uchinchi shaxs birlikda keladi:

Who is ready?	Kim tayyor?
What is broken?	Nima siniq?
What is out of order?	Nima buzuv?

4. Savol ot-kesimning ot qismiga berilgan boʻlsa, *oʻsha buyumning qanday xususiyatlarga ega ekanligi soʻraladi*. Bunda bogʻlovchi feʼl oʻzidan keyin keladigan ot yoki olmosh bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

What is he ?	U kim?
What are they ?	Ular kim?
What is he (she, it) like?	U kimga oʻxshaydi?
What are they like?	Ular kimga oʻxshaydi?
What sort (kind) of man is he ?	U qanday kishi?
What sort (kind) of thing is it ?	U qanday narsa?

5. Ot-kesimga berilgan savollar va ularning javoblari:

What is your brother?	He is a doctor.
Akangiz kim?	U shifokor.
What is the price of this motor-car?	It is 5000 dollars. Besh ming dollar.
Bu avtomobilning narxi qancha?	
What is his brother like?	His brother is a highly educated man and a well known composer.
Uning akasi qanday kishi?	Uning akasi yaxshi bilimli kishi va mashhur kompozitor.
What kind of book is it?	It's a text-book of English for beginners.
Bu qanday kitob?	Bu boshlovchilar uchun ingliz tili darsligi.

6. Ot-kesimga savol berilib kishining nasabi (ismi, sharifi) yoki qarindoshligi soʻralganda soʻroq gap **who** olmoshi bilan boshlanadi, kishining kasbi yoki mansabi soʻralganda soʻroq gap **what** olmoshi bilan boshlanadi:

Who is that man?	That man is Mr. A. (my uncle) .
U kishi kim?	U kishi Mr. A. (mening amakim).
What is he?	He is a lawyer (the manager of our office) .
U kim?	U yurist (bizning ofisimizning menejeri).

MAXSUS SO‘ROQ GAPLARNING BO‘LISHSIZ SHAKLI

1. Maxsus so‘roq gaplarning bo‘lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun **not** inkor yuklamasini egadan keyin qo‘yamiz. Og‘zaki nutqda **not** yordamchi fe‘l yoki modal fe‘l bilan qo‘shilib ketadi:

Why did you not come yesterday? Nima uchun kecha kelmadingiz?

Why didn't you come yesterday?

What does he not understand? U nimani tushunmaydi?

What doesn't he understand?

2. Savol egaga yoki eganing aniqlovchisiga berilgan bo‘lsa, **not** inkori yordamchi fe‘l yoki modal fe‘ldan keyin keladi:

Who hasn't seen this film yet? Bu filmni yana kim ko‘rmagan?

Who doesn't know this rule? Bu qoidani kim bilmaydi?

Muqobil so‘roq gaplar (Alternative Questions)

1. Muqobil so‘roq gaplar **or** bog‘lovchisi bilan bog‘langan ikkita umumiy soroq gapdan iborat bo‘ladi. Odatda ikkinchi so‘roq gap to‘liq bo‘lmaydi:

Did you spend your leave in the Crimea **or** (did you spend it) in the Caucasus? Siz ta‘tilingizni Qrimda o‘tkazdingizmi yoki Kavkazda?

Do you like tea **or** (do you like) coffee? Siz choyni yoqtirasizmi yoki kofeni?

Is he resting **or** (is he) working? U dam olayaptimi yoki ishlayaptimi?

2. Muqobil so‘roq gaplarga to‘liq javob beriladi:

Did you spend your leave in the Crimea **or** in the Caucasus? — I spent it in the Caucasus.

Do you like tea **or** coffee? — I like tea.

Is he resting **or** working? — He is resting.

3. Muqobil so‘roq gap egaga berilgan bo‘lsa, ikkinchi egadan oldin doim yordamchi fe‘l yoki modal fe‘l keladi. Bunday so‘roq gaplarga har qanday egaga berilgan so‘roq gaplarga o‘xshab, qisqa javob beriladi:

Did you speak to them, or **did** the manager? — The manager did.

Ular bilan siz gaplashdingizmi yoki menejer? — Menejer.

Will you go there, or will your brother? — My brother will.

U yerga siz borasizmi yoki akangiz? — Akam.

4. Muqobil so‘roq gaplar so‘roq so‘zlar bilan ham boshlanishi mumkin. Bunday so‘roq gaplar maxsus so‘roq gap va ikkita uyushuq bo‘lakdan iborat bo‘ladi:

Where did you spend your leave:
in the Crimea or in the Caucasus?

Which do you like: tea or coffee?

Which is he doing: resting or
working?

Ta‘tilingizni qayerda o‘tkazdingiz:
Qrimdami yoki Kavkazda?

Qaysini yoqtirasiz: choynimi yoki
kofeni?

U nima qilayapti: dam olayaptimi
yoki ishlayaptimi?

Buyruq gaplar (Imperative sentences)

1. Buyruq gaplar hamsuhbatni biror ish qilishga undaydi. Ular buyruqni, iltimosni, taqiqlashni va boshqalarni ifodalaydi. Buyruq gaplar bo‘lishli yoki bo‘lishsiz bo‘lishi mumkin. Buyruq gaplarda fe‘l buyruq maylida ishlatiladi. Buyruq gaplarda so‘z tartibi darak gaplarnikiga o‘xshaydi, ammo ularda ega (**you**) bo‘lmaydi va bu gaplar kesimdan boshlanadi:

Open the book.

Put the dictionary on the shelf.

Don’t be late, please.

Kitobni oching.

Lug‘atni tokchaga qo‘ying.

Iltimos, kechikmang.

2. Iltimosni ifodalash uchun buyruq gaplarning oxirida ko‘pincha **will you?** yoki **won’t you?** ishlatiladi:

Come here, **will you?**

Fetch me a chair, **won’t you?**

Iltimos, bu yoqqa keling.

Iltimos, menga stul olib keling.

3. Iltimosni ifodalash uchun **will** yoki **would** bilan boshlangan so‘roq gaplar ham ishlatiladi:

Will you **come** here?

Will you **fetch** me a chair, please?

Would you **be** good enough to
close the window?

Would you **mind** lending me your
dictionary?

Iltimos, bu yoqqa keling.

Iltimos, menga kursi olib keling.

Iltimos, derazani yopib yuboring.

Iltimos, menga lug‘atingizni be-
rib turing.

Undov gaplar (Exclamatory sentences)

1. Har qanday darak gapni undov gapga aylantirsa bo‘ladi. Undov gaplar kuchli hissiyot bilan aytiladi. Ularda ajablanish, zavqlanish, g‘azablanish va boshqa hislar ifoda etiladi:

At last you have returned!
Have you ever seen such weather!
Hurry up!

Nihoyat qaytib keldingiz!
Bunday havoni ko'rganmisiz!
Shoshiling!

2. Undov gaplar ko'pincha **what** *qanday*, **how** *qanchalik* olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi. Bunday undov gaplarda ega, darak gaplardagidek kesimdan oldin keladi:

What a large house that is!
What clever people they are!
What beautiful hair she has got!
How well she sings!
How clever he is!

Bu qanday katta uy!
Ular qanday aqlli odamlar!
Uning qanday chiroyli sochi bor!
U qanchalik yaxshi kuylaydi!
Qanchalik aqlli u!

3. **What**dan keyin keladigan donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi ot noaniq artikl bilan keladi, donalab sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar esa artiklsiz keladi:

What a foolish mistake
I have made!

Qanday ahmoqona xato qilibman!

What foolish mistakes
I have made!

Qanday ahmoqona xatolar qilibman!

What beautiful weather
we are having!

Qanday yaxshi havo!

4. **How** bilan aniqlanadigan sifat va ravishlar bevosita **how**dan keyin keladi:

How quickly you walk!
How clever he is!

Qanchalik tez yurasiz!
Qanchalik aqlli u!

5. Ot-kesimli undov gaplarda ega bilan bog'lovchi fe'l tushib qolishi mumkin:

What a fine building (that is)!
How cold (it is)!

Qanday chiroyli bino u!

QO'SHMA GAPLAR

Qo'shma gaplar butun bir murakkab fikrni ifodalovchi ikki yoki undan ortiq sodda gaplardan iborat bo'ladi.

Qo'shma gaplar ikki xil bo'ladi: *bog'langan qo'shma gaplar* (**Compound Sentences**) va *ergashgan qo'shma gaplar* (**Complex Sentences**).

Bog‘langan qo‘shma gap (The compound sentence)

1. Bog‘langan qo‘shma gap teng huquqli, bir-biriga qaram (tobe) bo‘lmagan sodda gaplardan iborat bo‘ladi. Qo‘shma gap tarkibiga kiruvchi sodda gaplar bog‘lovchilar yordamida bog‘langan bo‘ladi va ular odatda vergul bilan ajratiladi:

The signal was given, **and** the steamer moved slowly from the dock.

I came home early, **but** he remained to the end of the concert.

Signal berildi va paroxod dokdan sekin jo‘nadi.

Men uyga erta qaytdim, ammo u konsertning oxirigacha qoldi.

2. Qo‘shma gaplarda bir nechta sodda gaplar bog‘lovchisiz ham bog‘lanishi mumkin. Bunda ular bir-biridan nuqtali vergul bilan ajratiladi:

The signal was given; the steamer moved slowly from the dock.

He will return from London in May; his sister will stay there another month.

Signal berildi, paroxod dokdan sekin jo‘nadi.

U Londondan may oyida qaytib keladi; uning singlisi u yerda yana bir oy qoladi.

Ergashgan qo‘shma gaplar

1. Ergashgan qo‘shma gap teng bo‘lmagan, bir gap ikkinchisiga tobe bo‘lgan gaplardan iborat bo‘ladi. Ergashgan qo‘shma gapda ergash gap (the Subordinate Clause) bosh gapni (the Principle Clause) izohlab keladi. Ergash gap bosh gap bilan bog‘lovchilar va bog‘lovchi so‘zlar yordamida bog‘lanadi:

He thought
(bosh gap)

U o‘yladi

He will get the letter tomorrow
(bosh gap)

U xatni ertaga oladi
After the agreement

had been signed,
(ergash gap)

Bitim imzolanganidan keyin,

that the train arrived at 6.15.
(ergash gap)

poyezd 6.15da kelgan deb
if you send it off now.

(ergash gap)
agar uni hozir jo‘natsangiz.
the delegation left London.

(bosh gap)
delegatsiya Londonni tark etdi.

2. Ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan bog‘lovchilarsiz ham bog‘lanishi mumkin:

He said **he would come in the evening.**

U kechqurun kelishini aytdi.

The book **you gave me**
is very interesting.

Had I been there,
I should have helped him.

Siz menga bergan kitob juda qiziq.

Agar men u yerda bo'lganimda
edi, men unga yordam bergan
bo'lardim.

ERGASH GAPLARNING TURLARI

1. Ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda bitta gap bo'lagi vazifasini bajarib keladi. Tilimizda nechta gap bo'lagi bo'lsa, shuncha ergash gaplar ham bor. Ular ega ergash gaplar, kesim ergash gaplar, to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar, aniqlovchi ergash gaplar va hol ergash gaplarga bo'linadi.

2. Gapda bitta, ikkita va undan ko'p gap bo'lagi ergash gaplar bilan ifodalanishi mumkin, boshqacha aytganda qo'shma gap tarkibida bir nechta ergash gap bo'lishi mumkin:

1. **As it was raining,** we could not show our friends from London our new fruit trees.
(Faqat bitta gap bo'lagi — sabab holi ergash gap bilan ifodalangan).

2. **As it was raining,** we could not show our friends, **who had arrived from London,** our new fruit trees.
(Ikkita gap bo'lagi — sabab holi va aniqlovchi ergash gap bilan ifodalangan).

3. **As it was raining,** we could not show our friends, **who had arrived from London, what we had planted in our garden.**
(Uchta gap bo'lagi — sabab holi, aniqlovchi va to'ldiruvchi ergash gap bilan ifodalangan).

Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani uchun biz yangi o'tqazilgan mevali daraxtlarimizni Londonli do'stларimizga ko'rsata olmadik.

Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani uchun biz Londondan kelgan do'stларimizga yangi o'tqazilgan mevali daraxtlarimizni ko'rsata olmadik.

Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani uchun biz Londondan kelgan do'stларimizga bog'imizga o'tqazgan (mevali) daraxtlarni ko'rsata olmadik.

EGA ERGASH GAPLAR (SUBJECT CLAUSES)

1. Ega ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda ega vazifasida keladi. Ular bosh gaplar bilan **who (whom), what, that, whether, if, whose, which, when, where, how, why** kabi bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi:

That he has made a mistake is strange.

Whether they will come today is not known yet.

When we shall start is uncertain.

How this happened is not clear to any one.

Uning xato qilgani g'alati.

Ular keladimi yo'qmi hali noma'lum.

Qachon jo'nashimiz noaniq.

Buning qanday sodir bo'lgani hech kimga aniq emas.

2. Ega ergash gaplar ko'pincha kesimdan keyin keladi; bu holda kesimdan oldin it olmoshi keladi:

It is strange that he has made a mistake.

It is not known yet whether they will come today.

It is uncertain when we shall start.

3. Ega ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

KESIM ERGASH GAPLAR (PREDICATIVE CLAUSES)

1. Kesim ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda kesim vazifasida keladi. Ular bosh gap bilan ega ergash gaplarda ishlatiladigan bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi:

The trouble is **that I have lost his address.**

The question is **whether they will be able to help us.**

The weather is **what it was yesterday.**

Muammo shundaki, men uning manzilini yo'qotib qo'ydim.

Masala ular bizga yordam bera oladilarmi yo'qmi shunda.

Havo kechagidek.

2. Kesim ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

TO'LDIRUVCHI ERGASH GAPLAR (OBJECT CLAUSES)

1. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda vositasiz yoki predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan ega va kesim ergash gaplarni bosh gapga bog'lashda ishlatiladigan bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi:

He told us **that he felt ill.**

He asked us **what we thought of it.**

They laughed at **what he said.**

I'll ask him to find out

where they live.

He has just gone away saying

that he will return in an hour.

U kasal bo'lib qolganligini aytdi.

U bizdan bu haqda qanday fikrda ekanligimizni so'radi.

Ular uning gapidan kulishdi.

Men undan ular qayerda yashashlarini bilib kelishni so'rayman.

U bir soatdan keyin qaytib kelishini aytib hozirgina ketdi.

2. Ko‘pincha **that** bog‘lovchisi ishlatilmaydi:

I know (**that**) **he has returned.**

Men uning qaytib kelganini bilaman.

He said (**that**) **Nodir felt tired.**

U Nodirning charchaganini aytdi.

3. To‘ldiruvchi ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

EGA, KESIM VA TO‘LDIRUVCHI ERGASH GAPLARGA IZOH

1. **Whose, whom, which, what, when, where, how, why** so‘zlari bilan bog‘langan ega, kesim va to‘ldiruvchi ergash gaplarda darak gaplarning so‘z tartibi ishlatiladi. So‘roq gap tartibi faqat mustaqil so‘roq gaplarda ishlatiladi:

How did he do it?

U buni qanday qildi?

(Mustaqil so‘roq gap.)

How he did it is difficult to say.

U buni qanday qilganini

(Ega ergash gap).

aytish qiyin.

He told me **how he did it.**

U menga buni qanday qilganini

(To‘ldiruvchi ergash gap).

aytib berdi.

2. **When** bilan bog‘langan ega, kesim va to‘ldiruvchi ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonning o‘rnida hozirgi zamon ishlatilmaydi. Faqat payt va shart ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonning o‘rnida hozirgi zamon ishlatiladi:

When he will arrive

Uning qachon yetib kelishi hali

is not yet known.

noma’lum.

The question is **when**

Masala uning qachon yetib ke-

he will arrive.

lishida.

He has told me **when**

U menga qachon yetib kelishini ayt-

he will arrive.

di.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH (KO‘CHIRMA VA O‘ZLASHTIRMA GAPLAR)

1. Bir odamning gapini boshqa birovga o‘zgartirmasdan yetkazish *ko‘chirma gap* deyiladi (**Direct Speech**).

Bir odamning gapini to‘ldiruvchi ergash gap yordamida faqat mazmunini yetkazish *o‘zlashtirma gap* deyiladi (**Indirect Speech**).

Ko‘chirma gap:

O‘zlashtirma gap:

He has said: «**The ship will arrive at the end of the week.**».

He has said **that the ship will arrive at the end of the week.**

«Kema haftaning oxirida keladi», dedi u.

U kemani haftaning oxirida kelishini aytdi.

Ko‘chirma gapdagi *The ship will arrive at the end of the week* gapi mustaqil, alohida bir gapdir. O‘zlashtirma gapdagi *that the ship will arrive at the end of the week* gapi to‘ldiruvchi ergash gap, u alohida ishlatilmaydi. *He has said* bosh gap.

2. Ko‘chirma gaplardan oldin odatda vergul qo‘yiladi. Ammo uzun matnlardan oldin ikki nuqta qo‘yiladi. Ingliz tilida qo‘shirnoq ko‘chirma gapning boshida ham, oxirida ham qatorning yuqorisiga qo‘yiladi.

3. Ko‘chirma gaplar darak gaplar, so‘roq gaplar va buyruq gaplarga bo‘linadi.

DARAK GAPLARNI O‘ZLASHTIRMA GAPLARGA AYLANTIRISH

Ko‘chirma gaplarni o‘zlashtirma gaplarga aylantirishda quyidagi o‘zgartirishlar qilinadi:

1. Bosh gap bilan ko‘chirma gap o‘rtasidagi vergul va qo‘shirnoqlar tushirib qoldiriladi. O‘zlashtirma gap oldida **that** bog‘lovchisi qo‘yiladi, ammo bu bog‘lovchi ko‘pincha tushib qoladi:

Ko‘chirma gap:

He says, «Mary will do it».

U deydi: «Meri buni qiladi».

O‘zlashtirma gap:

He says (that) Mary will do it.

U Merining buni qilishini aytadi.

2. Agar bosh gapda to‘ldiruvchisiz **say** fe’li ishlatilgan bo‘lsa, o‘zlashtirma gapda **to say** saqlanib qoladi. Agar ko‘chirma gapda **to say** fe’lidan keyin to‘ldiruvchi kelgan bo‘lsa, ko‘chirma gapdagi **to say** fe’li o‘zlashtirma gapda **to tell** fe’li bilan almashtiriladi:

Ko‘chirma gap:

He says, «Mary will come in the evening». U deydi:

«Meri kechqurun keladi».

He has said to me, «The negotiations have begun».

U menga dedi: «Muzokaralar boshlandi».

O‘zlashtirma gap:

He says that Mary will come in the evening. U Merining kechqurun kelishini aytadi.

He has told me that the negotiations have begun. U menga muzokaralar boshlanganligini aytdi.

Izoh: **To say**dan keyin vositali to‘ldiruvchi **to predlogi** bilan ishlatiladi, **to tell**dan keyin esa vositali to‘ldiruvchi predlogsiz ishlatiladi.

3. Ko‘chirma gapdagi kishilik va egalik olmoshlari ma’noga qarab o‘zgartiriladi:

Ko‘chirma gap:

Mary says, «Peter has taken **my** dictionary». Meri deydi: «Mening lug‘atimni Piter olgan».

My brother has said, «I shall come at five o’clock». Mening akam dedi: «Men soat beshda kelaman».

O‘zlashtirma gap:

Mary says that Peter has taken **her** dictionary. Mery uning lug‘atini Piter olganligini aytadi.

My brother has said that **he** will come at five o’clock. Mening akam soat beshda kelishini aytdi.

4. Agar bosh gapdagi fe’l **Simple Present, Present Perfect** yoki **Simple Future** zamonlarining birida bo‘lsa ko‘chirma gapdagi zamon o‘zlashtirma gapda o‘zgarmaydi:

Ko‘chirma gap:

He says (**has said, will say**), «I **sent** them the catalogue on Monday». U deydi (dedi, deydi): «Men katalogni ularga dushanba kuni jonatdim».

He says (**has said, will say**), «We **shall ship** the goods in May».

U deydi (dedi, deydi): «Biz tovarlarni May oyida yuklaymiz».

O‘zlashtirma gap:

He says (**has said, will say**) that he **sent them** the catalogue on Monday.

U katalogni ularga dushanba kuni jo‘natganligini aytadi (aytdi).

He says (**has said, will say**) that they **will ship** the goods in May.

U tovarlarni May oyida yuklashlarini aytadi (aytdi).

5. Agar bosh gapdagi fe’l **Simple Past, Past Continuous, Past Perfect** zamonlarida bo‘lsa, ko‘chirma gapni o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda ergash gapdagi zamon o‘tgan zamonga suriladi va quyidagicha o‘zgartiriladi:

Ko‘chirma gapda	O‘zlashtirma gapda
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Perfect, Simple Past	Past Peffect
Simple Future	Future In The Past
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect Continuous, Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Continuous	Future Continuous in the Past
Future Perfect	Future Perfect in the Past
Future Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous in the Past

Ko'chirma gap:

He said, «I **get up** at 8 o'clock»

U dedi: «Men soat 8 da turaman».

He said, «I'm **reading** an interesting book» U dedi: «Men qiziq kitob o'qiyapman».

He said, «I **have spoken** to the manager about the terms of delivery of the machine».

U dedi: «Men menejer bilan mashinani jo'natish muddati haqida gaplashdim».

He said, «I **have been waiting** for you since five o'clock».

U dedi: «Men sizni soat beshdan buyon kutayapman».

He said, «I **bought** the book in Tashkent».

U dedi: «Men kitobni Toshkentda sotib oldim».

He said: «I **was working** at five o'clock».

U dedi: «Men soat beshda ishlayotgan edim».

He said, «The contract **will be signed** in the evening».

U dedi: «Shartnoma kechqurun imzolanadi».

He said, «They **will have unloaded** the steamer by six o'clock».

U dedi: «Kemani soat oltigacha yukini tushirishadi».

Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda **Past Perfect** va **Past Perfect Continuous** zamonlari o'zgaray qoladi:

Ko'chirma gap:

He said, «We had finished our work by six o'clock».

U dedi: «Biz ishimizni soat oltigacha tugatgan edik».

O'zlashtirma gap:

He said that he **got up** at 8 o'clock.

U soat 8 da turishini aytdi.

He said that he **was reading** an interesting book.

U qiziq kitob o'qiyotganligini aytdi.

He said that he **had spoken** to the manager about the terms of delivery of the machine.

U menejer bilan mashinani jo'natish muddati haqida gaplashganligini aytdi.

He said that he **had been waiting** for me since five o'clock.

U meni soat beshdan buyon kutayotganligini aytdi.

He said that he **had bought** the book in Tashkent.

U kitobni Toshkentda sotib olganligini aytdi.

He said that he **had been working** at five o'clock.

U soat beshda ishlayotgan ekanligini aytdi.

He said that the contract **would be signed** in the evening.

U shartnoma kechqurun imzolanishini aytdi.

He said that they **would have unloaded** the steamer by six o'clock.

U kemaninig yukini soat oltigacha tushirilishini aytdi.

O'zlashtirma gap:

He said that they had finished their work by six o'clock.

U ishlarini soat oltigacha tugatganliklarini aytdi.

6. Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish vaqti ko'rsatilgan bo'lsa **Simple Past** va **Past Continuous** zamonlari o'zgarmay qoladi:

Ko'chirma gap:

He said, «I **began** to study English *in 1998*».

U dedi: «Men ingliz tilini 1998-yilda o'rgana boshlagandim».

He said, «The goods **were delivered yesterday**».

U dedi: «Tovarlar kecha yetkazib berildi».

She said, «I **met** John *when I was crossing the road*».

U dedi: «Men Jonni yo'lni kesib o'tayotganimda uchratdim».

O'zlashtirma gap:

He said that he **began** to study English *in 1998*.

U ingliz tilini 1998-yilda o'rgana boshlaganligini aytdi.

He said that the goods **were delivered yesterday**.

U tovarlar kecha yetkazib berilganligini aytdi.

She said that she **met** John *when she was crossing the road*.

U yo'lni kesib o'tayotganida Jonni uchratganligini aytdi.

Ammo **the day before, two days before** kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

She said that she **had been** there *the day before*.

U o'sha yerda bir kun oldin bo'lganligini aytdi.

7. Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda **must** so'zi ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish zaruratini biror kuchlar ta'siri ostoda yuz berishini bildirsa, **must o'rnida had to** ishlatiladi:

Tom said, «I **must** send John a telegram at once».

Tom dedi: «Men Jonga zudlik bilan telegramma yuborishim kerak».

Tom said that he **had to** send John a telegram at once.

Tom Jonga zudlik bilan telegramma yuborishi kerakligini aytdi.

Must fe'li buyruq yoki maslahatni ifodalaganda o'zgarmasdan qoladi:

He said to me, «You **must** post the letter at once».

U menga dedi: «Siz xatni zudlik bilan jo'natishingiz kerak».

He said to Nancy, «You **must** consult a doctor». U Nensiga dedi: «Siz doktorga

ko'rinishingiz kerak».

He told me that I **must** post the letter at once.

U menga xatni zudlik bilan jo'natishim kerakligini aytdi.

He told Nancy that she **must** consult a doctor. U Nensiga doktorga ko'rinishi kerakligini aytdi.

8. **Should, ought to** fe'llari o'zlashtirma gaplarda o'zgarmay qoladi:

He said to John, «You **should (ought to)** send them a telegram at once».
U Jonga dedi: «Siz ularga zudlik bilan telegramma jo'natishingiz kerak».

He told John that he **should (ought to)** send them a telegram at once.
U Jonga ularga zudlik bilan telegramma jo'natishi kerakligini aytdi.

9. Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ko'rsatish olmoshlari, payt va o'rin-joy ravishlari quyidagicha o'zgaradi:

Ko'chirma gap:

This bu, shu
these bular, shular
now hozir
today bugun
tomorrow ertaga
the day after tomorrow ertadan keyin
yesterday kecha
the day before yesterday o'tgan kuni
ago burun, ilgari
next year kelasi yili

here bu yerda

Ko'chirma gap:

He said, «I can't translate **this** article».
U dedi: «Men bu maqolani tarjima qila olmayman».
He said, «I shall write the letter **tomorrow**».
U dedi: «Men xatni ertaga yozaman».
He said, «I was here **yesterday**».
U dedi: «Men kecha shu yerda edim».

Ammo yuqorida aytilgan o'zgartirishlar ko'r-ko'rona amalga oshirilmaganidan, vaziyat talabiga qarab o'zgartiriladi;

1) He said, «My brother works **here**».

O'zlashtirma gap:

that o'sha
those o'shalar
then o'shanda
that day o'sha kuni
the next day keyingi kuni
two days later ikki kundan keyin

the day before bir kun oldin
two days before ikki kun oldin

before ilgari
the next year, the following year keyingi yili
there u yerda

O'zlashtirma gap:

He said that he couldn't translate **that** article.
U o'sha maqolani tarjima qila olmasligini aytdi.
He said that he would write the letter **the next day**.
U xatni keyingi kuni yozishini aytdi.
He said that he had been there **the day before**. U bir kun oldin o'sha yerda bo'lganligini aytdi.

U dedi: «Mening akam shu yerda ishlaydi».

Agar ko‘chirma gap akasi ishlaydigan joyning o‘zida (shaharda, mamlakatda) o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirilayotgan bo‘lsa, o‘zlashtirma gapda **here** saqlanib qoladi:

He said that his brother worked **here**.

U akasi shu yerda ishlashini aytdi.

Agar ko‘chirma gap akasi ishlayotgan joydan (shahardan, mamlakatdan) boshqa joyda o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirilayotgan bo‘lsa, **here** so‘zi **there** bilan almashtiriladi:

He said that his brother worked **there**.

U akasi o‘sha yerda ishlashini aytdi.

2) He said, «I like **this** book».

U dedi: «Men bu kitobni yoqtiraman».

Agar ko‘chirma gapni o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirayotganimizda kitob qo‘l ostida, yaqin joyda bo‘lsa **this** o‘zgarmay qoladi:

He said that he liked **this** book.

U bu kitobni yoqtirishini aytdi.

Agar o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirayotganimizda kitob qo‘l ostida, yaqin joyda bo‘lmasa **this that** bilan almashtiriladi:

He said that he liked **that** book.

U o‘sha kitobni yoqtirishini aytdi.

3) He said, «I saw Nancy **yesterday**».

U dedi: «Men Nansini kecha ko‘rdim».

Agar ko‘chirma gap o‘sha kunning o‘zida o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirilsa **yesterday** o‘zgarmay qoladi:

He said that he saw Nancy **yesterday**.

U Nansini kecha ko‘rganligini aytdi.

Agar ko‘chirma gap bir kundan keyin o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirilsa, **yesterday** so‘zi **the day before** bilan almashtiriladi:

He said that he had seen Nancy **the day before**.

U Nansini bir kun oldin ko‘rganligini aytdi.

So‘roq gaplarni o‘zlashtirma gaplarga aylantirish

1. Agar ko‘chirma gaplar so‘roq gap bo‘lsa, ularni o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda, ular to‘ldiruvchi ergash gaplarga aylanadi.

Ikki xil ko‘chirma so‘roq gaplar ustida to‘xtalib o‘tamiz:

a) **who, which, whose, when, why, how many, how much, how long** va boshqa so‘roq so‘zlar bilan boshlanuvchi **maxsus so‘roq gaplar**;

b) yordamchi fe‘llar bilan boshlanuvchi **umumiy so‘roq gaplar**.

2. Maxsus so‘roq gaplarni o‘zlashtirma gaplarga aylantirganda quyidagi o‘zgartirishlar qilinadi:

- a) so‘roq belgisi tushirib qoldiriladi;
- b) so‘roq gap tartibi darak gap tartibiga aylantiriladi;
- c) kesim (yordamchi, modal va asosiy fe‘l) egadan keyinga qo‘yiladi;
- d) so‘roq gap boshida kelgan so‘roq so‘z yoki so‘zlar bosh gapdan keyin kelib, uni ergash gap bilan bog‘lash uchun xizmat qiladi;
- e) va darak gaplarni o‘zlashtirma gaplarga aylantirishdagi boshqa o‘zgartirishlar qilinadi.

Ko‘chirma gap:

He asked me, «Where do they live?»

U mendan so‘radi: «Ular qayerda yashaydilar?»

He asked me, «Where is Mr. Bell?»

U mendan so‘radi: «Mr. Bell qayerda?»

He asked me, «Why have you come so late?»

U mendan so‘radi: «Nima uchun bunchalik kech keldingiz?»

He asked me, «When will they send the letter?»

U mendan so‘radi: «Ular xatni qachon jo‘natadilar?»

He asked me, «Who showed you my work?»

U mendan so‘radi: «Sizga mening ishimni kim ko‘rsatdi?»

He asked me, «Where were you yesterday?»

U mendan so‘radi: «Siz kecha qayerda edingiz?»

Tarkibida **to be** bo‘lgan egaga yoki kesimning ot qismiga berilgan so‘roq gapni o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirishda so‘roq gap tartibi ham, darak gap tartibi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He asked me, «Who is the owner of this car?»

U mendan so‘radi: «Bu mashinaning egasi kim?»

O‘zlashtirma gap:

He asked me where they lived.

U mendan ularning qayerda yashashini so‘radi.

He asked me where Mr. Bell was.

U mendan Mr. Bellning qayerdiligini so‘radi.

He asked me why I had come so late.

U mendan nima uchun bunchalik kech kelganimni so‘radi.

He asked me when they would send the letter.

U mendan ular xatni qachon jo‘natishlarini so‘radi.

He asked me who had showed me his work.

U mendan ishini menga kim ko‘rsatganligini so‘radi.

He asked me where I had been the day before.

U mendan bir kun oldin qayerda bo‘lganligimni so‘radi.

He asked me who was the owner of that car.

He asked me who the owner of that car was. U mendan o‘sha mashinaning egasi kim ekanligini so‘radi.

He asked me, «What is the price of this car?»
U mendan so‘radi: «Bu mashinaning narxi qancha?»

He asked me what was the price of this car.
He asked me what the price of this car was. U mendan bu mashinaning narxi qancha ekanligini so‘radi.

3. *Yordamchi* yoki *modal fe‘l* bilan boshlangan so‘roq gaplarni o‘zlashtirma gaplarga aylantirganda, ergash gap bosh gapga **whether** yoki **if** bog‘lovchilari bilan bog‘lanadi va yuqorida aytilgan kerakli o‘zgartirishlar qilinadi:

Ko‘chirma gap:

He asked me, «Have you received our letter?»
U mendan so‘radi: «Siz bizning xatimizni oldingizmi?»
He asked me, «Will you be here tomorrow?»
U mendan so‘radi: «Siz ertaga shu yerda bo‘lasizmi?»

O‘zlashtirma gap:

He asked me whether (if) I had received their letter.
U mendan ularning xatini olgan-olmaganligimni so‘radi.
He asked me whether (if) I should be there the next day.
U mendan keyingi kuni o‘sha yerda bo‘lish bo‘lmasligimni so‘radi.

4. Umumiy so‘roq gaplarning javoblarini o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda **yes** va **no** so‘zlari tushirib qoldiriladi:

Ko‘chirma gap:

He asked Nancy, «Do you want to see the new film?»
She answered: { «Yes, I do».
 { «No, I don’t».
U Nansidan so‘radi: «Siz yangi filmni ko‘rishni istaysizmi?»
U javob berdi: «Ha». «Yo‘q».
I asked him, «Will you go there?»
He answered, { «Yes, I will».
 { «No, I won’t».
Men undan so‘radim: «Siz u yerga borasizmi?»
U javob berdi: «Ha, boraman»
«Yo‘q, bormayman».

O‘zlashtirma gap:

He asked Nancy whether she wanted to see the new film.
She answered that { she did.
 { she didn’t.
U Nansidan yangi filmni ko‘rishni istash-istamasligini so‘radi.
U ha deb javob berdi.
U yo‘q deb javob berdi.
I asked him whether he would go there.
He answered that { he would.
 { he wouldn’t.
Men uning u yerga borish-bormasligini so‘radim.
U ha deb javob berdi.
U yo‘q deb javob berdi.

Rasmiy va kitobiy uslubda yuqoridagi javoblar quyidagicha o'zgartiriladi:

He answered in the affirmative. U ijobiy (tasdiqlovchi) javob berdi.
He answered in the negative. U salbiy javob berdi.

BUYRUQ GAPLARNI O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPLARGA AYLANTIRISH

Ko'chirma buyruq gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda quyidagi o'zgartirishlar qilinadi:

1. Agar ko'chirma gap buyruq qap bo'lsa, bosh gapdagi **say** fe'li **tell buyurmoq, aytmq** yoki **order buyurmoq** fe'li bilan almashtiriladi. Agar buyruq gap iltimosni ifodalasa, **say** fe'li **ask** fe'li bilan almash-tiriladi.

2. Ko'chirma gapdagi buyruq maylidagi fe'l o'zlashtirma gapda **to** yuklamasi bilan keluvchi infinitiv bilan almashtiriladi. Bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun infinitivning oldiga **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yamiz.

3. Kishilik, egalik va ko'rsatish olmoshlari mazmunga qarab almash-tiriladi:

Ko'chirma gap:

She said to Tom,
«Come at five o'clock».
U Tomga dedi:
«Soat beshda keling».
I said to Ann, «Please bring
me a glass of water».
Men Annga dedim: «Iltimos,
menga bir stakan suv olib keling».
He said to me, «Don't go there».
U menga dedi: «U yerga bormang».

O'zlashtirma gap:

She told Tom to come at five
o'clock.
U Tomga soat beshda kelishni
aytdi.
I asked Ann to bring me a glass
of water.
Men Anndan menga bir stakan
suv olib kelishni iltimos qildim.
He ordered me not to go there.
U menga u yerga bormaslikni bu-
yurdi

Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar (Attributive clauses)

1. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi va bosh gapga **who (whom), whose, which, that** olmoshlari va **when, where, why** ravishlari yordamida bog'lanadi:

The man **who was here**
yesterday is a painter.

Kecha bu yerda bo'lgan
kishi rassom.

I know the man **whom you mean**.

Our representative, **whose letter I showed you yesterday**, will return to London at the end of the week.

I have the book **that I was looking for**.

I have seen the house **where (= in which) Tolstoy died**.

I remember the day **when I first came to London**.

The reason **why he did it** is plain.

Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar qaysi otni aniqlayotgan bo'lsa, bevosita o'sha otdan keyin keladi.

2. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar uch xil bo'ladi:

a) ajratuvchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar shaxs(lar) yoki buyum (lar) ning shu shaxs yoki buyumning yakka o'ziga xos alohida xususiyatlarini ifodalaydi va ularni shu turdagi hamma shaxs yoki buyumlardan ajratadi:

The letter **that I received from him yesterday** is very important.

The vessels **which arrived at the port yesterday** were built in Russia.

The children **who lived in that house** are my brother's friends.

b) tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar shaxs(lar) yoki buyum(lar)ni belgi va xususiyatlariga qarab, Sunday shaxs yoki buyumlarning biror turiga kiritadi:

A letter **which is written in pencil** is difficult to read.

Vessels **which are used for the transportation of oil** are called tankers.

Children **who live by the sea** usually begin to swim at an early age.

Kim haqida gapirayotganingizni bilaman. (Siz gapirayotgan kishini bilaman.)

Bizning vakilimiz, men kecha sizga xatini ko'rsatgan kishi, shu haftaning oxirida Londonga qaytib keladi.

Men izlayotgan kitobimni topdim.

Men Tolstoy vafot etgan uyni ko'rdim.

Men Londonga kelgan birinchi kunimni eslayman.

Uni nima uchun bunday qilganining sababi aniq.

Men undan kecha olgan xat juda muhim.

Kecha portga yetib kelgan kemalar Rossiyada qurilgan.

O'sha uyda yashovchi bolalar mening ukamning do'stlari.

Qalamda yozilgan xatni o'qish qiyin.

Neft tashish uchun foydalaniladigan kemalar tankerlar deb ataladi.

Dengiz bo'yida yashovchi bolalar suzishni erta boshlaydilar.

c) tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar shaxs(lar) yoki buyum(lar)ni tasvirlaydi, shaxs yoki buyumlar haqida qo‘shimcha ma’lumot beradi:

We have received a letter, **which contains interesting information on the state of the market of wheat.**

We have chartered two vessels, **which will arrive in Odessa at the end of the month.**

In the street I met some children, **who showed me the way to the station.**

The manager of our office, **who is a highly educated man**, speaks several foreign languages.

Biz bug‘doy bozoridagi ahvol to‘g‘risida qiziqarli axborot beradigan xat oldik.

Biz Odessaga oyning oxirida yetib keladigan ikkita kema yolladik.

Ko‘chada menga stansiyaga yo‘lni ko‘rsatib qo‘ygan bir nechta bolalarni uchratdim.

Ofis menejeri, yuqori bilimli kishi, bir nechta chet tillarda gapiradi.

3. Ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarni tushirib qoldirsak mazmun buziladi. Agar — **The letter which I received from him yesterday is very important** gapidagi **that I received from him yesterday** ajratuvchi aniqlovchi ergash gapni tushirib qoldirsak, qanday xat haqida gap ketayotganligi noma’lum bo‘lib qoladi. **A letter which is written in pencil is difficult to read** gapidagi tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gapni olib tashlasak, gapning ma’nosi yo‘qoladi: **A letter is difficult to read.**

Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarni gapning ma’nosiga ta’sir qilmasdan olib tashlash mumkin. **We have chartered two vessels, which will arrive in Odessa at the end of the month** gapidan ergash gapni olib tashlasak — **We have chartered two vessels,** — gapi tugallangan mazmunga ega bo‘ladi, ergash gap esa faqat qo‘shimcha ma’lumot beradi. Buni alohida mustaqil gap bilan berish ham mumkin: **They will arrive at the end of the month.**

4. Ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi, tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar odatda bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratiladi.

5. Ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda **whom** (who olmoshining obyekt kelishikdagi shakli) va **which** olmoshlari ko‘pincha **that** olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi:

A letter **that (which) is written in pencil** is difficult to read.

There is the student **that (whom) we saw at the theatre yesterday.**

Qalamda yozilgan xatni o‘qish qiyin.

Ana biz kecha teatrdan ko‘rgan talaba.

6. **Who** olmoshi kamdan-kam hollarda **that** olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi. **Whose** olmoshi hech qachon **that** olmoshi bilan almashtirilmaydi.

7. **That** olmoshidan keyin predlog kelmaydi. Bu holda predlog fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

The man **that you are speaking about** is in the next room.

Siz gapirayotgan kishi qo'shni xonada.

This is the house **that I used to live in**.

Bu men yashagan uy.

The steamer **that we loaded the goods on** will leave the port tomorrow.

Biz mollarni yuklagan paroxod ertaga portni tark etadi.

8. Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda **who, whom, which** o'rinda **that** ishlatilmaydi.

9. Ajratuvchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan **that** ko'pincha tushirib qoldiriladi:

There is the student **that (whom) I saw at the theatre yesterday**. =

Ana men kecha teatrdan ko'rgan talaba.

There is the student **I saw at theatre yesterday**.

He posted the letter **that (which) he had written**. = He posted the letter **he had written**.

U yozgan xatini jo'natdi.

10. Agar nisbiy olmoshdan oldin predlog bo'lsa, va nisbiy olmosh tushib qolsa, predlog fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

This is the house **in which I used to live**. = This is the house **I used to live in**.

Bu men yashagan uy.

The steamer **on which we loaded the goods** will leave the port tomorrow = The steamer **we loaded the goods on** will leave the port tomorrow.

Biz mollarni yuklagan paroxod ertaga portni tark etadi.

11. Ega bo'lib kelgan nisbiy olmoshlar tushirib qoldirilmaydi:

The man **who is sitting there** is my brother.

U yerda o'tirgan kishi mening akam.

The picture **which (that) hangs on the wall** was painted by Repin.

Devorda osilgan surat Repin tomonidan chizilgan.

12. Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda nisbiy olmoshlar tushib qolmaydi:

Mr. Bell, **whom I met yesterday**, asked you to ring him up.

Men kecha uchratgan Mr. Bell unga qo'ng'iroq qilishingizni so'radi.

Hol ergash gaplar (Adverbial clauses)

1. Hol ergash gaplar qo‘shma gapda turli hollarning vazifasini bajaradi. Ular payt ergash gaplar, o‘rin ergash gaplar, sabab ergash gaplar, natija ergash gaplar, ravish ergash gaplar, to‘siqsiz ergash gaplar, maqsad ergash gaplar va shart ergash gaplarga bo‘linadi.

2. Hol ergash gaplar qo‘shma gapning boshida kelganda bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratiladi.

PAYT ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME)

1. Payt ergash gaplar bosh gapga **when, whenever, while, as, after, before, till, until, as soon as, as long as, since, by the time (that), directly** va boshqa bog‘lovchilar yordamida bog‘lanadi:

When we arrived at the port, the steamer was being loaded with grain.

As I was going down the road, I met your sister.

While we were discharging the vessel, we discovered a few bags damaged by sea water.

After the agreement had been signed, the delegation left London.

As soon as we received your telegram, we instructed our office to prepare the goods for shipment.

We haven’t had any news from him **since he left Tashkent.**

I stayed at the custom-house **until the goods had been examined.**

Biz portga kelganimizda paroxodga g‘alla yuklanayotgan edi.

Ko‘chadan ketayotganimda men opangizni uchratdim.

Biz kemaning yukini tushirayotganimizda dengiz suvidan zararlangan bir nechta qoplarni uchratdik.

Bitim imzolagandan keyin delegatsiya Londonni tark etdi.

Biz sizning telegrammangizni olishimiz bilan, ofisimizga mollarni yuklashga tayyorlash to‘g‘risida ko‘rsatma berdik.

U Toshkentni tark etganidan buyon, undan biror xabar olganimiz yo‘q.

Mollarni tekshirib bo‘lishmaguncha men bojxonada turdim.

2. Payt ergash gaplarda kelasi zamon ishlatilmaydi. **Simple Future** o‘rnida **Simple Present, Future Continuous** o‘rnida **Present Continuous, Future Perfect** o‘rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

The manager will ring you up **when he comes.**

Menejer kelganida sizga qo‘ng‘iroq qiladi.

As soon as we receive your telegram, we shall instruct our office to prepare the goods for shipment.

While you are having dinner, I shall be reading the newspaper. I shall stay at the custom-house **until the goods have been examined**.

Izoh: **Till** va **untildan** keyin ergash gapning fe'li bo'lishli shaklda keladi:

I shall stay here **until (till) you return**.

Let us wait **until the rain stops**.

Agar gapning ma'nosi bo'lishsiz bo'lishsiz shaklda ishlatilishi mumkin:

He lay **until he did not feel the pain any longer**.

Biz sizning telegrammingizni olishimiz bilan, ofisimizga mollarni yuklashga tayyorlash to'g'risida ko'rsatma beramiz.

Siz tushlik qilayotganingizda men gazetani o'qiyotgan bo'laman. Mollarni tekshirib bo'lishmaguncha men bojxonada turaman.

Men siz qaytib kel(ma)guningizgacha shu yerda bo'laman.

Keling yomg'ir to'xtaguncha shu yerda kutamiz.

bo'lsa, **till** va **untildan** keyin fe'l

U og'riq sezilmay qolguncha yotdi.

O'RIN ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PLACE)

1. O'rin ergash gaplari bosh gap bilan **where, wherever** so'zlari yordamida bog'lanadi:

I like to spend my leave **where I can shoot**.

He went **where the doctor sent him**.

Wherever he went, he was welcome.

Men ta'tilimni ov qila oladigan joyda o'tkazishni yoqtiraman.

U shifokor yuborgan joyga bordi.

U qayerga bormasin uni yaxshi kutib olishdi.

SABAB ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CAUSE)

Sabab ergash gaplari bosh gapga **because, as, since, for, now that** bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi:

I went away **because there was no one there**.

As there were no porters, we had to carry the luggage ourselves.

U yerda hech kim bo'lmaganligi sababli men ketdim.

Hammollar bo'lmaganligi sababli, biz yuklarimizni o'zimiz ko'tarishimizga to'g'ri keldi.

Since you have finished your work, you may go home.
Now that he is here, he can help you.
He walked quickly **for he was in a great hurry**.

Ishingizni tugatgan bo'lsangiz uyingizga ketishingiz mumkin.
U shu yerda ekan sizga yordam beradi.
U tez yurdi, chunki u juda shoshilayotgan edi.

NATIJA ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF RESULT)

1. Natija ergash gaplar bosh gapning mazmunidan kelib chiqadigan natijani bildiradi va bosh gapga **so that** bog'lovchisi yordamida bog'lanadi. Og'zaki nutqda **so that** o'rnida ko'pincha **so** ishlatiladi:

He went to the lecture early **so that (so) he got a good seat**.
She sat behind me **so that (so) I could not see the expression on her face**.

U yaxshi joy egallash uchun leksiya erda bordi.
U yuzining ifodasini ko'rmasligim uchun mening orqamga o'tirdi.

TO'SIQSIZ ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION)

To'siqsiz ergash gaplar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat ergash gapdagi sharoitga qaramasdan sodir bo'lishini bildiradi va ular bosh gapga **though (although), in spite of the fact that** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'lanadi:

Though (although) it was only nine o'clock, there were few people in the streets.
He went out **in spite of the fact that he had a bad cold**.

Soat to'qqiz bo'lishiga qaramasdan, ko'chalarda odam kam edi.
Qattiq shamollaganiga qaramasdan u tashqariga chiqdi.

MAQSAD ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PURPOSE)

1. Maqsad ergash gaplar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat qanday maqsadda sodir bo'lishini bildiradi va bosh gapga **so that, so, in order that** bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi. **So that** ko'p qo'llanadi; **so** bog'lovchisi faqat og'zaki nutqda ishlatiladi. Bu gaplarning kesimi **may (might) + V** va **should + V** yordamida yasaladi. Ergash gapning kesimi ish-harakatning bajarilish imkoniyati borligini ifodalaganda **may (might)** ishlatiladi, imkoniyat bo'lmaganda **should** ishlatiladi.

Bosh gapdagi kesim hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda bo'lganda **may**, o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda, **might** ishlatiladi. **Should** bosh gapdagi kesim qaysi zamonda bo'lishidan qat'i nazar ishlatilaveradi:

The teacher speaks slowly **so that (in order that) his pupils may understand him.**

I gave him the text-book **so that (in order that) he might learn his lesson.**

They introduced their agents to pack the goods carefully **so that the buyers might not have cause to complain.**

I'll ring him at once **so (so that) he shouldn't wait for me.**

I shall write the letter immediately **so that you may be able to read it** before I hand it to the typist.

He drew a plan of the village **so that she might be able to find his house easily.**

2. **May be able** o'rnida **can, might be able** o'rnida **could** ishlatilishi mumkin:

I shall write the letter immediately **so that you can read it** before I hand it to the typist.

He drew a plan of the village **so that she could find his house easily.**

3. Kitobiy tilda ba'zan maqsad ergash gaplari bosh gapga **that** va **lest** bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi.

Lest bog'lovchisi **that ... not –maslik uchun** ma'nosida ishlatiladi va undan keyin **should + V** keladi. **Lest**da inkor ma'nosi bo'lganligi uchun undan keyin kelgan kesim bo'lishli shaklda ishlatiladi. **Should + V** o'rnida ba'zan aniq maylning hozirgi zamon shakli ishlatiladi:

The invitations were sent out early **that the delegations might arrive in time for the conference.**

We wrapped the instruments in oil-cloth **lest they should be damaged by sea water (= lest they be damaged by sea water).**

O'quvchilari tushuna olishlari uchun o'qituvchi sekin gapiradi.

U darsini o'rganishi uchun, men unga darslikni berdim.

Xaridorlarga shikoyat qilishga sabab bo'lmasligi uchun u agentlarga mollarni ehtiyotkorlik bilan o'rashga ko'rsatma berdi.

U meni kutmasligi uchun, men unga darhol qo'ng'iroq qilaman.

Men xatni mashinistkaga berishimdan oldin siz uni o'qib chiqq olishingiz uchun men xatni shu zahoti yozaman.

U uning uyini osonlik bilan topa olishi uchun qishloqning rejasini (tarxini) chizib berdi.

Delegatsiyalarning konferensiyaga vaqtida kelishlari uchun, taklifnomalar erta jo'natildi.

Asboblarning dengiz suvidan buzilmasligi uchun ularni biz klyonka bilan o'radik.

4. Bosh va ergash gaplarning egasi bitta bo'lsa, ergash gaplar odatda infinitivli ibora bilan almashtiriladi. Bunday infinitivli iboralar oldida **in order, so as** bog'lovchilari ishlatiladi. Lekin og'zaki nutqda yuqoridagi bog'lovchilar kam ishlatiladi:

I am going to the lecture early **so that I may get a good seat.** = I am going to the lecture early **to get (so as to get, in order to get) a good seat.**

They left home at five o'clock **so that they should not be late for the lecture.** = They left home at five o'clock **not to be late (so as not to be late) for the lecture.**

Yaxshi joy egallash uchun men leksiyaga erta borayapman.

Leksiyaga kechikmaslik uchun ular soat beshda uydan chiqishdi.

SHART ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONDITION)

1. Shart ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan **if agar, unless agar ... — masa, provided (that), providing (that), on condition (that) shartda, sharoitda, agar ...sak, supposing (that), suppose (that) faraz qilganimizda** kabi bog'lovchilar bilan bog'lanadi:

If I see him tomorrow, I shall ask him about it.

He won't go there **unless he is invited.**

We can deliver the machine in December **provided (that) we receive your order within the next ten days.**

Agar men uni ertaga ko'rsam, men undan bu haqda so'rayman.

Agar uni taklif qilishmasa, u u yerga bormaydi.

Agar buyurtmangizni keyingi o'n kun ichida olsak, mashinani dekabr oyida yetkazib bera olamiz.

2. Shart ergash gaplar bosh gapdagi fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatning yuzaga kelish- kelmasligi (sodir bo'lish yoki sodir bo'lmasligi) uchun zarur bo'ladigan shartlarni ifodalaydi.

3. Bundan keyin qulaylik uchun «Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gap» atamasi o'rnida «shart gaplar» atamasini ishlatamiz.

Shart ergash gaplar *real shart gaplar* va *noreal shart gaplarga* bo'linadi.

REAL SHART GAPLAR

1. Real shart gaplar agar gapirilayotgan shart-sharoit mavjud bo'lganda amalga oshishi mumkin bo'lgan, real taxminni ifodalaydi. Buni ko'pincha *kelasi zamondagi ehtimollik* ham deyishadi va u kelasi zamonga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Real shart gaplarning bosh gapida **Simple Future**, ergash gapida esa, kelasi zamon o'rnida **Simple Present** ishlatiladi:

If the weather **is** fine tomorrow, we **shall go** to the country.

I'll give you the book on the condition (that) you **return** it next week.

He **won't finish** his work in time unless he **works** hard.

Agar ertaga havo yaxshi bo'lsa, biz qishloqqa boramiz.

Men kitobni sizga kelasi hafta qaytarib berish sharti bilan beraman.

Agar u qattiq ishlamasa, ishini o'z vaqtida tugata olmaydi.

2. Real shart ergash gaplarda **Simple Present** o'rnida **should + V** (fe'ning asosiy shakli) ishlatilishi mumkin va shu shart-sharoitning yuzaga chiqish ehtimolligini juda kamligini ifodalaydi:

If he **should come**, I shall ask him to wait.

If need **should arise**, we shall communicate with you again.

Agar u kelib qolsa, men undan kutib turishini so'rayman.

Agar zarurat tug'ilsa, biz siz bilan yana bog'lanamiz.

3. Shart ergash gaplarda ba'zan **will + V** ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu yerda **will** yordamchi fe'l bolib kelmaydi, balki iltimosni ifodalaydi:

We shall be grateful if you **will send** us your catalogue of Diesel engines.

We shall be obliged if you **will acknowledge** the receipt of this letter.

Agar siz o'zingizning dizel motorlarining kataloglarini jo'natasangiz, biz minnatdor bo'lardik.

Agar siz xatni olganingizni tasdiqlasangiz, biz sizdan minnatdor bo'lardik.

4. Bosh gapdagi fe'l buyruq maylida ham bo'lishi mumkin:

If you see him, **ask** him to ring me up.

If she should come, **show** her the letter.

Agar uni ko'rsangiz, menga qo'ng'iroq qilishini ayting.

Agar u kelib qolsa, xatni unga ko'rsating.

5. Real shart gaplarda hozirgi va o'tgan zamondagi taxmin ham ifodalanishi mumkin:

If he **is** here, he **is probably working** in the library.

If he **called** on them yesterday, they **gave** him your letter.

Agar u shu yerda bo'lsa, ehtimol u kutubxonada ishlayotgandir.

Agar u kecha ularnikiga borgan bo'lsa, ular xatingizni unga bergandirlar.

Lekin yuqoridagi gaplar juda kam uchraydi.

NOREAL SHART GAPLAR
(UNREAL CONDITIONALS — NOT TRUE)

Noreal shart gap ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda amalga oshishi dargumon, yuz berishi ehtimoldan uzoq bo'lgan ish-harakati ifodalanadi.

Hozirgi zamon noreal shart gaplari va o'tgan zamon noreal shart gaplari mavjud.

HOZIRGI ZAMON NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

1. Hozirgi zamon noreal shart gaplar *hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi* ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Ularda (shart ergash gaplarda) fe'l **Simple Past** zamonda, bosh gapda esa **could, might, should** (1 shaxs birlik va ko'plikda), **would** (2 va 3-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda) fe'llari va fe'lining asosiy shakli (**tosiz infinitiv**) ishlatiladi. Noreal shart gaplarda hamma shaxs va son uchun **to be** fe'lining **were** shakli ishlatiladi:

$if + subject + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Simple Past} \\ \textit{were} \end{array} \right\} + subject + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{should (would)} \\ \textit{could} \\ \textit{might} \end{array} \right\} + V$
--

If I **had** the time, I **would go** to the movie with you this weekend.

He **would tell** you about it if he **were** here.

If he **didn't speak** so quickly, you **could understand** him.

If we **received** the documents tomorrow, we **should start** loading the goods on Monday.

If I **saw** my friend tomorrow, I **should ask** him about it.

He **could do** it if he **tried**.

You **might find** him there if you **called** at six o'clock.

Agar vaqtim bo'lganda haftaning oxirida siz bilan kinoga borardim.

Agar u shu yerda bo'lganda, buni sizga o'zi aytib berardi.

Agar u bunchalik tez gapirmaganda, siz uni tushuna olardingiz.

Agar biz hujjatlarni ertaga olganimizda, mollarni dushanba kuni yuklay boshlardik.

Agar do'stimni ertaga ko'rsam, men undan bu haqda so'rar edim.

Agar urinib ko'rsa, u buni qila olar edi.

Agar soat oltida kelsangiz, uni o'sha yerdan topishingiz mumkin edi.

2. Hozirgi paytda 1- va 3- shaxs birlikda **were** o'rnida **was** ishlatish holatlari uchraydi:

If he **were (was)** here, he **would help** us.

Agar u shu yerda bo'lganda, bizga yordam berar edi.

3. Ish-harakatning yuz berish ehtimoli juda kam bo'lganda, kelasi zamonga taalluqli ergash gapda:

should + V yoki, were + to + V ishlatiladi;
--

If I **should see** him tomorrow,
I should ask him about it.
If I **were to** see him tomorrow,
I should ask him about it.

Agar ertaga men uni ko'rib qolsam,
undan bu haqda so'rar edim.
Agar ertaga men uni ko'radigan
bo'lsam edi, men undan bu haqda
so'ragan bo'lar edim.

3. Shart ergash gapda ba'zan **would + V** ishlatiladi va bu yerda **would** yordamchi fe'l bo'lmasdan, iltimosni ifodalaydi:

We should be obliged if you **would acknowledge** receipt of this letter.

Agar siz bu xatni olganingizni tasdiqlasangiz, biz minnatdor bo'lar edik.

We should be grateful if you **would send** us your catalogue of Diesel engines.

Agar siz o'zingizning dizel motorlaringizning katalogini jo'nat-sangiz, biz sizdan minnatdor bo'lar edik.

O'TGAN ZAMON NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

1. O'tgan zamon noreal shart gaplar o'tgan zamondagi farazni ifodalaydi va shuning uchun ham uni amalga oshirish mumkin emas.

O'tgan zamondagi noreal shart gapda ish-harakat **Past Perfect** zamonda, bosh gapida **should (would, could, might)** fe'lidan keyin **Perfekt Infinitiv (Have + P.P.)** keladi:

<i>If</i> + subject + had + <i>P.P.</i> + subject +	should (would) could might	+ have + <i>P.P.</i>
--	---	-----------------------------

If I **had seen** him yesterday,
I **should have asked** him about it.

Agar men uni kecha ko'rganimda edi, men undan bu haqda so'ragan bo'lardim.

If we **hadn't lost** our way,
we **would have arrived** sooner.

Agar biz yo'limizni yo'qotmaganimizda edi, biz ertaroq kelgan bo'lardik.

He **would not have caught** cold if he **had put** on a warm coat.

Agar u issiq palto kiyganida edi, shamollamagan bo'lar edi.

He **could have done** it
if he **had tried**.

Agar harakat qilganida (urinib
ko'rganida) u buni qila olgan
bo'lar edi.

You **might have found** him
there if you **had called**
at six o'clock.

Agar soat oltida kelganingizda edi,
siz uni o'sha yerdan topishingiz
mumkin edi.

Ba'zan **could** o'rnida **should (would) + be able to** yoki **should (would) + have + been able to** ishlatiladi. Lekin bu juda kam uchraydi:

I **could do** it if I tried.

I **should be able to do** it if I tried.

I **could have done** it if I tried.

I **should (would) have been able to do** it if I tried.

ARALASH NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

Ba'zan shart (shart ergash gapdagi ish-harakat) o'tgan zamonga taalluqli bo'lib, natijasi (bosh gapdagi ish-harakat) hozirgi zamonga taalluqli bo'lishi yoki aksincha bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday gaplar aralash shart gaplar deyiladi:

If you **had worked** harder
last year, you **would know**
English well now.

Agar o'tgan yili qattiqroq ishlaga-
ningizda edi, hozir ingliz tilini yax-
shi bilardingiz.

Yuqoridagi gapning shart gapida ish-harakat o'tgan zamonga taalluqli va **Past Perfect** ishlatilgan, bosh gapida esa ish-harakat hozirgi zamonga taalluqli va **would + V** ishlatilgan.

If he **knew** English well, he
would have translated the
article without difficulty yesterday.

Agar u ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgan-
da edi, kecha maqolani qiynal-
masdan tarjima qilgan bo'lardi.

Bu yerda shart ergash gapdagi ish-harakat hozirgi zamonda (**Simple Past** ishlatilgan), bosh gapdagi ish-harakat esa o'tgan zamonda (**would + have + P.P.** ishlatilgan).

SHARTI YOKI NATIJASI BO'LMAGAN NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

Ba'zan noreal shart gaplarda bosh gap yoki ergash gap bo'lmaydi, faqat taxmin qilinadi:

Why didn't you tell me about it? I **should have helped** you.

(Bu yerda shartni taxmin qilish mumkin: If you had told me about it *agar menga bu haqda aytganingizda edi*).

It is a pity you didn't send us any instructions. We **should have shipped** the goods yesterday. (Bu yerda shartni taxmin qilish mumkin: If we had received your instructions *agar biz sizning ko'rsatmalingizni olganimizda edi*).

If I **had known** it before! (Bu yerda shartdan kelib chiqadigan natijani taxmin qilish mumkin: I should have done it *men buni qilgan bo'lardim* yoki: I should have helped him *men unga yordam berardim*).

If they **were** here! (Bu yerda shartdan kelib chiqadigan natija taxmin qilinadi: I should be so glad *men shunday xursand bo'lardimki* yoki: they would explain everything *ular hamma narsani tushuntirib berardilar*).

Nima uchun bu haqda menga aytmadingiz? Men sizga yordam bergan bo'lardim.

Afsus bizga hech qanday ko'rsatmalar jo'natmadingiz. Biz mollarni kecha yuklagan bo'lardik.

Men buni ilgari bilganimda edi!

Agarularshuyerdabo'lganlarida edi!

BOG'LOVCHISIZ BOG'LANGAN SHART GAPLAR

Real va noreal shart gaplarda **if** bog'lovchisi quyidagi hollarda tushib qolishi mumkin:

1. Real shart gaplarning kesimi **should** + **V** bilan ifodalangan bo'lib, **if** bog'lovchisi tushib qolsa, **should** gapning boshida keladi:

Should he come, ask him to wait. = If he should come, ask him to wait.

Should need arise, we shall communicate with you again. = If need should arise, we shall communicate with you again.

Agar u kelib qolsa, kutib turishini iltimos qiling.

Agar zarurat tug'ilsa, biz siz bilan yana bog'lanamiz.

2. Agar hozirgi zamondagi noreal shart gaplarning kesimi tarkibida **had, were, could, should** fe'llari bo'lsa, **if** bog'lovchisi tushib qolishi mumkin va yuqoridagi fe'llar gapning boshida keladi:

Had I time, I should go to the club.
= **If I had time**, I should go to the club.

Agar vaqtim bo'lganda, klubga borardim.

Were he here, he would help us. =
If he were here, he would help us.

Agar u shu yerda bo'lganda, bizga yordam berardi.

Could he come tonight, we should be very glad. = **If he could come tonight**, we should be very glad.

U bugun kechqurun kelsa edi, biz xursand bo'lardik.

Should I see him tomorrow, I should ask him about it. = **If I should see him tomorrow**, I should ask him about it.

Agar men uni ertaga ko'rsam, undan bu haqda so'rar edim.

Were I to meet him tomorrow, I should ask him about it. = **If I were to meet him tomorrow**, I should ask him about it.

Agar uni ertaga uchratsam, men undan bu haqda so'rar edim.

3. O'tgan zamondagi noreal shart gaplar oldidan **if** bog'lovchisi tushib qolganda, kesim tarkibidagi **had** fe'li gapning boshiga o'tadi:

Had I seen him yesterday, I should have asked him about it. = **If I had seen him yesterday**, I should have asked him about it.

Agar men uni kecha ko'rganimda edi, men undan bu haqda so'ragan bo'lardim.

Had he known it, he would not have gone there. = **If he had known it**, he would not have gone there.

Agar u buni bilganida, u yerga bormagan bo'lardi.

RAVISH ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF MANNER)

1. Ravish ergash gaplar bosh gapga **as, as if (as though), that** bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi:

You ought to write **as he does**.

Siz uningdek yozishingiz kerak.

You answer **as if you did not know this rule**.

Siz xuddi bu qoidani bilmagandek javob berasiz.

He played so well **that everybody admired him**.

U shunday yaxshi o'ynadiki hamma undan zavqlandi.

2. Agar ergash gap **that** bog‘lovchisi bilan bog‘langan bo‘lsa, bosh gapda sifat va ravishlardan oldin **so**, otlardan oldin **such** ishlatiladi:

The sea was **so stormy that the loading of the vessel had to be stopped.**

The airplane was flying at **such a height that we could hardly see it.**

Dengiz shunday bo‘ronli ediki, kemani yuklashni to‘xtatishga to‘g‘ri keldi.

Samolyot shunday balandlikda uchayotgan ediki, biz uni arang ko‘ra oldik.

3. Qiyoslash ergash gaplari (**Adverbial Clauses of Comparison**) ham ravish ergash gaplariga kiradi. Ular bosh gapga **than, as...as, (not) so...as, the...the** yordamida bog‘lanadi:

He is older **than he looks.**

He works **as quickly as I do.**

The book is not **so interesting as you think.**

The more time you spend in the Crimea, the sooner you will recover.

U ko‘rinishidan ko‘ra qariroq.

U mendek tez ishlaydi.

Kitob siz o‘ylaganchalik qiziq emas.

Siz Qrimda qancha ko‘p vaqtinigizni o‘tkazsangiz, shuncha tez tuzalasiz.

Izoh: **the...the** ishlatilganda birinchi **the**dan keyin (ergash gapda) kelasi zamon o‘rnida hozirgi zamon ishlatiladi.

4. **As if (as though)** bilan bog‘langan ergash gapdagi ish harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda sodir bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, ergash gapda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi, ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda davom etgan bo‘lsa, **Past Continuous** ishlatiladi. Bosh gapdagi ish-harakat qaysi zamonda bo‘lishdan qat’i nazar, ergash gapda **Simple Past** va **Past Continuous** ishlatiladi:

$\text{Subject} + \text{verb (present)} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{as if} \\ \textit{as though} \end{array} \right\} + \begin{array}{l} \text{Simple Past} \\ \text{(Past Continuous)} \end{array}$

He spoke **as if (as though)** he **knew** this question very well.

They walked slowly up the stairs **as if (as though)** they **were carrying** something heavy.

The old lady dresses **as if** it **were** winter even in the summer. (It is not winter.)

U xuddi bu masalani juda yaxshi bilgandek gapirdi.

Ular xuddi og‘ir narsani ko‘tarib borayotgandek zinadan yuqoriga sekin ko‘tarildilar.

Qari xonim yozda ham xuddi qishdagidek kiyinadi.

Angelique walks **as though** she **studied** modeling.
(She didn't study modeling).
He acts **as though** he **were** rich.
He is not rich).

Anjelika xuddi modelistkalikka o'qiyotgandik yuradi.

U o'zini xuddi boydek tutadi.

5. **As if**dan keyin hamma shaxs va son uchun **to bening were** shakli ishlatiladi. Lekin hozir, ayniqsa og'zaki nutqda, birinchi va uchinchi shaxs birlikda **were** bilan birga **was** ham ishlatiladi:

He loved him as if **he were** (**was**) his son.

U uni xuddi o'z o'g'lidek sevardi.

He looked in the direction of the entrance door as if **he were** (**was**) waiting for somebody.

U xuddi birovni kutayotgandek, kirish eshigiga qarardi.

6. Bosh gapdagi ish-harakat qaysi zamonda bo'lishidan qat'i nazar, ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, ergash gapda **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

Sub. + verb (istagan zamon, past) + as if, as though + +subject + had + PP
--

I remember the story **as if** (**as though**) **I had just read it**.

Men hikoyani xuddi hozir o'qigandek eslayman.

He described the town **as if** (**as though**) **he had seen** it himself.

U shaharni xuddi o'zi ko'rib kelgandek tasvirladi.

Betty **talked** about the contest **as if** she **had won** the grand prize.
(She *didn't win* the grand prize.)

Betti musobaqa haqida xuddi katta mukofotni yutgandek gapiradi.

Jeff **looked as if** he **had seen** a ghost.
(He *didn't see* a ghost.)

Jef xuddi arvohni ko'rgandek ko'rinadi.

He **looked as though** he **had run** ten miles. (He *didn't run* ten miles.)

U xuddi o'n mil chopgandek ko'rinadi.

Izoh: Yuqoridagi ikkita qoida **as if** yoki **as though** haqiqatga teskari voqelikni ko'rsatganda ishlatiladi. Ba'zi vaqtlarda ularda bunday ma'no bo'lmasdan quyidagi zamonlar bilan kelishi mumkin.

He looks as if he has finished the test. (**Perhaps** he has finished.)

U xuddi testni tugatgandek ko'rinadi. (Balki tugatgandir.)

He looked as though he was leaving. (**Perhaps** he was leaving.)

U xuddi jo'nayotgandek ko'rinardi. (Ehtimol jo'nayotgandir.)

Wish noreal shart gapga o'xshaydi.

Present unreal condition: **If I were** rich, I **would be** very happy. Agar men boy bo'lsam baxtli bo'lardim.

Past unreal condition: **If you had been** here last night, we **would have enjoyed** it. Agar siz kecha oqshom shu yerda bo'lganingizda, biz vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazar edik.

Present wish: I **wish I were** rich. Qaniydi boy bo'lsam.

Past wish: We **wish** that you **had been** here last night. Kecha shu yerda bo'lganingizda edi.

FUTURE WISH

subject + wish + (<i>that</i>) + subject + { $\begin{array}{l} \textit{could} + V \\ \textit{would} + V \\ \textit{were} + V + \textit{ning} \end{array}$ }
--

We **wish** that you **could come** to the party tonight. (You *can't come*.)

I **wish** that you **would stop** saying that. (You *probably won't stop*.)

She **wishes** that she **were coming** with us. (She is *not coming* with us.)

Biz sizning bu oqshom ziyofatga kelishingizni istardik. (siz kela olmaysiz.)

Men sizning bunday deyishingizni istamas edim. (Bunday demang. Siz ehtimol shunday deyishdan to'xtamaysiz.)

U biz bilan borishni istar edi. (U biz bilan bormaydi.)

PRESENT WISH

subject + wish + (<i>that</i>) + subject + simple past tense...

I **wish** that I **had** enough time to finish my homework. (I *don't have* enough time.)

We **wish** that you **were** old enough to come with us. (You *are not* old enough.)

They **wish** that they **didn't have to** go to class today. (They *have to go* to class.)

Qaniydi uy vazifamni bajarishga yetarli vaqtim bo'lsaydi. (Yetarli vaqtim yo'q.)

Qaniydi biz bilan borish uchun yetarlicha katta bo'lsayding. (Katta emassan.)

Qaniydi ular bugun darsga borishga majbur bo'lmasaydilar. (Ular darsga borishga majbur.)

PAST WISH

subject + *wish* + (*that*) + subject +

could have + *P.P.*
had + *P. P.*

I **wish** that I **had washed** the clothes yesterday. (I *didn't wash* the clothes.)

She **wishes** that she **could have been** there. (She *couldn't be* there.)

We **wish** that we **had had** more time last night. (We *didn't have* more time.)

Qaniydi kiyimlarni kecha yuvgan bo'lsaydim. (Yuvganim yo'q.)

Qaniydi u o'sha yerda bo'lgan bo'lsa edi. (U o'sha yerda bo'la olmasdi.)

Qaniydi kecha vaqtimiz ko'proq bo'lganda edi. (Bizning ko'proq vaqtimiz yo'q edi.)

TINISH BELGILARI

Vergul (Comma)

SODDA GAPLARDA VERGUL

Sodda gapda vergul:

1. Uyushuq bo'laklarni ajratish uchun ishlatiladi. Vergul oxirgi uyushuq bo'lak oldida kelgan **and** bog'lovchisi oldida ham ishlatiladi:

There are many theatres, museums and libraries in tashkent.

The steamer was loaded with wheat, barley, and maize.

Toshkentda ko'p teatrlar, muzeylar va kutubxonalar bor.

Paroxodga bug'doy, arpa va makkajo'xori yuklangan edi.

2. Otdan keyin kelgan izohlovchini ajratadi:

Pushkin, the great Russian poet, was born in 1799.

Pushkin, buyuk rus shoiri, 1799-yilda tug'ilgan.

3. Mustaqil sifatdoshli iboralarni ajratish uchun ishlatiladi:

Cuba imports different foodstuffs, the main imported commodity being rice.

Kuba ko'p oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini import qiladi, eng asosiy import qiladigan mahsuloti — guruch.

The manager being absent, the question was postponed.

Menejer yoq bo'lganligi uchun, masala keyinga qoldirildi.

4. Kirish so'zlar, so'z birikmalari va kirish gaplarni ajratadi:

Fortunately, the fire was discovered before it did much damage.

Baxtimizga, yong'in ko'p zarar yetkazmasdan payqalgan.

In all probability, the steamer will arrive at the end of the week. His brother, I have forgotten to mention, was a doctor.

5. Murojaatni ajratadi:
Porter, take this trunk, please.

Helen, where is my red pensil?

Xatlardagi murojaatdan keyin ishlatiladi:

Dear Friend,
We have just received
your letter...

AQSHda rasmiy xatlarda murojaatdan keyin, odatda, ikki nuqta qo‘yiladi:

Dear sirs:
In answer to your letter...

6. Xatning oxiridagi jumalalarda imzodan oldin ishlatiladi:
Your faithfully,
George Brown.

Aziz do‘stim,
Biz sizning xatingizni yaqindagina oldik...

Hurmatli janoblar:
Xatingizga javob berar ekanmiz...

Sizga sadoqat bilan,
Jorj Braun.

7. Sanani yozganda oyni yildan ajratadi:

The contract was concluded
on the 15th September, 1985.

Shartnoma 1985-yil 15-sentabrda
tuzildi.

8. Manzil qismlarini ajratadi (adresatni, ko‘chani, shaharni, pochmani, mamlakatni):

Messrs. Smith and Co.,
London, E. C.,
England.

QO‘SHMA GAPLARDA VERGUL

1. Vergul bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplarda sodda gaplar orasida teng bog‘lovchilar oldida ishlatiladi:

The contract provided for prompt delivery of the goods, and the buyers immediately chartered a steamer for their transportation. The buyers made a claim against the sellers, but the latter refused to admit it.

Shartnomada tovarlarni tezlik bilan yetkazib berish ko‘zda tutilgan edi va xaridorlar ularni tashish uchun zudlik bilan paroxod yo‘lladilar. Xaridorlar sotuvchilarga da’vo yubordilar, lekin sotuvchilar uni tan olishdan bosh tortdilar.

2. Vergul tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarni bosh gapdan ajratadi, ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar ajratilmaydi:

We went to the lake, which was very stormy that day.

I spoke to the manager, who promised to ship the goods at once.

Biz o'sha kuni juda dovulli bo'lgan ko'lga bordik.

Men tovarlarni zudlik bilan yuklashga va'da bergan menejer bilan gaplashdim.

Ammo:

He did not see the letters which were lying on the table.

A letter which is written in pencil is difficult to read.

U stol ustida yotgan xatlarni ko'rmadi.

Qalamda yozilgan xatni o'qish qiyin.

3. Hol ergash gaplar bosh gapdan oldin kelsa, vergul bilan ajratiladi:

If I see, I shall tell him about it.

After the goods had been examined, we left the custom-house.

Agar uni ko'rsam, bu haqda unga aytaman.

Tovarlar tekshirilgandan keyin biz bojxonadan chiqdik.

Ergash gap bosh gapdan keyin kelsa, vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:

I shall tell him about it if I see him.

We left the custom-house after the goods had been examined.

Nuqtali vergul (The Semicolon)

Nuqtali vergul bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda bog'lovchisiz bog'langan sodda gaplarni ajratadi:

The signal was given; the steamer moved slowly from the dock.

He will return from London in May; his sister will stay there another month.

Signal berildi; paroxod sekin dokdan jo'nadi.

U may oyida Londondan qaytib keladi; uning opasi u yerda yana bir oy qoladi.

Ikki nuqta (The Colon)

Ikki nuqta:

1. Sitata oldida ishlatiladi:

The government declared: «This decision will be taken on the 1st of October».

Hukumat bildirdi: «Bu qaror birinchi oktabrda qabul qilinadi».

2. Ko'chirma gapdagi uzun matndan oldin ishlatiladi:

He said: «We agree to accept your offer provided the rate of freight is reduced to eighteen shillings».

U dedi: «Agar siz yollash haqini o'n sakkiz shillinggacha tushirsangiz biz sizning taklifingizni qabul qilishga rozimiz».

Izoh: Qisqa ko'chirma gaplardan oldin vergul qo'yiladi:

He said, «Wait for me».

U dedi: «Meni kuting».

He asked me, «Are you cold?»

U mendan so'radi: «Sovqotdingizmi?»

3. Uyushuq bo'laklar bilan ularni umumlashtiruvchi so'zlar (as follows the following, for example va bosqalar.) orasida ishlatiladi:

The agreement provides for the delivery of the following raw materials: cotton, wool, jute and others.

Bitim quyidagi xomashyolarni yetkazib berishni ko'zda tutadi: paxta, yung, kanop va boshqalarni.

NUQTA

1. Nuqta darak va buyruq gaplardan keyin qo'yiladi:

The goods were shipped yesterday. Mollar kecha yuklandi.

2. So'zlarni qisqartirganda nuqta ishlatiladi:

Mr. – Mister

Mrs. – Mistress

Co. – Company

Ltd. – Limited

So'roq belgisi (The Note of Interrogation)

1. So'roq belgisi so'roq gaplardan keyin qo'yiladi:

Where is my red pencil?

Mening qizil qalamim qayerda?

How old are you?

Necha yoshdasiz?

2. O'zlashtirma so'roq gaplardan keyin nuqta qo'yiladi, chunki ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirishda ular to'ldiruvchi ergash gapga aylanadi:

He asked where his red pencil was.

U qizil qalami qayerdaligini so'radi.

She asked him how old he was.

U undan yoshi nechadaligini so'radi.

3. O'zlashtirma so'roq gapning bosh gapi so'roq gap bo'lsa, gap oxirida so'roq belgisi qo'yiladi:

Did you ask him at what time the train leaves?

Siz undan poyezdning qachon jo'nashini so'radingizmi?

Do you know when he will return?

Uning qachon qaytishini bilasizmi?

Undov belgisi (The Note of Exclamation)

Undov belgisi kuchli hayajon bilan aytiladigan gaplar oxirida qo'yiladi:
How glad I am to see you! Sizni ko'rishdan qanchalik xursand-
man!
What a fine building! Qanday go'zal bino!

Qo'shtirnoq (The Inverted Commas)

Qo'shtirnoq ko'chirma gap va sitatalarni ajratish uchun ishlatiladi. Ular qatorning yuqorisiga qo'yiladi:
He said: «She will come U dedi: «U kechqurun keladi».
in the evening».

Apostrof (The Apostrophe)

Apostrof belgisi harflar tushib qolganda ishlatiladi: **it's = it is; don't = do not; haven't = have not.**

Apostrof belgisi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasini yasash uchun ham ishlatiladi: **the student's dictionary talabaning lug'ati, the students' dictionaries talabalarning lug'atlari.**

Chiziqcha yoki defis (The Hyphen)

Defis qo'shma so'zlar orasida ishlatiladi: **reading-room o'quv zali; commander-in-chief bosh qo'mondon; dark-blue to'q ko'k.**

NOTO'G'RI FE'LLARNING RO'YXATI

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	SIMPLE PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
beat	beat	beaten	beating
begin	began	begun	beginning
bind	bound	bound	binding
bite	bit	bitten	biting
blow	blew	blown	blowing
break	broke	broken	breaking
bring	brought	brought	bringing
build	built	built	building
buy	bought	bought	buying
catch	caught	caught	catching
choose	chose	chosen	choosing
do	did	done	doing
drink	drank	drunk	drinking
drive	drove	driven	driving
eat	ate	eaten	eating
fall	fell	fallen	falling
feel	felt	felt	feeling
find	found	found	finding
fly	flew	flown	flying
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
get	got	gotten	getting
give	gave	given	giving
hear	heard	heard	hearing
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
keep	kept	kept	keeping
know	knew	known	knowing
lead	led	led	leading
leave	left	left	leaving
lose	lost	lost	losing
make	made	made	making
meet	met	met	meeting
pay	paid	paid	paying
ride	rode	ridden	riding
run	ran	run	running
say	said	said	saying
see	saw	seen	seeing

sell	sold	sold	selling
send	sent	sent	sending
sing	sang	sung	singing
sink	sank	sunk	sinking
sit	sat	sat	sitting
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
spend	spent	spent	spending
stand	stood	stood	standing
steal	stole	stolen	stealing
strive	strove (strived)	striven (strived)	striving
swim	swam	swum	swimming
take	took	taken	taking
teach	taught	taught	teaching
tear	tore	torn	tearing
tell	told	told	telling
think	thought	thought	thinking
throw	threw	thrown	throwing
understand	understood	understood	understanding

Ba'zi fe'llarning shakli *Simple Past* va *Past Participleda* o'zgar-
maydi:

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	SIMPLE PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
bet	bet	bet	betting
bid	bid	bid	bidding
cost	cost	cost	costing
cut	cut	cut	cutting
fit	fit	fit	fitting
hit	hit	hit	hitting
put	put	put	putting
quit	quit	quit	quitting
read	read	read	reading
shut	shut	shut	shutting
spread	spread	spread	spreading

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