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# INGLIZ TILI AMALIY GRAMMATIKASI



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## INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASIDAN BOSHLANG'ICH MA'LUMOT

### Personal pronouns (kishilik olmoshlari)

<b>I</b> men	<b>We</b> biz
<b>You</b> sen	<b>You</b> siz
<b>He</b> u (o'g'il)	<b>They</b> ular
<b>She</b> u (qiz)	
<b>It</b> u (jonsiz)	

### To be "bo'lmoq" fe'li.

Ingliz tilida deyarli har bir gapda **to be** (bo'lmoq) fe'li qatnashishi shart. **To be** fe'li quyidagi shakllarga ega: (am, is are, was, were, shall be, will be, have been, has been). Gapda ushbu shakllardan biri kelishi kerak.

#### 1. Hozirgi zamonda "to be" ning 3 ta shakli bor:

<b>am</b>	I am ... (men ... man)	we are ... (biz ... miz)
<b>To be is</b>	he is ... (u ... dir)	you are .... (siz ... siz)
<b>are</b>	she is ...(u ... dir)	They are ... (ular ... dir)

I am a student. Men talabaman. We are students. Bizlar studentlarmiz.

They are workers. Ular ishchilardir.

#### 2. O'tgan zamonda "to be" ning 2 ta shakli bor.

##### Was

**To be** edi

##### Were

I was a student. Men student edim.

He was a student. U student edi.

She was a student. U student edi.

We were students. Biz student edik.

You were students. Sizlar student edingiz.

They were students. Ular student edilar

#### 3. Kelasi zamonda "to be" fe'lining 2 ta shakli bor.

##### Shall be

**To be** bo'ladi

##### Will be

I shall be a student. men student bo'laman

You will be a student. sen student bo'lasan

He (she, it) will be a student. u student bo'ladi.

We shall be students.

You will be students.

They will be student.

#### So'roq shaklida egadan oldinga shall va will chiqadi "be" joyida qoladi.

Shall I be a student? Men student bo'lamanmi?

Will it be a dog? U kuchuk bo'ladimi?

#### Inkor shaklida shall va will dan so'ng not qo'yiladi.

I shall not be a student. Men student bo'lmayman.

## ARTICLE

1. **DEFINITE ARTICLE** - Aniq artikl: THE

2. **INDEFINITE ARTICLE** - Noaniq artikl: A /AN.

A/an noqniq artikli sanaladigan birlikda kelgan otlar oldidan keladi. Ko'plikda a/an artikllari ishlatilmaydi. Noaniq, noma'lum narsalarga a/an ishlatiladi: A book an apple the bag.

### Demonstrative pronouns (ko'rsatish olmoshlari)

Ikkita ko'rsatish olmoshi bor **this** mana bu **that** ana u. This mana bu: qo'l yetadigan narsalarga ishlatiladi. That an u: qo'l yetmaydigan uzoqdagi narsalarga ishlatiladi. Bu ikki olmosh faqat birlikda ishlatiladi. Ularning ko'plik shakli yana ikkita. **These** mana bular.

**Those** ana ular. Gapda ko'rsatish olmoshi vazifasida faqat "to be" ning shakllari bilan keladi: This is a book. Mana bu kitob. That is a girl. Ana u qiz.

Ko'plikda: These are books. Mana bular kitoblar. Those are girls. Ana ular qizlar.

Agar ushbu ko'rsatish olmoshlari ot so'z turkumi bilan kelsa. Ular aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi: This book is big. Mana bu kitob katta. That girl is beautiful. Ana u qiz chiroyli.

### Possessive pronouns. (egalik olmoshlari.)

1. Bog'langan shakl:

**My** mening      **our** bizning  
**Your** sening    **your** sizning  
**His** uning      **their** ularning  
**Her** uning  
**Its** uning

Our garden is big. Bizning bog' kattadir

2. Mustaqil shakl.

**Mine** meniki      **ours** bizniki  
**Yours** seniki      **yours** sizniki  
**His** uniki          **theirs** ularniki

**Hers** uniki          These gardens are ours. Mana bu bog'lar bizniki.

**Its** uniki.          This is my bag and that is yours. Mana bu meni sumkam unisi seniki.

### There is and there are birikmalari (bor)

Har ikkala birikma "bor" deb tarjima qilinadi. Bu birikmalar joylarga nisbatan ishlatiladi. There is birlikdagi otlar there are ko'plikdagi otlarga ishlatiladi: There is a book on the table stol ustida kitob bor. There are students in the class. Sinfda studentlar bor.

There are many hotels in Samarkand. Samarqandda ko'p mexmonxonalar bor.

### TO HAVE <<BOR>>

1. TO HAVE fe'li kishilik olmoshlari, kishi ismlari va atoqli otlar bilan ishlatiladi:

I have a car. menda mashina bor. You have a friend. sening do'sting bor

2. Uchinchi shaxs birlikda (he, she, it) olmoshlari bilan <has>ishlatiladi.

He has a car                      we  
She has a car                    you    have cars  
It has a car                        they

3. Odam ismlari uchun ham "has" ishlatiladi: Dilshod has a cat. Dilshodda mushuk bor.

4. To have fe'li gapda bor manosida kelganda o'sha gapning so'roq shakli 3 xil bo'ladi.

Have I a car? Menda mashina bormi?

Have I got a car? Menda mashina bormi?

Do I have a car? Menda mashina bormi?

**(He, she, va it) ga has ishlatiladi.**

Has he a car? Unda mashina bormi?

Has he got a car? Unda mashina bormi?

Does he have a car? Unda mashina bormi?

**Inkor shakli ham 3 xil bo'ladi?**

I have not a car menda mashina yo 'q.

I haven't got a car menda mashina yo 'q.

I do not have a car menda mashina yo 'q.

**5.** To have fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli **had** (bor edi) deb tarjima qilinadi o'tgan zamonda barcha shaxslarga had ishlatiladi: I had a book. Menda kitob bor edi.

**Had** qatnashgan gaplarning so'roq shakli **did** bilan yasaladi barcha shaxslarga did ishlatiladi had esa hozirgi zamon shakli have ga qaytadi:

Did I have a car? Menda mashina bor edimi?

Did he have a car? unda mashina bor edimi?

**Inkor shakli:** I did not have a car. Menda mashina yo'q. He did not have a car. Unda mashina yo'q.

**6.** kelasi zamonda <<**shall have, will have**>> ishlatiladi: I shall have a car. Menda mashina bor bo'ladi. He will have a car. Unda mashina bor bo'ladi. Will you have a book? Senda kitob bor bo'ladimi? She will not have a computer. Unda kompyuter bor bo'lmaydi.

**7.** "to have" fe'li boshqa turli otlar bilan kelib turli ma'nolarni ham ifodalaydi:

To have breakfast – nonushta qilmoq

To have a holiday – ta'tilga chiqmoq

To have lunch – tushlik qilmoq

To have a party – ziyofat uyushtirmoq

To have dinner – kechki ovqatni yemoq

To have a good time – vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq

To have a meal – ovqatlanmoq

To have a bath – vanna qabul qilmoq

To have a drink – ichimlik ichmoq

To have a shower – dush qabul qilmoq

To have a cup of tea – bir payola choy ichmoq

To have a wash – yuvinmoq

To have a cigarette – sigareta chekmoq

To have a look at – qaramoq

To have a swim – cho'milmoq

To have a baby – chaqaloqli bo'lmoq

To have a walk – sayr qilmoq

To have a chat – gap sotmoq

To have a rest – dam olmoq

### **Fe'l haqida tushuncha**

Ingliz tilida fe'llar ikki turga ajraladi: **To'g'ri fe'llar** va **noto'g'ri fe'llar (Regular and irregular verbs)**. To'g'ri fe'llar – bu o'tgan zamon shaklida shakli o'zgarimasdan faqat **"-ed"** qo'shimchasini oladigan fe'llardir: to play – played – played. Noto'g'ri fe'llarning esa o'tgan zamon shaklida shakli umuman o'zgarib ketadi: to speak (gapirmoq) – spoke (gapirdi) – spoken (gapirgan), to go - went – gone, to do – did – done,

### **Imperative sentences (Buyruq gaplar)**

Ingliz tilida buyruq gaplar fe'llarning "to" yuklamasini tushirib qoldirish usuli bilan yasaladi. Buyruq gaplarda fe'l albatta gapning boshida keladi, ya'ni agar fe'l gapning boshida kelsa u buyruq gap bo'ladi. Buyruq gaplarning inkor shakli gapning boshiga **"Don't"** ni keltirish bilan yasaladi: Give me the book! Kitobni menga ber! Don't go out! It is raining! Tashqariga chiqma! Yomg'ir yog'ayapti.

## INGLIZ TILI ZAMONLARI

### The Present Continuous Tense

(Hozirgi Davomli zamon)

Formulasi (**Darak gap shakli**) (**Positive form**)

S + am (is, are) + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I am writing now (men hozir yozayapman). We are singing now (biz hozir kuylayapmiz)

You are writing now (sen hozir yozayapsan). You are speaking right now (siz hozir gapirayapsiz)

He is writing now (U hozir yozayapti).

She is reading now (U hozir o'qiyapti). They are coming at the moment.

It is growing (u hozir o'sayapti). (Ular hozir kelyaptilar)

(contractions: I'm, You're, He's, She's, It's, We're, They're).

**So'roq gap shakli (Question form)**

Am (is, are) + S + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS?

Am I writing now (men hozir yozayapmanmi?) Are we learning now (biz hozir o'rganayapmizmi?)

Are you reading now (sen hozir o'qiyapsanmi?)

Is he speaking now (u hozir gapirayaptimi?)

Is she singing now (u hozir kuylayaptimi?)

Is it growing now (u hozir o'sayaptimi?)

Are you cleaning now (siz hozir tozalayapsizmi?)

Are they coming now (ular hozir kelyaptilarmi?)

**Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)**

S + am (is, are) + not + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I am not reading now (men hozir o'qimayapman). (I'm not)

You are not learning now (sen hozir o'rganmayapsan). (You aren't)

He is not sleeping now (u hozir uxlamayapti). (He isn't)

She is not cleaning now (u hozir tozalamayapti). (She isn't)

It is not working now (u hozir ishlamayapti). (It isn't)

We are not discussing now (biz hozir bahslashmayapmiz). (We aren't)

You are not washing now (siz hozir yuvmayapsiz). (You aren't)

They are not enjoying now (ular hozir rohatlanmayaptilar). (They aren't)

**Ishlatilishi (Usage)**

**1.** Hozirgi davomli zamon **aynan hozir davom etayotgan** ish-harakat va holatlarni ifodalaydi: *We are learning English now. (Biz hozir inglizcha o'rganyapmiz).*

**2.** Bu zamon **gapirilayotgan vaqt atrofida** sodir bo'layotgan, bir necha kun davomida sodir bo'layotgan yoki boshi boshlanib hali tugallanmagan ish-harakatlarni ham ifodalaydi: *I am reading an interesting book nowadays. (men shu kunlarda qiziqarli bir kitob o'qiyapman). We are watching an interesting serial these days. (Biz shu kunlarda qiziqarli bir serial tomosha qilyapmiz). Ushbu qoidaga muvofiq ushbu zamon uchun "this week, this month, this year, this season, today" kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari ham ishlatiladi: Alisher is not playing football this season. (Alisher bu mavsumda futbol o'ynamayapti).*

**3. O'zgaruvchan vaziyatlarga** shu zamon ishlatiladi: *Prices are growing very fast. (narxlar juda tez o'syapti). The population of the world is rising very fast. (Dunyo aholisi juda tez ko'paymoqda). My English is getting better. (Mening inglizcham yaxshilanayapti).*

**4. Vaqtinchalik vaziyatlarga** shu zamon ishlatiladi: *I am living with my friend until I find a flat. (Kvartira topgunimcha do'stim bilan yashayapman). My telephone is not working now (Telefonim hozir ishlamayapti).*

**5.** Ko'p hollarda **buyruq gap bilan boshlangan gapning** ikkinchisi shu zamonda bo'ladi: *Listen! The teacher is explaining the rule. (Tingla! O'qituvchi qoidani tushuntirayapti). Look! Somebody is climbing the tree over there. (Qara! Kimdir ana u yerdagi daraxtga chiqyapti).*

**6.** Bu zamon **kelasi zamon ma'nosini ifodalashda** ham ishlatiladi, ya'ni bajarilishi oldindan rejalashtirilgan va kelajakda bajariladigan ish-harakatlar uchun shu zamon ishlatiladi: *We are going to the cinema tomorrow. (Biz ertaga kinoga borayapmiz). I am meeting my friend next week. (men kelasi hafta do'stim bilan uchrashyapman).*

**7.** Biror kishiga nisbatan **kinoya, shikoyat yoki jahlimiz chiqib gapirganimizda**, yoki biror kishining faqat ungagina xos bo'lgan xarakteri haqida gapirganimizda davomli zamon ishlatamiz. Shu qoidaga ko'ra ushbu zamonda **"always** (har doim), **forever** va **constantly** (doimo), **continually** (davomiy tarzda)" payt ravishlari ishlatiladi: *You are always losing your things. Sen doim narsalaringni yo'qotib yurasan. She is always boasting. U maqtanaveradi. Mary is always leaving her worn socks on the floor. Meri doimo kiyilgan noskilarini polga tashlab qo'yadi.*

**8.** Ushbu zamonning Payt ravishlari (**Zamon ko'rsatgichlari**): **now** - hozir, **at the moment** – shu onda, **right now** – ayni paytda, **at present** – hozirda, **for the time being** – hozirda, **still** – hali ham, **currently** – hozirda,

**"Endigina"** ma'nosida **"just"** so'zi ushbu zamonda ishlatildi: *Have you done the shopping? I'm just going. Bozorlik qildingmi? Men endigina borayapman.*

**9.** Quyidagi his-tuyg'uni ifodalaydigan fe'llar ushbu zamonda ishlatilmaydi, ya'ni **-ing qo'shimchasini olmaydi**:

want	like	belong	realize	forget	mean
need	love	hear	believe	understand	seem
know	remember		prefer	hate	suppose

**10.** Lekin quyidagi fe'llar bir ma'noda **-ing qo'shimchasini olsa**, ikkinchi ma'noda **-ing qo'shimchasini olmaydi**: a) **to have** – fe'li "bor, mavjud, ega" ma'nosida **-ing olmaydi**, lekin boshqa turli ma'nolarda **-ing oladi**: *I have a computer – menda kompyuter bor. I am having breakfast – men nonushta qilyapman. She is having a rest – u dam olyapti.*

**b) to see** – fe'li "ko'rmoq" va "tushunmoq" ma'nosida **-ing olmaydi**: *Do you see me, my dear? - Yes, I see. Meni tushunyapsanmi, qadiridonim? – Ha, Men tushunyapman. "to see" fe'li "uchrashmoq" ma'nosida -ing oladi. I am seeing Tom tomorrow. Men ertaga Tom bilan uchrashyapman.*

**c) to look** – fe'li "qaramoq" ma'nosida **-ing oladi**, "ko'rinmoq" ma'nosida **-ing olmaydi**: *She is looking at you. U senga qarayapti. She looks sad. U xafa ko'rinyapti.*

**d) to smell** – fe'li "hidlamoq" ma'nosida **-ing oladi**, "hid taratmoq" ma'nosida **-ing olmaydi**: *She is smelling the rose. U atirgulni hidlayapti. The rose smells good. Atirgul yaxshi hid taratyapti. The soup smells bad. Sho'rva yomon hid taratyapti.*

**e) to taste** – fe'li "tatib ko'rmoq" ma'nosida **-ing oladi**, "ta'm, maza bermoq" ma'nosida **-ing olmaydi**: *I am tasting the soup. Men sho'rvani tatib ko'ryapman. The soup tastes good. Sho'rva yaxshi ta'm beryapti.*

**f) to sound** – "ovoz chiqarmoq, baqirmoq" ma'nosida **-ing oladi**, "eshitilmoq, quloqqa chalinmoq, o'xshamoq" ma'nosida **-ing olmaydi**: *They are sounding angrily. Ular g'azab bilan baqiryaptilar. The music sounds good. Musiqa quloqqa yoqimli eshitilyapti. Your suggestion sounds good. Taklifingiz yaxshiga o'xshaydi.*

**g) to feel** – fe'li "his qilmoq" va "teginib ko'rmoq" ma'nolarida **-ing oladi**, "tuyulmoq" ma'nosida **-ing olmaydi**: *She is feeling bad. U o'zini yomon his qilyapti. I am feeling the paper. It feels*

rough. Men qog'ozga teginib (siypalab) ko'ryapman. U g'adir-budir tuyulyapti.. She is feeling the cat's fur. The cat's fur feels soft. U mushukning yungini silayapti. Mushukning yungi yumshoq (momiq) tuyulmoqda. "Fikrida bo'lmoq" ma'nosida ham "feel" fe'li –ing olmaydi: I feel that it is important to respect other people's opinion. Boshq odamlarning fikrini hurmat qilish muhim degan fikrdaman. / *feel it will rain tomorrow.*

**h) to think** – fe'li "fikrid bo'lmoq, menimcha, uningcha" ma'nolarida kelsa "-ing" olmaydi, lekin "o'ylamoq" ma'nosida "-ing" oladi: I think he will come tomorrow. Menimcha, u ertaga keladi. I am thinking about my exam now. Men hozir imtihonim haqida o'ylayapman.

**i) to weigh** [wei:] – fe'li "tarozida o'lchamoq" ma'nosida "-ing" oladi, lekin "vaznga ega bo'lmoq" ma'nosida "-ing" olmaydi: I'm weighing the meat. Men go'shtni o'lchayapman. I weigh 80 kgs now. Men hozirda 80 kilogramman.

**j) to fit** – fe'li "o'rnatmoq" ma'nosida "-ing" oladi, lekin "yarashmoq" ma'nosida "-ing" olmaydi: I'm fitting a lock in the door. Men eshikka qulf o'rnatayapman. This dress doesn't fit me. Bu ko'ylak menga yarashmayapti.

### **Fe'llarning quyidagi turlari "-ing" qo'shimchasini olmaydi:**

**1) Sezgi a'zolariga ishlatiladigan fe'llar:** to hear, to see, to notice.

**2) Hissiyot fe'llari:** to love, to like, to hate, to dislike, to respect, to adore, to care for, to detest.

**3) Xohish-istak fe'llari:** to desire, to want, to wish.

**4) Aqliy jarayonni ifodalovchi fe'llar:** to admire (zavqlanmoq), to appreciate (qadrlamoq), to assume, to consider (-deb o'ylamoq), to doubt (shubhalanmoq), to expect (umid qilmoq), to imagine (faraz qilmoq), to mind (e'tiroz bildirmoq), to perceive, to presume, to recall, to recognize, to recollect, to regard, to remember, to suppose, to trust.

**5) Aloqa, tegishlilikni ifodalovchi fe'llar:** to apply, to be, to concern, to consist, to contain, to depend, to deserve, to differ, to equal, to fit, to hold (o'z ichiga olmoq), to have, to include, to involve, to lack, to matter, to need, to owe, to own, to possess, to remain, to require, to resemble, to result, to signify, to suffice.

**6) Boshqa turli fe'llar:** to agree, to allow, to appear (to seem), to astonish, to claim, to consent, to displease, to envy, to fail to do, to feel, to find, to forbid, to forgive, to intend, to interest, to keep doing, to manage to do, to mean, to object, to please, to prevent, to puzzle, to refuse, to remind, to satisfy, to succeed, to suit, to surprise, to tend, to value.

### **The Present Indefinite Tense (Simple)**

(Hozirgi Noaniq zamon) (Oddiy)

Formulasi (**Darak gap shakli**) (**Positive form**)

S + V <sub>1</sub> + SPS
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I wash my face every day. (men har kuni yuzimni yuvaman).

You speak English every day. (sen har kuni inglizcha gapirasan).

**Ushbu zamonda uchinchi shaxs birlikda he, she, it olmoshlari bilan kelgan fe'llarga "-s" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi. Agar fe'llar "-sh, -ch, tch, -ss, -o, -x" harflari bilan tugasa unda fe'l oxiriga "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:**

He works (teaches) every day. (U har kuni ishlaydi (o'qitadi).

She reads books every day. (U har kuni kitob o'qiydi.)

It grows every day. (u har kuni o'sadi).

We sing a song every day. (biz har kuni qo'shiq kuylaymiz)

You speak French every day. (siz har kuni frantsuzcha gapirasiz)

They come every day. (ular har kuni keladi)



### So'roq gap shakli (Question form)

Do (Does) + S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS?

Ushbu zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "Do" yordamchi fe'lini egadan oldinga keltirish orqali yasaladi. Uchinchi shaxs birlikda esa Does yordamchi fe'li egadan oldinga qo'yiladi, chunki asosiy fe'ldagi "-s" qo'shimchasi ham oldinga o'tadi:

Do I speak English every day? (men har kuni inglizcha gapiramanmi?).

Do you read a book every day? (sen har kuni kitob o'qiysanmi?).

Does he speak English? (u inglizcha gapiradimi?).

Does she sing every day? (u har kuni kuylaydimi?).

Does it grow every day? (u har kuni o'sadimi?).

Do we learn English every day? (biz har kuni inglizcha o'rganamizmi?).

Do you clean the flat every day. (siz kvartirani har kuni tozalaysizmi?).

Do they come every day? (ular har kuni keladilarmi?).

### Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S + do (does) + not + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

I do not write every day. (men har kuni yozmayman). (I don't)

You do not drive the car every day. (sen mashinani har kuni haydamaysan). (You don't)

He does not study English every day. (u har kuni inglizcha o'rganmaydi). (He doesn't)

She does not clean the flat every day. (u xonani har kuni tozalamaydi). (She doesn't)

It doesn't work. (u ishlamaydi). (It doesn't)

We do not discuss the order. (biz buyruqni muhokama qilmaymiz). (We don't)

You do not wash the car every day. (siz mashinani har kuni yuvmaysiz). (You don't)

They do not enjoy the party. (ular ziyofatdan rohatlanmaydilar). (They don't)

### Ishlatilishi (Usage)

1. Bu zamon har kuni **takroriy ravishda sodir bo'laveradigan** ish-harakat va holatlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi: I go to school every day. Men har kuni maktabga boraman. She brushes her teeth every morning. U har kuni ertalab tishini yuvadi.

2. **Mutloq haqiqatlarga** shu zamon ishlatiladi: The earth goes round the Sun. Yer quyosh atrofida aylanadi. The Sun rises in the East. Quyosh Sharqdan chiqadi.

3. **Dastur va jadvallarda** bajariladigan ish-harakatlar uchun shu zamon ishlatiladi: The film begins at ten o'clock. Kino soat 10 da boshlanadi. The bus comes at nine o'clock and leaves at eleven o'clock. Avtobus soat 9 da keladi va soat 11 da jo'nab ketadi.

4. Biror **ish-harakatni necha marta bajarishni** aytishda ham shu zamon ishlatiladi. So'roq gapda **How often?** (necha marta?) so'rog'i ishlatiladi: I go to the dentist once a month. Men tish doktoriga bir oyda bir marta boraman. I play tennis twice a week. Men haftada ikki marta tennis o'ynayman. How often do you go to the dentist in a month? Bir oyda nech marta tish doktoriga borasiz? How often do you play tennis in a week? Bir haftada necha marta tennis o'ynaysiz?

How often + do (does) + S + V<sub>1</sub> ?

5. **Juda yaqin kelajakda** bo'ladigan ish-harakatlarni so'raganimizda yoki taklif qilishda **"Why don't you"** birikmasidan keyin shu zamon ishlatiladi: Why don't you sleep early? Nima uchun sen erta uxlamaysan? Why doesn't she come here? Nima uchun u bu yerga kelmaydi?

6. **Davomli zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar** shu zamonda ishlatilib –ing olmasa ham aynan hozir davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalashi mumkin: I want to see her. Men uni ko'rishni xohlayman. Men uni ko'rishni xohlayapman. I understand you. Men sizni tushunayapman (tushunaman).

7. **Payt va shart ergash gaplarning** birinchi turida "when, if, while, till, until, after, before, as soon as, in case" va hokazo bog'lovchilardan keyin Present Simple zamoni ishlatiladi. Lekin gap kelasi

zamon ma'nosida bo'ladi. Ya'ni bu qoidag ko'ra Present Simple zamon kelasi zamon ma'nosini anglatadi: We shall clean the room if we **come** earlier tomorrow. Agar biz ertaga ertaroq kelsak xonani tozalaymiz. When he comes, they will go to Canada. Qachonki u kelsa ular Kanadaga boradilar.

**8. Og'zaki ingliz tilida** ko'pinchi "**I gather, I hear, I see va I understand**" birikmalari bilan present simple zamon ishlatiladi: *The Prince is coming to visit, and I hear he is very rich.* I gather you are worried about the new job. I see you want to be rich in your life.

**9. Sport sharhlarida**, izohlarda va hikoyalarda present simple ishlatiladi: Peterson overtakes Williams and wins the race (sports commentary). Peterson Williamsdan oshib poygada g'olib bo'ldi. Mike Dalton plays the part of Macbeth (review). Mike Dalton plays the part of Macbeth (review). Then the prince gets on his horse and quickly rides away. (narration) Keyin shahzoda otiga minib tezda jo'nab qolibdi.

**10. Zamon ko'rsatgichlari: Usually** – odatda. I usually get up at six o'clock. Men odatda soat 6 da uyqudan turaman. **Every day**, every week, every month, every year (har kuni, hafta, oy, yil). We read books every day. Biz har kuni kitob o'qiyamiz. **On Mondays** (dushanbalarda), **On Sundays** (yakshanbalarda): I play tennis on Sundays. Men yakshanba kunlari tennis o'ynayman. **Once a week** – haftada bir marta, **sometimes** – ba'zan, **often** – tez-tez, **seldom** – onda-sonda, **random** – onda-sonda, **always** – har doim, **How often?** – Necha marta? **Repeatedly** – takroriy ravishda, **as a rule** – qoidaga ko'ra.

### The Present Perfect Tense

(Hozirgi tugallangan zamon)

Formulasi (**Darak gap shakli**) (**Positive form**)

S + have (has) + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS

I have done my work. (men ishimni bajarib bo'ldim). (I've)

You have lost your pen. (sen ruchkangni yo'qotgansan). (You've)

**Ushbu zamonda uchinchi shaxs birlikda he, she, it olmoshlari bilan kelgan fe'llar oldidan "has" ishlatiladi:**

He has lost his key (U kalitini yo'qotgan). (He's)

She has read the book (U kitobni o'qib bo'lgan) (She's)

It has broken down recently (u yaqindagina buzilgan). (It's)

We have sung a song recently. (biz hozirgina qo'shiqni kuylab bo'ldik) (We've)

You have broken your pencils. (siz qalamlaringizni sindirib qo'yibsiz) (You've)

They have come lately. (ular yaqindagina kelgan) (They've)

### So'roq gap shakli (Question form)

Have (Has) + S + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS?

Ushbu zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "Have (has)" yordamchi fe'lini egadan oldinga chiqarish orqali yasaladi:

Have I written this text? (men bu matnni yazganmanmi?).

Have you eaten your breakfast? (sen nonushtangni yeganmisan?).

Has he lost his case? (u chemodanini yo'qotganmi?).

Has she sung this song? (u mana bu qo'shiqni kuylaganmi?).

Has it grown recently? (u yaqindagina o'sganmi?).

Have we learned this rule? (biz bu qoidani o'rganganmizmi?).

Have you cleaned the flat? (siz xonani tozalab bo'ldingizmi?).

Have they come recently? (ular yaqindagina kelganlarmi?).

### Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S + have (has) + not + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS

I have not written yet. (men hali yozib bo'lmadim).	(I haven't)
You have not driven the car yet. (sen hali mashinani haydamagansan).	(You haven't)
He has not studied English yet. (u hali inglizchani o'rganmagan).	(He hasn't)
She has not cleaned the flat yet. (u hali xonani tozalamagan).	(She hasn't)
It hasn't worked yet. (u hali ishlamagan).	(It hasn't)
We have not discussed the problem yet. (biz hali muammoni muhokama qilmadik).	(We haven't)
You have not washed the car yet. (siz hali mashinani yuvmagansiz).	(You haven't)
They have not enjoyed the party. (ular ziyofatdan rohatlanmagan).	(They haven't)

### Ishlatilishi (Usage)

**1. Hozirgina bajarib bo'lingan va natijasi hozir bilan bo'g'liq bo'lgan ish-harakatlarga nisbatan** shu zamon ishlatiladi: *I have written my essay. Men inshomni yozib bo'ldim. He has lost his key. He has not got his key now. U kalitini yo'qotib qo'ygan. Uning hozir kaliti yo'q. I have broken my pen. Men ruchkamni sindirib qo'yganman.*

**2. Yaqindagina sodir bo'lgan yangilikni yetgazishda** shu zamondan foydalaniladi: *They have bought a new car. Ular yangi mashina sotib olibdi. I. Karimov has come to Samarkand I. Karimov Samarqandga kelibdi.*

**3. Kishi hayoti davomida biror ishni necha marta bajarganligini** aytish uchun shu zamon ishlatiladi: *I have visited China twice. Men Xitoyga 2 marta borganman. I have swum in the ocean once. Men okeanda bir marta cho'milganman.*

**4. Gapda sifatning orttirma darajasidan keyin** shu zamon ishlatiladi: *This is the most boring film I have ever seen. Bu men ko'rgan filmlarning eng zerikarlisi. This is the most beautiful girl I have ever met. Bu men uchratgan qizlarning eng chiroylisi.*

**5. "just"** (hozirgin) – so'zi shu zamonda ishlatilib, u gapda have (has) yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin ishlatiladi: *I have just come. Men hozirgina keldim. She has just seen me. U meni hozirgina ko'rdi.*

**6. "Already"** – allaqachon, so'zi shu zamonda ishlatilib, biror ishni kutganimizdan ham oldinroq bajarilganligini ifodalaydi: *I have already washed the car. Men mashinani allaqachon yuvib qo'yganman.*

**7. "gone to"** (ketgan), **"been to"** (bo'lgan) birikmalari shu zamonda ishlatilib, gone to biror joyga ketganlikni va shu yerda mavjud emaslikni, been to esa biror joyda bo'lib kelib hozirda shu yerdalikni ifodalaydi: *He has gone to the USA. U AQShga ketgan. He has been to the USA. U AQShda bo'lgan.*

**8. "Never"** – "hech qachon" so'zi shu zamonda ishlatilib, kishi hayoti davomida hech qachon bajarmagan ish harakatni ifodalaydi: *I have never smoked. Men hech qachon chekmaganman. He has never eaten caviar. U hech qachon baliq ikrasi yemagan.*

**9. "Ever"** – "har qachon, biror marta". Asosan ushbu zamondagi so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi: *Have you ever met a tourist? Biror marta sayyoh uchratganmisiz? Has she ever driven a car. U biror marta mashina haydaganmi?*

**10. "Yet"** – "hali" so'zi shu zamonda faqat so'roq va inkor gaplarda ishlatiladi. Yet gap oxirida qo'llaniladi. Yet so'roq gapda "allaqachon" deb tarjima qilinadi: *I have not run yet. Men hali yugurganim yo'q. Has it stopped raining yet? Yomg'ir allaqachon to'xtaganmi?*

**11. This is the first time**, It is the first time – bu birinchi marta. Ushbu iboralardan keyin shu zamon ishlatiladi va ushbu iboralarga **"How many times?"** – "necha marta?" so'rog'i beriladi: *How many times has he driven a car? U necha marta mashina haydagan? This is the first time he has driven a car. Bu uning birinchi marta mashina haydash.*

**12. Hali tugab ulgurmagan vaqtni** ifodalovchi payt ravishlari (today, this morning, this week, this month, this year) bilan shu zamon ishlatiladi. Bunda bir ish-harakat bajarib bo'lingan, lekin vaqt hali tugamagan bo'ladi: *I have learned ten new words today. Men bugun 10 ta yangi so'z o'rgandim. He has smoked ten cigarettes today.*

**13. Zamon ko'rsatkichlari:** **Just, already, never, ever, recently-** yaqindagina, **yet, lately** – so'ngi paytlarda, **of late** – yaqinda, **before** – oldin, **hardly, barely, scarcely** – zo'rg'a, **over the past six months-** o'tgan olti oy mobaynida, **in the last ten years-**o'tgan o'n yil ichida.

**Faqat Present Perfect** zamonida ishlatiladigan zamon ko'rsatkichlar: **by now**–hozirgacha, **so far** – hozirgacha, **till now, until now, up to now, up to the present** – hozirgacha.

### The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

(Hozirgi tugallangan davomli zamon)

#### Formulasi (Darak gap shakli) (Positive form)

S + have (has) +been +V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I have been working since morning. (men ertalabdan buyon ishlayapman).  
You have been writing since morning. (sen ertalabdan buyon yozayapsan).  
He has been reading since lunch time. (U tushlik paytidan buyon o'qiyapti).  
She has been studying English since spring. (U bahordan buyon inglizcha o'rganyapti)  
It has benn working since morning. (u ertalabdan buyon ishlayapti).  
We have been singing since eleven o'clock. (biz soat 11 dan buyon kuylayapmiz).  
You have been watching TV all day. (sizlar kun bo'yi TV tomosha qilyapsizlar)  
They have been playing since morning. (ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynayaptilar).

#### So'roq gap shakli (Question form)

Have (Has) + S + been +V<sub>ing</sub>+ SPS?

Have I been working since morning? (men ertalabdan buyon ishlayapmanmi?).  
Have You been writing since morning? (sen ertalabdan buyon yozayapsanmi?).  
Has He been reading since lunch time? (U tushlik paytidan buyon o'qiyaptimi?).  
Has She been studying English since spring? (U bahordan buyon inglizcha o'rganyaptimi?).  
Has It been working since morning? (u ertalabdan buyon ishlayaptimi?).  
Have We been singing since eleven o'clock? (biz soat 11 dan buyon kuylayapmizmi?).  
Have You been watching TV all day? (sizlar kun bo'yi TV tomosha qilyapsizlarmi?).  
Have They been playing since morning? (ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynayaptilarmi?).

#### Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S + have (has) + not + been + V<sub>ing</sub>+ SPS

I have not been working since morning. (men ertalabdan buyon ishlamayapman).  
You have not been writing since morning. (sen ertalabdan buyon yozmayapsan).  
He has not been reading since lunch time. (U tushlik paytidan buyon o'qimayapti).  
She has not been studying English since spring. (U bah. buyon inglizcha o'rganmayapti)  
It has not been working since morning. (u ertalabdan buyon ishlamayapti).  
We have not been singing since eleven o'clock. (biz soat 11 dan buyon kuylmayapmiz).  
You have not been watching TV all day. (sizlar kun bo'yi TV tomosha qilmayapsizlar)  
They have not been playing since morning. (ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynamayaptilar).

#### Ishlatilishi (Usage)

**1.** O'tgan zamonda ancha oldin boshlangan, ancha vaqt davom etgan va hozirgina tugagan, lekin natijasi hozir bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ish-harakatlar uchun shu zamon ishlatiladi: 1) - Your clothes are so dirty. – Yes, We have been fighting. - Kiyimlaringiz juda iflos. Ha, Biz urshib kelyapmiz. 2) You

are out of breath. – Yes, I have been running. Sen qattiq-qattiq nafas olayapsan. Ha, men yugurib keldim. 3) It has been raining. Yomg'ir yog'ib o'tgan.

2. O'tgan zamonda boshlangan ancha vaqt davom etgan va hozirda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatlar uchun shu zamon ishlatiladi. Bu qoidaga tegishli gaplarda “since” va “for” (buyon) so'zlari ishlatiladi: I have been studying English since November. Men Noyabrdan buyon inglizcha o'rganyapman. He has been playing chess for two hours. U ikki soatdan buyon shaxmat o'ynayapti. It has been raining since yesterday. Kechadan buyon yomg'ir yog'ayapti.

3. Harakat yoki holatni qanchadan buyon davom etayotganligini ko'rsatish uchun shu zamonda “since” va “for” so'zlari ishlatiladi.

“Since” ish-harakatning boshlanish nuqtasini ko'rsatadi va quyidagicha ishlatiladi:

Since eight o'clock – soat 8 dan buyon.

Since Monday – Dushanbadan buyon.

Since morning – ertalabdan buyon.

Since lunch time – tushlik paytidan buyon.

Since 1980 – 1980-yildan buyon.

Since he came – U kelgandan buyon.

Since April – Apreldan buyon.

I have been learning Turkish since 2006. Men 2006-yildan buyon Turkcha o'rganyapman. Since so'zi gapda “o'clock” so'zi bilan ishlatiladi, lekin “hour” so'zi bilan ishlatilmaydi: We have been discussing since 3 o'clock. Biz soat 3 dan buyon bahslashayapmiz.

“For” so'zi ish-harakatlarning qancha vaqt davom etish oralig'ini ko'rsatadi. “For” so'zi gapda hour so'zi bilan ishlatiladi:

For an hour – bir soatdan buyon.

For ages – anchadan buyon.

For a week – bir haftadan buyon.

For a long time – ancha vaqtdan buyon.

For two hours – ikki soatdan buyon.

4. Biror ish-harakatning qancha vaqtdan buyon davom etayotganligini so'rash uchun so'roq gaplarning oldidan “How long?” – “Qancha vaqtdan buyon” so'roq so'zi ishlatiladi: She has been watching TV since morning. U ertalabdan buyon TV tomosha qilyapti.

Has she been watching TV since morning? U ertalabdan buyon TV tomosha qilyapti.

How long has she been watching TV since morning? U qancha vaqtdan buyon TV tomosha qilyapti?

**Lekin: “How long is it since” – “qancha vaqt bo'ldi” birikmasidan keyin Bu zamon ishlatilmaydi, balki o'tgan zamon ishlatiladi. Chunki qoidaga ko'ra “since” so'zining orqasidan o'tgan zamon, oldidan esa Perfect (tugallangan) zamon ishlatiladi: How long is it since you drove a car? Mashina haydaganingizga qancha vaqt bo'ldi?**

5. Ushbu zamondagigaplarda “all day – kuni bilan, all morning – sahar bo'yi, all night – tuni bilan, all week – butun bir hafta, all my life – hayotim davomida” kabi payt ravishlari ham ishlatiladi. Bunda “all” so'zi “for” predlogi bilan ishlatilmaydi: He has been listening to music all day. U kuni bilan musiqa tinglayapti.

6. **Davomli zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar** bilan ifodalangan ancha vaqtdan buyon davom etayotgan ish-harakat va holatlarni biz Present Perfect zamonida ifodalaymiz:

I have known her for ten years. Men uni 10 yildan buyon bilaman. She has been ill for three years. U 3 yildan buyon kasal.

### The Past Indefinite Tense (Simple)

(O'tgan noaniq zamon) (Oddiy)

Formulasi (**Darak gap shakli**) (**Positive form**)

S + V<sub>2</sub> + SPS

I worked yesterday. (men kecha ishladim).

(sen kecha inglizcha gapirding).

You spoke English yesterday.

He went to school yesterday.

(U kecha maktabga bordi).

She did the work yesterday. (U ishni kecha bajardi)

It grew last year. (u o'tgan yili o'sdi).

We played tennis yesterday.

(biz kecha tennis o'ynadik)

You drove the car yesterday.

(siz mashinani kecha haydadingiz)

They came yesterday. (ular kecha keldilar)

### So'roq gap shakli (Question form)

Did + S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS?

Ushbu zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "Did" yordamchi fe'lini egadan oldinga keltirish orqali yasaladi. Bunda egadan keyin kelgan fe'l birinchi shakliga qaytadi:

Did I work yesterday? (men kecha ishladimmi?).

Did it grow last year? (u o'tgan yili o'sdimi?).

Did you speak English yesterday?

Did we play tennis yesterday?

(sen inglizcha gapirdingmi?).

(biz kecha tennis o'ynadikmi?)

Did he go to school yesterday?

Did you drive the car yesterday?

(U kecha maktabga bordimi?).

(siz mashinani kecha haydadingizmi?)

Did she do the work yesterday?

Did they come yesterday? (ular kecha

(U ishni kech bajardimi?)

keldilarmi?)

### Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S + did + not + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

I did not work yesterday. (men kecha ishlamadim). (I didn't)

You did not speak English yesterday. (sen kecha inglizcha gapirmading). (You didn't)

He did not go to school yesterday. (U kecha maktabga bormadi). ...

She did not do the work yesterday. (U ishni kech bajarmadi)

It did not grow last year. (u o'tgan yili o'smadi).

We did not play tennis yesterday. (biz kecha tennis o'ynamadik)

You did not drive the car yesterday. (siz mashinani kecha haydamadingiz)

They did not come yesterday. (ular kecha kelmadilar)

### Ishlatilishi (Usage)

**1.** Bu zamon **o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan** va hozir bilan hech qanday **aloqasi bo'lmagan** ish-harakat va holatlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi: *We went to the cinema last week. Biz o'tgan hafta kinoga bordik.*

**2. O'tgan zamonda ketma-ket** sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatlarga nisbatan ham shu zamon ishlatiladi: *Yesterday I came home, entered the room, changed my clothes and ate my dinner. Kecha men uyga keldim, xonamga kirdim, kiyimlarimni almashtirdim va tushligimni yedim.*

**3. Tarixiy voqea-hodisalarga** ham shu zamon ishlatiladi: *Popov invented the radio. Popov radioni kash qildi. Columbus discovered America. Kolumb Amerikani kashf qildi.*

**4. Holatni ifodalashda** o'tgan zamonda **was (were)**—"edi" ishlatiladi. Holatni ifodalagan gaplarning so'roq shaklida "did" ishlatilmaydi, "was, were" egadan oldinga chiqadi: *I was hungry. Men och edim. He was not happy. U xursand emas edi.*

**5.** O'tgan zamonlarda ham hozirgi zamonlarda ham egaga **who? what?** so'zlari bilan savol bersak va ushbu who? what? so'zlaridan keyin boshqa ega bo'lmasa so'roq gapda ham did, do, does va hokazo yordamchi fe'llar qatnashmaydi: *Anvar saw him yesterday. Who saw him yesterday? Anvar ko'rdi uni kecha. Kim ko'rdi uni kecha?*

**Lekin: who? what?** so'zlari bilan to'ldiruvchiga savol berilsa va gapda who? what? lardan keyin (he, she, you, they kabi) ega qatnashsa unda who? what? so'zlaridan keyin do, did, does va hokazo yordamchi fe'llar gapda ishlatiladi: *She saw him yesterday. U ko'rdi uni kecha. Who did she see yesterday? Kimni u ko'rdi kecha?*

**6. Suhbat boshlaganimizda** yoki yangi narsa haqida gapirganimizda dastlabgi savol javob Present Perfect zamonida bo'ladi va huddi shu mavzuni davom ettirib yana gaplashganimizda qolgan

gaplarda Past Simple zamoni ishlatiladi: - *Where have you been Anvar? – I have been to England. – What did you do there? – I studied there. Qayerda bo'lding Anvar? – Men Angliyada bo'ldim. – U yerda nima qilding? – Men u yerda ta'lim oldim.*

**7. When, what time** so'roqlaridan keyin asosan Past simple zamoni keladi (did, was, were lar ishlatiladi): *When did you come? Sen qachon kelding?*

**8. O'tkan zamonda takroriy ravishda sodir bo'lib turgan**, odatga aylanay degan lekinaylanmagan ish –harakatlar uchun **would + V<sub>1</sub>** ishlatiladi: *When I was a child my uncle would come to our house and would play a game of chess with my father. Bolaligimda tog'am biznikiga kelar va dadam bilan shaxmat o'ynardi. When the train went past our old house would shake. Poezd o'tganda eski uyimiz titrab ketardi.*

**9. Zamon ko'rsatgichlari: yesterday-** kecha, last week (month, year, night)- o'tkan hafta (oy, yil, oqshom), two days ago – ikki kun oldin, just now – hozirgina, that night – o'sha tunda, those days – o'sha kunlarda, that morning o'sha ertalab, then – o'shanda.

**10. "Davomida"** ma'nosida kelganda **"for"** predlogi Past Simple zamonida ishlatiladi va **o'tgan zamondagi ma'lum bir vaqt oralig'ida davom etib tugagan**, hozir bilan aloqasi yo'q, ish harakatni ifodalaydi. *We lived in Tashkent for 5 months last year. Biz o'tgan yili 5 oy mobaynida Toshkentda yashadik.*

**11. "How long"** birikmasi hozir bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ish harakat yoki holatni so'rashda Present Perfect zamonida ishlatiladi. *Masalan: - I'm living in London now. – How long have you been in London? – for 3 years. Men hozir Londonda yashayapman. Qanchadan buyon Londondasiz? 3 yildan buyon.*

**Lekin: "How long"** birikmasi **o'tgan zamondagi ma'lum bir vaqt oralig'ida davom etib tugagan**, hozir bilan aloqasi yo'q, ish harakatni ifodalaganda Past Simple zamonida ishlatiladi: *I lived in London when I was a child. But now I live in Samarkand now. –How long did you live in London? – I lived for 3 years. - Men bolaligimda Londonda yashaganman. Lekin hozir Samarqandda yashayman. - Qancha vaqt Londonda yashagansiz? 3 yil davomida.*

#### Used to (odatlangan edi)

S + used to + V<sub>1</sub> +SPS

**1.** Bu birikma o'tkan zamonda odat bo'lib qolgan, lekin hozir bajarilmaydigan ish-harakatlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi: *Two years ago I used to smoke but I don't smoke now. Ikki yil oldin men chekishga odatlangan edim, lekin hozir chekmayman. I used to live alone. Men yolg'iz yashashga odatlangan edim.*

**2.** So'roq va inkor shakllari "did" yordamchi fe'li orqali yasaladi:

Did +S+use to+V<sub>1</sub>?

*Did you use to read a lot? Sen ko'p o'qishga odatlangan edingmi? He didn't use to sleep a lot. U ko'p uxlashga odatlanmagan edi. So'roq shaklida "did" yordamchi fe'lidan keyin "used to" ning oxiridagi "-d" tushib qolib "use to" shaklida ishlatiladi. Lekin Amerika inglizchasida so'roq va inkor gaplarda ham "used to" ishlatilaveradi: Did you use to drive a car? Mashina haydashga odatlangan edingmi? Did you used to smoke a lot? Ko'p chekishga odatlangan edingmi?*

**3.** Used to ikkinchi manosida o'tgan zamonda mavjud bo'lgan lekin hozirda mavjud bo'lmagan narsalarga nisbatan **"was va were"** larning o'rniga **used to be** shaklida ishlatiladi: *There was a big cinema near our house but it has been damaged now. There used to be a big cinema near our house but it has been damaged now. Uyimiz yaqinida katta bir kinoteatr bo'lardi lekin u hozir buzib tashlangan.*

## The Past Continuous Tense

(O'tgan Davomli zamon)

### Formulasi (**Darak gap shakli**) (**Positive form**)

S + was (were) + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I was writing (men yozayotgan edim). We were singing (biz kuylayotgan edik)  
You were writing. (sen yozayotgan eding). You were speaking (siz gapirayotgan  
He was writing (U yozayotgan edi). edingiz)  
She was reading (U o'qiyotgan edi). They were coming (Ular kelyotgan edilar)  
It was growing (u o'sayotgan edi).

### So'roq gap shakli (**Question form**)

Was (were) + S + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS?

Was I writing (men yozayotgan edimmi?). Was it growing (u o'sayotgan edimi?).  
Were we learning (biz o'rganayotgan edikmi?).  
Were you cleaning (siz tozalayotgan edingizmi?).  
Were you reading (sen o'qiyotgan edingizmi?).  
Was he speaking (u gapirayotgan edimi?). Were they coming (ular kelayotgan edimi?).  
Was she singing (u kuylayotgan edimi?).

### Inkor gap shakli (**Negative form**)

S + was (were) + not + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I was not reading (men o'qimayotgan edim). (I wasn't)  
You were not learning (sen o'rganmayotgan eding). (You weren't)  
He was not sleeping (u uxlamayotgan edi). (He wasn't)  
She was not cleaning (u tozalamayotgan edi). (She wasn't)  
It was not working (u ishlayotgan edi). (It wasn't)  
We were not discussing (biz bahslashmayotgan edik). (We weren't)  
You were not washing (siz yuvmayotgan edingiz). (You weren't)  
They were not enjoying (ular rohatlanmayotgan edilar). (They weren't)

### Ishlatilishi (**Usage**)

**1.** Bu zamon **o'tgan zamondagi aniq bir paytda davom etayotgan bo'lgan ish-harakatni** ifodalaydi: I was reading a book at 9 o'clock yesterday. Men kecha soat 9da kitob o'qiyotgan edim. This time last year I was living in Brazil. O'tgan yili shu paytda men Brazilyada yashayotgan edim.

**2.** Bu zamon ish-harakatning qachon boshlanganligini yoki qachon tugallanishini ko'rsatmaydi, faqatgina aniq bir paytda davom etayotgan bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi xolos: Tom was cooking the dinner at 7 o'clock yesterday. Kecha soat 7da Tom kechki ovqatni pishirayotgan edi.

**3.** Davom etayotgan **bir ish-harakatning o'rtasida sodir bo'lgan ikkinchi bir ish-harakatni** ifodalash uchun "Past Continuous" zamoni bilan "Past Simple" zamoni bir gap tarkibida birga qo'llanilishi mumkin: When Tom was cooking, he burnt his hand. Tom ovqat pishirayotganda qo'lini kuydirib oldi. When I was working my brother came from Institute. Ishlayotganimda akam Institutdan keldi.

**4. Lekin ketma-ket sodir bo'lgan,** ya'ni birinchisi tugab ikkinchisi sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatlar uchun faqat "Past Simple" zamoni ishlatiladi: Tom cooked soup, ate it and then went to bed. Tom sho'rva pishirdi, uni yedi va keyin uxlagani yotdi.

**5. While** – "paytida, davomida" bog'lovchisidan keyin ko'p hollarda Past Continuous zamoni ishlatiladi: While I was driving the car I crashed it. Mashinani haydayotganimda uni urib oldim.

**6.** Davomli (Continuous) zamonlarida ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bu zamonda ham ishlatilmaydi: I understood. Men tushindim.



**7. Zamon ko'rsatgichlari:** at 10 o'clock yesterday – kecha soat 10 da, this time last year (week, month) o'tgan yili (hafta, oy) shu paytda. When you came – siz kelganingizda.

### The Past Perfect Tense (O'tgan tugallangan zamon)

#### Formulasi (Darak gap shakli) (Positive form)

S + had + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS -gan edi

I had done my work. (men ishimni bajarib bo'ldgan edim) (You'd)  
He had lost his key (U kalitini yo'qotgan edi). (He'd)  
She had read the book (U kitobni o'qib bo'lgan edi) (She'd)  
It had broken down recently (u endigina buzilgan edi). (It'd)  
We had sung a song recently. (biz endigina qo'shiq kuylab bo'lgan edik) (We'd)  
You had broken your pencils. (siz qalamlaringizni sindirib qo'ygan edingiz) (You'd)  
They had come lately. (ular yaqindagina kelgan edi) (They'd)

#### So'roq gap shakli (Question form)

Had + S + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS? -gan edimi

Ushbu zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "Had" yordamchi fe'lini egadan oldinga chiqarish orqali yasaladi: Had I written this text? (men bu matnni yazgan edimmi?).  
Had you eaten your breakfast? (sen nonushtangni yegan edingmi?).  
Had he lost his case? (u chemodanini yo'qotgan edimi?).  
Had she sung this song? (u mana bu qo'shiqni kuylagan edimi?).  
Had it grown recently? (u yaqindagina o'sgan edimi?).  
Had we learned this rule? (biz bu qoidani o'rgangan edikmi?).  
Had you cleaned the flat? (siz xonani tozalab bo'lganmidingiz?).  
Had they come recently? (ular yaqindagina kelgan edilarmi?).

#### Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S + had + not + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS -magan edi

I had not written yet. (men hali yozib bo'lmagan edim). (I hadn't)  
You had not driven the car yet. (sen hali mashinani haydamagan eding). (You hadn't)  
He had not studied English yet. (u hali inglizchani o'rganmagan edi). (He hadn't)  
She had not cleaned the flat yet. (u hali xonani tozalamagan edi). (She hadn't)  
It hadn't worked yet. (u hali ishlamagan edi). (It hadn't)  
We had not discussed the problem yet. (biz hali muammoni muhokama qilmagan edik). (We hadn't)  
You had not washed the car yet. (siz hali mashinani yuvmagan edingiz). (You hadn't)  
They had not enjoyed the party. (ular ziyofatdan rohatlanmagan edi). (They hadn't)

#### Ishlatilishi (Usage)

**1. O'tgan zamondagi aniq bir paytdan oldin sodir bo'lib tugallangan ish-harakatlarni shu zamon ifodalaydi:** We had finished all our lessons by 4 o'clock yesterday. Biz kecha soat 4 gacha uy ishini tugatgan edik.

**2. O'tgan zamondagi aniq bir payt "When" (qachon) bog'lovchisi bilan kelgan payt ergash gap orqali ham ifodalanadi:** Tom had already gone to the party when I went to his house. Men uyiga borganimda Tom allaqachon ziyofatga ketib qolgan ekan.

**3. Past Perfect zamonini Present Perfect zamonining o'tgan zamondagi shaklidir, ya'ni bir gap hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa undan keyin Present perfect zamonini ishlatiladi.** Agar bir gap o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa undan keyin Past perfect zamonini ishlatiladi: I am not hungry now. I have just eaten lunch. Men hozir och emasman. Men hozirgina tushlik qildim. I was not hungry yesterday. I had just eaten lunch. Men kecha och emas edim. Men endigina tushlik qilgan edim

**4. Zamon ko'rsatgichlari:** by 5 o'clock yesterday – kecha soat 5 gacha, by ten o'clock yesterday – kecha soat 10 gacha, by this time yesterday – kecha shu paytgacha, by this time last year (week) – o'tgan yil shu paytgacha, by then – o'shangacha, When I arrived – men yetib kelganimda.

### **The Past Perfect Continuous Tense**

(O'tgan tugallangan davomli zamon)

Formulasi (**Darak gap shakli**) (**Positive form**)

S + had + been + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I had been working since morning. (men ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan edim).  
You had been writing since morning. (sen ertalabdan buyon yozayotgan eding).  
He had been reading since lunch time. (U tushlik paytidan buyon o'qiyotgan edi).  
She had been studying English since spring. (U bahordan buyon Ing. o'rganyotgan edi)  
It had been working since morning. (u ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan edi).  
We had been singing since eleven o'clock. (biz soat 11 dan buyon kuylayotgan edi).  
You had been watching TV all day. (sizlar kun bo'yi TV tomosha qilayotgan edingiz)  
They had been playing since morning. (ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynayotgan edi).

**So'roq gap shakli (Question form)**

Had + S + been + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS?

Had I been working since morning? (men ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan edimmi?).  
Had You been writing since morning? (sen ertalabdan buyon yozayotgan edingmi?).  
Had He been reading since lunch time? (U tushlik paytidan buyon o'qiyotgan edimi?).  
Had She been studying English since spring? U bahordan buyon Ing. o'rganyotgan edimi?  
Had It been working since morning? (u ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan edimi?).  
Had We been singing since eleven o'clock? (biz soat 11 dan buyon kuylayotgan edikmi?). Had You been watching TV all day? (sizlar kun bo'yi TV tomosha qilayotgan edingizmi?)  
Had They been playing since morning? (ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynayotgan edimi?).

**Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)**

S + had + not + been + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I had not been working since morning. (men ertalabdan buyon ishlamayotgan edim).  
You had not been writing since morning. (sen ertalabdan buyon yozmayotgan eding).  
He had not been reading since lunch time. (U tushlik paytidan buyon o'qimayotgan edi).  
She had not been studying English since spring. (U bah. buyon Ing. o'rganmayotgan edi)  
It had not been working since morning. (u ertalabdan buyon ishlamayotgan edi).  
We had not been singing since eleven o'clock. (biz soat 11 dan buyon kuylmayotgan edik).  
You had not been watching TV all day. Sizlar kun bo'yi TV tomosha qilmayotgan edingiz  
They had not been playing since morning. (ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynamayotgan edi).

**Ishlatilishi (Usage)**

1. O'tgan zamonda boshlangan ancha vaqt davom etgan va o'tgan zamondagi aniq bir paytda tugallangan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi: It had been raining all night when I got up yesterday morning. Kecha uyg'onganimda tuni bilan yomg'ir yog'ib o'tgan edi. He had been working hard all day when I went to his house yesterday. Kecha uni uyiga borganimda U kuni bilan qattiq ishlagan edi.

2. Birinchi gap hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa ikkinchi gapda uzoq vaqt davom etib tugagan ish harakatlar uchun Present perfect continuous zamonini ishlatamiz, agar birinchi gap o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa ikkinchi gapda uzoq davom etib tugagan ish-harakatlar uchun Past perfect continuous zamonini ishlatamiz: It is morning now, I get up at 7 oc'lock. It has been raining all night. Hozir

ertalab. Men soat 7 da turdim. Tuni bilan yomg'ir yog'ibdi. It was yesterday morning, When I got up It had been raining all night. Kecha ertalab uyqudan turganimda tuni bilan yomg'ir yog'gan edi.

3. O'tgan zamondagi aniq bir paytdan ancha vaqt oldin boshlangan, ancha vaqt davom etgan va aniq bir paytda hali ham davom etayotgan bo'lgan ish-harakatlar uchun shu zamon ishlatiladi: I had been studying at the lyceum since 2005 when I won in the sports competition. Men sport musobaqasida yutganimda 2005 yildan buyon litseyda o'quyotgan edim. I had been learning the new words since morning when my friend came at 11 o'clock yesterday. Kecha soat 11 da do'stim kelganda men ertalabdan buyon yangi so'zlarni o'rganayotgan edim.

4. O'tgan zamondagi bir ish-harakatning qancha vaqtdan buyon davom etayotgan bo'lganligini so'rash uchun How long ... ? (qanchadan buyon) birikmasi ishlatiladi: How long had you been studying at the lyceum at this time last year. O'tgan yili shi payti qanchadan buyon litseyda o'qiyotgan eding. How long had you been waiting for me when I came yesterday. Kecha kelganimda qancha vaqtdan buyon kutayotgan edingiz?

### **The Future Indefinite Tense (Simple)**

(Kelasi Noaniq zamon) (Oddiy)

#### **Formulasi (Darak gap shakli) (Positive form)**

S + shall/will + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

I shall wash the car tomorrow. (men mashinani ertaga yuvaman).

You will speak English tomorrow. (sen ertaga inglizcha gapirasan).

He will work next year. (U kelasi yil ishlaydi)

She will read the book tomorrow. (U kitobni ertaga o'qiydi)

It will grow next year. (u kelasi yil o'sadi).

We shall sing a song tomorrow (biz ertaga qo'shiq kuylaymiz)

You will speak French tomorrow (siz ertaga frantsuzcha gapirasiz)

They will come tomorrow. (ular ertaga keladi)

#### **So'roq gap shakli (Question form)**

Shall/will + S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS?

Shall I speak English tomorrow? (men ertaga inglizcha gapiramanmi?).

Will you read a book tomorrow? (sen ertaga kitob o'qiysanmi?).

Will he speak English tomorrow? (u ertaga inglizcha gapiradimi?).

Will she sing tomorrow? (u ertaga kuylaydimi?).

Will it grow next year? (u kelasi yil o'sadimi?).

Shall we learn English next year? (biz kelasi yil inglizcha o'rganamizmi?).

Will you clean the flat tomorrow? (siz ertaga kvartirani tozalaysizmi?).

Will they come tomorrow? (ular ertaga keladilarmi?).

#### **Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)**

S + shall/will + not + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

I shall not write tomorrow. (men ertaga yozmayman).

You will not drive the car tomorrow. (sen mashinani ertaga haydamaysan).

He will not study English next year. (u kelasi yil inglizcha o'rganmaydi).

She will not clean the flat tomorrow. (u xonani ertaga tozalamaydi).

It will not work tomorrow. (u ertaga ishlamaydi).

We shall not discuss the order tomorrow. (biz ertaga buyruqni muhokama qilmaymiz).

You will not wash the car tomorrow. (siz mashinani ertaga yuvmaysiz).

They will not enjoy the party tomorrow. (ular ertaga ziyofatdan rohatlanmaydilar).

Qisqartmalar: (shall not = shan't, will not = won't, I shall = I'll, I will = I'll)

## Ishlatilishi (Usage)

1. Bu zamon kelajakda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi: I shall enter the University next year. Men kelasi yil Universitetga kiranman.

2. Kelasi zamonda bir ish-harakatni bajarishni aynan hozir qaror qilsak shu zamon ishlatiladi: I shall shut the door. Men eshikni yopaman. We shall drive that car. Biz hozir ana u mashinani haydaymiz.

3. Kelasi zamonda ketma-ket sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ham shu zamon ifodalaydi. Bunda gapdagi birinchi fe'l "shall/will" bilan keladi, qolgan fe'llar "shall/will" siz keladi. I shall go and open the door. Men borib eshikni ochaman. I shall turn on the TV and watch it. Men TV ni qo'yaman va uni tomosha qilaman.

4. Biz biror ishni aynan hozir qaror qilishda quyidagi birikmalardan keyin kelasi zamonda "shall/will" ni ishlatamiz: **I think I'll ...** menimcha men ... **I suppose ...** deb o'ylaymanki

**I don't think I'll ...** men ... deb o'ylamayman

**I promise ...** va'da beramanki.

**He thinks he'll ...** uningcha u ...

**Probably ...** ehtimol

**He doesn't think he'll ...** u deb o'ylamaydi

**I hope ...** umid qilamanki

**I am sure ...** aminmanki ...

**I expect ...** kutib qolamanki, umid qilamanki

I think I'll go home. Menimcha men uyga boraman. I don't think I'll go out tonight. Men bugun kechqurun tashqariga chiqaman deb o'ylamayman. He thinks he'll take a taxi. Unigcha u taksida ketadi. He doesn't think he'll take an exam tomorrow. Uningcha u ertaga imtihon topshirmaydi. I'm sure she will come tomorrow. Aminmanki u ertaga keladi. I expect you will like her. Umid qilamanki uni yoqtirib qolasan. I promise I'll phone you tomorrow. Va'da beramanki men bugun kechqurun senga telefon qilaman.

5. Biror kishiga biror narsani taklif qilishda yoki yordam qilishni aytishda ham shu zamon ya'ni "shall/will" ishlatiladi: Your bag is too heavy. I shall help you. Sumkangiz og'ir ekan. Men sizga yordam beraman. Do you need money? Don't worry. I'll lend you money. Pulga muhtojmisiz. Tashvishlanmang. Men qarz berib turaman.

6. Biror kishidan biror ishni bajarib yuborishni so'raganimizda "**Will you ...**" shaklida kelasi zamon ishlatamiz: Will you shut the door, please? Eshikni yopib yuborasizmi, iltimos? Will you please be quite? Iltimos jim bo'lasizmi?

7. **Payt va shart ergash gaplarning** birinchi turida "when, if, while, till, until, after, before, as soon as, in case" va hokazo bog'lovchilardan keyin Present Simple zamoni ishlatiladi. Lekin gap kelasi zamon ma'nosida bo'ladi. Ya'ni bu qoidag ko'ra Present Simple zamoni kelasi zamon ma'nosini anglatadi: We shall clean the room if we **come** earlier tomorrow. Agar biz ertaga ertaroq kelsak xonani tozalaymiz. When he comes, they will go to Canada. Qachonki u kelsa ular Kanadaga boradilar.

8. **Zamon ko'rsatgichlari:** tomorrow – ertaga, tonight – bugun kechqurun, next week (month, year) – kelasi hafta (oy, yil), in a minute (an hour, month) – bir daqiqa (soat, oy) dan keyin.

### "To be going to – moqchi bo'lmoq"

S + am/is/are + going to + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

1. Biror ishni kelasi zamonda bajarishni **oldindan rejalashtirsak** ushbu birikmani ishlatamiz. Oldindan rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatlar uchun "shall/will" ishlatilmaydi, balki "to be going to" ishlatiladi: I am going to travel to Italy. Men Italiyaga sayohat qilmoqchiman. He is going to learn English. U Inglizcha o'rganmoqchi.

2. O'tgan zamonda "**was/were going to**" (moqchi edi) ishlatiladi. was/were going to o'tgan zamonda rejalashtirilgan-u lekin bajarilmay qolgan ish-harakatlarga ishlatiladi: We were going to take a bus but we went by taxi. Biz avtobusda ketmoqchi edik lekin taksida ketdik.

**3.** Kelajakda biror ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish alomati hozirdan ma'lum bo'lsa va uning sodir bo'lishiga ishonsak ham "to be going to" birikmasini ishlatamiz. Lekin bu qoidaga ko'ra ish-harakat oldindan rejalashtirilmagan bo'ladi: Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain. Ana u qora bulutlarga qara. Yomg'ir yog'moqchi. I am feeling bad. I am going to be ill. Men o'zimni yomon his qilyapman. Kasal bo'laman shekilli. He is going to fall into the hole. U hozir chuqurga yiqiladi.

**4.** Angliya inglizchasida **to go** va **to come** fe'llari "to be going to" birikmasi bilan ishlatilmaydi: I am going to Tashkent. Men Toshkentga bormoqchiman. He is coming to Samarkand. U Samarqandga kelmoqchi.

**Lekin** Amerika inglizchasida to go va to come fe'llari "to be going to" birikmasi bilan ham ishlatilaveradi: I am going to go to Tashkent. Men Toshkentga bormoqchiman. He is going to come to Samarkand. U Samarqandga kelmoqchi.

### The Future Continuous Tense

(Kelasi davomli zamon)

#### Formulasi (Darak gap shakli) (Positive form)

S + shall/will + be + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I shall be writing (men yozayotgan bo'laman).

You will be writing. (sen yozayotgan bo'lasan).

He will be writing (U yozayotgan bo'ladi).

She will be reading (U o'qiyotgan bo'ladi).

It will be growing (u o'sayotgan bo'ladi).

We shall be singing (biz kuylayotgan bo'lamiz)

You will be speaking (siz gapirayotgan bo'lasiz)

They will be coming (Ular kelyotgan bo'ladilar)

#### So'roq gap shakli (Question form)

Will/shall + S+ be + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS?

Shall I be writing (men yozayotgan edimmi?).

Will it be growing (u o'sayotgan bo'ladimi?).

Shall we be learning (biz o'rganayotgan bo'lamizmi?).

Will you be reading (sen o'qiyotgan edingmi?).

Will you be cleaning (siz tozalayotgan bo'lasizmi?).

Will he be speaking (u gapirayotgan edimi?).

Will they be coming (ular kelayotgan bo'ladilarmi?).

Will she be singing (u kuylayotgan edimi?).

#### Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S + shall/will + not + be + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I shall not be reading (men o'qimayotgan bo'laman).

(I shan't)

You will not be learning (sen o'rganmayotgan bo'lasan).

(You won't)

He will not be sleeping (u uxlamayotgan bo'ladi).

(He won't)

She will not be cleaning (u tozalamayotgan bo'ladi).

(She won't)

It will not be working (u ishlamayotgan bo'ladi).

(It won't)

We shall not be discussing (biz bahslashmayotgan bo'lamiz).

(We shan't)

You will not be washing (siz yuvmayotgan bo'lasiz).

(You won't)

They will not be enjoying (ular rohatlanmayotgan bo'ladilar).

(They won't)

#### Ishlatilishi (Usage)

**1.** Bu zamon kelasi zamondagi aniq bir paytda davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi: I shall be watching the match at eleven o'clock tomorrow. Ertaga soat 11 da men musobaqani tomosha qilayotgan bo'laman. He will be drawing a picture at ten o'clock tomorrow. Ertaga soat 10 da u rasm chizayotgan bo'ladi.

2. Biz kishilarning rejalari haqida, ayniqsa, biror narsa xohlaganimizda, yoki biror kishining biror narsani bajarib yuborishini xohlaganimizda Future Continuous shaklidagi **“Will (you) be ... -ing”** birikmasini ishlatamiz: Will you be using your bicycle this evening. If not, Will you give me it for an hour. Bugun kechqurun velosipedingizdan foydalanasizmi? Agar foydalanmasangiz, bir soatga berib turaolasizmi?

3. Biz kelasi davomli zamon (Future Continuous) ni allaqachon rejalashtirilgan yoki qaror qilingan ish-harakatlar uchun ham ishlatishimiz mumkin. Bunda bu zamonning ma’nosi “to be going to”ga teng bo’ladi. Lekin rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatlarga ko’proq “going to” ishlatiladi: I shall be going to Tashkent tomorrow = I am going to Tashkent tomorrow. Men ertaga Toshkentga bormoqchiman.

4. Zamon ko’rsatgichlari: at 5 o’clock tomorrow – ertaga soat 5da, at this time tomorrow – ertaga shu paytda, at this time next year – kelasi yil shu paytda.

### **The Future Perfect Tense**

(Kelasi tugallangan zamon)

Formulasi (**Darak gap shakli**) (**Positive form**)

S + shall/will + have + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS

I shall have done my work. (men ishimni bajarib bo’ldgan bo’laman)

He will have lost his key (U kalitini yo’qotgan bo’ladi).

She will have read the book (U kitobni o’qib bo’lgan bo’ladi)

It will have broken down recently (u endigina buzilgan bo’ladi)

We shall have sung a song recently. (biz endigina kuylab bo’lgan bo’lamiz)

You will have broken your pencils.(siz qalamingizni sindirib qo’ygan bo’lasiz.

They will have come lately. (ular yaqindagina kelgan bo’ladi)

**So’roq gap shakli (Question form)**

Shall/will + S+have + V<sub>3</sub>+ SPS?

Ushbu zamondagi gaplarning so’roq shakli “shall/will” yordamchi fe’lini egadan oldinga chiqarish orqali yasaladi, “have” joyida qoladi:

Shall I have written this text? (men bu matnni yozgan bo’lamanmi?).

Will you have eaten your breakfast? (sen nonushtangni yegan bo’lasanmi?).

Will he have lost his case? (u chemodanini yo’qotgan bo’ladimi?).

Will she have sung this song? (u mana bu qo’shiqni kuylagan bo’ladimi?).

Will it have grown recently? (u endigina o’sgan bo’ladimi?).

Shall we have learned this rule? (biz bu qoidani o’rgangan bo’lamizmi?).

Will you have cleaned the flat? (siz xonani tozalab bo’lgan bo’lasizmi?).

Will they have come recently? (ular endigina kelgan bo’ladimi?).

**Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)**

S + shall/will + not + have + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS

I shall not have written yet. (men hali yozib bo’lmagan bo’laman).

You will not have driven the car yet.(sen hali mashinani haydamagan bo’lasan).

He will not have studied English yet. (u hali inglizchani o’rganmagan bo’ladi).

She will not have cleaned the flat yet. (u hali xonani tozalamagan bo’ladi).

It will not have worked yet. (u hali ishlamagan bo’ladi).

We shall not have discussed the problem yet.

(biz hali muammoni muhokama qilmagan bo’lamiz).

You will not have washed the car yet.(siz hali mashinani yuvmagan bo’lamiz).

They will not have enjoyed the party. (ular ziyofatdan rohatlanmagan bo’ladi).

## Ishlatilishi (Usage)

1. Bu zamon **kelasi zamondagi aniq bir paytdan oldin allaqachon bajarib tugallanadigan** ish-harakatni ifodalaydi: I shall have translated the text by ten o'clock tomorrow. Men ertaga soat 10 gacha matnni tarjima qilib bo'lgan bo'laman. He will have gone to England at this time next week. U kelasi hafta shu payti Angliyaga ketgan bo'ladi.

2. **Zamon ko'rsatgichlari:** by ten o'clock tomorrow – ertaga soat 10 gacha, by this time tomorrow – ertaga shu paytgacha, by this time next week – kelasi hafta shu paytgacha.

3. Ish-harakatning bajarilish vaqti **When** (qachon) bog'lovchisi bilan kelgan payt ergash gap bilan ham ifodalanadi. Bunda "when" dan so'ng "Present simple" zamoni ishlatiladi: She will have written the essay when you come tomorrow. Ertaga siz kelganingizda u inshoni yozib bo'lgan bo'ladi.

### The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

(Kelasi tugallangan davomli zamon)

#### Formulasi (**Darak gap shakli**) (**Positive form**)

S + shall/will + have + been + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I shall have been working since morning. (men ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan bo'laman).

You will have been writing since morning. (sen ertalabdan buyon yozayotgan bo'lasan).

He will have been reading since lunch time. (U tushlik paytidan buyon o'qiyotgan bo'ladi).

She will have been studying English since spring. (U bahordan buyon inglizcha o'rganayotgan bo'ladi)

It will have been working since morning. (u ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan bo'ladi).

We shall have been singing since 1 o'clock. (biz soat 1dan buyon kuylayotgan bo'lamiz).

You will have been watching TV all day. (sizlar kun bo'yi Tv tomosha qilayotgan bo'lasiz)

They will have been playing since morning. (ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynayotgan bo'ladi).

#### **So'roq gap shakli (Question form)**

Shall/will+ S +have + been + V<sub>ing</sub>+ SPS?

Shall I have been working since morning?(men ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan bo'lamanmi).

Will you have been writing since morning? (sen ertalabdan buyon yozayotgan bo'lasanmi).

Will he have been reading since lunch time? (U tushlikdan buyon o'qiyotgan bo'ladimi).

Will she have been studying English since spring? (U bahordan buyon inglizcha o'rganayotgan bo'ladimi)

Will it have been working since morning? (u ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan bo'ladimi?).

Shall we have been singing since 1 o'clock?(biz soat 1dan buyon kuylayotgan bo'lamizmi)

Will you have been watching TV all day?(siz kun bo'yi TV tomosha qilayotgan bo'lasizmi)

Will they have been playing since morning? (ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynayotgan bo'ladilarmi).

#### **Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)**

S+shall/will+have+not + been + V<sub>ing</sub>+ SPS

I shall not have been working since morning.  
(men ertalabdan buyon ishlamayotgan  
bolaman).

You will not have been writing since morning.  
(sen ertalabdan buyon yozmayotgan  
bo'lasan).

He will not have been reading since lunch  
time.

(U tushlikdan buyon o'qimayotgan bo'ladi).

She will not have been studying English since  
spring.

(U bahordan buyon inglizcha o'rganmayotgan  
bo'ladi)

It will not have been working since morning.  
(u ertalabdan buyon ishlamayotgan bo'ladi).

We shall not have been singing since  
11o'clock.

(Biz soat 11 dan buyon kuylmayotgan bo'lamiz).  
You will not have been watching TV all day.

They will not have been playing since morning.  
(Ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynamayotgan bo'ladilar).

(Sizlar kun bo'yi TV tomosha qilmayotgan bo'lasiz)

### Ishlatilishi (Usage)

1. Bu zamon **kelasi zamondagi aniq bir paytda ancha vaqtdan buyon davom etayotgan** ish-harakatni ifodalaydi: I shall have been reading a book since morning at this time tomorrow. Men ertaga shu payti ertalabdan buyon kitob o'qiyotgan bo'laman. We shall have been working for an hour when you come. Siz kelganingizda biz bir soatdan buyon ishlayotgan bo'lamiz.

2. Ushbu zamon shaklidagi so'roq gaplarning oldidan "**How long**" (qancha vaqtdan buyon) birikmasi ishlatiladi. How long? Birikmasi ish-harakatning qancha vaqtdan buyon sodir bo'lishini so'rash uchun ishlatiladi: How long will Dilshod have been studying at the lyceum at this time next year? Dilshod kelasi yil shu paytda qancha vaqtdan buyon litseyda o'qiyotgan bo'ladi?

3. **Zamon ko'rsatkichlari:** since morning at ten o'clock tomorrow – ertaga soat 10 da ertalabdan buyon, for an hour at this time tomorrow – ertaga shu paytda bir soatdan buyon, for two hours at this time next week – kelasi hafta shu payti ikki soatdan buyon

#### Uchta zamonning qiyosi:

I have been working since morning now. Men hozir ertalabdan buyon ishlayapman  
I had been working since morning at ten o'clock yesterday.  
Kecha soat 10 da ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan edim.  
I shall have been working since morning at ten o'clock tomorrow.  
Ertaga soat 10 da ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan bo'laman.

### The Future Indefinite in the Past Tense

(Kelasi Noaniq o'tgan zamon)

#### Formulasi (**Darak gap shakli**) (**Positive form**)

S + should/would + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

I said that I should wash the car the next day (men mashinani ertaga yuvaman dedim).  
I said that you would speak English the next day. (Sen ertaga inglizcha gapirasan dedim)  
I said that he would work the next year. (U kelasi yil ishlaydi dedim)  
I said that she would read the book the next day (U kitobni ertaga o'qiydi dedim)  
I said that it would grow the next year. (u kelasi yil o'sadi dedim).  
I said that we should sing a song the next day (biz ertaga qo'shiq kuylaymiz dedim)  
I said that you would learn French the next year (siz ertaga frantsuzcha o'rganasiz dedim)  
I said that they would come the next day (ular ertaga keladi dedim)

#### **So'roq gap shakli (Question form)**

Should/would + S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS?

Should I speak English the next day? (men ertaga inglizcha gapirarmidim?).  
Would you read a book the next day? (sen ertaga kitob o'qirmiding?).  
Would he speak English next day? (u ertaga inglizcha gapirarmidi?).  
Would she sing next day? (u ertaga kuylarmidi?).  
Would it grow the next year? (u kelasi yil o'sarmidi?).  
Should we learn English the next year? (biz kelasi yil inglizcha o'rganarmidik?).  
Would you clean the flat next day? (siz ertaga kvartirani tozalarmidingiz?).  
Would they come next day? (ular ertaga kelarmidi?).



### **Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)**

S + should/would + not + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

I said that I should not write the next day (men ertaga yozmayman dedim).

I said that you would not drive the car the next day (sen mashinani ertaga haydamaysan dedim)

I said that he would not study English the next year. (u kelasi yil inglizcha o'rganmaydi dedim).

I said that she would not clean the flat the next day. (u xonani ertaga tozalamaydi dedim).

I said that it would not work the next day (U ertaga ishlamaydi dedim).

I said that we should not discuss the order the next day (biz ertaga buyruqni muhokama qilmaymiz dedim)

I said that you would not wash the car the next day. (siz mashinani ertaga yuvmaysiz dedim).

I said that they would not enjoy the party the next day. (ular ertaga ziyofatdan rohatlanmaydi dedim)

**Qisqartmalar:** (should not = shouldn't, would not = wouldn't, I should = I'd, I would = I'd)

### **Ishlatilishi (Usage)**

1. Bu zamon o'tgan zamonga nisbatan kelasi zamonda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu zamon faqat qo'shma gap tarkibida keladi. Bu zamondagi gaplar yolg'iz ishlatilmaydi. Bu zamon qo'shma gapning bosh gapidagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda zamonlar moslashuvi qoidasiga ko'ra keljakdagi ish-harakatlarni ifodalshda ishlatiladi. Should/would o'tgan zamon shaklida bo'lgani bilan gapning ma'nosi kelasi zamonda bo'ladi: Yesterday I said that I should go to the market at twelve o'clock. Kecha men soat 12 da bozorga boraman deb aytgandim. I thought he would come. Men uni keladi deb o'ylagandim. I said that I should go there the next day. Men u yerga ertaga boraman deb aytgandim. He knew that she would return next week. U uning kelasi hafta qaytib kelishini bilardi.

2. Bu zamon shuningdek "If" (agar) bog'lovchisi qatnashgan ikkinchi tur faraz shart ergash gaplarda ham ishlatiladi: If he came I should play tennis tomorrow. (Agar u kelsaydi men u bilan ertaga tennis o'ynardim)

### **The Future Continuous in the Past Tense**

(Kelasi davomli o'tgan zamon)

#### **Formulasi (Darak gap shakli) (Positive form)**

S + should/would + be + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I said that I should be washing the car the next day (men ertaga mashina yuvayotgan bo'laman dedim).

I said that you would be speaking English the next year (sen kelasi yil inglizcha gapirayotgan bo'lasan dedim)

I said that he would be working the next year. (U kelasi yil ishlayotgan bo'ladi dedim)

I said that she would be reading a book the next day (U ertaga kitob o'qiyotgan bo'ladi dedim)

I said that it would be growing the next year. (u kelasi yil o'sayotgan bo'ladi dedim).

I said that we should be singing a song the next day (biz ertaga qo'shiq kuylayotgan bo'lamiz dedim)

I said that you would be speaking French the next year (siz kelasi yil frantsuzcha gapirayotgan bo'lasiz dedim)

I said that they would be working the next day (ular ertaga ishlayotgan bo'ladi dedim)

#### **So'roq gap shakli (Question form)**

Should/would + S + be + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS?

Should I be speaking English the next day? (men ertaga inglizcha gapirayotgan bo'larmidim?).

Would you be reading a book the next day? (sen ertaga kitob o'qiyotgan bo'larmiding?).

Would he be speaking English the next day? (u ertaga inglizcha gapirayotgan bo'larmidi?).

Would she be singing the next day? (u ertaga kuylayotgan bo'larmidi?).  
 Would it be growing the next year? (u kelasi yil o'sayotgan bo'larmidi?).  
 Should we be learning English the next year? (biz kelasi yil inglizcha o'rganayotgan bo'larmidik?).  
 Would you be cleaning the flat the next day? (siz ertaga kvartirani tozalayotgan bo'larmidingiz?).  
 Would they be coming the next day? (ular ertaga kelayotgan bo'larmidi?).

### **Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)**

S + should/would + not + be +V <sub>ing</sub> + SPS
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I said that I should not be writing the next day (men ertaga yozmayotgan bo'laman dedim )  
 I said that you would not be driving the car the next day (sen mashinani ertaga haydamayotgan bo'lasan dedim).  
 I said that he would not be studying English the next year. (u kelasi yil inglizcha o'rganmayotgan bo'ladi dedim).  
 I said that she would not be cleaning the flat the next day (u xonani ertaga tozalamayotgan bo'ladi dedim).  
 I said that it would not be working the next day (u ertaga ishlamayotgan bo'ladi dedim).  
 I said that we should not be discussing the order the next day (biz ertaga buyruqni muhokama qilmayotgan bo'lasiz dedim).  
 I said that you would not be washing the car the next day (siz mashinani ertaga yuvmayotgan bo'lasiz dedim).  
 I said that they would not be enjoying the party the next day (ular ertaga ziyofatdan rohatlanmayotgan bo'ladi dedim).  
 Qisqartmalar: (should not = shouldn't, would not = wouldn't, I should = I'd, I would = I'd)

### **Ishlatilishi (Usage)**

1. The Future Continuous in the Past zamoni qo'shma gaplarda bosh gapdagi fe'l o'tgan zamon shaklida turganda Future Continuous zamoni o'rniga ishlatiladi. Bu zamon gapirilayotgan paytga nisbatan kelajakdagi davomiy ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi, ya'ni o'tgan zamonga nisbatan kelasi zamonda davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu zamon faqat qo'shma gap tarkibida keladi. Bu zamondagi gaplar yolg'iz ishlatilmaydi. Should/would o'tgan zamon shaklida bo'lgani bilan gapning ma'nosi gapirilgan vaqtga nisbatan kelasi zamonda bo'ladi: *Yesterday I said that I should be going to the market at twelve o'clock. Kecha men soat 12 da bozorga borayotgan bo'laman dedim. I thought he would be coming. Men uni kelayotgan bo'ladi deb o'ylagandim.*

2. Bu zamon shuningdek "If" (agar) bog'lovchisi qatnashgan ikkinchi tur faraz shart ergash gaplarda ham ishlatiladi: *If he came I should be playing tennis. (Agar u kelsaydi men shaxmat o'ynayotgan bo'lardim)*

### **The Future Perfect in the Past Tense**

(Kelasi tugallangan o'tgan zamon)

Formulasi (**Darak gap shakli (Positive form)**)

S + should/would + have +V <sub>3</sub> + SPS
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I said that I should have done my work. (men ishimni bajargan bo'lardim dedim)  
 I said that he would have lost his key (U kalitini yo'qotgan bo'lardi dedim).  
 I said that she would have read the book (U kitobni o'qib bo'lgan bo'lardi dedim)  
 I said that it would have broken down recently (u endigina buzilgan bo'lardi dedim)  
 I said that we should have sung a song recently. (biz endigina kuylab bo'lgan bo'lardik dedim)  
 I said that you would have broken your pencils.(siz qalamingizni sindirib qo'ygan bo'lardingiz dedim)  
 I said that they would have come lately. (ular yaqindagina kelgan bo'lardi dedim)

### **So'roq gap shakli (Question form)**

Should/would + S+have + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS?

Ushbu zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli "should/would" yordamchi fe'lini egadan oldinga chiqarish orqali yasaladi, "have" joyida qoladi:

Should I have written this text? (men bu matnni yozgan bo'larmidim?).

Would you have eaten your breakfast? (sen nonushtangni yegan bo'larmiding?).

Would he have lost his case? (u chemodanini yo'qotgan bo'larmidi?).

Would she have sung this song? (u mana bu qo'shiqni kuylagan bo'larmidi?).

Would it have grown recently? (u endigina o'sgan bo'lardimi?).

Should we have learned this rule? (biz bu qoidani o'rgangan bo'lardikmi?).

Would you have cleaned the flat? (siz xonani tozalab bo'larmidingiz?).

Would they have come recently? (ular endigina kelgan bo'lardimi?).

**Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)**

S + should/would + not + have + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS

I said that I should not have written yet. (men hali yozib bo'lmagan bo'laman dedim).

I said that you would not have driven the car yet. (sen hali mashinani haydamagan bo'lasan dedim).

I said that he would not have studied English yet. (u hali inglizchani o'rganmagan bo'ladi dedim).

I said that she would not have cleaned the flat yet. (u hali xonani tozalamagan bo'ladi dedim).

I said that it would not have worked yet. (u hali ishlamagan bo'ladi dedim).

I said that we shall not have discussed the problem yet.

(biz hali muammoni muhokama qilmagan bo'lamiz dedim).

I said that you would not have washed the car yet. (siz hali mashinani yuvmagan bo'lasiz dedim).

I said that they would not have enjoyed the party. (ular ziyofatdan rohatlanmagan bo'ladi dedim).

**Ishlatilishi (Usage)**

1. Bu zamon gapirilayotgan vaqtga nisbatan **kelasi zamondagi aniq bir paytdan oldin allaqachon bajarib tugallanadigan** ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bosh gapdagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda **Future Perfect** zamonining o'rniga **Future Perfect in the Past** zamoni ishlatiladi: I said that I should have translated the text by ten o'clock the next day. Men ertaga soat 10 gacha matnni tarjima qilib bo'lgan bo'laman dedim. He said that he would have gone to England at this time the next week. U kelasi hafta shu payti Angliyaga ketgan bo'lishini aytdi.

2. **Zamon ko'rsatgichlari:** by ten o'clock the next day – ertaga soat 10 gacha, by this time the next day – ertaga shu paytgacha, by this time the next week – kelasi hafta shu paytgacha.

3. Ish-harakatning bajarilish vaqti **When** (qachon) bog'lovchisi bilan kelgan payt ergash gap bilan ham ifodalanadi. Bunda "when" dan so'ng "Past simple" zamoni ishlatiladi: She said that she would have written the essay when you came the next day. Ertasiga kelganingizda u inshoni yozib bo'lgan bo'ladi dedi u.

**The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense**

(Kelasi tugallangan davomli o'tgan zamon)

Formulasi (**Darak gap shakli**) (**Positive form**)

S + should/would + have + been + V<sub>ing</sub> + SPS

I said that I should have been working since morning. (men ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan bo'laman dedim).

I said that you would have been writing since morning. (sen ertalabdan buyon yozayotgan bo'lasan dedim).

I said that he would have been reading since lunch time. (U tushlik paytidan buyon o'qiyotgan bo'ladi dedim).

I said that she would have been studying English since spring. (U bahordan buyon inglizcha o'rganayotgan bo'ladi dedim)

I said that it would have been working since morning. (u ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan bo'ladi dedim).

I said that we should have been singing since 1 o'clock. (biz soat 1dan buyon kuylayotgan bo'lamiz dedim).

I said that you would have been watching TV all day. (sizlar kun bo'yi Tv tomosha qilayotgan bo'lasiz dedim)

I said that they would have been playing since morning. (ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynayotgan bo'ladi dedim).

### So'roq gap shakli (Question form)

Should/would+ S +have + been +V<sub>ing</sub>+ SPS?

Should I have been working since morning?(men ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan bo'larmidim?).

Would you have been writing since morning? (sen ertalabdan buyon yozayotgan bo'larmiding?).

Would he have been reading since lunch time? (U tushlikdan buyon o'qiyotgan bo'larmidi?).

Would she have been studying English since spring? (U bahordan buyon inglizcha o'rganayotgan bo'larmidi?)

Would it have been working since morning? (u ertalabdan buyon ishlayotgan bo'larmidi?)

Should we have been singing since 1 o'clock?(biz soat 1dan buyon kuylayotgan bo'larmidik?)

Would you have been watching TV all day?(siz kun bo'yi TV tomosha qilayotgan bo'larmidingiz?)

Would they have been playing since morning? (ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynayotgan bo'larmidi?)

### Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S+should/would+have+not + been + V<sub>ing</sub>+ SPS

I said that I should not have been working since morning.

(men ertalabdan buyon ishlamayotgan bolaman dedim).

I said that you would not have been writing since morning.

(sen ertalabdan buyon yozmayotgan bo'lasan dedim).

I said that he would not have been reading since lunch time.

(U tushlikdan buyon o'qimayotgan bo'ladi dedim).

I said that she would not have been studying English since spring.

(U bahordan buyon inglizcha o'rganmayotgan bo'ladi dedim)

I said that it would not have been working since morning. (U ertalabdan buyon ishlamayotgan bo'ladi dedim)

I said that we should not have been singing since 11o'clock.

(Biz soat 11 dan buyon kuylmayotgan bo'lamiz dedim)

I said that you would not have been watching TV all day.

(Sizlar kun bo'yi TV tomosha qilmayotgan bo'lasiz dedim)

I said that they would not have been playing since morning.

(Ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynamayotgan bo'ladilar dedim)

### Ishlatilishi (Usage)

1. Bu zamon nutq so'zlanayotgan vaqtga nisbatan **kelasi zamondagi aniq bir paytda ancha vaqt davomida davom etadigan** ish-harakatni ifodalaydi: *I said that I should have been reading a book since morning at this time the next day. Men ertaga shu payti ertalabdan buyon kitob o'qiyotgan bo'lamen dedim. I said that we should have been working for an hour when you came. Siz kelganingizda biz bir soatdan buyon ishlayotgan bo'lamiz dedim.*

2. Ushbu zamon shaklidagi so'roq gaplarning oldidan "**How long**" (qancha vaqtdan buyon) birikmasi ishlatiladi. How long? Birikmasi ish-harakatning qancha vaqtdan buyon sodir bo'lishini

so'rash uchun ishlatiladi: He asked how long would Dilshod have been studying at the lyceum at this time the next year? Dilshod kelasi yil shu paytda qancha vaqtdan buyon litseyda o'qiyotgan bo'lishini so'radi U?

**3. Zamon ko'rsatkichlari:** since morning at ten o'clock the next day– ertaga soat 10 da ertalabdan buyon, for an hour at this time the next day– ertaga shu paytda bir soatdan buyon, for two hours at this time the next week – kelasi hafta shu payti ikki soatdan buyon

## MAJHUL NISBAT

### Transitive and intransitive verbs (o'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar)

1. O'timli fe'llar: Gapda kimni? Nimani? So'roqlariga javob beraoladigan va vositali va vositasiz to'ldiruvchilarni oladigan fe'llar o'timli fe'llar deyiladi: *I read a book.* (Subject + Verb + Object) *Men kitob(ni) o'qiyman. He cleans the room. U xona(ni) tozalaydi. She is driving a car. U mashina(ni) haydayapti.*

2. O'timsiz fe'llar: Gapda kimni? Nimani? So'rog'iga javob bermaydigan, ya'ni to'ldiruvchi olmaydigan fe'llar o'timsiz fe'llar deyiladi: *I live in Samarkand. Men Samarqandda yashayman. He will leave Tashkent tomorrow. U ertaga Toshkentga jo'naydi. I'm sitting on the chair. Men stulda o'tiribman.*

3. Quyidagi fe'llar bir ma'nosida o'timli ikkinchi ma'nosida esa o'timsiz fe'l bo'lib keladi: **to open** (ochmoq, ochilmoq): *I'm opening the door. Men eshikni ochayapman. The door opened. Eshik ochildi. To grow* (o'smoq, o'stirmoq). **To begin** (boshlamoq). **To break** (sinmoq, sindirmoq).

### The Passive Voice (Majhul nisbat)

1. Agar biror gapning egasi ish bajarsa o'sha gap **Aniq Nisbat (Active Voice)**da bo'ladi: *Anvar is riding the bike. Anvar velosipedni minayapti.*

2. Agar biror gapning egasi ish bajarmasa o'sha gap majhul nisbatta bo'ladi. Majhul nisbatdagi gap aniq nisbatdagi gapdan kelib chiqadi. Aniq nisbatdagi gapdan majhul nisbatdagi gapni hosil qilish uchun avvalo to'ldiruvchini topib olish kerak. Chunki aniq nisbatdagi gapda to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan so'z, Majhul nisbatdagi gapda ega vazifasida keladi. Lekin hech qanday ish bajarmaydi. Majhul nisbatdagi gaplarning umumiy formulasi quyidagicha:

**S + to be + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

3. O'timli fe'l ishlatilgan aniq nisbatdagi gapni majhul nisbatga aylantirish mumkin, lekin o'timsiz fe'l qatnashgan gapni majhul nisbatga aylantirib bo'lmaydi:

*I clean the room every day. (Me har kuni xonani tozalayman).* Active Voice.

*The room is cleaned every day. (Xona har kuni tozalanadi).* Passive Voice.

4. Ingliz tilida 10 ta zamondagi gaplarni majhul nisbatga aylantirish mumkin:

### **The Present Indefinite Passive Tense** (Hozirgi noaniq majhul zamon)

**S + am/is/are + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

Active Voice: *I write a letter every week. Men har hafta xat yozaman.*

Passive Voice: *A letter is written every week. Xat har hafta yoziladi.*

Active Voice: *I play a game on computer every day. Men har kuni kompyuterda o'yin o'ynayman.*

Passive Voice: *A game is played on computer every day. O'yin har kuni o'ynaladi kompyuterda.*

### **The Past Indefinite Passive Tense** (O'tgan noaniq majhul zamon)

**S + was/were + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

Active Voice: *I cleaned the flat yesterday. Men kecha kvartirani tozaladim.*

Passive Voice: *The flat was cleaned yesterday. Kvartira kecha tozalandi.*

Active Voice: *I did my tasks yesterday. Men vazifalarimni kecha bajardim.*

Passive Voice: *My tasks were done yesterday. Vazifalarim kecha bajarildi.*

### **The Future Indefinite Passive Tense** (Kelasi noaniq majhul zamon)

**S + shall/will + be+V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

Active Voice: *I shall clean the flat tomorrow. Men kvartirani ertaga tozalayman.*

Passive Voice: *The flat will be cleaned tomorrow. Kvartira ertaga tozalanadi.*

Active Voice: *I shall meet Linda tomorrow. Men ertaga Lindani kutib olaman*

Passive Voice: *Linda will be met by me tomorrow. Linda ertaga men tomonimdan kutib olinadi.*

### The Future Indefinite Passive in the past Tense

(Kelasi o'tgan noaniq majhul zamon)

**S + should/would + be + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

Active Voice: *We should clean the room if you came. Kelganingda xonani tozalardik.*

Passive Voice: *The room would be cleaned if you came. Kelganingda xona tozalanardi.*

Active Voice: *I should build a castle if I had a lot of money. Pulim bo'lganida qasr qurardim.*

Passive Voice: *A castle would be built if I had a lot of money. Pulim bo'lganida qasr qurilardi.*

### The Present Continuous Passive Tense (Hozirgi davomli majhul zamon)

**S + am/is/are + being + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

Active Voice: *I am driving a car now. Men hozir mashina haydayapman.*

Passive Voice: *A car is being driven by me now. Mashina men tomonimdan haydalayapti hozir.*

Active Voice: *I am watering the flowers now. Men hozir gullarni sug'orayapman.*

Passive Voice: *The flowers are being watered by me now. Gullar hozir sug'orilyapti.*

### The Past Continuous Passive Tense

(O'tgan davomli majhul zamon)

**S + was/were + being + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

Active Voice: *I was driving a car yesterday. Men kecha mashina haydayotgan edim.*

Passive Voice: *A car was being driven by me yesterday. Mashina kecha haydalayotgan edi.*

Active Voice: *I was watering the flowers. Men gullarni sug'orayotgan edim.*

Passive Voice: *The flowers were being watered by me. Gullar sug'orilayotgan edi.*

### The Present Perfect Passive Tense

(Hozirgi tugallangan majhul zamon)

**S + have/has + been + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

Active Voice: *I have just washed the dishes. Men hozirgina idishlarni yuvdim.*

Passive Voice: *The dishes have just been washed by me. Idishlar hozirgina yuvildi.*

Active Voice: *Somebody has stolen the money. Kimdir pulni o'g'irlagan.*

Passive Voice: *The money has been stolen by somebody. Pul kimdir tomonidan o'g'irlangan.*

Active Voice: *Have you listened to the radio? Radio tingladingizmi?*

Passive Voice: *Has the radio been listened? Radio tinglandimi?*

### The Past Perfect Passive Tense

(O'tgan tugallangan majhul zamon)

**S + had + been + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

Active Voice: *They had just watched the film. Ular endigina filmni ko'rib bo'lgan edi.*

Passive Voice: *The film had just been watched by them. Film endigina ko'rib bo'lingan edi.*

Active Voice: *We had just written the essay. Biz endigina inshoni yozib bo'lgan edik.*

Passive Voice: *The essay had just been written by us. Insho endigina yozib bo'lingan edi.*

### The Future Perfect Passive Tense

(Kelasi tugallangan majhul zamon)

**S + shall/will + have + been + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

Active Voice: *I shall have finished my work. Men ishimni tugatgan bo'laman.*

Passive Voice: *My work will have been finished by me. Ishim tugatilgan bo'ladi.*

Active Voice: *She will have sent the letters. U xatlarni jo'natgan bo'ladi.*

Passive Voice: *The letters will have been sent. Xatlar jo'natilgan bo'ladi.*

### The Future Perfect Passive in the past Tense

(Kelasi o'tgan tugallangan majhul zamon)

**S + should/would + have + been + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

Active Voice: *We should have finished the work by 3 o'clock. Soat 3 gacha ishni tugatardik.*

Passive Voice: *The work would have been finished by 3 o'clock. Ish soat 3 gacha tugatilgan bo'lardi.*

5. Quyidagi o'timli fe'llar gapda ikkita to'ldiruvchi olishi mumkin. Agar aniq nisbatdagi gapda 2 ta to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, o'sha gapning majhul nisbati ham 2 ta bo'ladi: **to offer** – taklif qilmoq, **to ask** – so'ramoq, **to tell**–aytmoq, **to give**–bermoq, **to send**–yubormoq, **to show**–ko'rsatmoq, **to teach** - o'qitmoq, **to pay**–to'lamoq

Active Voice: *They offered Linda a job. Ular Lindaga ish taklif qildi.*

Passive Voice: *Linda was offered a job. Lindaga ish taklif qilindi.*

Passive Voice: *A job was offered Linda. Ish Lindaga taklif qilindi.*

Active Voice: *I will tell him a story. Men unga hikoya aytaman.*

Passive Voice: *He will be told a story. Unga hikoya aytiladi.*

Passive Voice: *A story will be told him. Hikoya unga aytiladi.*

6. Majhul nisbatda "**to be**" fe'llining o'rniga ba'zan "**to get**" fe'li ham ishlatiladi: *Ann was offered a job = Ann got offered a job. Annaga ish taklif qilindi. The dog got run over by a car. It mashina tomonidan bosib ketildi.*

**7. Majhul nisbatda modal fe'llarning ishlatilishi:**

**S + Modal Verb + be + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS**

A.V : I can solve this problem. Men bu muammoni hal qila olaman.

P.V : This problem can be solved. Bu muammo hal qilinishi mumkin.

A.V : We must do this work. Biz bu ishni bajarishimiz kerak

P.V : This work must be done. Bu ish bajarilishi kerak.

A.V : They are going to wash the car. Ular mashinani yuvmoqchi.

P.V : The car is going to be washed by them. Mashina ular tomonidan yuvilmoqchi.



## ORTTIRMA NISBAT

(Have something done = Get something done)

1. Agar biror ish-harakatni o'zimiz bajarmasdan **boshqa kishiga bajartirsa** o'shanda orttirma nisbatdagi gap ishlatiladi. Orttirma nisbatdagi gaplarda kesim (fe'l) to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi. Boshqa holatlarda esa kesim hamisha to'ldiruvchidan oldin keladi. Orttirma nisbatdagi gaplarda egadan keyin hamisha Have/Has yordamchi fe'lining biror shakli undan keyin to'ldiruvchi so'ngra esa hamisha fe'lining 3-shakli keladi.

Umumiy formula

S + have/has + Object + V<sub>3</sub>

**A. V: Jill repairs the roof. Jim tomni ta'mirlaydi.**

*Jill has the roof repaired. Jim tomni ta'mirlatadi.*

*Jill is having the roof repaired. Jill tomni tuzattirayapti.*

*Jill had the roof repaired yesterday. Jill kecha tomni tuzattirdi.*

*Jill was having the roof repaired. Jill tomni tuzattirayotgan edi.*

*Jill had had the roof repaired. Jill tomni tuzattirgan edi.*

*We have just the car fixed. Biz hozirgina mashinani tuzattirdik.*

*He has been having the room cleaned since morning.*

*U xonani ertalabdan buyon tozalattirayapti.*

**A. V: The teacher writes a dictation. O'qituvchi diktant yozadi.**

*The teacher has a dictation written. O'qituvchi diktant yozdiradi.*

*I had my tooth filled yesterday. Kecha men tishimga plomba qo'ydim.*

*I'm having my blood pressure tested. Qon bosimimni o'lchatayapman.*

*I'm going to have my house painted. Men uyimni bo'yatmoqchiman.*

*Do you have your computer installed. Sen kompyuteringni o'rnattirasanmi?*

*I want to have my photo taken. Rasmga tushmoqchiman. Suratimni oldirmoqchiman*

2. Og'zaki nutqda Orttirma nisbatdagi gaplarda **have/has** yordamchi fe'li o'rniga "**get**" yordamchi fe'li ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

S + have/has + object + V<sub>3</sub>

*You should have your hair cut.*

*Sen sochingni kaltartirishing kerak*

S + get/gets + object + V<sub>3</sub>

*You should get your hair cut.*

*Sen sochingni kaltartirishing kerak.*

3. Biz orttirma nisbatdagi gapni **rejalashtirilmaydigan** va biror kishiga **ko'ngilsiz, nohush hodisa** sodir bo'lganda ham ishlatishimiz mumkin:

*George had his nose broken in a fight. Jorj janjalda burnini sindirib oldi.*

## Zamonlar moslashuvi

1. **Agar** qo'shma gaplarning bosh gapidagi fe'l hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonlarning birida bo'lsa ergash gapda ham asosan hozirgi yoki kelasi zamon keladi: *She says that she makes coffee every day. U har kuni kofe tayyorlashini aytadi. He tells me that he has just come. U menga hozirgina kelganligini aytadi.*

2. **Agar** qo'shma gapning bosh gapidagi fe'l o'tgan zamonlarning birida bo'lsa ergash gapdagi fe'l ham o'tgan zamonlarning birida bo'lishi kerak, yoki kelasi o'tgan zamonlarning birida bo'ladi (future in the past): *She said that she made coffee every day. U har kuni kofe tayyorlashini aytdi. He told me that he had just come. U menga hozir kelaganligini aytdi. He told me that he would come next week. U menga kelasi hafta kelishini aytdi.*

### **Zamonlar moslashmaydigan holatlar:**

1. **Mutloq haqiqatlarni** ifodalagan ergash gaplar o'tgan zamonda kelgan bosh gap bilan moslashishi ham moslashmasligi ham mumkin: *He said that water boiled (boils) at 100 degrees. U suvni yuz gradusda qaynaydi dedi. She said that earth goes (went) round the sun. U yerni quyosh atrofida aylanadi dedi.*

2. **Aniqlovchi ergash gapdagi** fe'l bosh gapdagi fe'l bilan moslashmaydi: *He told me about the book which you are reading. U menga sen o'qiyotgan kitob haqida aytib berdi.*

3. **Sabab ergash gapdagi zamon** ham bosh gapdagi zamon bilan moslashmaydi: *He didn't translate the text because he doesn't know English. U matnni tarjima qilmadi chunki u inglizchani bilmaydi.*

4. **Qiyosiy ergash gaplardagi** zamon ham bosh gapdagi zamon bilan moslashmaydi: *He was stronger last year than he is now. U hozirgiga qaraganda o'tgan yili kuchliroq edi. It is not so cold today than it was yesterday. Bugun kechagiday sovuq emas.*

### **Ega kesim moslashuvi:**

1. **As well as** (shuningdek), **with**(bilan), **in addition to** (-ga qoshimcha tarzda), **Along with, together with** (bilan birgalikda) bog'lovchilari bilan ikkita ega kelsa birinchi egaga qarab kesim qo'yiladi: *The Prime Minister together with some cabinet ministers is attendint the meeting. Bosh vazir bilan birgalikda bir nechta vazirlar ham kengashda qatnashmoqdalar.*

2. **The number of** ...(-ning soni) birikmasi bilan kelgan egadan keyin, birlikdagi kesim keladi: *The number of car owners is increasing steadily. Mahinali kishilar soni muntazam tarzda oshib bormoqda. The number of people without jobs is increasing now. Hozirda ishsiz odamlarning soni ortib bormoqda.*

**Lekin: A number of** ... (bir nechta) birikmasidan keyin esa ega ham kesim ham ko'plik shaklida bo'ladi. *A number of people are objecting to the plan. Bir nechta odamlar rejaga qarshilik bildirayaptilar.*

3. **Agar "Half of the"** (-ning yarmi) birikmasidan keyin sanalmaydigan ot kelsa kesim birlikda bo'ladi. Agar sanaladigan ot kelsa ega ham kesim ham ko'plida bo'ladi: *Half of the money is missing. Pulning yarmi yo'q. Half of the books are missing. Kitoblarning yarmi yo'q.*

4. **Foizni ifodalagan so'zlar** va raqamlardan keyin ham birlikdagi ham ko'plikdagi kesim kelaveradi: *25% of the population lives in villages. Aholining 25% i qishloqlarda yashaydi. 25% of the books are paperback. Kitoblarning 25% i qog'oz muqovali.*

5. **Not only ...but also...** (nafaqat ... balki ... ham) bog'lovchisi bilan ikkita ega kelganda kesim ikkinchi egaga qarab ishlatiladi: *Not only the Ministers of Health but also the Prime Minister supports the motion. Nafaqat sog'liq vazirlari balki bosh vazir ham harakatni qo'llab quvvatlaydi. Not only the teacher but also the students are very disappointed. Nafaqat o'qituvchi balki talabalarning ham ko'ngli cho'kkan. Not only the students but also the teacher is not coming to the lesson. Nafaqat talabalar balki o'qituvchining o'zi ham darsga kelmayapti.*

6. **Masofa, pul birligi va vaqtni** ifodalab kelgan egadan keyin hamisha birlikdagi kesim keladi: *10 miles is a long distance. 10 milya bu uzoq masofadir. 100 dollars is not a lot of money. 100 dollar bu ko'p*

miqdordagi pul emasdir. 7 o'clock is very suitable time for us to go for a walk. Soat 7 biz uchun sayr qilishga juda qulay fursat.

**7. Majority** (ko'p qismi) va **Minority** (kamchilik qismi) so'zlaridan keyin kelgan sanaladigan ot va kesim ko'plik shaklida keladi: *A vast majority of people are in favour of reforms. Xalqning juda ko'pchilik qismi islohatlar tarafdorlaridir. Only a minority of the people are against the debate. Odamlarning ozgina qismigina bahsga qarshi chiqmoqdalar.*

**8. Gumon olmoshlartidan** keyin birlikdagi fe'l keladi: *Everybody is doing their home tasks. Hamma o'z uy vazifalarini bajarmoqda. Each of the teachers is professional. O'qituvchilarning har biri mohir. Every teacher and students is eligible to borrow books. Har bir o'qituvchi va talabalar kitob olishi mumkin.*

**9. The Rich** – boylar, the poor – kambag'allar kabi otlashgan sifatlardan keyin ko'plikdagi fe'l ishlatiladi: *The rich are usually greedy people. Boylar odatda ziqna kishilar bo'lishadi. The wounded were taken to hospitals. Yaradorlar kasalxonaga olib ketildi.*

**10. A pair of** – birikmasidan keyin kelgan ko'plikdagi egadan keyin birlikdagi kesim ishlatiladi: *This pair of scissors is very blunt. Mana bu qaychi jda o'tmas.*

**11. There is / there are:** Agar gapda ushbu birikmalardan keyin bir nechta ot kelsa, birinchi otga qarab birlik yoki ko'pligi aniqlanadi: *There is a book, some pens and a ruler on the table. Stol ustida bir dona ruchka, bir nechta ruchkalar va bir dona chizg'ich bor. There are books, a ruler and a note-book on the table. Stol ustida kitoblar, chizg'ich va daftar bor.*

**12.** Gapda **"What I like", "What I need"** kabi birikmalar kelganda kesim birlikda bo'ladi, chunki u What so'ziga moslashadi. *What I like about these modern flats is those built-in closets. Pardon, madam. They are not closets. They are rooms. Ushbu zamonaviy kvartiralardagi men yoqtiradiga narsa bu devoriy shkaflardir. Kechirasiz xonim, ular shkaflar emas. Ular xonalardir.*

**13. The police** so'zidan keyin ko'plik shaklidagi fe'l ishlatiladi: *The police are coming. Politsiya kelyapti. The police want to get them to the police station. Politsiya ularni politsiya mahkamasiga olib bormoqchi.*

**Lekin: A policeman, a policewoman** so'zlari birlikdagi fe'l bilan ishlatiladi: *A policeman is coming here, Bu yerga bir politsiyachi kelyapti.*

**14. Neither ... nor** (na ... na) va **either ... or** (yoki ...yoki) bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan ikkita eganing ikkinchisiga qarab kesimning birlik yoki ko'pligi aniqlanadi: *Neither the students nor the teacher is writing on the blackboard. Doskaga na talabalar na o'qituvchi yazmayapti. Either you or she has got a dictionary. Yoki senda yoki unda lug'at bor.*

## MODAL VERBS

Ingliz tilida modallik manosini ifodalovchi fe'llar modal fe'llar deyiladi. **Moddallik** degani - bu mumkinlik, istak, ruxsat, qo'ldan kelishlik, qobiliyat, zaruriyat kabi manolarning ifodalanaishidir. Gaplarda modal fe'llar yolg'iz kelmay mustaqil fe'l bilan birga keladi. Masalan: I can do this work (Men bu ishni qila olaman) shaklida bo'ladi. Lekin "I can this work" shaklida bo'lmaydi. Ingliz tilida quyidagi modal fe'llar mavjud Can, Could, May, Might, Must, Should, Ought to, Need, Dare, Would. Modal fellar faqatgina qisqa javobli gaplarda yolg'iz ishlatilishi mumkin. Masalan: *Can you play tennis? Yes, I can.*

Modal fe'llarning boshqa fe'llardan farqi shundaki, ularning o'tgan zamon shakli –d yoki –ed qo'shimchasi yordamida yasalmaydi va 3-shaxs birlikda –s yoki –es qo'shimchasini olmaydi. Ularning so'roq shakli modal fe'lni egadan oldin, bo'lishsiz shakli esa modal fe'ldan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Modal fe'llardan keyin asosiy fe'llarning birinchi shakli ishlatiladi. Modal fe'llardan keyin "to" yuklamali yoki –ing qo'shimchali fe'llar kelmaydi.

### S+M.V+V<sub>1</sub>.

*I work men ishlayman I must work men ishlashim kerak*  
*I can work men ishlay olaman You may work Siz ishlashingiz mumkin*

**CAN** modal fe'li (qila olmoq, bajara olmoq)

1. CAN modal fe'li biror ishga bo'lgan qobiliyatni ifodalaydi:

*I can speak English. Men inglizcha gapira olaman*  
*I can read this book Men bu kitobni o'qiy olaman*  
*I can play tennis Men tennis o'ynay olaman*

2. CAN majhul nisbatda "bo'lishi mumkin, bajarilishi mumkin" deb tarjima qilinadi. Modal fe'llar qatnashgan majhul nisbatdagi gaplarning formulasi quyidagicha: S+M.V+BE+V3

*This work can be done. Bu ish bajarilishi mumkin.*

*This article can be translated bu maqola tarjima qilinishi mumkin*

3. **CAN** ning o'rniga uning sinonimi bo'lgan <to be able to> "qila olmoq" ishlatilishi mumkin u CAN ishlatilmaydigan zamonlarda ham ishlatiladi. CAN kelasi zamon shaklida ishlatilmaydi. CAN, shall yoki will bilan ishlatilmaydi. Kelasi zamonda <to be able to> shall, will bilan ishlatiladi.

*I can play chess Men shaxmat o'ynay olaman. I was able to win yesterday Men kecha yuta*  
*I am able to play chess Men shaxmat o'ynay oldim.*  
*olaman. I shall be able to go tomorrow Men ertaga bora*

*You are able to play chess Sen shaxmat o'ynay olaman.*

*olaman. I haven't been able to sleep recently Men yaqin*  
*I could win yesterday Men kecha yuta oldim. kunlarda uxlo olmayman.*

4. Lekin **CAN** hozirgi zamon shaklida bo'lsa ham kelasi zamon manosida ishlatilishi mumkin. *I can go today. Men bugun bora olishim mumkin: I can go tomorrow = I shall be able to go tomorrow*

**5. CAN** quyidagi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi:

**a) CAN aqliy va jismoniy qobiliyatni** ifodalaydi: *I can speak English. Men inglizcha gapira olaman (aqliy qobiliyat). He can play tennis. U tennis oynay oladi. (jismoniy qobiliyat).*

**b) CAN vaziatdan kelib chiqqan mumkinlikni ya'ni imkoniyatni** ifodalaydi. *You can see the lake from the kitchen. You can't see the lake from the living room. (Siz oshxonadan ko'lni ko'ra olasiz. Mehmonxonadan ko'lni ko'ra olmaysiz). I can't go to the cinema with you. I have no time. Men siz bilan kinoga bora olmayman. Mening vaqtim yo'q.*

**c) Ruxsat** so'rash va ruxsat berishda ham "Can" ishlatilishi mumkin: *Can I take your umbrella. Zo'ntigingizni olsam maylimi? Yes, you can take my umbrella. Ha, zontikimni olishingiz mumkin.*

**d) Can't (be)** "bo'lishi mumkin emas" birikmasi sodir bo'lgan narsaga nisbatan so'zlovchining o'z qarshiligini bildirishda, bu holatning sodir bo'lishi mumkin emasligini aytishda ishlatiladi: *You have*

just eaten lunch. You can't be hungry already sen hozirgina tushlik yeding allaqachon och qolgan bo'lishing mumkin emas

e) Can't be "bo'lishi mumkin emas" ma'nosida davomli zamon feli bilan ham ishlatiladi: *He is sleeping now. He can't be working now. U hozir uxlayapti. U ishlayotgan bo'lishi mumkin emas. He has gone to Italy. He can't be coming.*

*U Italiyaga ketgan. U kelayotgan bo'lishi mumkin emas.*

f) **Can't (be)** ning o'tgan zamoni **Can't have (been)** "bo'lishi mumkin emas edi" shaklida bo'ladi:

*He passed me in the street without saying "Hello". He can't have seen me*

*U ko'chada menga salom bermay o'tib ketdi. U meni ko'rmay qolgan bo'lishi mumkin emas edi.*

g) **CAN HAVE** so'roq gaplarda ham ishlatiladi va o'sha gapda "nahotki" deb tarjima qilinadi: *Can he have said it! Nahotki buni u aytgan*

i) **CAN HAVE** Perfect continuous zamonida ham ishlatiladi va tarjimada "nahotki" so'zi ishlatiladi: *Can she have been waiting for us since 3 o'clock? Nahotki u bizni soat 3 dan buyon kutayotgan bo'lsa?*

6. **was –were able to** o'tgan zamondagi aniq bir vaziyatda qiyin ahvolga tushib qolsada, lekin baribir uddasidan chiqilgan ish harakatlarga ishlatiladi. Bu ma'noda "was able to" ning o'rniga "could" ishlatilmaydi: *Marat played chess very well yesterday, but in the end I was able to win him. Marat kecha shaxmatni juda yaxshi o'ynadi lekin axyri men uni yutishning uddasidan chiqdim.*

**Was/were able to** ning sinonimlari **managed to** (eplamoq), **succeeded in** (erishmoq). *An aggressive dog chased me yesterday but I managed to escape. Kecha meni tajovuzkor it quvladi lekin men qochib qolishni uddasidan chiqdim.*

#### **COULD** modal fe'li

1. **Could** o'tgan zamonda biror **qobiliyatga umuman ega bo'lganlikni** ifodalaydi. **Could can** ning o'tgan zamon shaklidir. "Qila olar edim, bajara olar edim" deb tarjima qilinadi: *I could swim in the river when I was 5 years old: Men 5 yoshimdayoq daryoda suza olar edim.*

2. **COULD** hozirgi zamonda ham ishlatiladi. **Could** hozirgi zamonda asosan so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi va u **Can** ning **yumshoqroq va muloyimroq shaklidir**.

*Can you open the door, please? Eshikni ochib yuboraolasizmi iltimos?*

*Could you open the door please? Eshikni ochib yuboraolasizmi, iltimos?*

3. **Could** kelasi zamon ma'nosida **can** ga qaraganda **yanada noaniq mumkinlikni** ifodalaydi va **could** kelasi zamon manosida asosan taklif kiritishda ishlatiladi: *What shall we do this evening? -We can go to the cinema. (80%). We could go to the cinema (60%) Bugun kechqurun nima qilamiz? Kinoga borishimiz mumkin. Aziza: What shall we cook for dinner tonight? Lola: we could buy and cook fish for dinner. Aziza: kechki ovqatga nima tayyorlaymiz? Lola: Baliq sotib olib pishirishimiz mumkin.*

4. **Could have** "mumkin edi" yoki "**bo'lishi mumkin edi lekin**". O'tgan zamonda biror ish harakatni bajarishga imkoniyatimiz ham qobiliyatimiz ham bo'lgan-u, lekin o'sha ish harakatni **bajarmay qoldirgan holatda** "could have" ishlatiladi: *We could have gone to the cinema yesterday but we didn't go. Biz kecha kinoga borishimiz mumkin edi lekin bormadik. You could have helped me but you didn't help me. Sen menga yordam berishing mumkin edi lekin sen menga yordam bermading.*

5. **Couldn't have** – xohlasam ham qilolmasdim. The party was very great yesterday. I didn't go. I couldn't have gone there because I was ill. Kecha ziyofat zo'r bo'libdi. Men bormagandim. Men xohlasam ham bora olmasdim chunki kasal edim.

## May modal feli

1. Ikkita shakli bor hozirgi zamonda **may** o'tgan zamonda **might**. Majhul nisbatdagi gaplarda **may** ning o'rniga uning sinonimi **to be allowed to, to be permitted to** "ruxsat berilgan" ishlatiladi: *Muslim may go. Muslim borishi mumkin. Sirojiddin is allowed to go by Muslim – Sirojiddinga borishga ruxsat berilgan Muslim tomonidan.*

2. May quyidagi ma'nolarga ega. **Taxminni, ehtimolni** ifodalaydi. *Jack may be in his office now. Jack hozir balki ofisda bo'lishi m-n. He may be watching TV now. U hozir TV tomosha qilayotgan bo'lishi m-n*

Xuddi shu ma'noda may ning o'rniga hozirgi zamonda **might** ni ishlatishimiz mumkin: *He might be studying now. U balki hozir dars qiloyatgandir. He might come to the party. U balki o'tirishga kelar.*

**May** va **might** kelasi zamonda sodir bo'lish ehtimoli bo'lgan ish harakatlarga ham ishlatiladi: *We may go to France. Biz Frantsiyaga borishimiz mumkin. We might go to France. Biz Frantsiyaga borishimiz mumkin.*

3. **May** so'roq gaplarda <**ruxsat so'rashni**> ifodalaydi inkor gaplarda esa taqiqlashni ifodalaydi. *May I smoke here? Bu yerda cheksam bo'ladimi? No, You may not. Yo'q, chekishingiz mumkin emas. May I come in? Kirsam maylimi? No, you may not. Yo'q, kirishingiz mumkin emas.*

4. **May** biror kishiga **tilak** bildirishda ham **ishlatiladi**: *May God be with you! Xudo yor bo'lsin! May success attend you! Omad yor bo'lsin!*

5. **May have** va **might have** (mumkin edi) o'tgan zamonda amalga oshirish ehtimoli bo'lgan ish harakatlarga ishlatiladi. **May have** aniq vaziyatdan kelib chiqib o'tgan zamonda amalga oshirish ehtimoli bo'lgan va amalga oshgan ish harakatlarni ifodalaydi va may have o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan ammo natijasi hozirgacha davom etayotgan ish harakatlar uchun ishlatiladi (taxminiy): *What's happened to the dog? It isn't here. Kuchukka nima bo'ldi? U joyida yo'q. His master may have taken it with him. Uni egasi o'zi bilan olib ketgan bo'lishi mumkin*

**Might have** o'tgan zamonda aniq vaziyatdan kelib chiqib sodir bo'lish ehtimoli bo'lgan, lekin sodir bo'lmay qolgan ish harakatlarga ishlatiladi: *You might have fallen ill if you hadn't take the medicine but you took the medicine. Sen kasal bo'lishing mumkun edi dorini ichmaganingda lekin sen dorini ichding.*

**May as well** va **might as well** "**yaxshisi**": boshqa bir yaxshiroq ish bo'lmaganligidan, biror ish harakatning bajarilishini afzal deb bilsak ushbu iboralar ishlatiladi: *We may as well walk. We have much time. Nothing to do. Yaxshisi piyoda ketaylik. Vaqtimiz ko'p. Ishimiz yo'q.*

## Must «kerak»

1. **Must** faqat bitta shaklga ega u hozirgi va kelasi zamon manosida ishlatiladi **must** agar **have** bilan kelsa o'tgan zamonga tegishli bo'ladi. **must** quyidagi manolarga ega a) so'zlovchining **o'z fikridan kelib chiqqan** zaruriyatni ifodalaydi: *I haven't written a letter to my friend for ages. Men ancha paytdan buyon do'stinga xat yozmayapman I must write a letter to him. Men unga xat yozishim kerak*

2. **Must kuchli maslahat** berishni ifodalaydi: *There is an interesting book in the library. Kutubxonada qiziq kitob bor ekan. You must take and read it. Sen uni olib o'qishing kerak You must enter the Academy. Sen akademiyaga kirishing kerak. You are coughing a lot. Sen ko'p yo'talayapsan. You mustn't smoke a lot. Sen ko'p chekmasliging kerak.*

3. **Must** inkor gaplarda taqiqlashni ifodalaydi: *May I smoke here? Men bu yerda cheksam maylimi? No, you mustn't smoke here. Yo'q bu yerda chekmasligingiz kerak.*

4. **Kuchli ehtimol** va **taxminni** ifodalaydi biror narsani ko'rib turib to'g'riligiga ishonch qilib gapirsak **must** ishlatiladi: *You have been studying hard all day. Sen kun bo'yi qattiq o'qiyapsan.*

*You must be tired. Sen charchagan bo'lsang kerak Siroj must be a good boxer. Siroj yaxshi bo'kschi bo'lsa kerak He won Muslim yesterday. U kecha Muslimni yutdi.*

**5. Must** shu ma'noda **davomli zamonda** ham ishlatilishi mumkin: *The book isn't on the shelf. Kitob tokchada yo'q. Max must be reading it. Uni Maks o'qiyotgan bo'lsa kerak.*

**6. Must have** ham kuchli ehtimolni ifodalaydi lekin u o'tgan zamonda ishlatiladi: *It must have rained all night Tun bo'yi yomg'ir yog'gan bo'lsa kerak. There are big puddles in the garden. Bog'da katta ko'lmaklar bor. I made a lot of noise last night. O'tgan kuni ko'p shovqin qilgan edim. You must have heard it. Eshitgan bo'lsangiz kerak.*

**7. May- Must:** **May** noaniq taxminni **must** kuchli taxminni ifodalaydi: *He may be in his office now. U balki hozir offigadadir. He must be in his office now. U offigida bo'lsa kerak.*

**8. May** ham **must** ham inkor gaplarda ta'qiqlashni ifodalaydi. Lekin taqiqlash ma'nosida **may** ham ishlatiladi. **May** bilan berilgan savolga inkor javob berishda ko'pincha **mustn't** yoki **can't** ishlatiladi: *May I smoke here? Bu yerda cheksam maylim? Yes, you may. Ha, mumkin. No, you mustn't. Yo'q mumkin emas. No, you can't. Yo'q mumkin emas. No, you may not. Yo'q mumkin emas*

**9. Must ning sinonimlari:** **Have to, Have got to, To be to, To be obliged to.** – kerak. *I am obliged to do this work. Meni bu ishni qilishga majbur qilishdi.*

**10. Qonun qoidalarga must** ishlatiladi: *You must not cross the street in the red light. Qizil chiroqda ko'chani kesib o'tmasliging kerak. Children must go to school at the age of seven. Bolalar 7 yoshida maktabga borishi kerak.*

### **Have to (kerak, majbur. to'g'ri kelmoq)**

**1.** Ma'lum bir sababga sharoitga yoki hodisaga bog'liq holda majburlik va burchni ifodalaydi **have to** bilan so'zlovchi o'zicha bajarishi zarur deb bilgan harakatlarni aytmaydi. Balki u haqiqatdan ham bajarilishi zarur bo'lgan ish harakatlarni aytadi u hozirgi zamon uchinchi shaxsida **has to** shaklida ishlatiladi: *Ann's eyes are not so good. Annaning ko'zlari yaxshi emas. She has to wear glasses for reading. U o'qishi uchun ko'zoynak taqishi kerak. I can't come on Friday. Juma kuni kelolmayman. I have to work. Men ishlashim kerak. I have to stay at home. My mother is ill. Men uyda qolishga majburman. Onam kasal.*

**2.** Biz **mustni** faqat hozirgi va kelasi zamon manosida ishlata olamiz **have to** esa barcha zamon shaklida ishlatilishi mumkin: *I must go now men hozir borishim kerak. I must go tomorrow. Men ertaga borishim kerak. I have to go now men hozir ketishim kerak. I shall have to go tomorrow. Men ertaga borishim kerak.*

*I had to go yesterday men kecha borishim kerak edi. I have just had to go home. Men hozirgina uyga ketishga majbur bo'ldim.*

**3.** Modal fe'llardan faqat "**have to**"gina ikkinchi bir modal fe'l bilan ishlatilishi mumkin: *I may have to go to the market tomorrow. Men ertaga bozorga borishga majbur bo'lishim mumkin.*

**4.** Biz **have to** ning hozirgi va o'tgan zamonda so'roq va inkor shaklini yasash uchun **do, does, did** dan foydalanamiz: *Do you have to study English. Inglischa o'rganishga majburmisan? Does she have to play golf U golf o'ynashga majburmi? I don't have to learn Spanish. Men ispancha o'rganishim kerak emas. She doesn't have to speak English. U inglizcha gapirishga majbur emas. Why did you have to go to hospital? Nima uchun kasalxonaga borishga majbur bo'lding? He didn't have to write yesterday. U kecha yozishga majbur emas edi.*

**5. Mustn't** biror ishni **bajarmaslik kerakligini** ifodalaydi, **don't have to** esa biror ishni **bajarish kerak emasligini** ifodalaydi: *I mustn't go. Men bormasligim kerak. I don't have to go. Men borishim kerak emas.*

*She doesn't have to go. U borishi kerak emas.*

**6. HAVE TO** o'rniga **have got to** ishlatilishi mumkin farqi shundaki **have got to** ning so'roq shaklida **HAVE** egadan oldinga chiqadi: *Do you have to go now? Sen hozir ketishing kerakmi? Have you got to go now. Sen hozir ketishing kerakmi? I haven't got to smoke. Men chekmasligim kerak.*

### **TO BE TO "KERAK"**

**1. to be to** Must ning sinonimi bo'lib **oldindan rejalashtirilgan** va **kelishib olingan** ish harakatlarga ishlatiladi: *Can you go to the cinema with me? Men bilan kinoga bora olasizmi? No, we are to meet Ann at two o'clock. yo'q, biz soat 2da Annani kutib olishimiz kerak. He is to come at 6 o'clock. U soat 6da kelishi kerak. I am to go now. Men hozir ketishim kerak. We were to meet. Biz uchrashishimiz kerak edi.*

### **SHOULD "YAXSHI BO'LARDI."**

**1. Maslahatni** ifodalaydi va maslahat berishda ishlatiladi biror ishni bajarish yaxshi va to'g'ri bo'lishini aytishda **should** ishlatiladi: *Tomorrow's exam is very difficult. Ertangi imtihon juda qiyin. You should study hard. Sen qattiq o'qishing kerak. You shouldn't smoke a lot. Sen ko'p chekmasliging kerak.*

**2. shouldn't** inkor gaplarda biror ish harakatni bajarish yaxshi bo'lmasligini ifodalaydi: *You shouldn't drive the car very fast. Sen mashinani juda tez haydamasliging kerak. An accident will be happened. Falokat sodir bo'lishi mumkin.*

**3. Biror narsaga nisbatan fikr bildirganimizda** yoki fikr so'raganimizda **I think, I don't think, do you think?** iboralari bilan **should** ishlatiladi: *I think government should do something about the economy. Menimcha hukumat iqtisodda biror narsa qilsa yaxshi bo'lardi. The economy is very bad now. Iqtisod hozir juda yomon. I don't think you should work so hard. Men seni shunchalar qattiq ishlashing kerak deb o'ylamayman. Do you think I should learn English? Inglizchani o'rgansang yaxshi bo'ladi deb o'ylaysanmi?*

**4. Biror narsani biz o'ylaganday bo'lmaganligini** yoki **to'g'ri emasligini** aytganimizda **SHOULD** ishlatiladi:

*This LG TV SET is 250, but its cost should be 200. Mana bu LG televizori 250 dollar lekin uning narxi 200 dollar bo'lishi kerakku. Those children shouldn't be playing in the street. Ana u bolalar ko'chada o'ynamasligi kerakku. They should be at school. Ular maktabda bo'lishi kerakku.*

**5. should kuchli ehtimolni** ham ifodalaydi, lekin kuchli ehtimolni ko'p hollarda **must** ifodalaydi: *The film "Matrix" should be very interesting. Matriks filmi juda qiziq bo'lsa kerak. Ikrom told me about it. Ikrom menga u haqida aytib berdi.*

**6. should have** o'tgan zamonda noto'g'ri ish bajarilganligini yoki bajarilishi kerak bo'lgan ish bajarilmay qolganligini ifodalaydi: *You are ill now you shouldn't have eaten so much ice-cream. Sen hozir kasalsan. Sen shunchalar ko'p muzqaymoq yemasliging kerak edi. The party was great. Ziyofat zo'r bo'ldi. You should have come. Sen kelsang yaxshi bo'lardi. But you didn't come lekin kelmading.*

**7. shouldn't have** ba'zan **istalmagan** ish harakat amalga oshganligini ifodalaydi: *You shouldn't have drawn the picture like this. Sen rasmni bunday chizmasliging kerak edi. You drew it badly. Sen uni yomon chizibsan.*

**8. if** bog'lovchisidan keyin kelgan **should** ehtimollikning kuchsizligini ifodalaydi. *If I see Siroj I shall tell him about my new car. Agar Sirojni ko'rsam unga yangi mashinam haqida aytaman. If I should see Siroj, I shall tell him about my new car. Agar mabodo Sirojni ko'rsam, unga yangi mashinam haqida aytaman.*

### **OUGHT TO kerak**

**1. Maslahatni ifodalaydi** shouldga yozilgan 1 dan 7 gacha bo'lgan qoidalar **ought to** ga ham tegishli yuqoridagi gaplarda **should** ning o'rniga **ought to** ni ishlatish mumkin: *You should stop*



smoking. *Sen chekishni to'xtatsang yaxshi bo'lardi. You ought to stop smoking. Sen chekishni to'xtatsang yaxshi bo'lardi.*

2. **so'roq shaklida ought** oldinga chiqadi: *ought I to go there? U yerga borsam yaxshi bo'ladimi?*

3. **inkor shakli oughtn't to** shaklida bo'ladi: *You oughtn't to smoke. Sen chekmasang yaxshi bo'lardi. Ought she to warn him? U uni ogohlantirishi kerakmi?*

### **NEED - "KERAK + MUHTOJ".**

1. Faqat SO'ROQ VA INKOR gaplarda modal fe'l bo'lib keladi va muhtojlikni ifodalaydi bo'lishli gaplarda esa mustaqil fe'l vazifasida keladi. **Needn't** ko'p hollarda "**hojati yo'q**" deb tarjima qilinadi: *You have got a lot of time. Vaqtingiz ko'p. You needn't hurry Shoshilishingizga xojat yo'q. Need you go there? U yerga borishingizga xojat bormi? No, I neednt. Yo'q xojati yo'q.*

2. Biror kishidan inkor javobni kutib savol so'raganda ham "**Need**" ishlatiladi va u "shartmi" deb tarjima qilinadi: *Need you give us consultation tomorrow, teacher? Ertaga konsultatsiya o'tishingiz shartmi, domla?*

3. **Need** bilan berilgan so'roq gaplarni javobi ijobiy bo'lsa javobda **must** ishlatiladi. *Need you go there? U yerga borishigizni xojati bormi? Yes. I must go. Ha, borishim kerak. No. I needn't. Yo'q. Hojati yo'q.*

4. **Must** bilan berilgan so'roq gapning bo'lishsiz jovobi **needn't** bilan beriladi: *Must I go there at once? U yerga darhol borishim kerakmi? No, you needn't. Yo'q, Hojati yo'q.*

5. **needn't** ning o'rniga (don't need to, doesn't need to)ni ishlatishimiz mumkin. *You needn't hurry shoshilishingizni xojati yo'q. You don't need to hurry. Shoshilishingizni xojati yo'q. She doesn't need to hurry. Uning shoshilishiga xojat yo'q.*

6. **needn't have** o'tgan zamonda bajarishga ehtiyoj bo'lmagan lekin bilmagan holda bajarib qo'ygan ish harakatlarni ifodalaydi: *I needn't have bought eggs yesterday because I had a lot of eggs in the fridge. I didn't know it. Tuxum sotib olishni xojati yo'q edi chunki muzlatgichda tuxumlar ko'p ekan men buni bilmagandim. She needn't have gone, but she went. Uning borishga hojati yo'q edi lekin u bordi.*

7. **needn't have** ning o'rniga **didn't need to, didn't have to** lar ham ishlatilishi mumkin, ular gapda ishlatilganda ish harakatni zarur emasligi u bajarilmasdan oldin ma'lum bo'ladi va u bajarilmagan bo'ladi: *I didn't need to go there and I didn't go. U yerga borishim shart emas edi va bormadim. I needn't have gone there but I went. U yerga borishimga xojat yo'q edi, lekin boribman. I needn't have hurried but I hurried. Shoshilishimga hojat yo'q edi, lekin shoshibman.*

8. *to need* mustaqil fe'li "**need**" modal fe'lidan farq qilib. *To need* mustaqil fe'lining so'roq va inkor shakllari *do, does, did* yordamchi fe'llari bilan yasaladi. Darak gapda ega shaxs bo'lsa "**need**" fe'lidan keyin "**to**" yuklamasi bilan kelgan fe'l ishlatiladi. *Need* fe'li gapda ot bilan ham kelishi mumkin. *need* gapda uchinchi shaxs birlikda *-s* yoki *-es* qo'shimchalarini ham oladi: *She needs a rest. He needs to wash the car. I don't need to invite everybody to my party.*

### **DARE** modal fe'li. (jurat etish)

1. **DARE** so'roq va inkor gaplarda modal fe'l vazifasida keladi va **jura'tni** ifodalaydi. Bo'lishli gaplarda mustaqil fe'l vazifasida keladi: *I daren't tell him what happened. Unga nima bo'lganligini aytishga jura't qilolmayman. Dare you tell her to marry? Unga turmushga chiqishini aytishga jura't etolasanmi? I dare to ask her to marry. Men unga turmushga chiqishini aytishga jura't qilaman.*

### **WOULD** "XOHISH + ISTAK"

1. **XOHISH, ISTAKNI** ifodalaydi: *Would you like a cup of tea ? Bir payola choy xohlaysizmi. Yes, I would like. Ha, xohlayman.*

**2. Would** modal fe'li **want** - "xohlamoq" ning muloyim shakli hisoblanadi: *I want a banana. Men banan xohlayman. I would like a banana. Men banan xohlayman.*

**3. Would** orzu istak maylidagi gaplarda ham ishlatiladi va xohish istakni bildiradi: *I wish it would stop raining. Qaniydi yomg'ir to'xtasa edi. I wish somebody would answer the telephone. Qaniydi kimdir telefonga javob bersaydi.*

**4. would** o'tgan zamonda takroriy ravishda sodir bo'lib turgan ish harakatlarni ham ifodalaydi: *When I was young I would get up early every summer morning and go for a swim. Men yoshligimda yozda erta turardim va cho'milishga borardim. When I was angry I would go out of the room. Mening jahlim chiqsa uydan chiqib ketardim. When the train went past our house would shake. Poezd o'tganda uyimiz titrab ketardi.*

## Adjectives and Adverbs (Sifat va ravishlar)

1. Sifatlar tub va yasama sifatlarga bo'linadi. Yasama sifatlar asosan quyidagi qo'shimchalar bilan yasaladi:

- ful**: useful (foydali), beautiful (chiroyli), careful (hushyor), skilful (mohir)
- less**: useless (foydasiz), helpless (yordamsiz), careless (ehtiyotsiz)
- al**: formal (rasmiy), central (markaziy), cultural (madaniy),
- able**: comfortable (qulay), preferable (afzal), reliable (ishonarli), eatable (esa bo'ladigan)
- ible**: sensible (sezgir), visible (ko'rinadigan),
- ant**: elegant (nafis), predominant, arrogant (kekkaygan)
- ent**: dependent (tobe), intelligent (ziyoli), innocent (aybsiz)
- ic**: scientific (ilmiy), heroic (qaxramonona),
- ish**: childish (bolalarcha), foolish (ahmoqlarcha),
- ive**: attractive (maftunkor), expensive (qimmat), talkative (vaysaqi)
- ly**: friendly (do'stona), brotherly (akalarcha), deadly (ashaddiy)
- ous**: dangerous (xavfli), curious (qiziquvchan), anxious (ishtiyoqli), nervous (asabiy)
- y**: dirty (iflos), dusty (changli), sleepy (uqusiragan)

2. Ba'zi sifatlar **-ing** yoki **-ed** qo'shimchasi bilan ham yasaladi. **-ing** qo'shimchasi bilan tugaydigan sifatlar asosan jonsiz narsalarga nisbatan ishlatiladi. **-ed** qo'shimchasi bilan tugaydigan sifatlar esa asosan kishilarga nisbatan ishlatiladi:

<b>fascinating</b> – maftunkor	<b>fascinated</b> – maftun bo'lgan
<b>exciting</b> – hayajonli	<b>excited</b> – hayajonlangan
<b>amusing</b> – xursand qiladigan	<b>amused</b> – xursand bo'lgan
<b>amazing</b> – taajjubli	<b>amazed</b> – taajjublangan
<b>astonishing</b> – hayratli	<b>astonished</b> – hayratlanagan
<b>shocking</b> – dovdiratadigan	<b>shocked</b> – dovdiragan
<b>disgusting</b> – ko'ngilni aynitadigan	<b>disgusted</b> – ko'ngli aynigan
<b>embarrassing</b> – ikkilantiradigan	<b>embarrassed</b> – ikkilangan
<b>confusing</b> – chalkash	<b>confused</b> – chalkashgan
<b>horrifying</b> – vahimali	<b>horrified</b> – vahimaga tushgan
<b>terrifying</b> – dahshatli	<b>terrified</b> – dahshatga tushgan
<b>frightening</b> – qo'rqinchli	<b>frightened</b> – qo'rqqan
<b>depressing</b> – tushkun	<b>depressed</b> – ko'ngli cho'kkan
<b>worrying</b> – tashvishli	<b>worried</b> – tashvishlangan
<b>annoying</b> – xafa qiladigan	<b>annoyed</b> – xafa bo'lgan
<b>exhausting</b> – holdan toydiradigan	<b>exhausted</b> – holdan toygan
<b>satisfying</b> – qoniqarli	<b>satisfied</b> – qoniqqan

3. Shuningdek Sifatlarning yana ikki turi mavjuddir, ular: a) **Fact Adjectives**; b) **Opinion adjectives**;

**Fact sifatlari** biror predmetning haqiqiy o'zgartirib bo'lmas belgisini bildiradi: new, large, round, wooden.

**Opinion sifatlari**: Kishilarning fikriga qarab o'zgartirsa bo'ladigan belgini bildiradigan sifatlardir: good, bad, nice, beautiful.

4. Gapda ba'zan 2, 3 ta va hokazo sifatlar ketma-ket kelishi mumkin. shunday paytda opinion sifatlari fact sifatlardan oldin keladi: a beautiful tall girl-chiroyli uzun qiz, a nice sunny day-ajoyib chiroyli kun, delicious hot soup-mazali issiq shurva.

5. Ba'zan gapda fact sifatleri ketma-ket keladi ularni quyidagi tartibda joylashtiramiz. Lekin bu tartib qat'iy emas: **Opinion adjective (Epithet) + size + shape + age + colour + origin + material + used for+noun.**

e.g. a small black plastic bag - kichkina qora elim sumka.

It's a fantastic small new round red Swiss plastic alarm clock

6. Gapda uzunlikni ifodalagan sifatlar, kenglikni ifodalagan sifatlardan oldin keladi: e.g. a long narrow street - uzun tor ko'cha. A tall thin girl - uzun oriqlik qiz.

7. Ikki kishi yoki **predmet** haqida gap borganda, "**keyingisi**" yoki "**oldingisi**" ma'nosini ifodalash uchun ingliz tilida "**the latter**" va "**former**" so'zlari ishlatiladi: I like both Anvar and Nodir. But I prefer the latter. Men har ikkalasi Anvarni ham Nodirni ham yaxshi ko'raman. Lekin menga keyingisi (Nodir) ko'proq yoqadi.

8. **Sifatdosh I, II va sanoq sonlar bilan yasaladigan sifatlar ham mavjud:** never ending journey – tugamas sayohat, broken down washing machine-buzuq kir yuvish mashinasi, a three-hour delay – 3 soatlik kechikuv. **Sanoq son + ot** birikmasi gapda aniqlikchi (sifat) bo'lib kelsa raqamdan keyin kelfan ot faqat birlikda bo'ladi.

9. **the late** so'zi kishi nomlari oldidan kelganda "marhum" deb tarjima qilinadi va ma'nosi "dead" so'ziga teng bo'ladi: the late Henry Ground. Marhum Henri Ground.

10. Sifat asosan otning belgisini bildirib kelsada ingliz tilida **ot bilan ishlatilmaydigan sifatlar** mavjud: **alive** (tirik), **alike** (o'xshash), **afraid**, **alone**, **ashamed**, **asleep**, **awake**, **content** (mamnun), **glad**, **ill**, **pleased** va h: The man was alive. Karen is ill today. (ill boy, glad boy bunday bo'lmaydi);

11. Quyidagi sifatlarning ma'nolarida farq mavjud: **gold – golden, silk – silky, stone – stony, wood – wooden, wool – woollen.** He gave her a **gold ring**. (Haqiqiy tilla uzuk). They walked on the **golden sand**. (tillarang qum). Golden hair. Tillarang soch. She bought a **silk dress**. (haqiqiy ipakdan ko'ylak). Her hair is **silky**. Uning sochi ipaksimon. They walked on the stone path. Ular tosh yo'lakdan yurishdi. The man had a stony look on his face. (sovuq qarash). Wooden chest. Yog'och sandiq.

12. **Sifatlar otlashganda "the"** artikli bilan ishlatilib orqasidagi **ot tushib** qoladi. **Lekin ma'lum bir joydagi** kishilarni ifodalab kelganda **orqadagi ot tushmaydi**: The young have a lot of energy. (umumiy ma'noda barcha yoshlar). **The young people** of our town are organizing a charity concert. (faqat shu shaharning yoshlari). Shahrimiz yoshlari xayriya konserti uyushtirmoqchi.

### **Adverb.**

1. Ravish ish-harakatning belgisini bildirib, ko'pincha **fe'ldan keyin** keladi: He works hard. U qattiq ish-di. **Lekin**: Ravish gapda sifatdan va ikkinchi bir ravishdan oldin kelishi ham mumkin: He is a very good student. U juda yaxshi studentdir. She speaks English quite well. U inglizchani juda yaxshi gapiradi.

2. Ko'pgina ravishlar sifatlarga **-ly** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi:

**Adjectives:** quick, careful, heavy, serious, quiet, bad, sad,

**Adverbs:** quickly, carefully, heavily, seriously, quietly, badly, sadly

Tom is a careful driver. Tom hushyor haydovchi. Tom drives his car carefully. Tom mashinasini hushyorlik bilan haydaydi.

3. **-ic** qo'shimchasi bilan tigagan sifatlarga **-ally** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan ravish yasaladi: dramatic – dramatically. **Lekin**: public – publicly.

4. Quyidagi **ravish turlari** mavjud: **a) adverbs of place**-o'rin-joy ravishlari: Here-(shu yerda), there (u erda), where (qaerda), inside(ichida), outside (tashqarida), above (ustida), below (tagida), somewhere (qaerdadir), anywhere (hech qaerda), nowhere (hech qaerda), elsewhere (yana qaerdadir), nearby-yaqin orada.

**b) Adverbs of time** (payt ravishlari): now (hozir), when (qachon), then (keyin, o'shanda), today (bugun), yesterday (kecha), tomorrow (ertaga), before (oldin), lately (so'nggi paytlarda), never (hech qachon), ever (biror marta), always (har doim), often (tez-tez), seldom (onda-sonda), usually (odatda), sometimes (ba'zan), already (allaqachon), yet (hali), still (hali ham), since (o'shandan buyon);

**c) Adverbs of quantity** (daraja-miqdor ravishlari): much (ko'p), little (kam), very (juda), too (juda), so (shunchalar), enough (yetarlicha), hardly, scarcely, barely (zo'rg'a), nearly (arang), almost (deyarli);

**d) Adverbs of manner** (holat ravishlari): well (yaxshi), fast (tez), quickly (tezda), slowly (asta), quietly (tinchgina), easily (osonlik bilan);

**5. Ravish gapda odatda asosiy fe'ldan keyin, lekin sifat, sifatdosh va ikkinchi bir ravishdan oldin keladi:** She is amazingly beautiful. He drives very quickly. Computers are extensively used nowadays.

**6. Agar gapda ikkita yoki uchta ravish kelsa ularning tartibi quyidagicha bo'ladi: manner** (holat ravishi) + **place** (o'rin-joy ravishi) + **time** (payt ravishi): The baby slept quietly in his cot all night long. Chaqaloq krovatida tuni bilan tinch uxladi.

**7. Agar gapda "go, come, leave" kabi harakat fe'llari kelsa tartib quyidagicha bo'ladi: place +manner+time:** He came to work by bus this morning.

### **Sifat va ravish haqida umumiy qoidalar**

**1. Sifat otning** belgisini bildiradi: She speaks perfect English. U mukammal inglizchada gapiradi. He is a good boy. U yaxshi bola.

**2. Ravish fe'lining, sifatning, sifatdoshning** va hatto **ravishning** ham belgisini bildiradi: She speaks English perfectly. U inglizchani mukammal gapiradi. He works quickly. U tez ishlaydi. It is an extremely beautiful flower. A badly-organized party. Yomon tashkillashtirilgan ziyofat. A well-done job. Yaxshi bajarilgan ish. A well-known writer. Taniqli yozuvchi. A carefully-written essay. Diqqat bilan yozilgan insho. He drives extremely dangerously. U mashinani haddan tashqari xavfli haydaydi. An extremely good boy. Haddan tashqari yaxsho bola. A seriously ill child. Jiddiy kasal bola.

**3. -ed** qo'shimchasi bilan tugaydigan o'tgan zamon sifatdoshlari oldidan ham ravish ishlatiladi: A well organized party. Yaxshi tashkillashtirilgan kecha. A badly organized election. Yomon tashkil qilingan saylov. Seriously-injured soldiers. Jiddiy yaralangan askarlar.

**4. -ly** qo'shimchasi bilan tugaydigan sifatlar ham bor. Bu so'zlar faqat otning oldidan yoki yolg'iz holatda ishlatiladi, fe'ldan keyin kelmaydi.

**friendly** (do'stona): He is a friendly boy. U do'stona bola. I'm giving you friendly advice.

**elderly** (katta). The elderly people. Katta odamlar.

**lonely** (yolg'iz). A lonely child. Yolg'iz bola.

**silly** (axmoq). He is a silly boy. U axmoq boladir.

**lovely** (yolg'iz). She is a lovely girl. U yoqimtoy qizdir.

**costly** (qimmatga tushadigan, qimmatbaho); a costly mistake. Furniture is a costly item.

**deadly** (ashaddiy). Deadly enemies. Ashaddiy dushmanlar.

**likely** (munosib), **ugly**, **cowardly** (qo'rqoq). Cowardly boy.

Bu so'zlarni ravish vazifasidan ishlatish uchun **way, manner, fashion** (usul, uslub) so'zlari qatnashgan birikmadan foydalanamiz: He is speaking in a friendly way (manner). U do'stona gapirayapti.

**5. Odatda ingliz tilida fe'ldan keyin ravish** ishlatiladi, lekin quyidagi fe'llar quyidagi ma'nolarda kelganda ulardan keyin Sifat ishlatiladi: **to be** (bo'lmoq), **to get** (bo'lmoq), **to become** (bo'lmoq, aylanmoq); **to feel** (his qilmoq), **to smell** (hiq taratmoq), **to taste** (maza bermoq), **to**

**sound** (tuyulmoq, eshitilmoq), **to seem** (o'xshamoq), **to look** (ko'rinmoq), **to find** (deb bilmoq), **to grow** (bo'lmoq), **to appear** (ko'rinmoq), **to get** (bo'lmoq), **to stay** (saqlanib qolmoq): I'm feeling bad. Men o'zimni yomon his qilyapman. The flower smells bad. Gul yomon hid taratmoqda. I am sad. Men xafaman. I find people offensive who spit in the street. Men ko'chaga tuflaydigan odamlarni axloqsiz deb o'ylayman; The day is growing dark Kun qorong'ulashayapti. The music sounds good. Musiqa yaxshi eshitiyapti.

**6. Look** so'zi "**ko'rinmoq**" ma'nosida kelsa undan keyin hamisha sifat ishlatiladi: He looks sad. U xafa ko'rinyapti. **Lekin: Look at "qaramoq"** ma'nosida kelgan so'zdan keyin ravish ishlatiladi: He looked at me sadly. U menga xafa bo'lib qaradi.

**7. Good** (yaxshi) so'zi sifat, **Well** (yaxshi) so'zi esa ravishdir: She is a good teacher. U yaxshi o'qituvchi. She teaches the students well. U talabalarni yaxshi o'qitadi.

**Lekin:** Well so'zi "sog'lik" ma'nosini ifodalaganda sifat vazifasida keladi: How are you? Qandaysiz? – I am very well. Men juda yaxshiman.

**8. Well** ravishi fe'llarning uchinchi shakli, ya'ni o'tgan zamon sifatdosh shakli oldidan ham ishlatiladi: well-dressed. Yaxshi kiyingan. Well-done. Yaxshi bajarilgan. Well-known. Mashhur. Well-educated. Yaxshi tarbiyalangan.

**9. Fast** (tez), **hard** (qattiq), **late** (kech), **old** (qari) **deep** (chuqur), **high** (baland), **free** (ozod, tekin), **high** (baland), **low** (past), **early**, **long**, **near**, **straight**, **right**, **wrong**, **pretty** so'zlari ham ravish ham sifat vazifasida bir xil ishlatiladi. Bu so'zlar shu ma'noda **-ly** qo'shimchasi qo'shilmaydi: He is a fast driver. U tez haydovchi. He drives fast. U tez haydaydi. He is a hard worker. U qattiq ishchi. He works hard. U qattiq ishlaydi. I am late. Men kech qoldim. I got up late. Men kech turdim.

**Lekin: Hardly** (zo'rg'a), **lately** (so'nggi paytlarda) **deeply** (juda), **highly** (juda), **freely** (bemalol), **mostly** (asosan) = mainly, **nearly** (deyarli), **prettily** (chiroyli) ravishlari va **Hardly ever** (=almost never) (deyarli hech qachon) ravishli birikmasi ham bor. Bu ravishlar boshqa ko'chma ma'noda ishlatiladi: Have you met Tom lately. So'nggi paytlarda Tomni ko'rdingmi? I could hardly pass the exam. Men imtihondan arang o'ta oldim. I hardly ever go out in the evenings. Men kechqurunlari deyarli hech qachon tashqariga chiqmayman.

**10. -ly** qo'shimchasi bilan tugagan, lekin ham sifat ham ravish vazifasida kelaveradigan so'zlar mavjud: **hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, annually.** "Times" is a weekly journal. "Tayms" haftalik jurnaldir. I am paid monthly. Menga oyma oy pul to'lashadi. It comes out weekly (ravish). U har haftada chiqadi.

**11. So** (shunchalar) va **such** (shundayin) ravishlari: **So** ravishi asosan otga bog'lanmagan sifat bilan ishlatiladi, ya'ni undan keyin ot kelmaydi. So dan keyin ravish kelishi ham mumkin: The story was so good. Hikoya shunchalar yaxshi edi. The nature is so beautiful. Tabiat shunchalar go'zal. He speaks so quickly. U shunchalar tez gapiradi.

**Lekin: So** ravishidan keyin ba'zan ot kelishi mumkin, unda ham ot artikldan keyin keladi xolos: It is so simple a problem. U shunchalar oddiy muammo. So silly a boy. Shunchalar axmoq bola.

**Such** ravishini esa ot bilan kelgan sifat oldidan ishlatamiz: It was such a good film. U shundayin yaxshi film edi.

**SO + SIFAT**

**SUCH + SIFAT + OT**

**12. So** va **Such** so'zlari bilan quyidagi birikmalar ham ishlatiladi:

So long	but =	such a long time	shunchalar uzoq vaqt
So far	but =	such a long way	shunchalar uzoq yo'l
So many	but =	such a lot (of)	shunchalar ko'p
So much	but =	such a lot (of)	shunchalar ko'p

**13. Enough** (yetarlicha) so'zi **sifat** va **ravishlardan keyin** keladi, lekin otlarning oldidan ham orqasidan ham ishlatilaveradi. She is not old enough. U yetarlicha keksa emas. You are not studying hard enough. Sen yetarlicha qattiq o'qimayapsan. This room is big enough. Bu xona yetarlicha katta. **But:** I have enough money to buy a book. Menda kitob sotib olish uchun yetarlicha pul bor. = I have money enough to buy a book.

**14. Too** so'zi "**juda**" ma'nosida sifat va ravishlardan oldin keladi: She is too young. U juda yosh. This table is too heavy. I can't lift it. Bu stol juda og'ir. Men uni ko'tara olmayman.

**15. Quite** (anchagina) ravishi sifatlar bilan kelishi mumkin. "Tamoman" degan manosi ham bor: He is quite famous. U anchagina mashhur. You are quite right. Siz tamoman haqsiz. **Quite** so'zi gapda a/an artiklining oldidan keladi: quite a nice day – ancha ajoyib kun, quite an old house – ancha eski uy.

**16. Rather** (anchagina) ravishning manosi **quite** ga o'xshash, lekin **rather** ko'pincha inkor ma'noli gaplarda ishlatiladi: It is rather cold today. Bugun anchagina sovuq. It is quite hot. Anchagina issiq. The exam was rather difficult. Imtihon ancha qiyin edi. The exam was quite easy – imtihon tamoman oson bo'ldi. **Rather** so'zi gapda a/an artiklining oldidan ham orqasidan ham kelishi mumkin. a rather interesting book = rather an interesting book – anchagina qiziqarli kitob.

**17. Else** "yana" gapda ravish ma'nosida keladi, so'roq olmoshlari va **some, any, no** olmoshlari bilan ishlatiladi: What else must I do? Yana nima qilishim kerak? Where else did you go? Yana qaerga bording? Ask somebody else about it? U haqida yana kimdandir so'rang?

**18. Fairly, quite, rather pretty** so'zlarining ma'nosi. Qiyoslang: fairly expensive (200 dollars), quite expensive (400 dollars), rather expensive (750 dollars), pretty expensive (1000 dollars).

**a) a/an + fairly**, ya'ni birlikda a/an artikli fairly so'zidan oldin keladi. This is a fairly good CD, but it's not the best they have made.

**b) quite + a/an** = enough, ya'ni birlikda a/an artikli quite so'zidan keyin keladi. This is quite a good CD. You ought to buy it.

**c) quite + adjectives**, such as, horrible, ridiculous, brilliant, amazing, extraordinary, useless, impossible, true, exhausted, certain va h. (=completely, totally). Ya'ni quite so'zi yuqorida keltirilgan sifatlar bilan ishlatilib "**tamoman**" ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi. I'm quite certain about this. Menning bu borada tamoman ishonchim komil. This machine is quite useless. Bu mashina tamoman befoyda.

**d) rather +a/an** or **a/an + rather**. (odatdagidan ko'proq ma'nosida). Bu holatda a/an artikllari gapda rather so'zidan oldin ham keyin ham kelishi mumkin. She has rather a soft voice = she has a rather soft voice. Uning ovozi ancha mayin. I expected the book to be boring, but it was rather interesting.

**e) rather + comparative form/too**. Ya'ni **rather** so'zi **qiyosiy darajadagi** sifat va **too** so'zi bilan ham ishlatiladi: Ted is rather more experienced than Alex. She spends rather too much money on clothes.

**f) a/an + pretty**. Og'zaki ingliz tilida pretty so'zi "ancha" ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi: your idea is pretty good. Sening g'oyang ancha yaxshi.

### DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

(Sifat va ravishlarning darajalari)

1. Sifat va Ravishlarda 3 ta daraja bor:
  - a) The Positive degree (oddiy daraja)
  - b) The Comparative degree (qiyosiy daraja)
  - c) The Superlative degree (Orttirma daraja)

2. Sifat va ravishlarning odiy darajalarida darajani ko'rsatuvchi hech qanday qo'shimcha bo'lmaydi: good, small, badly, big, long.

3. Qisqa bir bo'g'inli va ikki bo'g'inli sifat va ravishlarning qiyosiy darajalari “-er” qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi va bu qo'shimcha “-roq” deb tarjima qilinadi: short – shorter (qisqa - qisqaroq), long – longer (uzun - uzunroq), big – bigger (katta - kattaroq).

4. Ko'p bo'g'inli sifat va ravishlarning qiyosiy darajalari so'z oldiga “more” (roq) so'zini keltirish bilan yasaladi: more beautiful – chiroyliroq, more interesting – qiziqarliroq, more dangerous.

5. Bir va ikki bo'g'inli qisqa sifat va ravishlarning orttirma darajalari so'z oxiriga “-est” (eng) qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi. Orttirma darajaning oldidan odatda “the” artikli ishlatiladi: long – longer – the longest – eng uzun; rich – richer – the richest-eng boy.

6. Ko'p bo'g'inli sifat va ravishlarning orttirma darajasini hosil qilish uchun so'z oldiga “the most” (eng) so'zini keltiramiz: the most handsome – eng ko'rkam; the most generous – eng saxiy; **Izoh:** Darajani ozaytirib ko'rsatish uchun uzun sifatlarning oldida “less” (kamroq) va “the least” (eng kam) so'zlari ishlatiladi: Your picture is less beautiful than my picture. Sening rasming mening rasmimga qaraganda kamroq chiroyli. The least expensive restaurant is near our house. Eng qimmat bo'lmagan restoran bizning uyimiz yonida.

7. Quyidagi sifatlarning darajalari **more** va **most** so'zlari bilan yasaladi: **real, right, wrong.** Real-more real-the most real,

8. **Mavhum ma'noli** ba'zi bir va ikki bo'g'inli sifalarning (clear, safe, true, free, wise, modern, often, common, stupid, narrow, gentle, clever, friendly, simple) darjalari ham er/est ham more/the most so'zlari bilan yasalaveradi: clear-clearer-the clearest = clear-more clear-the most clear.

9. **-ly** qo'shimchasi bilan tugagan ravisharning darajalari **more/the most** so'zlari bilan yasaladi: carefully-more carefully-the most carefully.

10. **-ly** qo'shimchasi bilan tugagan sifatlarning darajalari **-er/the -est qo'shimchalari** bilan yasaladi: lovely-lovelier-the loveliest.

11. Ba'zi sifat va ravishlarning darajalari yuqoridagi qoidalarga bo'ysinmagan holda boshqacha usulda yasaladi: Good (yaxshi) - better (yaxshiroq) – the best (eng yaxshi)

Bad (yomon) – worse (yomonroq) – the worst (eng yomon)

Little (kam) – less (kamroq) – the least (eng kam)

Much (ko'p) – more (ko'proq) – the most (eng ko'p)

Many (ko'p) – more (ko'proq) – the most (eng ko'p)

Well (yaxshi) – better (yaxshoroq) – the best (eng yaxshi)

Badly (yomon) – worse (yomonroq) – the worst (eng yomon)

Far (uzoq) – farther (uzoqroq) – farthest (eng uzoq)

Far (qo'shimcha) – further (ko'proq) – the furthest (eng ko'p)

Old – older – the oldest - keksa – keksaroq – eng keksa

12. **elder – the eldest** – o'rtancha – eng katta (to'ng'ich) so'zlari oila a'zolari va o'z qarindoshlarimiz haqida gapirganda ishlatiladi. Bu so'zlar yoshga nisbatan ishlatilmaydi. Bu so'zlat qiyosiy yki orttirma darajada emas balki ular shunday so'zlardir: My elder brother. Mening o'rtancha akam. His eldest uncle. Uning eng katta (to'ng'ich) tog'asi.

You will get the further information from our office. Siz qo'shimcha ma'lumotlarni idoramizdan olasiz.

13. “**Most**” so'zi “**ko'pchilik**” ma'nosida kelganda “**the**” artiklisiz ishlatiladi: Most people like George. Ko'pchilik odamlar Jorjni yoqtiradi. “**Most**” so'zi “**juda**” ma'nosida kelganda ham sifat va ravishlarning oldidan artiklsiz ishlatiladi: The book was most interesting. Kitob juda qiziq edi. It was most generous of you. Bu sizning juda saxiyligingiz bo'ldi.

**Lekin mostly** so'zi “**asosan**” ma'nosida ishlatiladi va sinonimi “**mainly**” dir.



### Oddiy daraja ishlatiladigan holatlar

1. Gapda faqat bitta narsa haqida fikr yuritilganda oddiy daraja ishlatiladi: You have got nice skates. I like them. Senda ajoyib konkilar bor. Men ularni yoqtiraman.

2. Gapda kelgan **“as ...as”** va **“so ... as”** bog'lovchilari o'rtasida doimo sifat va ravishlarning oddiy darajalari ishlatiladi: I am as strong as you too. Men ham senday kuchliman. She is not so beautiful as Matilda. U Matildadek chiroyli emas. Jack is not so rich as Tom. Jack Tomday boy emas. I can run as quickly as you. Men senday tez yugura olaman. You walk as slowly as a tortoise. Sen toshbaqadek asta yurasan.

**Note:** **“as ... as”** bog'lovchisi barcha darak, so'roq va inkor gaplarda ishlatilaveradi, lekin **“so ... as”** bog'lovchisi esa inkor gaplarda ishlatiladi: He is as tall as his brother. U akasiday uzun. This computer isn't as expensive as that one. Bu kompyuter ana unisidek qimmat emas. He isn't so clever as his friend. U do'stidek aqlli emas.

**Note:** **twice as ... as** (ikki marta), **three times as ...as** (uch marta), **the same as ...** (bir xil) birikmalari ham mavjuddir: Petrol is twice as expensive as it was last year. Benzini o'tgan yildagiga qaraganda ikki marta qimmat. This house is three times as big as ours. Bu uy biznikiga qaraganda uch marta katta. Ann's salary is the same as Tom's salary. Annaning maoshi Tomning maoshidek bir xil. Tom is the same age as Jack. Tom Jack bilan bir yoshda.

3. Daraja-miqdor ravishlari (**very**-juda, **extremely**-haddan tashqari, **terribly**-nihoyatda, **so, too**) bilan ham oddiy daraja ishlatiladi: This is a very interesting book. Bu juda qiziqarli kitob. This is an extremely difficult task. Bu haddan tashqari qiyin vazifa. I'm terribly sorry. Nihoyatda achinaman.

### Qiyosiy daraja ishlatiladigan holatlar

1. Gapda ikki predmet yoki voqea-hodisa nazarda tutilib, ular qiyoslansa qiyosi daraja ishlatiladi: The team played better in the second half and won the game. Jamoa ikkinchi taymda yaxshoroq o'ynadi va o'yinda yutdi.

2. Gapda **“than”** (-ga qaraganda) so'zi ishlatilgan bo'lsa hamisha qiyosiy daraja ishlatiladi: My car is newer than your car. Mening mashinam sening mashinangdan yangiroq. I'm stronger than you. Men senga qaraganda kuchliroqman.

3. Gapda **“a bit, a little, a lot, much, far, even, slightly”** so'zlari qiyosiy darajaning oldidan kelib **“yanada”** deb ham tarjima qilinadi. Yoki boshqacha qilib aytganda ushbu so'zlar faqat qiyosiy darajalarning oldidan ishlatiladi: It is much more difficult. U yanada qiyinroq. It is a lot harder. U yanada qattiqroq. Far more serious. Yanada jiddiyroq. A little more slowly. Yanada sekinroq.

4. Gapda bir holat ikkinchi bir holat bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, ya'ni bir holat ikkinchi bir holatni to'ldirsa ikkita **“the ...the ...”** artikllarining o'rtasida ikkita qiyosi daraja (qo'sh qiyos) ishlatiladi: The sooner we go the earlier we shall arrive. Tezroq ketsak ertaroq yetib boramiz. The more expensive the hotel the better the service. Mehmonxona qancha qimmat bo'lsa xizmati ham shuncha yaxshi bo'ladi. The bigger the worse. Kattaroq yomonroq.

**Lekin:** Bir holat ikkinchi holat bilan bog'liq bo'lmasa, ya'ni birinchi gapdagi holatga ikkinchi gapdagi holat teskari kelsa ikkita **the ... the ...** artikllari orasida **ikkita ortirma** daraja ishlatiladi: I work the hardest in the factory but I earn the least money. Men zavodda eng qattiq ishlayman lekin eng kam oylik olaman.

5. Ba'zan gapda **ikkita qiyosiy daraja** birga kelishi mumkin: harder and harder. Qiyinroq va qiyinroq. Bigger and bigger. Kattaroq va kattaroq. More and more difficult. Qiyinroq va qiyinroq. More and more expensive. Qimmatroq va qimmatroq.

6. **“Elder”** (kattaroq) va **“the eldest”** (eng katta) sifatlari faqat oila a'zolari (aka, opa, amaki, tog'a) haqida gapirilganda ishlatiladi: My elder brother is a pilot. Mening o'rtancha akam uchuvchi. His eldest son is a student. Uning eng katta o'g'li talaba.

7. **No** va **any** olmoshlari ham qiyosiy daraja oldidan ishlatilishi mumkin: Do you want any more help? Yana bir oz yordam xohlaysizmi?

### **Orttirma daraja ishlatiladigan holatlar**

1. Agar gapda “**in the world**”, “**in my life**”, “**in the family**”, “**of all**”, “**one of**” va “**among**” kabi soz’lar kelsa o’sha gapda orttirma daraja ishlatish lozim: Your dictation is the worst of all. Sening diktanting hammasidan eng yomoni. One of the most difficult subjects is mathematics in my opinion. Fikrimcha ehg qiyin fanlardan biri bu matematikadir. This is the smallest insect in the world. Bu dunyodagi eng kichik hashorat. Anvar is the cleverest student among our classmates. Anvar sinfdoshlarimiz orasida eng aqlli talabadir.

2. **Perfect** zamoni ishlatilgan gapda **orttirma daraja** ishlatiladi: This is the most interesting book I have ever read. Bu men o’qigan kitoblarimning eng qizig’i.

3. **By far** birikmasidan keyin orttirma darajadagi sifat keladi. My friend Akmal is by far the friendliest. Mening do’stim Akmal eng do’stona do’stdir.

4. **Orttirma darajadigi** sifat “**my, his, her, our, this, Anvar’s**” kabi boshqa ko’rsatgichlar bilan qo’llanilganda “**the**” artikli ishlatilmaydi: My best friend is Anvar. Mening eng yaxshi do’stim Anvar. Karim’s most interesting book. Karimning eng qiziq kitobi.

## Pronouns (Olmoshlar)

1. Olmoshlarning quyidagi turlari bor: 1) Personal pronouns. 2) Possessive pronouns. 3. Reflexive pronouns. 4. Emphatic pronouns. 5. Demonstrative pronouns. 6. Indefinite pronouns. 7) Reciprocal pronouns. 8. Interrogative pronouns. 9) Conjunctive pronouns

1-qator olmoshlari	2-qator olmoshlari	3-qator olmoshlari	4-qator olmoshlari	5-qator olmoshlari
<b>Personal pronouns</b>	<b>Objective pronouns</b>	<b>Possessive pronouns</b>		<b>Reflexive pronouns</b>
		<b>Conjunctive form Bog'langan shakl</b>	<b>Absolute form Mustaqil shakl</b>	
<b>I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they</b> 1. Gapda ega vazifasida keladi. 2. Ega vazifasida kelgan otning o'rniga ishlatilishi mumkin. 3. Kim? Nima? So'rog'iga javob bo'ladi.	<b>Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them</b> 1. Asosan to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi. 2. kimni, nimani, kimga, nimaga so'roqlariga javob bo'ladi. 3. kesimdan keyin keladi. 4. predloglardan keyin keladi.	<b>My, your, his, her, its, our, your, their</b> 1. Kimning, nimaning so'roqlariga javob bo'ladi. 2. Aniqlovchi vazifasid keladi. 3. Doimo otga bog'lanib kealdi.	<b>Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs</b> 1. kimniki, nimaniki so'roqlariga javob bo'ladi. 2. orqasidan ot kelmaydi.	<b>Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves</b> 1. Ega va to'ldiruvchi bir shaxsni ifodalaganda ishlatiladi.

### Personal pronouns (kishilik olmoshlari)

**I** – men, **you** – sen, **He** - u (o'g'il), **She** - u (qiz), **It** - u (jonsiz), **We** – biz, **You** – siz, **They** - ular

1. Bu olmoshlar gapda ko'pincha ega vazifasida keladi. Asosan gapning boshida keladi. Bular asosiy fe'llardan keyin va **“to, with, in, on”** kabi predloglardan keyin ham ishlatilmaydi.

2. **You** olmoshi barcha kishilarni nazarda tutib gapirganda ham ishlatilishi mumkin: *You can't use “did” in the present simple tense. Siz “did”ni hozirgi oddiy zamonda ishlata olmaysiz.*

3. **She** – olmoshi ba'zan jonsiz narsalarga nisbatan ham ishlatiladi, ayniqsa davlat, mashina, samolyot, kema nomlari o'rniga: *Look at my new car. She is a beauty. Qara yangi mashinamga. U go'zal. We like our England. She is very immense. Biz Angliyani yoqtiramiz. Uning bag'ri juda keng.*

4. **They** – olmoshi esa asosan **“They say”** (aytishlaricha) birikmasida butun odamlarni nazarda tutgan holda ishlatiladi: *They say Anvar eats 25 eggs a day. Aytishlaricha Anvar bir kunda 25ta tuxum yeyarkan.*

5. **It** – olmoshi noma'lum kishini aniq aytishda yoki biror kishini shaxsini aniqlashda kishilarga nisbatan ham ishlatiladi: *Who is Tom? It's me. Who is knocking at the door? I think it's Tom. Eshikni kim taqqilatyapti? Menimcha u Tom. Shuningdek It olmoshi ob-havo, vaqt, masofa va barcha tur o'lchovlar haqidagi shaxssiz gaplarda ega vazifasida keladi, ammo tarjima qilinmaydi: It is snowing. Qor yog'yapti. It is cold. Sovuq. It is 7 o'clock. Soat 7. It is six km. Olti kilometr.*

6. Ingliz tilida olmoshlar uchun **2 ta kelishik** mavjud. Kishilik olmoshlari uchun Bosh kelishik va Tushum kelishiklari bor. Gapda to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan kishilik olmoshlari tushum kelishigi vazifasida bo'ladi: Nominative Case (Bosh kelishik): I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They.

**Objective Case (Tushum kelishigi):** Me – meni, menga, You – seni, senga, Him – uni, unga, Her – uni, unga, It – uni, unga, Us – bizni, bizga, You – sizni, sizga, Them – ularni, ularga.

**7. Gapda predloglardan keyin tushum kelishigi shaklidagi olmoshlar ishlatiladi:** *He told a story to me. U menga hikoya aytib berdi.*

**8. Kishilik olmoshlari ot-kesimning bir qismi bo'lib kelsa yoki **than** (-ga qaraganda), **as** (-dek, -day), **but** (lekin) so'zlaridan keyin kelsa ular tushum kelishigi shaklida ham ishlatilishi mumkin: *Who is it? It's me (It is I am). Kim u? Bu men. You are stronger than him (he is). Sen unga qaraganda kuchliroqsan. No one can do it but her (she). Buni undan boshqa hech kim qila olmaydi. I think it is Anvar. Menimcha u Anvar.***

### **The Possessive Pronouns (egalik olmoshlari)**

**1. Egalik olmoshlari ikki turga ajraladi:** 1) Bog'langan shakl va 2) Mustaqil shakl.

Bog'langan shakldagi egalik olmoshlari quyidagilardir:

My – mening	Her – uning (qiz)	Our – bizning
Your – sening	Its – uning (jonsiz)	Your – sizning
His – uning (o'g'il)		Their – ularning

Ushbu olmoshlar hamisha otga bog'lanib keladi. Ya'ni bu olmoshlarning orqasidan hamisha ot keladi. *This is my book. Mana bu mening kitobim. Our garden is big. Bizning bog'imiz katta.*

Mustaqil shakldagi olmoshlar esa quyidagilar bo'lib, bular gapda otga bog'lanmaydi, ya'ni bulardan keyin ot kelmaydi. Bular mustaqil tarzda "to be" fe'lidan keyin yolg'iz kelishi mumkin:

Mine – meniki	Hers – uniki	Ours - uniki
Yours – seniki	Its – uniki	Yours - sizniki
His – uniki		Theirs – ularniki

*This book is mine. Bu kitob meniki. This garden is not ours. Bu bog' bizniki emas.*

Yana shuni qo'shimcha qilish mumkinki, ushbu mustaqil shakldagi egalik olmoshlaridan keyin darhol "to be" fe'li kelishi mumkin: *Your book is new but mine is old. Sening kitobing yangi lekin meniki eski.*

**2. Ba'zida mustaqil shakldagi egalik olmoshlar **"of"** (-ning, -dan) predlogi bilan ham kelib birikma hosil qilishi mumkin:** *A friend of mine – do'stlarimdan biri, a friend of yours – do'stlaringdan biri, a friend of his – uning do'stlaridan biri, a friend of hers – uning do'stlaridan biri, a neighbour of ours – qo'shnilarimizdan biri, a friend of my brother's – akamning do'stlaridan biri.*

**Izoh:** Yuqoridagi birikmalar "one of" so'zi bilan keladigan birikmalarga ma'nosi teng bo'ladi. Lekin "one of" birikmasidan keyin bog'langan shakldagi egalik olmoshi ishlatiladi:

*One of my friends = a friend of mine – do'stlarimdan biri. One of my neighbours = a neighbour of mine – qo'shnilarimdan biri.*

**3. "Own"** (shaxsiy) so'zi bog'langan egalik olmoshlaridan keyin kelishi mumkin: *My own house – mening shaxsiy uyim. Your own car – sening shaxsiy mashinang.*

**Lekin: Own** – so'zi quyidagi birikmalarda ham ishlatilib umuman boshqacha ma'no kasb etadi: *On my own – yolg'iz o'zim, on your own – yolg'iz o'zing, on his own – uning yolg'iz o'zi, on our own – yolg'iz o'zimiz, on their own – yolg'iz o'zlari.*

### **REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (O'zlik olmoshlari)**

Myself – o'zim	Herself – o'zi	Ourselves – o'zimiz
Yourself – o'zing	Itself – o'zi	Yourselves – o'zlaringiz
Himself – o'zi		Themselves – o'zlari

**1. Agar gapda ega va to'ldiruvchi bir shaxsni ifodalasa to'ldiruvchi o'rnida o'zlik olmoshi ishlatiladi:** *Tom burnt himself while he was cooking. Ovqat pishirayotganda Tom o'zini kuydirib oldi.*

**2. Bring + Object + with / Take + object + with** qurilmalaridan keyin o'zlik olmoshlari ishlatilmaydi. Lekin o'zbekchaga o'zlik olmoshi qo'shib tarjima qilinadi: *I'm taking the umbrella with me. Men soyabonni o'zim bilan olyapman. He is bringing the book with him. U kitobni o'zi bilan olib kelmoqda.*

**3. to feel** (his qilmoq), **to relax** (bo'shashmoq), **to concentrate** (fikrni jamlamoq), **to wash** (yuvmoq), **to dress** (kiyinmoq), **to shave** (soqol olmoq), **to bathe** (cho'milmoq), **to hide** (yashinmoq) va **to meet** (uchrashmoq) fe'llaridan keyin o'zlik olmoshlari deyarli ishlatilmaydi: *I'm feeling bad. Men o'zimni yomon his qilyapman. We are meeting. Biz uchrashmoqchimiz. He is concentrating. U o'z fikrini jamlamoqda.*

**Lekin:** Ko'pchilik asosiy fe'llardan keyin (misol uchun **to dry** (quritmoq, artmoq) fe'lidan keyin) o'zlik olmoshlari ishlatilaveradi: *I dried myself with a towel. Men o'zimni sochiq bilan arttim.*

**4. O'zlik olmoshlari Kuchaytiruv olmoshlari** vazifasida ham ishlatiladi va ba'zida ega bilan yonma-yon kelishi ham mumkin: *I myself fixed my car. Men o'zim tuzattim mashinamni. They painted the house themselves. Ular uyni o'zlari bo'yadilar.*

**5. Qiyosiy darajani ifodalab kelgan gaplarda "than, as ... as" so'zlaridan keyin o'zlik olmoshi ham to'ldiruvchi olmoshlar ham ishlatilishi mumkin:** *He is stronger than myself (me), (I am). U menga qaraganda kuchliroq.*

**6. "Each other" and "selves":** Agar ikki kishi bir-biriga qarab gaplashsa ularga nisbatan "**each other**" birikmasi ishlatiladi: *Tom and Ann were standing beside the lake and were looking at each other. Tom va Anna ko'l bo'yida turar va bir-biriga qarardi. Tom and Ann stood at the mirror and looked themselves. Tom va Anna ko'zgu yonida turar va o'zlariga qarardi.*

**7. Agar o'zlik olmoshlari "By" predlogi bilan kelsa o'sha birikma "alone" – yolg'iz ma'nosini ifodalab keladi:** **By myself** – yolg'iz o'zim, **by yourself** – yolg'iz o'zing, **by himself** (herself, itself)– yolg'iz o'zi, **by ourselves** – yolg'iz o'zimiz, **by yourselves** – yolg'iz o'zlaringiz, **by themselves** – yolg'iz o'zlari: *I dislike living by myself. Men yolg'iz o'zim yashashni yoqtirmayman.*

### **Indefinite Pronouns (Gumon olmoshlari)**

**1. Gumon olmoshlari 3 turga bo'linadi:** a) **Haqiqiy gumon olmoshlari:** *some, somebody, someone, something; any, anyone, anybody, anything; No, nobody, no one, nothing; one; none;* b) **Taqsimlovchi gumon olmoshlari:** *all, each, either, neither, both, every, everybody, everyone, everything;* c) **Miqdor gumon olmoshlari:** *much, many, few, little, a lot of, lots of, a great deal of, a great many;* etc.

### **SOME va ANY olmoshlari**

**2. Some** (bir nechta, bir qancha) olmoshi asosan darak gaplarda ishlatiladi: *Can you give me some papers? Menga bir nechta gazeta beraolasizmi? There is some milk in the jug. Ko'zada bir qancha sut bor.*

**3. Some** olmoshi gaplarda sonlarning oldidan kelsa **taxminan** deb tarjima qilinadi: *There are some 10 people in the room. Xonada taxminan 10 kishi bor.*

**4. Odatda Some** olmoshi bilan kelgan sanaladigan otlar **ko'plik** shaklida yoziladi, lekin **Some** olmoshi "**qandaydir bir**" ma'nosida birlikdagi otlar bilan ham ishlatilishi mumkin. *I have bought some pencils (ko'plik). I have read this story in some book. Men bu hikoyani qandaydir bir kitobda o'qiganman. I will marry sometime in June. Men iyul oyining qaysidir paytida uylanaman.*

**5. Some** olmoshi sanalmaydigan otlar bilan kelib "bir qismi" deb ham tarjima qilinadi va o'sha gapda birlikdagi fe'l ishlatiladi: *Some of the food was damaged. Oziq-ovqatning bir qismi aynigandi.*

6. **Some** olmoshidan “**somebody, someone** – kimdir, **something**-nimadir” olmoshlari yasaladi.

7. **Some** (somebody, someone, something) olmoshi odatda “bir nechta, bir qancha” ma’nosida darak gaplarda ishlatiladi. **So’roq va inkor** gaplarda “some” olmoshi ishlatilmaydi, balki “**any**” (**anybody, anyone** – hechkim, biror kishi, **anything**-hech narsa, biror narsa) ishlatiladi: *I have got some friends. Mening bir nechta do’stlarim bor. I haven’t got any friends. Mening bironta ham do’stim yo’q. Do you have any friends? Sening bironta do’sting bormi?*

**Lekin:** Taklif qilganimizda yoki iltimos qilganimizda so’roq gaplarda ham “some” olmoshi ishlatilishi mumkin: *Would you like some tea? Biroz choy xohlaysizmi? Do you want some cakes? Bir oz pirog xohlaysanmi? Can I have some stamps? Birnechta marka olsam maylimi? Would you like something to eat? Biror narsa yeyishni xohlaysizmi?*

8. “**Ha**” javobini olish uchun savol so’raganimizda ham so’roq gapda “some” olmoshini ishlatish mumkin: *Why are you under the table? Have you lost something? Nima uchun sen stol tagidasan. Biror narsa yo’qotdingmi? Have you got something in your eye? Ko’zingizga biron narsa kirdimi?*

9. “**ANY**” (anybody, anything, anyone) olmoshi asosan inkor va so’roq gaplarda ishlatiladi va “hech qancha, bironta ham” deb tarjima qilinadi: *I haven’t got any children. Mening bironta ham bolalarim yo’q.*

10. **Never** (hech qachon), **without** (-siz), **refuse** (rad etmoq), **seldom** (ba’zan), **hardly, barely, scarcely** (zo’rg’a), **no one** (hech kim) kabi inkor ma’no tashuvchi so’zlar qatnashgan gaplarda **ANY** (anybody, anything, anyone) olmoshi ishlatiladi: *He never had any car. Uning hech qachon mashinasi bo’lmagan. He left home without any money. U uydan pulsiz chiqdi. She refused to say anything. U biror narsa deyishni rad etdi. He seldom buys any flowers. U onda-sonda gul sotib oladi.*

11. “**IF**” bog’lovchisi qatnashgan gaplarda ham “any” (anybody, anything, anyone) olmoshi ishlatiladi: *If you have any question, I shall answer them. Agar birorta savolingiz bo’lsa, ularga javob beraman. If any student comes, tell him to meet me. Agar bironta talaba kelsa, ayt menga uchrashsin.*

**Lekin:** B’azan gaplarda “IF” bog’lovchisi tushib qolib belgisiz qo’llanilishi ham mumkin: *(If) Anyone (who) wants to go there please meet me. Biror kishi u yerga borishni xohlasa menga uchrashsin.*

12. “**ANY**” (anybody, anything, anyone) olmoshi bo’lishli gaplarda ham ishlatilishi mumkin. “**ANY**” (anybody, anything, anyone) olmoshi bo’lishli gaplarda kelsa “istalgan bir, harqanday bir” (любой) ma’nosida keladi va shunday deb tarjima qilinadi: *I can go any place, any time you want. Men sen xohlagan paytda xohlagan joyga borishim mumkin. You can take any book you want. Sen istalgan kitobingni olishing mumkin.*

13. Agar gapda **somebody, someone, something, anybody, anything, anyone** olmoshlari ega vazifasida kelsa kesim 3-shaxs birlik shaklida bo’ladi. Ya’ni gapda bulardan keyin **is, was, has, wants** kabi birlikdagi yordamchi va asosiy fe’llar keladi: *Somebody is knocking at the door, Kimdir eshikni taqqillatmoqda. There is not anything in the box. Qutida hech narsa yo’q. If anything happens ring me up. Agar biron narsa sodir bo’lsa menga qo’ng’iroq qil. Somebody wants to see you. Kimdir sizni ko’rmoqchi. Some people don’t smoke any cigarettes.*

14. Agar gapda **somebody, someone, something, anybody, anything, anyone** olmoshlari ega vazifasida kelsa ulardan keyin kelgan **kishilik va egalik** olmoshlari ko’plik shaklida bo’ladi: *If anybody wants to go, they can go. Agar biror kishi ketishni xohlasa, ular ketishi mumkin. Somebody has broken their glasses. Kimdir stakanini sindirib qo’yibdi. Somebody didn’t drink their coffee. Kimdir o’zining kofesini ichmabdi.*

**15. somebody, something, anybody, anything,** olmoshlaridan keyin **“of”** predlogi ishlatilmaydi. “OF” predlogi faqat “one, some, any” olmoshlari, shu bilan birga “someone, anyone” olmoshlari bilan ishlatiladi. **“Bizlardan kimdir birob”** birikmasi **“One of us”** deb tarjima qilinadi: *One of us is a pilot. Bizlardan birimiz uchuvchimiz. Some of us are working at the police. Bizlardan bir nechtamiz politsiyada ishlamoqdamiz. Someone of you. Anyone of them.*

**16. Some** va **any** olmoshlari **“where”** soʻzi bilan kelib **“Somewhere-qayerdir”** va **“anywhere-hechqaer”** ravishlarini ham hosil qiladi: *Did you go anywhere yesterday? No, I didn't go anywhere. Siz kecha biror yerga bordingizmi? Yo'q, Mmen hech qaerga bormadim.*

**17. Else** – yana soʻzi ham **somebody, anybody** kabi olmoshlari bilan kelishi mumkin. *There is somebody else in the room. Xonada yan kimdir bor.*

**18. Most** va **most of** ning farqi: **Most** – koʻpchilik olmoshi gapda koʻrsatgichsiz kelgan otlardan oldin ishlatiladi, **most of** (-dan koʻpchiligi) olmoshi esa biror koʻrsatgich bilan kelgan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: *Most people – koʻpchilik odamlar, most of the people – odamlardan koʻpchiligi, most of my friends – doʻstlarimdan koʻpchiligi.*

**19. Half** – yarim soʻzi gapda koʻrsatgichsiz kelgan ot oldidan ishlatilmaydi, balki biror koʻrsatgich bilan kelgan ot oldidan yoki **of** predlogli birikmada ishlatiladi: *half of the money = half the money. Pulning yarmi. (lekin half money boʻlmaydi). Half of them, half of us, half of you, half of it (lekin half them boʻlmaydi)*

### **“NO” olmoshi**

**1.** Bu olmosh birlik va koʻplikdagi ot oldidan ishlatilaveradi. Birlikdagi ot bilan kelganda **NO** olmoshining maʼnosi **“Not ... a”** ga teng boʻladi. Agar **NO** koʻplikdagi va sanalmaydigan ot oldidan kelsa uning maʼnosi **“NOT ... ANY”** ga teng boʻladi: *I have not a car. = I have no car. Menda mashina yoʻq. I have no money = I have not any money. Menda pul yoʻq. I have no time = I have not any time. Menda vaqt yoʻq.*

**2. NO** olmoshidan quyidagi olmoshlar yasaladi: **Nobody, No one** – hech kim; **nothing-** hech narsa. Bu olmoshlar qatnashgan gaplarda **“Not”** inkor yuklamasi ishlatilmaydi: *I read nothing (I didn't read anything) – Men hech narsa oʻqimadim. Nobody came – Hech kim kelmadi.*

**3. Nobody, no one, nothing** olmoshlaridan keyin kelgan feʼl birlikda boʻladi, lekin ulardan keyin kelgan egalik olmoshlari koʻplik shaklida boʻladi: *Nobody is doing their homework in the class. Sinfda hech kim oʻz uy vazifalarini bajarmayapti. Nobody is working now. Hozir hech kim ishlamayapti. No one has told me about her. U haqida menga hech kim aytgan emas. No one in the class has done their homework. Sinfda hech kim uy ishini bajarmagan.*

**4. Nobody, no one, nothing** lardan keyin **“of”** predlogi ishlatilmaydi. **“Bizlardan hech kim”** birikmasi **“None of us”** deb tarjima qilinadi: *None of us is a student. Bizlardan hech birimiz talaba emasmiz. None of the students is taking an exam. Talabalardan birontasi ham imtihon topshirmayapti. None of them is my friend. Ulardan birontasi ham doʻstim emas. None of my money is new. Pullarimning birontasi ham yangi emas.*

**5. NO** va **ANY** olmoshlari qiyosi darajadagi sifat oldidan ham ishlatiladi: *any better,*

**6. NO** olmoshi **“where”** soʻzi bilan kelib **“Nowhere”** (hech qaer) ravishini ham hosil qiladi: *Where did you go yesterday? – Nowhere. Kecha qaerga bordingiz? Hech qaerga.*

### **NONE olmoshi**

**1. NONE** olmoshi gapda otlarni ikkinchi marta takrorlamaslik uchun ularning oʻrniga ishlatiladi. **None** olmoshi birlikdagi, koʻplikdagi, sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlarning oʻrnida ham ishlatilaveradi: *Do you have any money? No, I have none (No, I have not money). Bir oz pulingiz bormi? – Yoʻq, hech qancha yoʻq. How much money do you have? – None. Qancha pulingiz bor? – Hech qancha.*

2. **NONE** olmoshidan keyin “**OF**” predlogi ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda **None of** birikmasidan keyin faqat ko’plikadi ot keladi, lekin fe’l ham birlikda ham ko’plik shaklida kelishi mumkin: *None of these shoes are (is) big enough. Man bu tufllilardan birontasi ham yetarlicha katta emas. None of the restaurants are (is) expensive. Restoranlardan birontasi ham qimmat emas.*

3. **None of** birikmasidan keyin kelgan ot oldida albatta biron ko’rsatgich (my, the, these kabi) bo’lishi kerak: *None of the hotels are (is) comfortable. Mehmonxonalardan birontasi ham qulay emas.*

### ONE olmoshi

1. **One** olmoshi gapda noaniq shaxsni ifodalab, ega vazifasida kelishi va “**kishi, odam**” deb tarjima qilinadi: *One should be careful when crossing the street. Kishi ko’chani kesib o’tayotganda hushyor bo’lishi kerak.*

2. **One** olmoshi qaratgich kelishigi shaklida (-’s) qo’shimchasini olib **one’s** shaklida ham keladi va “**o’z**” deb tarjima qilinadi: *One should keep one’s word’s.*

3. **One** olmoshi gapda bir marta ishlatilgan birlikdagi sanaladigan otlarni ikkinchi marta takrorlamaslik uchun o’sha otning o’rniga ishlatiladi: *I haven’t got a dictionary. I must buy one (= a dictionary)Menda lug’at yo’q. Bitta sotib olishim kerak. This is a black cat and that is a brown one. Mana bu qora mushuk, ana unisi esa malla.*

4. Gapda bir marta ishlatilgan ko’plikdagi sanaladigan otlarni ikkinchi marta takrorlamaslik uchun “**ones**” olmoshi ishlatiladi: *These shoes are too small I need bigger ones. Mana bu tufllilar juda kichik, menga kattaroqlari kerak.*

**Lekin:** Gapda bir marta ishlatilgan ko’plikdagi sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlarni ikki marta takrorlamaslik uchun **Some** va **Any** olmoshlarini ishlatish ham mumkin: - *You can take my stamps if you want. – No, thank you, I have got some. Agar xohlasang mening markalarimni olishing mumkin. Yo’q, rahmat, o’zimni bir necht bor. Have you got roses? No, I don’t have any. Atirgullaringiz bormi? Yo’q, menda bironta ham yo’q.*

### **Much** va **many** olmoshlari

1. **Much** (ko’p) – olmoshi sanalmaydigan birlikdagi otlar oldidan, **many** (ko’p) – olmoshi esa sanaladigan ko’plikdagi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: *I haven’t got much milk. Menda ko’p sut yo’q. He hasn’t got much money (work). Unda ko’p pul (ish) yo’q. He hasn’t got many friends. Unda ko’p do’stlar yo’q. Have you got many English books? Ko’p inglizcha kitoblaring bormi?*

2. **Much** va **many** olmoshlaridan keyin “**of**” predlogi ishlatilishi ham mumkin. **Much of** va **many of** birikmalari “-dan ko’pi” deb tarjima qilinadi: *Much of the work is done. Ishning ko’p qismi bajarilgan. Many of my friends are sportsmen. Do’stlarimdan ko’pchiligi sportchilar.*

3. **Much** va **many** olmoshlari asosan **so’roq** va **inkor** gaplarda ishlatiladi. Darak gaplarda asosan “**a lot of**” (ko’p) olmoshi ishlatiladi: *Have you got much work? Ishingiz ko’pmi? I haven’t got many English books? Menda ko’p inglizcha kitoblar yo’q. She has got a lot of English books. Unda ko’p inglizcha kitoblar bor.*

4. “**a lot**” so’zi esa ravish bo’lib u gapda fe’lga bog’lanib fe’ldan keyin keladi: *You are speaking a lot. Ko’p gapirayapsan. He has worked a lot today. U bugun ko’p ishladi.*

5. Bo’lishli gaplarda **very** (juda), **rather** (ancha), **too** (juda), **so** (shunchalar), **as** (dek, day), **how** (qanday) so’zlaridan keyingina **much** va **many** olmoshlari ishlatilishi mumkin: *He has got so many friends. Uning shunchalar ko’p o’rtoqlari bor. You have too much time. Sening juda ko’p vaqting bor.*

6. Bo’lishli gaplarda **much** olmoshining o’rniga **a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a good deal of, a great deal of, a great amount of** olmoshlari ishlatiladi. Ya’ni bular much olmoshining sinonimlaridir: *We have plenty of time. Bizning vaqtimiz ko’p.*



Bo'lishli gaplarda many olmoshi o'rniga **a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a good many of, a great many of** olmoshlari ishlatiladi. Ya'ni bular **many** olmoshining sinonimlaridir: There are a lot of people in the shop. Do'konda ko'p odamlar bor.

### LITTLE va FEW olmoshalari

**1. Little** (kam) olmoshi sanalmaydigan birlikdagi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi, **Few** (kam) olmoshi esa sanaladigan ko'plikdagi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: *Little milk – kam sut, little power – kam kuch, little energy – kam quvvat, little water – kam suv. Few cars – kam mashinalar, few girls – kam qizlar, few trees – kam daraxtlar.*

**2. “a little”** va **“a few”** olmoslari bir oz ko'proq miqdorni ifodalaydi va **“bir oz, ko'proq”** deb tarjima qilinadi: *Hurry up! We have got little time. Shoshil vaqtimiz kam. Don't hurry! We have got a little time. Shoshilma bir oz vaqtimiz bor. There are a few matches in the box. Qutida bir nechta gugurtlar bor. I have got a few friends. Mening bir nechta do'stlarim bor.*

**Lekin: “only a little** va **only a few”** birikmalari **“kam”** deb tarjima qilinadi: *There is only a little water in the glass. Stakanda kam suv bor. There are only a few houses in our village. Bizning qishlog'imizda kam uylar bor.*

**3. “Little”** olmoshi gapda sifat vazifasida ham kelishi mumkin va **“kichik va kichkina”** deb ham tarjima qilinadi: *My little brother is a pupil. Mening ukam o'quvchidir.*

### ALL olmoshi

**1. All** Olmoshi jonsiz predmetlarning o'rnida ishlatilganda undan keyin birlikdagi fe'l keladi: *All things are ready for our holiday. = All is ready for our holiday. Ta'tilimizga hamma narsa tayyor.*

**2. All** olmoshi kishilarga nisbatan ishlatilganda esa undan keyin ko'plikdagi fe'l keladi: *All students are present in the class. = All are present in the class. Sinfda barcha (talabalar) qatnashmoqda. All are ready for our holiday. T'atilimizga hamma tayyor.*

**3. All** olmoshi otlar bilan ham kelishi mumkin. Bunda All dan keyin birlikdagi y'ani sanalmaydigan ot kelsa fe'l birlikda bo'ladi. Agar All olmoshidan keyin ko'plikdagi sanaladigan ot kelsa fe'l ham ko'plikda bo'ladi: *All the money was spent. Barcha pul sarflandi. All the students are watching an English film. Barcha talabalar inglizcha film tomosha qilmoqdalar.*

**4. All** olmoshi **“of”** predlogi bilan kelib gapda to'ldiruvchi vazifasini ham bajaradi: *All of the students are going to the park. Talabalardan barchasi parkka bormoqda.*

**Lekin:** All olmoshidan keyin **“of”** predlogi tushib qolishi ham mumkin: *All the students are going to the park. Barcha talabalar parkka bormoqdalar. All of my friends. Do'stlarimdan hammasi. All my friends. Barcha mening do'stlarim.*

**Lekin:** All olmoshi tushum kelishigidagi olmoshlar (**us, you, them**) bilan kelganda hamisha **“of”** predlogi bilan ishlatiladi: *All of us are applicants. Bizlardan hammamiz abitruentlarmiz. All of them are teachers. Ulardan hammasi o'qituvchilardir.*

**5. All** olmoshi birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar oldidan kelib **“butun bir”** deb tarjima qilinishi ham mumkin. Bunda uning ma'nosi **“the whole”** ga teng bo'ladi: *The whole house was destroyed by fire. Yong'indan butun bir uy buzilib ketdi.*

**6. All** olmoshi birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar bilan kelib **“yagona narsda, bor-yo'gi”** deb ham tarjima qilinadi: *All I have eaten today is a sandwich. Bugun yagona yegan narsam sendvich bo'ldi.*

**7.** Agar **otlar yolg'iz, artiklsiz, egalik olmoshlarisiz, kelsa** ulardan oldin **“hammasi”** ma'nosida faqat **All** ishlatiladi **“All of”** ishlatilmaydi: *All children are playing (All of children bo'lmaydi). Barcha bolalar o'ynamoqda. All (of) my friends like reading. Barcha o'rtoqlarim o'qishni yoqtiradi.*

### EVERY va EACH olmoshlari

**1. Every** (har) olmoshi bilan kelgan otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi va birlikda bo'ladi: *I read a book every day. Men har kuni kitob o'qiyman.*

**2. Every** olmoshidan yan quyidagi olmoshlar yasaladi: **Everybody, everyone** – har kim, hamma, **everything** – har narsa, hamma narsa. Shuningdek **everywhere** – “har qaer, hamma yer” ravishi ham yasaladi. Bu olmoshlarning hammsi birlikdagi fe’l bilan keladi: *Everybody is going home today. Bugun hamma uyiga bormoqda. Everyone is taking their exams. Hamma o’z imtihonlarini topshirmoqda.*

**3. Every** olmoshining yolg’iz o’zi “**of**” predlogi bilan ishlatilmaydi: *Every student must read more books. Hhar bie talaba ko’proq kitob o’qishi kerak.*

**4. Every** olmoshi ba’zan **All** olmoshining sinonimi bo’lib keladi. Biroq every olmoshi sanalamaydigan otlar bilan ishlatilmaydi. **All** esa ishlatilaveradi: *All windows are clean. = Every window is clean. Hamma deraza toza.*

**5. Every** olmoshi **other** so’zi bilan qoshilib “**every other**” turg’un birikmasini ham hosil qiladi: *Every other day. Kun ora. Every three days. Har uch kunda. Every other house in the street was damaged. Ko’chadagi har ikkala uydan biri buzilgan.*

**6. Each** (har bir) olmoshi ham faqat birlikdagi ot va fe’l bilan ishlatiladi: *Each student in our group has a dictionary. Guruhimizdagi har bir talabada lug’at bor.*

**7. Each** olmoshi tushum kelishigi shaklidagi olmoshlar bilan kelganda “**of**” predlogi bilan ishlatiladi. Bunda kesim birlikda bo’ladi: *Each of us is a student. Har birimiz talabamiz. Each of them has a dictionary. Ulardan har birida lug’at bor. Each of the students is intelligent. Talabalardan har biri ziyoli.*

#### **BOTH** olmoshi (ikkalasi ham)

**1. Both** (ikkala) olmoshi faqat ikkita narsaga nisbatan ishlatilib, artikl bilan yoki artiklsiz kelgan, egalik yoki ko’rsatgich olmoshlari bilan kelgan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. Both olmoshidan keyin faqat ko’plikdagi ot va fe’l keladi: *Both the teachers are interested in football. Ikkala o’qituvchi ham futbolga qiziqadi. Both books are mine. Ikkala kitob ham meniki. Both my sons are doctors. Ikkala o’g’lim ham doktor. Both these shoes are mine. Mana bu ikkala tufli ham meniki.*

**2. Both** olmoshi oldidan “the” artikli ishlatilmaydi: *Both computers work well.* (“the both computers” emas). Ikkala kompyuter ham yaxshi ishlaydi. “Both the computers” (yoki Both of the computers) deyidh mumkin.

**3. Both** olmoshi “**of**” predlogi bilan kelishi mumkin, bunda otning oldida albatta biron ko’rsatgich (artikl yoki egalik, ko’rsatish olmoshlari, **the, my, these** kabilar) bo’lishi kerak. “**Both of**” birikmasi “-dan ikkalsi ham” deb tarjima qilinadi: *Both of the restaurants are expensive. Restoranolardan har ikkalasi ham qimmat. Both of my books are English. Kitoblarimdan har ikkalasi inglizcha.*

**4. Both ... and ...** (Har ikkalasi ... va ... ) bog’lovchisi ham mavjuddir: *Both Tom and Ann are my friends. Har ikkalasi Tom va Anna mening do’stlarim.*

#### **NEITHER** (ikkalasi ham emas)

**1.** Inkor ma’noli gaplarda **Both** olmoshining o’rniga **neither** ishlatiladi. **Neither** olmoshi **not** yuklamasi bilan ishlatilmaydi: *Neither restaurant is expensive. Har ikkala restoran ham qimmat emas.*

**2.** Agar **neither** olmoshi biron bir **ko’rsatgichlarsiz** yolg’iz o’zi kelsa undan keyin kelgan **ot** ham **fe’l** ham **birlikda** bo’ladi: *Neither car is mine. Har ikkala mashina ham meniki emas. Neither student has a dictionary. Ikkala talabada ham lug’at yo’q.*

**Lekin: Neither of ...** (-dan hech biri) birikmasidan keyin ot hamisha ko’plikda keladi, fe’l esa ham birlikda ham ko’plikda kelaveradi: *Neither of the restaurants are (is) expensive. Restoranolardan ikkalasi ham qimmat emas.*

**3. Neither ... nor ..** (na ... na ...) bog’lovchisi ham mavjuddir: *Neither Tom nor Ann came to the party. Ziyofatga na Tom na Anna keldi.*

### EITHER olmoshi (unisi ham bunisi ham)

1. **Either** olmoshi gapda ikkita predmet yoki shaxs haqida gap ketganda ularning har ikkalasini ajratib, ta'kidlab aytishda ishlatiladi: *We can go to the either restaurant. Biz u restoranga ham bu restoranga ham borishimiz mumkin.*

Both, Either, neither olmoshlarining qiyosi: You can take both books. Sen ikkala kitobni ham olishing mumkin. You can take either book. Sen yo u yoki bu kitobni olishing mumkin. You can take neither book. Sen ikkala kitobni ham ololmaysan.

2. **Either** olmoshi **not** yuklamasi bilan ishlatilishi mumkin: I didn't like either restaurant. Menga u restoran ham bu restoran ham yoqmadi.

3. **Either** olmoshi "**of**" predlogi bilan kelishi mumkin, bunda **either of** (-dan unisi ham bunisi ham) birikmasidan keyin kelgan ot oldida albatta biron ko'rsatgich (**the, these, my** kabilar) bo'lishi kerak: *Either of these students can speak Spanish. Talabalardan unisi ham bunisi ham Ispancha gapira oladi.*

4. **Either ... or ...** (yoki ...yoki) bog'lovchisi ham mavjud: Either you come or I shall go. *Yo sen kelasan yoki men ketaman.*

5. Gaplarda **both, either, nether** olmoshlari yolg'iz kelgan holatda ishlatilishi ham mumkin: *Is he British or American? Neither. He is Australian. U Britaniylikmi yoki Amerikalik. Ikkalasi ham emas. U Avstraliyalik. Do you want tea or coffee? Either. I don't mind. Choy xohlaysizmi yoki kofe. Unisi ham bunisi ham. Menga farqi yo'q. I couldn't decide which one to choose. I liked both. Men qasinisini tanlashni bilmay qoldim. Ikkalasi ham menga yoqdi.*

### OTHER olmoshi (boshqa)

1. **Other** olmoshi otlarning oldida kelib aniqlovchi vazifasini bajarib, "qaysi" so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. **Other** olmoshi aynan shu yerda mavjud bo'lmagan boshqa joydagi predmetlarni ifodalaydi: *Besides the dictionary he has other English books too. Lug'atdan tashqari, unda boshqa inglizcha kitoblar ham bor.*

2. Agar other olmoshi bilan "**the**" artikli kelsa (**the other**) shu yerda mavjud predmet yoki shaxsdan boshqa birini ifodalaydi yoki oldin gapirilgan predmet (shaxs)ning boshqa birini ifodalaydi: *Yesterday two boys came to my office. One of them was my cousin; the other was his distant relative. Kecha idoramga 2ta bola keldi. Ulardan biri mening amakivachcham, boshqa biri esa uning uzoq qarindoshi ekan.*

3. Agar **other** olmoshi "**an**" artikli bilan qo'shilib kelsa **another** olmoshini hosil qiladi va u "**yana bir, qo'shimcha**" degan ma'noni anglatadi: *Can I have another cup of tea? Maylimi yana bir piyola choy olsam?*

4. Other olmoshi ko'plikda va qaratqich shaklida kelishi mumkin: **others** – boshqalar, **other's** – oshqaning, **others'** – boshqalarning.

5. "**The other day**" birikmasining ma'nosi = "**a few days ago**" birikmasining ma'nosiga teng va bular "**bir necha kun oldin**" deb tarjima qilinadi: *I met Anvar the other day. Men Anvarni bir necha kun oldin uchratdim.*

### Reciprocal pronouns. (Birgalik olmoshlari)

1. Ingliz tilida ikkita Birgalik olmoshlari bor: **each other** va **one another**. Ikkala olmosh ham "**bir biriga**" deb tarjima qilinadi va o'zaro bajarilgan ish-harakatlarni bildiradi. Har ikkala olmosh gapda to'ldiruvchi (vositali, vositasiz va predlogli) vazifasida keladi. Bu olmoshlar ikki kishi haqida gapirilganda ishlatiladi, lekin uch va undan ortiq kishi haqida gap borganda faqat "**one another**" ishlatiladi: *Two students were speaking to each other (one another) in the class. Sinfda ikki talaba bir biri bilan gaplashib o'tirardi. Three students were explaining the new rule to one another. Uch nafar talaba bir biriga yangi qoidani tushuntirardi.*

2. Bu olmoshlar gapda qaratqich kelishigida ishlatilishi mumkin: *They had forgotten each other's names. Ular bir birining ismlarini unitgan edi. One another's relatives. Bir birlarining qarindoshlari.*

### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS (so'roq olmoshlari)

1. Quyidagilar so'roq olmoshlaridir: **who** (kim), **whom** (kimni, kimga), **whose** (kimning), **what** (nima, qanday), **which** (qaysi), **how much** (qancha), **how many** (nechta).

2. a) **Who** so'roq olmoshi kishilar haqida savol so'raganda ishlatiladi va **who** bilan asosan egaga savol beriladi. Birlikdagi egaga ham ko'plikdagi egaga ham **who** bilan savol berilaveradi: *Who is going with me? Men bilan kim bormoqchi? Who are the people over there? Ana u yerdagi odamlar kim?*

b) **Who** olmoshi bilan egaga savol berilganda yordamchi fe'l egadan oldinga chiqmaydi. Gap darak gap shaklida bo'ladi: *Who is singing? Kim kuylayapti? Who came yesterday? Kecha kim keldi?*

3. **Who** olmoshining tushum kelishigidagi shakli "**whom**"dir. Yani gapdagi to'ldiruvchiga savol berishda **whom** ishlatiladi (agar u shaxs bo'lsa): *He saw Anvar yesterday. Whom did he see yesterday? U kech kimni ko'rdi?*

Lekin: a) Hozirgi ingliz tilida "**whom**"ning o'rniga ham "**who**" ishlatilmoqda. Agar **who** so'roq olmoshidan keyin ega bo'lsa va yordamchi fe'l egadan oldinga chiqqan bo'lsa unda "**who**"ni "**kimni** yoki **kimga**" deb tarjima qilish lozim: *Who did he see yesterday? U kecha kimni ko'rdi? Who did you give the message? Sen xatni kimga berding?*

b) **Whom** olmoshi predlog bilan ham kelishi mumkin: *To whom did you give the message? Sen xatni kimga berding? Of whom are you thinking? Kim haqida o'ylayapsan?*

4. **Whose** olmoshi gapdagi egalik olmoshlariga va qaratqich kelishigidagi otlarga savol berish uchun ishlatiladi: *My book is new. Whose book is new? Kimning kitobi yangi? Anvar's room is large. Whose room is large? Kimning xonasi keng?*

5. a) **What** olmoshi biror predmet yoki ish-harakatning nimaligini so'rash uchun ishlatiladi: *What is this? Bu nima? What are you doing? Nima qilayapsan?*

b) **What** olmoshi gapda sifatlovchi olmosh vazifasida ham kelib, aniqlovchi vazifasini bajarishi va "**qanday, qanday turdagi**" deb ham tarjima qilinishi mumkin: *What languages do you know? Qanday tillarni bilasiz? (I know the English language). What car do you have? Qanday turdagi mashinangiz bor?*

c) "**qanday, qanday turdagi**" ma'nolarida "**What kind of**" va "**What sort of**" birikmalri ham ishlatilishi mumkin: *What kind of car have you got? Qanday turdagi mashinangiz bor?*

d) **What** olmoshi His-hayajon gaplarda ham ishlatilib, "**qandayin!**" deb ham tarjima qilinadi: *What a beautiful flower! Qandayin chiroyli gul!*

e) **What** olmoshi quyidagi iboralarni ham hosil qiladi: *-What is he like? – He is tall and thin. Uning ko'rinishi qanaqa? U novcha va oriql. What is he like as a pianist? He is not very good? U pioninachi sifatida qanday? Juda yaxshi emas. What about hotdog? Hotdog xohlaysizmi? What about going to the park? Parkka borishga nima deysiz? So what? Xo'sh, nima bo'libdi?*

6. **Which** olmoshi biror joyda turgan narsadan birontasini tanlab aytishni so'rash uchun ishlatiladi. Bu olmosh tur yoki navni bildirmaydi: *Which car is yours, the first one or the second one? Qaysi mashina sizniki, birinchisimi yoki ikkinchisi?*

### Demonstrative pronouns

1. Ingliz tilida 4 ta ko'rsatish olmoshlari bor: **this, that, such, same**. **This** (mana bu) va **that** (ana u) olmoshlarining ko'plik shakllari bor: **these** (mana bular), **those** (ana ular).

2. Bu olmoshlar ba'zan paytni ko'rsatuvchi otlar bilan ham ishlatilishi mumkin. **This** va **these** olmoshlari **hozirgi zamon** ko'rsatgichi, **that** va **those** olmoshlari esa **o'tgan zamon** ko'rsatgichlari ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi: *- Why don't you come and see me some time? How*

about this Sunday, if it's convenient? – Nima uchun biror vaqt meni ko'rgani kelmaysiz? Shu yakshanbaga nima deysiz, agar sizga qulay bo'lsa?

**3. That** va **those** olmoshlari 1 - gapda ishlatilgan o'tni 2 – marta takrorlamalik uchun uning o'rniga ishlatilishi mumkin: She was a good teacher. She knew how to teach the bright children and **those** (children) who were slow. U yaxshi o'qituvchi edi. U qobiliyatli bolalarni va o'sha sust o'zlashtiruvchilarni ham qanday o'qitishni bilardi

**4. Those** olmoshi **who** nisbiy bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan, sifat-dosh va **-ing** qo'shimchasi bilan kelishi mumkin. **Those** olmoshi **who** bog'lovchisi bilan kelganda **who** bog'lovchisini ko'plik shakliga aylantiradi: Serious newspapers are read by those (=people) who want to know about important happenings everywhere. Jiddiy gazetalar hamma joyda muhim voqealar haqida bilishni xohlaganlar tomonidan o'qiladi. Even those (=people) who don't like his pictures are not indifferent to him. Uning rasmini yoqtirmaydigalar ham unga befarq emas. Those (=people) injured in the accident were taken to hospital. Avariyada yaralanganlar kasalxonaga olib ketildi.

**5. That, this** olmoshlari bilan quyidagi birikmalar hosil bo'ladi: That's right - bu haq, to'g'ri, that's all right. Hammasi joyida. Like that – bunday, like this – shunday. More than that – bundan tashqari, that is – ya'ni.

**6. Such** – shunday, shundayin olmoshi biror predmetning qandaydir bir turini ifodalab ba'zan darajani ham ifodalaydi. He said such a story ... U shundayin bir hikoya aytdiki ... . Quyidagi birikmalar hosil qiladi: **such as** – ya'ni, misol uchun, They export a lot of fruit, such as oranges, lemons etc. (=for example). Ular ko'p meva eksport qiladi, misol uchun apelsin, limon va h. It is all the same to me. Menga buni farqi yo'q. all the same – baribir. I don't think he'll want to see me. But I'll come all the same. Much the same – o'sha-o'sha. How is he today? Much the same. U bugun qanday. O'sha-o'sha.

### Conjunctive pronouns (Relative pronouns)

(Bog'lovchi olmoshlar)

**1. Who, whom, whose, what, which, how much, how many** va **that** olmoshlari ergash gap bilan bosh gapni bog'lash uchun ham ishlatiladi.

**2.** Ega, kesim va to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarni bosh gap bilan bog'lash uchun **who, whom, whose, which, how much** va **how many** olmoshlari ishlatiladi: *I know **that** he is no fool. Men shuni bilamanki u axmoq emas. **That** he is going to resign is no secret. Uning ishdan bo'shashi sir emas. My **guess** is that he is in love. Fahimlashimcha u sevib qolgan.*

**3.** Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar **who, whom, whose, which** va **that** olmoshlari bilan bog'lanadi. Who, which va that olmoshlari gapda eganing o'rniga ishlatiladi: *The man is my uncle. He is smoking a cigarette. The man **who** is smoking a cigarette is my uncle. I know the man. He knows 10 foreign languages. I know the man **who** knows 10 foreign languages.*

**Whom** olmoshi gapda to'ldiruvchining o'rniga ishlatiladi. Gapda **whom** olmoshidan keyin Ega + kesim keladi: *The man **who(m)** I spoke to is my neighbour. (The man is my neighbour. I spoke to him). Men gaplashgan odam mening qo'shnim.*

**4.** Aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda **whose** olmoshi kishilarga ham narsalarga ham ishlatiladi. Whose bog'lovchisi gapdagi egalik olmoshlarining o'rniga ishlatiladi. Whose olmoshidan keyin ot keladi: *I know the woman. Her name is Silvia. I know the woman **whose name** is Silvia. There are many newspapers in Great Britain. Their pages are filled with news of sport. There are many newspapers in Great Britain **whose pages** are filled with news of sport.*

**5. Which** bog'lovchi olmoshi jonsiz narsalarga nisbatan ishlatiladi: *I'm looking at that house. It is very beautiful. I'm looking at that house which is very beautiful.*

6. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda **that** bog'lovchisi kishilarga ham jonsiz narsalarga ham ishlatilaveradi: *The man is my uncle. He is smoking a cigarette. The man **that** is smoking a cigarette is my uncle. I know the man. He knows 10 foreign languages. I know the man **that** knows 10 foreign languages. I'm looking at the house. It is very beautiful. I'm looking at the house that is very beautiful.*

**Lekin: Gumon olmoshlari (something, anything), orttirma darajadagi sifat, first, last va same, all, little, much, none** so'zlari bilan kelsa faqat **that** ishlatiladi: *Sylvia had always had **everything** that she wanted. Silvia o'zi xohlagan hamma narsaga hamisha ega bo'lgan edi. He never says **anything** that is worth listening to. U hech qachon tinglashga arzigulik biror narsa aytmaydi. Yesterday was one of the **coldest** days that I have never known. Kech men hech qachon bilmagan eng sovuq kun bo'ldi. He has written **the best** book that I've ever read on the subject. U bu fandan yuzasidan men har qachon o'qigan kitoblarimdan eng yaxshisini yozdi. It was **the first** time that he heard of the episode. She wore the same dress that I had seen her in at her sister's wedding.*

Agar gapda **ham kishi ham predmet** haqida gap ketsa **that** olmoshi ishlatiladi: *He talked of the **people** and the **places that** he had visited. U tashrif buyurgan joylar va odamlar haqida gapirdi.*

**That** olmoshi **predlog**larning yonida ishlatilmaydi: *This is the letter about which I told you. Bu men senga aytgan xatim. This is the letter that I told you about.*

7. **What** olmoshi **aytilgan fikr, so'z va gapning** o'rniga ishlatiladi: You shouldn't forget **the words that** I said you yesterday. = You shouldn't forget **what** I said you yesterday. Men senga kecha aytganlarimni (so'zlarni) unitmasliging kerak.

8. **When** olmoshi **vaqtni** ifodalovchi so'zlar uchun ishlatiladi. *Can you remember the date when he was born. U tug'ilgan sanani eslay olasanmi?*

9. **Why** so'zi ikkita soda gapni bog'lab bitta qo'shma gap hosil qilish uchun "the reason" so'zidan keyin ishlatiladi: *I don't know the reason why he didn't come yesterday. Men uni kecha nima uchun kelmaganligi sababini bilmayman.*

10. **Where** so'zi joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi. I am going to the village. I was born there. I am going to the village where I was born. Men tug'ilib o'sgan qishlog'imga boryapman.

This is the hotel where we lived during our holiday last year. Bu biz o'tgan yili ta'til paytida turgan mehmonxona. This is the hotel which I showed you in the picture yesterday. Bu men senga kecha rasmda ko'rsatgan mehmonxona.

## The noun (Ot so'z turkumi) (78-79 unitlar)

Ot so'z turkumining quyidagi turlari mavjud:

- 1) The **common nouns** (turdosh otlar): a book, a pen, a tree, an animal.
- 2) The **Proper nouns** (Atoqli otlar): London, Tom, Jack.
- 3) The **collective nouns** (Jamlovchi otlar): family, crowd, army, people.
- 4) The **material nouns** (Moddiy otlar): water, gas, coal.
- 5) The **abstract nouns** (Mavhum otlar): love, freedom.

O'z o'rnida turdosh otlar (common nouns) yana ikkiga ajraladi: The countable nouns (Sanaladigan otlar) va The uncountable nouns (Sanalmaydigan otlar).

The countable nouns: a pen, a book, a hand, a tree, a flower.

The uncountable nouns: water, sugar, rice, snow, sand ...

### Number in nouns. Otlarda son (birlik va ko'plik)

1. Ingliz tilida ot so'z turkumiga kiruvchi so'zlarning ko'pligi, so'zning orqasiga "-s" qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi: a book – books, a tree – trees, hat – hats.

2. Agar so'zlar " -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -o, -x" harflari bilan tugasa ko'plikda so'z oxiriga "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: a watch – watches (qo'l soat), a class – classes (sinf), a fox – foxes (tulki), a dress – dresses (ko'ylak).

3. Agar otlar "-y" harfi bilan tugasa va shu harfdan oldingi harf undosh bo'lsa ko'plik shaklda "y" harfi "i" harfiga o'zgaradi va "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: a city – cities (shaharlar), an army – armies (armiya).

4. Agar ot oxiridagi "y" harfidan oldin unli harf bo'lsa ko'plik shaklda "y" harfi o'zgarmaydi: a boy – boys (o'g'il bolalar), a toy – toys (o'yinchoqlar), a key – keys (kalitlar).

5. Agar ot "f" harfi bilan tugasa ko'plikda "f" harfi "v" harfiga o'zgaradi va "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: a leaf – leaves (barg - barglar), a wife – wives (xotin - xotinlar), a knife – knives (pichoq - pichoqlar), half – halves

Lekin ba'zi "f, fe" harflari bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'pligida ham "f, fe" harflari o'zgarmaydi: a chief – chiefs (rahbar - rahbarlar), a roof – roofs (tom - tomlar), a safe – safes (seyf - seyflar).

. Ko'plikda ba'zi "o" harfi bilan tugaydigan otlarga "-s", ba'zilariga esa "-es" qo'shiladi: negro – negroes (negrlar), hero – heroes (qahramonlar), photo – photos (rasmlar), potato potatoes (kartoshkalar).

8. **Qo'shma otlarning ko'pligi** o'sha so'zning asosiy ma'nosini ifodalaydigan qismiga ko'plik qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi: a custom-house – custom-houses (bojxonalar), passer-by – passers-by (yo'lovchi), mother-in-law – mothers-in-law (qaynona), schoolgirl – schoolgirls (o'quvchi qizlar).

9. Ba'zi otlarning ko'plik shaklini yasashda **umumiy qoidaga amal qilinmaydi**: man – men (erkak/lar), woman – women [wimin] (ayol/lar), child – children (bola/lar), mouse – mice (sichqon/lar), foot – feet (oyoq/lar), tooth – teeth (tish/lar), goose – geese (g'oz/lar), ox – oxen (ho'kiz/lar), louse – lice (bit/lar).

10. Ba'zi otlarning **birlik va ko'plik shakllari bir xil** bo'ladi: a sheep – sheep (qo'y/lar), a fish – fish (baliq/lar), a fruit – fruit (meva/lar), a deer – deer (kiyik/lar), a means – means (vosita/lar), a crossroads – crossroads (chorraxa/lar), a series – series (seriya/lar), a species – species (tur/lar), a works – works (zavod/lar), aircraft, spacecraft, hovercraft: I have a sheep. Menda bitta qo'y bor. I have many sheep. Menda ko'p qo'ylar bor. There is a brick works in Samarkand. Samarqandda bitta g'isht zavodi bor. There are four brick works in Samarkand. Samarqandda 4 ta g'isht zavodi bor. A means of transport – bitta transport vositasi. Many means of transport –

ko'p transport vositalari. A car is a means of transport. Cars are a means of transport. A TV series – bitta TV seriyasi. Many series of TV – ko'p TV seriyalari. A species of bird – bitta qush turi. Many species of bird – qushning ko'p turlari.

**Lekin:** Baliq, qo'y va hokazolarning har xil turlari nazarda tutilganda bu otlar ko'plikda ham ishlatiladi: There are many kinds of fishes in this lake. Bu ko'lda baliqlarning ko'p turlari bor.

**11.** Agar qo'shma otning birinchi qismi "man yoki woman" so'zlaridan tashkil topsa unda so'zning har ikkala qismi ham ko'plik shaklida bo'ladi: man-servant – men-servants, woman-doctor – women-doctors.

**12.** Ko'pchilik **jamlovchi otlarning** tarkibidagi kishilarni nazarda tutib gapirilganda ualrdan keyin ko'plikdagi fe'l keladi, umumiy ma'noda yaxlit bir tushuncha sifatida olinganda ulardan keyin birlikdagi fe'l keladi. **Jury, team, group, crew, crowd, class, audience, committee, council, army, club, press, government, company: The family are** sitting at the table. Oila dasturxon atrofida o'tiribdi. **The government want** to reduce taxes. Hukumat solirlarni kamaytirish taraddudida. **The staff aren't** happy with their working conditions. Jamoa yangi ish sharoitidan mamnun emas. **Scotland are** playing France in a football match next week. Shotlandiya kelsi hafta Frantsiya bilan futbol o'ynamoqda

**13.** Ba'zida ko'plik shaklidagi ot bilan birlikdagi fe'l ishlatiladi, bu asosan pul birligi, vaqt, masofa, fan nomi, sport nomi, kasallik nomlari va h.larda kuzatiladi: **physics, mathematics, economics, news, athletics, draughts, darts, politics – siyosat, gymnastics, mathematics (maths), billiards, dominoes, measles, mumps, Five thousand pounds was** stolen in the robbery. Talonchilikda 5 ming funt o'g'irlandi. **Three years is** a long time to be without a job. Uch yil ishsiz yurish uchun uzoq muddat. **6 kilometers is** a long way to walk.

#### Faqat birlikda ishlatiladigan otlar

1) Barcha sanalmaydigan otlar birlikda ishlatiladi va "-s" (-lar) qo'shimchasini olmaydi: sugar (shakar), rain (yomg'ir), tea (choy), bread (non),

2) Barcha mavhum otlar: love (sevgi), freedom (ozodlik), news-yangiliklar.

3) Xom-ashyoni bildiradigan otlar: iron – temir (faqat birlikda), iron – dazmol (ham birlik ham ko'plik), wood-yog'och (faqat birlikda), wood-o'rmon (birlik va ko'plikda). Glass-shisha (faqat birlik), glass-stakan (birlik/ko'plik).

4. Faqat birlikda keladigan otlar bilan "this, that, is, was, it, has"lar ishlatiladi, bular bilan "these, those, are, were, they, have"lar ishlatilmaydi: No news is good news.

#### Faqat ko'plikda keladigan otlar

1) Ikki qismdan iborat bo'lib lekin bitta predmetni bildiradigan otlar: **trousers** (shim), **glasses = spectacles** (ko'z oynak), **scales** (tarozi), **binoculars, gloves, pyjamas, tights - kolgotki, tongs, pincers, breeches; environs, outskirts, dregs, earrings – ziraklar, socks - paypoqlar:** I have trousers. Menda shim bor (bitta). My trousers are short. Mening shimim kalta. These scissors are sharp. Mana bu qaychi o'tkir (bitta).

2) Quyidagi otlar ko'plikdagi fe'l bilan ishlatiladi: **police** – politsiya, **clothes** – kiyim, **goods** – tovar, **wages** – maosh, **people** – odamlar, **stairs** – zina, **surroundings** – atrof-muhit, **outskirts** – chegaralari, **premises** – inshoatlar, **earnings** – ishlab topilgan pullar, **cattle** - poda, **poultry** – parranda go'shti. Faqat ko'plikda keladigan otlar bilan "these, those, are, were, they, have"lar ishlatiladi, bular bilan "this, that, is, was, it, has"lar ishlatilmaydi.

**Lekin: a person – people – peoples.** Kishi – kishilar – xalqalar. **A shoe – shoes, a sock – socks, a goods – goods, a glove – gloves.**

#### Ot yasovchi qo'shimchalar

#### Fe'ldan ot yasovchi qo'shimchalar:



-**er -chi**: work-worker, write-writer, play-player  
 -**ment**: develop-development (rivoj), govern-government (hukumat)  
 -**or**: sail – sailor (dengizchi)  
 -**ar**: beg – beggar (tilamchi)  
 -**ion**: restrict-restriction (ta'qiqlash).  
 -**ant/ent**: contest – contestant (musobaqadosh), study – student.  
 -**ee**: train – trainee (shug'ullanuvchi), employ – employee (ishchi)  
 -**age**: pack – package,  
 -**al**: refuse – refusal, arrive – arrival,  
 -**ion/tion/sion/ation**: revise–revision (takrorlash), prescribe–prescription (retsept),  
 comprehend–comprehension (tushunib yetish), realization.  
 -**ance/ence**: accept-acceptance (qabul), differ-difference,  
 -**sis**: hypnotise-hypnosis (gipnoz)

#### **Sifatdan ot yasovchi qo'shimchalar:**

-**ness** –lik: happy-happiness (baxt), kind-kindness (mehribonlik)  
 -**dom**: free-freedom (ozodlik), wise-wisdom (donolik)  
 -**ance/ence**: important-importance, competent-competence (mahorat)  
 -**cy**: vacant-vacancy (bo'sh o'rin)  
 -**ity**: formal-formality (rasmiyatchilik)  
 -**y/ty**: modest-modesty (kamtarlik), loyal-loyalty (sodiqlik)

#### **Otdan ot yasovchi qo'shimchalar:**

-**hood**: childhood (bolalik),  
 -**ship**: friendship.

### **The possessive case (Qaratqich kelishigi)**

**1)** Ingliz tilida ot so'z turkumidagi so'zlar uchun 2 ta kelishik bor: The nominative case (bosh kelishik), The Possessive case (qaratqich kelishik).

**2)** Ingliz tilida possessive case- qaratqich kelishigining qo'chimchasi birlikdagi otlar uchun “-’s” (-ning), ko'plikdagi otlar uchun «-s'» (-ning). Bu qo'shimcha asosan kishilarga va hayvonlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi: my brother's book – mening akamning kitobi, my brothers' books – mening akamlarning kitoblari, the horse's tail – otning dumi.

**3)** Ingliz tilida tegishlilik va egalik ma'nosini “of” predlogi ham ifodalaydi. Bunda “of” predlogi o'zidan keyin kelgan so'zga qo'shib tarjima qilinadi. “of” predlogi asosan jonsiz narsalarga nisbatan ishlatiladi: the page of the book – kitobning sahifasi. The book of my brother's – mening akamning kitobi.

**4.** Biz apostrof –'s ni vaqtni ifodalovchi so'zlar bilan ham ishlatishimiz mumkin: Tomorrow's meeting, yesterday's, today's, this evening's, next week's, Monday's...

**5.** Apostrof –'s qo'shimchasi odamlar guruhini ifodalaydigan tashkilot va uyushmalar nomlari oldidan ham ishlatiladi: the company's success – kompaniyaning muvaffaqiyati or the success of the company,

### **Gender in nouns (otlarda jins, rod)**

**1)** Ingliz tilidagi otlarda ham jins (rod) kategoriyasi bor: Ular ikkita **male (muzakkar) mujskoy rod** va **female (muannas) jenskiy rod**. **Male: poet** (shoir), **actor** (aktyor), **host** (mezbon erkak), **lion** (erkak sher), **waitor** (ofitsiant), **cock** (xo'roz), **bridegroom** – kuyov, **duke** – gertsog, **hero** – qaxramon, **king** – qirol, **monk** – rohib, **prince** – shaxzoda, **widower** – tul erkak kabi so'zlarning o'rniga gapda “he” olmoshi ishlatiladi.

**Female: poetess** (shoira), **actress** (aktrisa), **hostess** (mezbon ayol), **lioness** (urg'ochi sher), **waitress** (ofitsianka), **hen** (tovuq), **bride** – kelin, **duchess** – gertsoginya, **heroin** – qaxramon ayol,

**queen** – qirolicha, **nun** – rohiba, **princess** – malika, **widow** – tul ayol kabi soʻzlarning oʻrniga esa gapda “she” olmoshi ishlatiladi.

2) Baʼzan davlat, avtomobil, kema va samolyot kabilarning nomlari oʻrnida “she” olmoshi ishlatiladi: Britain is a rich country. She helps many other countries. “Titanic” was a large ship but **she** sailed only once.

### Otning aniqlovchi vazifasida kelishi

1. Ot soʻz turkumi odatda qaratqich kelishigi qoʻshimchasi “-’s” (apostrof s) bilan kelganda gapda aniqlovchi vazifasida kelishi mumkin: the manager’s signature – boshqaruvchining imzosi. The captain’s cabin – kapitanning xonasi.

2. Lekin bosh kelishik shaklidagi bir ot ikkinchi bir otga ham aniqlovchi vazifasida kelishi mumkin: an iron bridge – temir koʻprik, life insurance – hayot sugʻurtasi, the cotton market – paxta bozori. An iron spoon.

3. Baʼzida esa bir otga ikki, uch va undan koʻproq otlar ham aniqlovchi vazifasida kelishi mumkin: home market prices – ichki bozor narxlari, meat price decies – goʻsht narxining tushishi.

4. Aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan sonlar oldidan kelgan otlar odatda birlik shaklda boʻladi: a five-year plan – besh yillik reja, a ten year old girl – oʻn yoshli qiz, a ten-pound note – oʻn funtli qogʻoz pul.

**Lekin:** I am at 16 years old. Men 16 yoshdaman. 20 years is rather a long time. 20 yil ancha uzoq vaqt.

5. A holiday of three weeks’ – uch haftalik taʼtil, lekin a three week holiday – uch haftalik taʼtil. Agar otning oldidagi aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan birikmada apostrof –’s qoʻshimchasi bilan kelsa koʻplik shaklida boʻladi: I’ve got three weeks’ holiday. Uch haftalik taʼtildaman.

### **Group nouns:**

A flock of birds – qushlar galasi

A flock of goats – echkilar toʻdasi

A flock of sheep – qoʻylar suruvi

A herd of cattle – molar podasi

A herd of deer – kiyiklar toʻdasi

A herd of goats – echkilar suruvi

A herd of elephants – fillar podasi

A swarm of ants – chumolilar galasi

A swarm of bees – arilar galasi

A swarm of locusts – chigirtkalar galasi

A school of tiny glittering fish – yaltiroq baliq toʻdasi

A colony of ants – chumolilar galasi

A gang of thieves – oʻgʻrilar toʻdasi

A gang of robbers – talonchilar toʻdasi

A gang of criminals – jinoyatchilar toʻdasi

A pack of wolves – boʻrilar galasi

A pack of hounds – ovchi itlar galasi

A pride of lions – sherlar galasi

A crowd of people – odamlar toʻdasi, olomon

A head of lettuce – bir bosh karam

2 feet of snow – 2 qarich qor

## THE ARTICLE

1. Ingliz tilida artiklning ikki xil turi mavjud: a) **The indefinite article** (Noaniq artikl): **a/an**, b) **The definite article** (Aniq artikl): **the**

2. Birlik shaklda kelgan sanaladigan otlar oldidan **“a/an”** noaniq artikli ishlatiladi. **“A”** artikli undosh tovush bilan boshlangan birlikdagi turdosh otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: a book, a pen, a pantova. **“An”** artikli esa unli tovush bilan boshlangan, birlikdagi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: an engineer, an apple, an ox.

3. Ingliz tilida ba’zi so’zlar **unli harf bilan boshlansada**, o’qilishida **undosh tovush bilan talaffuz qilinadi** va shuning uchun biz bunday so’zlar oldidan **“a”** artiklini ishlatamiz: a university, a European country, a one-hour lesson, a one-parent family, a unit, a unit of work, a universal problem, a UNESCO worker.

4. Undosh harf bilan boshlangan **qisqatrmalarda** ham noaniq **artikl talaffuzga qarab** ishlatiladi: an MP-parlament a’zosi, an FBI agent-SNB agenti, an UFO, a BBC programme, an X-ray – rentgent, an H-bomb – yadro bombasi, a NATO general, a FIFA official.

5. So’z boshida o’qilmaydigan **“h”** harfi bilan boshlangan so’zlar oldidan ham **“an”** artiklini ishlatamiz: an hour, an honest man - rostgo’y odam, an honour - shon-sharaf, an heir – merosxo’r.

**Lekin:** a horror film – qo’rqinchli film.

6. **“The”** artikli aniq narsalarga nisbatan ishlatilagi, ya’ni so’zning orqasida ko’pincha **ega kesim shaklidagi aniqlovchi** ergash gap kelganda: The book I have bought is interesting. Men sotib olgan kitob qiziq.

7. **Sanaladigan turdosh otlar** oldidan birlikda, umumiy holatda **“a/an”** ish-di: There is a pen on the table.

8. **Ko’plikda** umumiy holatda **“a/an”** ishlatilmaydi: There are pens on the table.

9. **Kishi kasbini ifodalagan** birlikdagi otlar **a/an** bilan ishlatiladi: She is a doctor.

10. **Biror narsaning nimaligini** ifodalovchi otlar birlikda **“a/an”** bilan ishlatiladi: An ant is an insect. Chumoli hashoratdir. A swallow is a bird. Chumchuq qushdir. This is a dictionary.

11. **Izohlovchi bo’lib kelgan turdosh otlar** gapda **a/an** bilan ish-di: Dilshod, a student of our lyceum, won in chess yesterday. Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan, an old and beautiful city.

**Lekin mashhur kishilarni ifodalagan izohlovchi** so’z **the** bilan ish-di: A.Navoi, the great Uzbek poet, was born in 1441. Pushkin, a well-known Russian writer, wrote many famous books.

12. Turdosh ot shaxs yoki predmetning **har qanday bir vakilini** ifodalasa **a/an** ish-di va u “istalgan bir, har qanday bir” deb tarjima qilinadi: A child can understand it. Buni har qanday bola tushunadi. A book is always an acceptable gift. Kitob (har qanday kitob) hamisha qabul qilsa bo’ladigan sovg’a.

13. **Hundred, thousand, million, billion, score-yigirma, dozen-o’n ikki**, so’zlari oldidan **a** yoki **one** ish-di: a hundred, one hundred, a score, a dozen. Ushbu so’zlarning orqasidan ko’plikdagi ot kelsa ham ular a/an yoki one so’zi bilan ishlatiladi: a hundred books – yuzta kitob, a dozen loaves – o’n ikkita buxanka, a score students.

**Lekin:** Ushbu so’zlar **“of”** predlogi bilan kelganda ko’plik shaklida ishlatiladi: hundreds of people – yuzlab odamlar, scores of books – yigirmalab kitoblar.

14. **His-hayajon gaplarda** turdosh ot sanaladigan va birlikda bo’lsa **What...!** va **How ...!** (qandayin!) so’zidan keyin **a/an** ish-di: What a clever man! What a fine day! What a beautiful girl! How tall trees!

**Lekin** his-hayajon gaplarda turdosh otlar sanalmaydigan yoki ko’plikda bo’lsa **What (how)... qandayin!** so’zlaridan keyin **a/an** ishlatilmaydi: What clever advice! What fine weather! What (How) beautiful girls!

15. **Such**-shundayin, **quite**-juda, **rather**- anchagina, so'zlaridan keyin kelgan birlikdagi turdosh otlar sifat bilan kelsa **a/an** sifatning oldidan ish-di: She is such a clever girl! She is quite a young girl! It is rather a long story!

16. Sanaladigan birlikdagi turdosh ot oldida sifatlar **too**-juda, **so**-shunchalar, so'zlari bilan kelsa, **a/an** sifatdan keyin turdosh ot oldidan ish-di: It is not so simple a problem. It is too ugly a doll. U juda xunuk qo'g'irchoq.

17. **Sanalmaydigan turdosh otlar** oldidan birlikda ham **a/an** ishlatilmaydi, ularning miqdorini aniqroq aytmoqchi bo'lsak ular bilan **some, any, much, little** kabi olmoshlarni ishlatamiz: Quyidagilar sanalmaydigan otlardir: **Accommodation** – turar joy, **advice** - maslahat, **baggage, luggage** - yuk, **behavior** - xulq, **bread** - non, **chaos** - tartibsizlik, **furniture** - jihoz, **information** - xabar, **news** - yangilik, **permission** - ruxsat, **progress** - taraqqiyot, **traffic** - qatnov, **trouble** - tashvish, **weather** – ob-havo, **china**-chinni, **knowledge** – bilim, **justice** – adolat, **education** – ta'lim, **research** – tadqiqot, **fun** – o'yin-kulgi, **equipment** – jihoz, **litter, rubbish** – chiqindi, **crockery** – spool, **cutlery** – qoshiq-vilka jamlanmasi, **jewellery** – zargarlik, **machinery** - mashinasozlik. My mother gave me (some) money.

18. Sanalmaydigan otlarning miqdorini aytish uchun quyidagi otlarni ishlatamiz: **a piece of cake/paper/news/advice/information/furniture, a glass/bottle of water, a jar of jam/honey, a rasher of bacon, a packet of rice/tea, a loaf/slice of bread (buxanka/burda), a slice of melon** – bir tilik qovun, **a tube of toothpaste** – tish pastasi idishi, **a bar of chocolate/soap** – bir plitka shokolad/sovun, **a can of oil** – bir banka yog', **a carton of milk** – bir quti sut, **a bowl of soup** – bir kosa sho'rva.

Ba'zi otlar **ham sanaladigan ham sanalmaydigan** bo'lib, ularning ma'nosida ham farq bo'ladi: **Paper**- "gazeta" ma'nosida sanaladi, ko'plik shaklida ish-di: I shall buy a paper. I buy papers every day. I will buy some papers. **Paper**- "qog'oz" ma'nosida sanalmaydi. A/an bilan ishlatilmaydi va ko'plikda ham ishlatilmaydi: I shall buy paper. I shall buy some paper. **Hair**- soch. Odam boshidagi soch sanalmaydi. Uzilib tushgan soch tolasi sanaladi: She has beautiful hair. There is a hair in my soup. **Experience**- 1) "Tajriba" ma'nosida sanalmaydi, "taassurot" ma'nosida sanaladi: You need experience for this job. We had many interesting experiences during our holiday. You shouldn't eat too much **chocolate**. We gave her a box of **chocolates**. You shouldn't eat too much **ice-cream**. I'm eating **an ice-cream, room** – xona sanaladigan ot, **room** – joy sanalmaydigan ot. There is enough room in the car. Mashinada yetarlicha joy bor.

19. **Moddiy otlar** umumiy holatda sanalmaydi, artiklsiz ish-di: coal, brick, gas. This house was built of brick. **Lekin** alohida olingan moddiy otlar sanaladi: I have a brick in my hand. Coal is a mineral. Ko'mir mineraldir.

20. **Speech**- so'zi "nutq va gapirish qobiliyati" ma'nolarida sanalmaydi: Animals don't have speech. **Speech**- "nutq, doklad, ma'ruza ma'nolarida" sanaladi, birlikda "a/an" bilan ishlatiladi: Our teacher made a speech yesterday. They made 5 speeches. Birikmasi: To make a speech. Nutq so'zlamoq.

21. **Time**- "vaqt" ma'nosida sanalmaydi, **a/an** bilan ishlatilmaydi: We have time. **Time**- "marta" ma'nosida sanaladi ko'plik shaklida ishlatiladi: He drank all water at a time. U hamma suvni bir martada ichib qo'ydi. We have English 3 times a week. Bizning haftada 3 marta inglizchamiz bor. **The time** so'zi og'zaki nutqda **soat** ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi: A: - Do you have the time? B: – It is ten oc'lock. A: Soatingiz bormi? B: - Soat o'n bo'ldi.

22. **Travel**- "sayohat" so'zi sanalmaydi, a/an bilan ishlatilmaydi: We are having travel next week. **Lekin "a journey"**- "sayohat" sanaladi, **a/an** bilan ish-di: We made a journey last week. We have some journeys next week. **Lekin**: Gulliver's travels. Gulliverning sayohatlari.

Quyidagi sayohat turlari ham sanaladi: a voyage-dengiz sayohati, a picnic-tog' sayohati, a tour- borib ko'rish sayohati, a walk-piyoda sayr, a trip-safar, a visit-ish yuzasidan sayohat, tashrif.

23. **Scenery**- "manzara" so'zi sanalmaydi, a/an bilan ishlatilmaydi: What beautiful scenery! **A view**- "manzara" so'zi sanaladi, birlikda **a/an** bilan ishlatiladi: What a beautiful view! What beautiful views!

24. **Work**- "ish" ma'nosida sanalmaydi, **a/an** artiklini olmaydi: I am looking for work. **A job**- "ish" sanaladi, **a/an** bilan ish-di: I am looking for a job. **Lekin "work"** so'zi "**asar**" ma'nosida sanaladi, **a/an** bilan ish-di: A. Navoi has many works of fiction. A work of A.Navoi. "Zavod" ma'nosida works so'zi ko'plikda ham birlikda ham bir xil ishlatiladi: There is a works in Samarkand. There 25 works in Sam.

25. B'azi moddiy otlar **shu moddaning alohida turini** ifodalab kelganda, sanaladigan otga aylanadi va **a/an** bilan ish-di: There is wine in the shop. There is a good French wine in the shop. There are good French wines. They are trying for a better life.

26. Turdosh **otlar boshqa ko'rsatgichlar bilan kelganda**, umumiy holatda artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Ko'rsatgichlar quyidagilardir: some, any, my, our, this, that, each, which, these, Ben's book, Anvar's pen, much, many, few, little, every... 27. **Soatni ifodalashda** bir so'zining o'rniga "a/an" artikllari ko'proq ishlatiladi: an hour - bir soat, an hour and a half - bir yarim soat, half an hour - yarim soat, a quarter of an hour - chorak soat,

### **The – aniq artiklining turdosh otlar bilan ishlatilishi**

1. Boshqalaridan **ajratib ko'rsatilgan** turdosh otlar **the** bilan ish-di: Aziz, give me the book that I gave you yesterday. Aziz kecha bergan kitobimni bergin. The apples on this tree are very red and big. Bu daraxtdagi olmalar juda qip-qizil va katta-katta ekan.

2. **Ertak va hikoyalarda** birinchi marta gap ketayotgan narsa, predmet va odamlarga ham the artikli ishlatiladi: The woman opened the gate and looked thoughtfully at the house. Ayol darvozani ochib uyga o'ychan nazar soldi. The girl from the farm came to the house once a week and helped the woman. Qiz fermadan haftada bir marta kelar va ayolga yordam berib ketardi.

3. **Vaziyatdan bizga ma'lum** va **xona ichidagi** narsalarga **the** artikli ish-di. Agarda qaysi narsa haqida gapirayotganimiz aniq bo'lsa: Open the door. Turn off the light. Turn on the light. Give me the salt, please.

**Lekin:** Xonada birdan ortiq eshik yoki deraza bo'lsa ularga **a/an** artikllarini ishlatish holati ham mavjud: Ikrom, open a window please. Ikrom derazalardan birini ochib yuboring, iltimos.

4. "**of**" predlogi bilan kelgan turdosh otlar **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the Leaning Tower of Pisa. The music of this film is very pleasant. Bu filmning musiqasi juda yoqimli ekan. **Lekin:** I like music.

5. **the police, the fire-brigade, the army, the bank, the post office, the doctor, the dentist** so'zlari vaziyatga ko'ra asosan **the** bilan ish-di: I must go to the bank to change some money.

**Lekin,** alohida bino yoki shaxs nazarda tutilganda **a/an** ishlatiladi: There was a bank next to our house. I saw a doctor in the yard.

6. **Oldin gapirilgan ot** qayta takrorlanganda **the** bilan ish-di: For lunch I had a sandwich and an apple. The sandwich wasn't very nice, but the apple was very nice.

7. **Dunyoda yagona narsalar** oldidan the ish-di: **the moon, the world, the sun, the universe-** koinot, **the Eiffel Tower,**

8. **Sifatning orttirma darajalari** oldida boshqa ko'rsatgichlar bo'lmasa deyarli hamisha **the** ish-di: The longest river in the world is the Nile. Dunyoda eng uzun daryo Nil daryosidir.

**Lekin:** Boshqa ko'rsatgichlar (my, his, their, some, any, much) bo'lsa artikl ishlatilmaydi. My best friend. Her eldest son. Their best shoes. Our worst mistakes.

9. **the sea, the seaside, the sky, the ground, the countryside, the country, the equator, the coast, the jungle** so'zlari deyarli hamisha **the** bilan ish-di: The sky is very far from. I am going to the sea. Men dengizga borayapman (balki piyoda). I am at the sea. Men dengizning yonida turibman. Don't sit on the ground. Yerga o'tirma. I am in the country. Men qishloqdaman.

**Lekin** dengizga sayohatga borish, sayohatda bo'lish ma'nolarida **sea** so'zi bilan artikl ishlatilmaydi: I go to sea every year. Men har yili dengiz sayohatiga boraman. I am at sea now. Men hozir dengiz sayohatidaman. I am going to sea. Men dengiz sayohatiga borayapman.

10. **Space**- 1) so'zi "fazo" ma'nosida artiklsiz ishlatiladi, sanalmaydi: There are millions of stars in space. 2) "joy" ma'nosida "**the**" artikl bilan ishlatilishi mumkin: He tried to park his car but the space wasn't big enough. U mashinasini qo'yishga harakat qildi lekin joy yetarlicha katta emas edi. There is little space here. Bu yerda joy kam.

11. **Cinema, theatre** so'zlari odamlar yig'iladigan jamoat joyi sifatida ishlatilsa **the** bilan ish-di: I am going to the cinema now. I don't usually go to the theatre.

**Lekin** bino nazarda tutilsa birlikda **a/an** bilan ishlatiladi: There was a cinema near our house.

12. **Radio**- so'zi aloqa vositasi ma'nosida ham jihoz ma'nosida ham **the** bilan ishlatilaveradi: I heard the news on the radio. Men yangiliklarni radiodan eshitdim. Jihoz nazarda tutilganda a bilan ishlatilish holati ham mavjud: I have a radio at home.

13. **Television** so'zi televideniye, ko'rsatuvlar va dasturlar vositasi sifatida olinsa, shuningdek **to watch** fe'li bilan kelsa artiklsiz ishlatiladi. **On TV** birikmasi ham televizorda, efirda ma'nosida ishlatiladi: **I am watching TV now. I watched the film on TV.** Agar **television** so'zi jihoz ma'nosida olinsa **the** bilan ish-di: Can you turn off the television, please? Iltimos Televisorni o'chirib yuborasizmi. Turn on the TV set. Televisorni qo'ying. **On the TV** birikmasi televizor jihozi ustida ma'nosida ishlatiladi: There is a flower on the TV. Televizorning ustida gul bor.

**Lekin**, og'zaki nutqdagi **the telly** so'zi **the** artikli bilan ish-di: I am watching the telly.

14. Dunyodagi yoki biror joydagi va vaziyatdagi **narsa va shaxslarning hammasini** ifodalamoqchi bo'lsak otni **the artikli** bilan ishlatamiz: He teaches English to the students of our Institute. U institutimizning barcha talabalariga inglizcha o'qitadi. He teaches English to students of our Institute. U institutimizning ba'zi bir talabalariga inglizcha o'qitadi.

15. **Butun bir guruhni** ifodalab kelgan birlikdagi so'zlar oldidan **the** artikli ish-di: The giraffe is the tallest of all animals. I don't like the wolf. Men bo'rini yomon ko'raman. The willow is my favourite tree. Majnuntol mening yoqtirgan daraxtim.

**Lekin** ko'plik shaklida butun bir guruhni ifodalab kelsa artiklsiz ish-di: Giraffes are the tallest of all animals. Oranges are green until they are ripen. Apelsinlar pishguncha yashil bo'ladi. I like roses.

16. **Kashf qilingan predmetlarning kashf qilinganligi** haqida gap borsa **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: Who invented the radio? The invention of the bicycle was a surprise. Velosipedning kashf qilinishi ajablanarli bo'ldi.

17. **Musiqqa asboblari va raqs nomlari** oldidan **the** ish-di. Musiqiy asboblari ohang taratuvchi vosita sifatida olinganda yoki **to play** fe'li bilan kelganda **the** bilan ishlatiladi: The piano is my favourite musical instrument. He is playing the violin. U g'ijjak chalayapti. I love playing the violin (the pipe, the guitar, the trumpet). I like the tango.

**Lekin:** Musiqqa asboblari alohida jihoz ma'nosida olinganda **a/an** artikllari ishlatiladi: I have a guitar. Menda gitara bor. I will buy a pipe. Men nay sotib olaman.

18. Ba'zi **sifatlar** gapda ot bilan kelmasdan **yolg'iz kelib the** bilan ish-di va ma'nosi hamisha ko'plikda bo'ladi, ya'ni sifatlar otlashadi: **the rich**-boylar, **the poor**-kambag'allar, **the old** = **the aged**-keksalar, **the young**-yoshlar, **the blind**-ko'rlar, **the deaf**-karlar, **the sick**-kasallar, **the dead**-marhumlar, **the disabled**-nogironlar, **the unemployed**-ishsizlar, **the injured**-yaradorlar, **the**

**homeless**-uysizlar, the elderly-kattalar, **the handicapped**-qobiliyatsizlar, **the mentally ill**-ruhiy hastalar: The rich live in luxurious houses. Boylar hashamatli uylarda yashaydi. The poor are living in slums. Kambag'allar xarobalarda yashaydi.

**Lekin** yolg'iz bir kishi ifodalanganda sifatlar oldidan **a/an** ish-di: a rich man, a blind woman, a poor girl.

19. **Millat va xalq nomlari** oldidan **the** ish-di va ma'nosi ko'plikda bo'ladi: **the British**-Britaniyaliklar, **the English, the Welsh, the Irish, the Spanish, the French, the Dutch**-Gollandlar, **the Swiss**-shetsariyaliklar: The English are proud people. Inglizlar mag'rur kishilardir.

20. **-ese** qo'shimchasi bilan tugaydigan millat nomlari ham **the** bilan ishlatiladi: the Japanese, the Chinese.

21. Ko'pgina millat nomlari **the** bilan kelib **"-s"** qo'shimchasini oladi: the Russians, the Italians, the Scots, the Arabs, the Turks, the Uzbeks,

22. **Most** so'zi sifatning orttirma darajasini ifodalab **"eng, juda"** ma'nolarida kelsa **the** bilan ish-di: the most interesting film. **Lekin** most so'zi **"ko'pgina"** ma'nosida kelsa artiklsiz ish-di: Most people like English.

23. **Aniq bir joydagi narsa** nomlari oldidan **the** ish-di: I like your garden. The flowers are especially beautiful. **Lekin** umumiy ma'noda kelgan otlar artiklsiz ish-di: I like flowers. I like music.

24. **Tartib sonlar oldidan** the ish-di, agar ular tartibni ifodalab kelsa: the first, the second, the third, the fourth... The office is on the second floor. The second course – ikkinchi ovqat.

**Lekin** boshqa ko'rsatgichlar bilan kelgan tartib sonlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi: My second book is about war. Oybek's first lesson.

Agar **tartib son** predmet yoki shaxsning **tartibini bildirmasdan** **"yana bir, ikkinchi bir"** ma'nolarida kelsa **a/an** bilan ish-di: A third man entered the room. I looked at a second book.

Agar tartib son daraja yoki o'rinni ifodalab kelsa **a/an** bilan ish-di: A first prize, A first-class driver, A first night-birinchi kungi primiyera (kinoda).

25. **Sanoq son bilan kelgan otlar** artiklsiz ish-di: Two men entered the room. **Lekin** sanoq son bilan kelgan ot bizga ma'lum bo'lsa **the** ishlatiladi va u **"o'sha"** deb tarjima qilinadi: I met two men in the garden. The two men entered my room. Men bog'da ikki kishini uchratdim. O'sha ikki kishi xonamga kirib keldi. The two missing explorers were found safe and sound. Ikkita yo'qolgan tadqiqotchi soppa-sog' topildi.

26. Quyidagi so'zlar ushbu ma'nolarda hamisha **the** bilan ish-di: **the same**-bir xil, **the next**-keyingi, **the last**-oxirgi, **the very**-aynan, **the following**-kelgusi, **the proper**-mos, **the previous**-oldingi, **the opposite**-teskari, **the necessary**-kerakli, **the so-called**: Aziz is the only student who likes reptiles in his class. Aziz sinfida yagona umurtqali hayvonlarni yaxshi ko'radigan talaba. This is the very person I need. Menga kerakli odam aynan shu.

**Lekin "next va last"** so'zlari "kelasi va o'tgan" deb tarjima qilinib, vaqtni ifodalab kelsa artiklsiz ish-di: next week, last week, next month, last month, last year, next year, last time, last night, next winter, ...

**Lekin: the next week (month, year)** kabilar o'tgan zamonga nisbatan ishlatiladi va bunda next so'zi **keying** deb tarjima qilinadi: Last month I went to Tashkent for two weeks. I could hardly live one week there but the next week I came back to Samarkand. O'tgan oy ikki haftaga Toshkentga bordim. Bir hafta zo'rg'a yashayoldim. Keyingi hafta qaytib kelib qo'ydim.

**"The only va an only"** ning farqi. **An only** oilada yagona farzand bo'lganda ishlatiladi: I'm an only child in the family. I have not any brother or sister. **"The only"** esa biror joyda vaqtincha yagona bo'lib turgan kishi yoki narsaga nisbatan ishlatiladi: The only student is sitting in the class. The rest of the students are outside.

27. **Rest** – soʻzi “**dam, dam olish**” maʼnosida kelsa a artikli bilan ish-di. U **to have a rest** birikmasida ham ish-di: I am having a rest now. Lekin **Rest** soʻzi “**qolganlari, boshqalari**” maʼnosida hamisha **the** bilan va koʻplikdagi feʼl bilan ishlatiladi: The rest of my books are at home. The rest are outside. Qolganlar tashqarida.

28. **The telephone**-telefon soʻzi “**telefonda gaplashmoq**” birikmasida kelganda **the** bilan ishlatiladi: **He is speaking on the telephone. U telefonda gaplashyapti. Lekin on the telephone/on the phone** birikmalarining “**telefon tarmogʻiga ulangan boʻlmoq maʼnosi ham mavjud**”

29. Fan-texnikaga oid **Atamalar the artikli** bilan ishlatiladi: The subject, The predicate, the mind-aql, ong.

30. Tabiat hodisalari nomlari oldidan quyidagicha birikmalarda **the** ishlatiladi. Agar shu holat ayni paytda davom etayotgan boʻlsa: **in the cold**-sovuqda, **in the rain**-yomgʻirda, **in the snow**-qorda, **in the wind**-shamolda. **in the sun**-quyoshda: Don't stay in the rain. Come in by the fire. Yomgʻirda turma. Kir pechka yoniga. The wind is increasing. Shamol kuchayayapti.

31. **Kishilar va ularning kasblarini tasvirlab kelgan sifatlar** oldidan **the** artikli ishlatiladi: the late (=dead) Buddy Holly. Marhum Badi Holi. The artist William Turner, the aboriginal writer Sally Morgan, the wonderful actor Harrison Ford.

### **Artiklning turdosh otlar oldidan ishlatilmasligi**

1. Otning oldida **my, this, some, any** va hokazo koʻrsatkichlari boʻlsa artikl ishlatilmaydi. **My book is big**- mening kitobim katta. I want some matches- menga gugurt kerak. **Lekin: All** va **Both** olmoshlari bilan **the** artikli ishlatilishi mumkin: All the students in the class are writing. Sinfdagi barcha talabalar yozayapti. **All of the students** shaklida ham ishlatiladi boʻladi.

2. Sanalmaydigan otlar noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi: I like milk- men sutni yoqtiraman.

3. Sanalmaydigan otlar biror joyda yagona boʻlgan mansabni unvonni ifodalab ot kesim tarkibida kelsa artiklsiz ishlatiladi: My brother is director here. -mening akam boshliq bu yerda.

4. Izohlovchi boʻlib kelgan sanaladigan otlar yoki unvon nomi artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Mr. Ikromov, dean of our faculty, is an old professor- Janob Ikromov, fakultetimiz dekani, keksa professordir.

**Lekin** unvon nomlari gapda ega yoki toʻldiruvchi boʻlib kelsa **the** bilan ishlatiladi: The dean of our faculty spoke at the meeting yesterday-fakultetimiz dekani kecha uchrashuvda gapirdi. The letter was signed by the captain of the team. Xat komanda kapitani tomomonidan imzolandi.

5. **To elect**-saylamoq, **to appoint**-tayinlamoq, **to make**-qilmoq. Soʻzlaridan keyin kelgan sanaladigan otlar, unvon nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi. My friend was appointed captain of our football team-mening doʻstim bizning jamoamizga kapitan etib tayinlandi.

6. **Salad, steak, coffee** soʻzlari noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi. Would you like coffee-kofe xohlaysizmi. Lekin: a cup of coffee. Bir piyola kofe.

7. **Breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper** soʻzlari to have feʼli bilan kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: I have breakfast at 7 o'clock every day. **Lekin:** breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper soʻzlari oldidan **sifat kelsa a/an** artikllari ishlatiladi: I had a good lunch yesterday.

Shuningdek **dinner, lunch** soʻzlari “**rasmiy ziyofat**” va “**idishda olingan ovqat**” maʼnolarida a/an artikli bilan ishlatilishi mumkin: We are having a dinner to welcome the new manager. Biz yangi boshqaruvchini kutib olish uchun ziyofat uyushtirmoqdamiz. I have a lunch in my bag. Sumkamda tushligim bor.

8. **Hafta kunlari nomlari** oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi. It is Friday today. Tomorrow is Sunday. **Lekin:** I don't know surely. It was a Friday. Aniq bilmayman-u lekin qandaydir bir juma kuni edida. It was the Monday that we met that day. U biz uchrashgan dushanba edi.

9. **Class** soʻzi “**dars, mashgʻulot**” maʼnolarida artiklsiz ishlatiladi, lekin “**sinf**” maʼnosida “**the**” artikli bilan ishlatiladi: I am going to class. Men darsga borayapman. I'm going to the class. Men sinfga borayapman. I'm in class. Men darsdaman. I'm in the class. Men sinfdaman.



**Lekin:** “Dars” ma’nosida **Class** so’zi oldidan sifat kelsa **a/an** artikllari ishlatiladi: I have **an** English class today. Bugun mening inglizcha darsim bor.

10. **Sanoq sondan oldin kelgan ot** artiklsiz ishlatiladi: We are studying **lesson 7**. Biz yettinchi darsni o’rganyapmiz. The exercise is on **page 25**. Mashq 25 inchi betda. Question three. Uchinchi savol. Lesson seven.

**Lekin:** We are learning the 7<sup>th</sup> lesson of the book. Biz kitobning yettinchi darsini o’rganyapmiz.

11. **Sport** o’yinlari nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: soccer, draughts-shashka. I like football. Men futbolni yoqtiraman. He is playing chess. U shaxmat o’ynayapti. I’m playing football now. **Lekin:** I’m playing a football now. Men hozir koptok o’ynayapman. I have a football. Menda koptok bor.

12. **Tartib son** bilan kelgan **grade** – sinf, **avenue** – shoh ko’cha, **street** – ko’cha so’zlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi: I study in sixth grade. Men oltinchi sinfda o’qiyman. I live in tenth avenue (street). Men o’ninchi shoh ko’chada yashayman.

13. Umumiy ma’noda kelgan sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar artiklsiz keladi. Lekin o’sha turdagi otning ma’lum bir turi nazarda tursa birlikda “a” artikli bilan ishlatiladi. Agar ot aniq holatda tursa “the” artikli bilan turadi: Life is beautiful. Hayot go’zal. They are trying for a better life. Ular yaxshiroq xayotga harakat qilmoqdalar. The life in America is not so easy, too. Amerikadagi hayot ham shunchalar oson emas.

14. **Raqam** bilan ifodalangan **yillar** oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi: in 1999, in 2000, in 1878.

**Lekin:** ko’plikda kelgan yillar oldidan “the” artikli ishlatiladi: in the 1970s – yetmishinchi yillarda, in the 1940s – qirqinchi yillarda.

#### **Artiklning Atoqli otlar oldidan ishlatilishi va ishlatilmasligi**

1. Katta shahar, qishloq, davlat nomlari va kishi ismlari umumiy holda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Britain, London, Samarkand, Tom, Murod,

2. Kishi familiyasi yoki ismi oldidan kelgan unvon yoki mansabni ifodalovchi so’zlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Professor Ikromov, Mr. Brown – Janob Braun, Comrade Petrov - O’rtoq Petrov, President Clinton, Queen Elisabeth, Poetress Zulfiya – Shoira Zulfiya, General Rahimov.

**Lekin:** Unvon nomlari ismsiz yolg’iz ishlatilsa **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the President, the Queen, the General, the Poetress – shoira.

3. Muomala yoki birovni chaqirish uchun ishlatilgan mansabni yoki unvonni ifodalovchi otlar ham artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Good morning, Captain! – Salom Kapitan May I ask you a question, teacher? Maylimi savol so’rasam, ustoz?

4. **Father, Mother**, brother va boshqa oila a’zolarini ifodalovchi so’zlar shu oila a’zolari tomonidan aytilsa artiklsiz ishlatiladi va katta harf bilan yoziladi: I shall tell Father about it – Men bu haqda otamga aytaman.

5. **Kishi familiyasi** ko’plik shaklida ishlatilsa butun bir oilani anglatadi va **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: The Browns are coming to Samarkand tomorrow. Braunlar oilasi ertaga Samarqandga kelyapti.

6. **Okeanlar, dengizlar**, daryolar, kanallar, cho’llar, ko’rfazlar va bo’g’oz nomlari oldidan **the** artikli ishlatiladi: the Amazon – Amazonka daryosi, the Pacific ocean – Tinch okeani, the Indian ocean – Hind okeani, the Arctic ocean – Shimoliy muz okeani, The Mediterranean sea – O’rta yer dengizi, The Baltic sea – Boltiq dengizi, The Thames – Temza daryosi, the Siena – Siena daryosi, The Volga – Volga daryosi, the Missisipi – Missisipi daryosi, the Syrdarya – Sirdaryo, The British channel – Britaniya kanali, The Panama Canal – Panama kanali, the Sahara Desert – Sahroi Kabir cho’li, the Gobi – Gobi cho’li, the Persian Gulf – Fors ko’rfazi, the Bering Straits – Bering bo’g’ozi, the Magellan Straits – Magellan bo’g’ozi.

7. **Geografik joy** nomlari gapda aniqlovchi bo’lib kelgan “shimoliy, janubiy, sharqiy, g’arbiy” so’zlari bilan kelsa artikl ishlatilmaydi: Central Asia – Markaziy Osiy, Southern Africa – Shimoliy Afrika,

Eastern Europe – Sharqiy Yevropa, Western India – G’arbiy Hindiston, Western Union – G’arbiy Birlashma.

**8. Mintaqa nomlari** the artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the Near East – Yaqin Sharq, the Middle East – O’rta Sharq, the Far East – Uzoq sharq, the South Pole – Janubiy Qutb, the North Pole – Shimoliy qutb, the West Indias,

**9. Qit’a nomlari** artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Asia, South America, North America, Australia, Africa, Antarctica, Europe, Latin America,

**Lekin** qit’a nomlari Continent so’zi bilan kelsa the artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the European Continent – Yevropa qit’asi, the Continent.

**10. Bir so’zdan iborat davlat** va shtat nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: France, Italy, Germany, Uzbekistan, Texas, Dallas. **Lekin: Great Britain** – Buyuk Britaniya artiklsiz ishlatiladi.

**Lekin:** tarkibida republic, **kingdom, united, states, emirates, empire, kingdom** so’zlari bilan kelgan Davlat nomlari **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the United States of America – Amerika qo’shma shtatlari, the Soviet Union – Sovet Ittifoqi, the German Federal Republic – Germaniya Federal Respublikasi, the United Arab Emirates – Birlashgan Arab Amirliklari, the Rome Empire – Rim Imperiyasi.

**11. Oxiri “-s” qo’shimchasi bilan tugaydigan davlat** nomlari **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the Netherlands – Niderlandiya, the Philippines – Filippin, the Caucasus – Kavkaz.

**12.** Quyidagi davlat nomlari qoidadan mustasno holatda **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: **the Ukrain** – Ukraina, the Hague – Gaaga, the Crimea – Qrim, the Vatican City, the Sudan, the Congo, the Ruhr – Ruur, the Lebanon – Livan, the Transvaal, the Riviera, the Argentine.

**13. Tog’ tizmalari** oldidan the artikli ishlatiladi va ular ko’plik shaklida yozilib, so’z oxirida “-s” qo’shimchasi bo’ladi: the Pamirs – Pomir tog’lari, the Ands – And tog’lari, the Alps – Alp tog’lari, the Rockies – Rokki tog’lari, the Rocky Mountains – Rokki to’glari, the Pamir mountain Ranges – Pomir tog’ tizmalari.

**Lekin:** Alohida tog’ yoki cho’qqi nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Ben Nevis, Mount Everest – Everest cho’qqisi, Mount Etna – Etna cho’qqisi.

**14. Bir nechta orol** guruhlarini nomlari **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi va ko’plik shaklida “-s” qo’shimchasi bilan yoziladi: the Bahamas – Bagama orollari, the Bahama Islands – Bagama orollari, the Canaries – Kanariya orollari, the British Isles – Britaniya orollari. The West Indias – Vest India orollari,

**Lekin:** Yakka orol nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Sicily – Sitsiliya, Crete – Krit oroli, Cyprus – Kipr, Corfu, Bermuda, Easter Island – Ister oroli.

**15. Ko’l nomlari** oldidan **the** artikli ishlatiladi: the Baikal, the Ontario, the Balkhash, the Lemman, the Great Lakes.

**Lekin:** ko’l nomlari oldidan “**Lake**” so’zi ishlatilsa artikl ishlatilmaydi: Lake Baikal – Baykal ko’li, Lake Constance, Lake Superior.

**16. Yarim orol** nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Scandinavia, Indo-China – Hindi-Xitoy (yarim oroli), Labrador, Taimir.

**Lekin:** Yarim orol nomlari oldidan “**Peninsula**” so’zi kelsa **the** artikli ishlatiladi: the Balkan Peninsula – Bolqon yarim oroli.

**17.** Geografik **qo’ltiq** nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Hidzon Bay – Gudzon qo’ltig’i, Baffin Bay – Baffin qo’ltig’i.

**18. Sharshara** va **Dovon** nomlari **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the Niagara Falls – Niagara Sharsharasi, the Victoria falls – Victoriya sharsharasi, the Swallow Falls. The Saint Gothard Pass – Avliyo Gothard Dovoni, the Kamchik Pass – Qamchiq Dovoni.

**19.** Davlat yoki geografik nomlar ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the England of the Middle Ages – O’rta asrlar Angliyasi.

**20. Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi** bilan kelgan geografik nomlar **a/an** artikllari bilan ishlatiladi: There was a different Uzbekistan after the Independence. Mustaqillikdan keyin boshqacha bir O'zbekiston shakllandi.

**21. A certain** – (aniq bir) so'zi aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda shaxs nomlari **a/an** artikllari bilan ishlatiladi: I am asking about a certain Mr. Ahmedov. Men aniq bir Janob Ahmedov haqida so'rayapman.

**22.** Dunyoning to'rt tomoni yolg'iz yoki of predlogi bilan kelganda the artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the north - shimol, the south – janub, the east – sharq, the west – g'arb, the north of Uzbekistan – O'zbekistonning shimoli.

**Lekin:** Umumiy holatda “**from ... to ...**” “dan ... gacha”, birikmasi bilan kelganda dunyo tomonlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: The wind has changed from north to east. Shamol shimoldan sharqqa ko'chdi. The Rockies lie from north to south. Rokki tog'lari shimoldan janubgacha cho'zilgan.

**Lekin:** From the north to the south of Uzbekistan. O'zbekistonning shimolidan janubigacha. The southern part of the Western Hemisphere. G'arbiy yarim sharning janubiy qismi. The southern shore – janubiy dengiz bo'yi. The southeastern and western United States – Janubiysharqiy va G'arbiy Qo'shma Shtatlar.

**23. Kema** nomlari oldidan the artikli ishlatiladi: the Titanic, the Britanic, the Queen Mary, the Queen Elisabeth,

**24. Ko'cha** nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Oxford street, Navoi street, Broadway. I live in Gorky street. Men Gorki ko'chasida yashayman.

**Lekin:** Ba'zi ko'cha nomlari the artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the Mail street, the High street, the Strand, the Mall, the London Road, the A19, the M6 motorway.

**25. Park,** istirohat bog'lari nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Central Park, Hyde Park, A.Navoi park.

**Lekin:** Ba'zi bir bog' nomlari **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the Gorky Park, the Tiergarten, the Snowdonia National Park, the Botanical Park,

**26. Hayvonot bog'lari** nomlari oldidan **the** artikli ishlatiladi: the London Zoo, the Central Park Zoo.

**27. Maydon va xiyobon** nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Trafalgar square, Independence square, Hyde Park corner.

**28.** Atoqli ot bilan boshlangan **Universitet, Institut** va **kollej** nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Oxford University, Samarkand State University, Cambridge University, Eton college.

**Lekin:** Universitet va kollej nomlari “of” predlogi bilan kelsa **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: The University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge.

**29. Vokzal, aeroport,** temir yo'l stansiyalari nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi: London Airport, Victoria station, Samarkand Airport.

**30. Teatr, muzey, surat galereyalari** (ko'rgazmalari), konsert zallari, kinoteatr, klublar va **mehmonhona** nomlari oldidan **the** artikli ishlatiladi: the Coleseum Theatre, the Opera House, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the National Gallery, the Festival Hall, the Liberal Club, the Red Lion Pub, the President Hotel, the Aphrasiab Hotel, the Savoi Hotel.

**Lekin:** Kishi ismlari bilan atalgan kinoteatr, teatr, muzey, do'kon, restoran, mehmonxona va hokazolarning nomlari “-s” yoki “-s” bilan yoziladi va artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Lloyds Bank, Malika's hotel – Malika mehmonxonasi, Barkleys Bank – Barkley Banki. Karimbek's Restaurant – Karimbek Restorani, Maxim's shop – Maksim do'koni.

**31.** Ba'zi ingliz **gazeta** nomlari **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: **the Times, the Guardian, the World, the Sun.** **Lekin: Time magazine.**

**32.** Atoqli otlar bilan nomlangan ba'zi bino nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Scotland Yard, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Windsor Castle.

**Lekin:** Turdosh otlar bilan nomlangan ba'zi bino nomlari **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the White House – Oq uy, the Tower of London, the Royal Palace.

**33.** Siyosiy **partiya** va **davlat tashkilotlari** nomlari oldidan **the** artikli ishlatiladi: the Liberal Party, the Democratic Party, the Supreme Court – Oily Sud, the National Trust Center – Milly Ishonch Markazi, the UE – Yevropa ittifoqi, the NATO.

**34. Til nomlari** “language” so’zi bilan kelganda **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the English language, the Uzbek language.

**Lekin:** Til nomlari “language” so’zi bilan kelmasa artiklsiz ishlatiladi: I am learning English. Men Inglizcha o’rganyapman.

Agarda til nomlari yakka kelib, ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan ishlatilsa **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the English of America differs from the English of England. Amerika inglizchasi Angliya inglizchasidan farq qiladi.

**35. French poetry** – frantsuz she’riyati, **modern art** – zamonaviy san’at, **American literature** – Amerika adabiyoti, **German philology** – Nemis filologiyasi kabi birikmalar umumiy holda artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Agar ular ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa **the** artikli bilan keladi: I like French poetry. Men Frantsuz she’riyatini yoqtiraman. I like the French poetry of the XIX century. Men 19-asr Frantsuz adabiyotini yoqtiraman.

**36. Saint (St)** (avliyo) qisqartmasidan keyin kelgan ibodatxona nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: St. John’s church – Avliyo Jon ibodatxonasi, St. Paul’s cathedral – avliyo Pavel Qasri.

**37. Qabila nomlari oldidan “the”** artikli ishlatiladi: The Aztec – Atsiteklar, The Inca – Inklar. The Maya – Mayalar, The Vikings – Vikinglar, The Celts – Keltlar, The Saxons – Saksonlar, The Angles – Angllar, The Jutes – Yutlar.

**38. Ko’prik nomlari** artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Tower Bridge, Brooklin Bridge – Bruklin Ko’prigi. **Lekin:** the Bridge of Sighs, the Humber Bridge.

**39. London** shahrining ikki qismi **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the West End, the East End.

**40. Ikkinchi jahon urushi** nomi oldidan **the** artikli ishlatilmaydi: World War II. **Lekin:** The Second World War.

**41. Haykal** va **yodgorlik** nomlari **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the Lincoln memorial – Linkoln yodgorligi, the Statue of Liberty – Ozodlik Haykali,

**42. Oy nomlari** umumiy holda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: April, in May – Mayday, in September – sentyabrda,

**43. Vulqon nomlari** **the** aniq artikli bilan ishlatiladi: the Vezuvius

**44. Planeta nomlari:** Yer planetasidan tashqari 8 ta planeta nomi artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Mars, Pluto, Jupiter, Saturn,

### **Artiklning kasallik nomlari oldidan ishlatilish-ishlatilmasligi**

**1. Kasallik nomlari** umumiy holatda, ma’lum bir kasallik turini ifodalab kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Kasallik nomlari sanalmaydigan otlardir: mumps–tepki, cancer–rak, measles–qizamiq, cholera–vabo, diabetes –qand kasalligi, influenza–gripp, scarlet fever–qizilcha, pneumonia–o’pka yallig’lanishi, lumbago–bel og’rig’i, diphtheria–bo’g’ma, small pox–suvchechak, chicken pox–chechak, (an illness, disease, ailment, malady, sickness - kasallik). **Lekin:** flu/the flu, mumps/the mumps, measles/the measles.

**Lekin:** Ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan yoki biror kishining boshidan kechirgan kasallik nomi oldidan **the** artikli ishlatiladi: After the mumps Jane felt very weak and depressed . Tepki kasalligidan keyin Jeyn o’zini zaif va tushkun his qildi.

**2.** Kasallik nomlari meditsina terminlari bilan emas, balki xalq tili bilan aytilganda ular sanaladigan va hatto sanalmaydigan holatda ham bo’lishi mumkin va A/An artikli bilan ishlatiladi: **a cold**-shamollash, **a fever**-issig’i chiqish, **a bad (splitting) headache**-qattiq bosh og’rig’i, **a toothache**-tish og’rig’i, **a heart attack**-yurak huruji, **a boile**-chipqon, **a sore throat**-tomoq og’rig’i, **to have a temperature**-issig’i chiqmoq, **to have a cough**-yo’talmoq, **a medicine**-dori, **a drug**-dori, **a pill**-

tabletka, to have a cold, to catch a cold – shamollamoq. I caught a cold yesterday. Men kecha shamollab qoldim.

### Artiklning har xil holatlarda ishlatilishi

**1. Man** (erkak, odam) soʻzi umumiy maʼnoda yaʼni “odamzod” maʼnosida artiklsiz ishlatiladi: This is the most difficult job that man can not do it. Bu odamzod qilolmaydigan eng qiyin ish.

**Lekin:** There is a man in the yard. I don't know him. Hovlida bir odam bor. Men uni tanimayman.

**2. Woman** (ayol) soʻzi umumiy maʼnoda yaʼni “ayolzoti” maʼnosida **the** artikli bilan yoki artiklsiz ham ishlatilishi mumkin: Woman is a men's helpmate. Ayol erkaklarning yordamchisidir. The women are the mysterious being. Ayollar sirli bir zotdirlar.

**3. School** – maktab soʻzi oʻquv maskani sifatida olinganda yoki biror oʻquvchi oʻqish maqsadida u yerga borishi nazarda tutilsa artiklsiz ishlatiladi. **Lekin** boshqa maqsad, boshqa ish bilan u yerga borish nazarda tutilsa **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi (University, college, institute, lyceum soʻzlari ham shu qoidaga mansub): I go to school to study. Men maktabga oʻqishga boraman. My father goes to the school to see me. Otam meni koʻrish uchun maktabga boradi. My uncle wants to come to the University to see me. Togʻam meni koʻrish uchun Universitetga kelishni xohlaydi. He is at school. U maktabda oʻqiydi. He is at the school. U maktab binosi yonida turibdi. I am leaving the school. Men maktabni bitirayapman. I am leaving the school. Men maktab binosidan ketayapman.

**4. Prison**, (jail) – qamoqxonona. Qamoqxonaga jinoyat qilib, maxbus sifatida olib borilsa artikl ishlatilmaydi. Boshqa maqsadda olib borilsa **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: Tom is in prison now. He robbed a car. Jack is in the prison now. He wants to see Tom. Tom hozir qamoqxonada. U mashina oʻgʻirlagan. Jek hozir qamoqxonada. U Tomni koʻrishni xohlaydi.

**5. Hospital** – (kasalxonona). Kasalxonaga kasal boʻlib tushsa “**hospital**” soʻzi oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi, biror kishini koʻrgani yoki boshqa maqsadda borsa **the** artikli ishlatiladi: Jack had an accident. He had to go to hospital. Ann went to the hospital to visit him. Jek halokatga uchrab, kasalxonaga borishga majbur boʻldi. Anna kasalxonaga uni koʻrish uchun bordi. You don't feel well. I will take you to the hospital. Sen oʻzingni yaxshi his qilmayapsan. Men seni kasalxonaga olib boraman.

**6. Church** – (cherkov) Cherkovga ibodat qilish uchun borsa “Church” soʻzi oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi, boshqa maqsadda borsa **the** artikli ishlatiladi: Mrs. Kelly goes to church every Sunday for prey. Kelli xonim har Yakshanba ibodat qilish uchun ibodatxonaga boradi. The workmen went to the church to repair the roof. Ishchilar cherkovga tomini tuzatish uchun bordilar.

**7. Bed** – (krovat) soʻzi uxlash joyi, toʻshak maʼnosini anglatib kelganda, **to go to bed** (uxlamoq), **to be in bed** (uxlagan boʻlmoq) birikmalari bilan artiklsiz ishlatiladi: I am going to bed. Men uxlamochiman. I go to bed at 12 o'clock every day. Men har kuni soat 12 da uxlayman. He is in bed now. U hozir uxlayapti. I am in bed now. Men hozir uxlayapman.

**Lekin: Bed** soʻzi jihaz maʼnosida **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: The book is on the bed. Kitob krovatning ustida. He is lying on the bed reading a book. U kitob oʻqib krovatning ustida yotibdi. **Lekin:** I have a bed. Menda bitta krovat bor.

**8. Town** – shaharcha. Agar qishloqda yashab turib, oʻzimizga yaqin shahar haqida gapirganimizda **town** soʻzi artiklsiz ishlatiladi: I can't go to town tomorrow. Men ertaga shaharchaga (rayonga) borolmayman. Town soʻzi Country (qishloq) soʻziga qarama-qarshi qoʻyilganda ham artiklsiz ishlatiladi: I like to live in the country than to live in town. Men shaharda yashashdan koʻra qishloqda yashashni afzal deb bilaman. **Lekin:** There is a town near the mountain. Togʻ yaqinida bir shaharcha bor.

**Lekin:** Ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan town soʻzi oldidan **the** artikli ishlatiladi: I want to go to **the town** where I was born. Men tugʻilib-oʻsgan shahrimga borishni xohlayman.

**9. Work, Home** soʻzlari umumiy holatda va quyidagi birikmalarda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: to go to work – ishga bormoq to go home – uyga bormoq to arrive home – uyga yetib kelmoq

to be at work – ishda bo'lmoq, to stay at home – uyda qolmoq, to finish work – ishni tugatmoq  
to start work – ishni boshlamoq to get home – uyga yetib bormoq, to come home – uyga kelmoq

**10.** Aniq bir vaziyatga nisbatan ishlatilganda kun qismlari nomlari oldidan the artikli ishlatiladi:  
the day – kun, the noon – tush, the morning – ertalab, the night – tun, the dusk – shom, the twilight  
– shom. It is snowing now. The day must be very cold. Qor yog'ayapti. Kun juda sovuq bo'lsa kerak.

**Lekin:** Sifat bilan kelgan kun qismlari nomlari **a/an** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: It was a cold morning.  
Sovuq bir ertalab edi. It was a nice bright January morning. Ajoyib yorug' Yanvar tongi edi. **Lekin:**  
Ba'zi birikmalar tarkibida kelgan kun qismlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: at night – tunda, at noon – tushda.

**11. Fasl nomlari the** artikli bilan yoki artiklsiz ham ishlatiladi: (the) winter-qish, (the) summer-yoz,  
(the) spring-bahor, (the) autumn-kuz, the fall-kuz. (amer.) **Lekin: Fasl** nomlari sifat bilan kelganda  
a/an artikli bilan ishlatiladi: It was a hot summer. Jazirama yoz edi.

**12.** Fasl nomlari va kun qismlari nomlari **early** (erta), **late** (kech), **high** (oxiri), **real** (haqiqiy), **broad**  
(uzun, uzoq) so'zlari bilan kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: It was early spring – Erta bahor edi. It was  
late autumn – kech kuz edi. It was real winter. Haqiqiy qish edi.

**13. Most of** (-dan ko'pginasi) birikmasidan keyin kelgan otlar **the** artikli bilan ishlatiladi: Most of the  
flowers in the room were beautiful. Xonadagi ko'pgina gullar chiroyli edi. Lekin most so'zi ko'pgina  
ma'nosida kelsa artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Most people like George. Ko'pchilik odamlar Jorjni yoqtiradi.  
Most flowers smell sweet. Ko'pchilik gullar yaxshi hid taratadi.

**14. Beach** – Plyaj nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Palm Beach – Palma Plyaji.

**Lekin:** I'm going to the beach tomorrow. Men ertaga plyajga bormoqchiman.

**15. Bayram nomlari** artiklsiz ishlatiladi: Navruz, Thanksgiving – Shikronalik bayrami, Christmas,  
Easter – Pasxa bayrami, Memorial Day – Xotira kuni.

**Lekin: The Fourth of July** – 4-iyul AQShning mustaqillik (1776 y. 4-iyul) kuni bayrami the artikli bilan  
ishlatiladi.

**16.** Ba'zi mashhur kishilarning ismiga "**Great**" so'zi qo'shib aytilganda the artikli ishlatiladi: Catherine  
the Great – Buyuk Katerina, Karl the Great – Buyuk Karl.

**17. Din nomlari** oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi: Islam – islom dini, Christianity – Xristianlik dini, (religion-  
din)

**18. Maqollarda** artikl har xil holatda ishlatiladi: to call a spade a spade – har narsani o'z nomi bilan  
atamoq, where there is a will there is a way – istak bor joyda yo'l topiladi, intilganga tole yor,

#### Quyidagi so'z birikmalari va iboralar a/an artikllari bilan 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 number of** – bir nechta, **a few** – bir oz, **a little** – bir oz, **a piece of** – bir bo'lak, **to go for a walk**  
– sayrga bormoq, **to have a good time** – vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq, **to have a cold** – shamollab  
qolmoq, **to have a headache** – bosh og'rimoq, **to have a look** – qarab qo'yimoq, **to be in a hurry** –  
shoshilmoq, **it is a pity** – attang, afsus, **to be at a loss** – qiynalmoq, **at a speed of** – tezlikda, **as a**  
**result of** – natijada, **at a time when** – vaqtida, mahalida, **on a large (small) scale** – katta (kichik)  
hajmda, **all of a sudden** – to'satdan, **as a matter of fact** – haqiqatda, **for a short (long) time** – qisqa  
(uzoq) vaqt davomida, **to have a mind** – moqchi bo'lmoq, **in a loud (low) voice** – baland (past)  
ovozda, **to be in a position** – holatda bo'lmoq, **to take a seat** – joyini egallamoq, **an area of** – lik  
maydon, **a territory of** – lik hudud, **a European country** – Evropa davlati, **to put an end to sth.** –  
biror narsani tugatmoq, nuqta qo'yimoq, **to make an attempt** – harakat qilomoq, **with an**  
**enthusiasm** – ko'tarinkilik bilan, **to make a bet** – garov o'ynamoq, **to score a goal** – go'l urmoq, **in a**  
**draw** – durang, **a couple of = a pair of** – bir juft, **with a smile** – tabssum bilan, **to have a good**  
**command of the language** – tilni yaxshi o'zlashtirgan bo'lmoq, **to give a good recommendation** –  
yaxshi tavsiya bermoq, **to ask for a date** – uchrashuvga taklif qilmoq, **to have an eye on somebody**  
– birovdan ko'z-quloq bo'lib turmoq, **to be in a mess** – tartibsiz bo'lmoq,

**Quyidagi soʻz birikmalari va iboralar the artikli bilan ishlatiladi:**

**in the morning** – ertalab, **in the afternoon** – tushdan keyin, **in the evening** – kechqurun, **in the night** – tunda, **What is the time?** – Soat necha? **The day after tomorrow** – ertadan keyin, **the day before yesterday** – oʻtgan kun, **on the one (other) hand** – bir (boshqa) tomondan, **the other day = a few days ago** – bir necha kun oldin, **to play the piano** – pianino chalmoq, **to play the violin** – skripka chalmoq, **to pass the time** – vaqtni oʻtkazmoq, **on the right (left)** – oʻngda (chapda), **in the country** – qishloqda, **on the whole** – umuman, **to tell the truth** – haqiqatni aytmoq, **to run the risk** – tavakkal qilmoq, **to run the business** – ishni yuritmoq, **at the age of** – yoshida, **What is the matter?** Nima boʻldi?, **in the draught** – yelvizakda, **in the city center** – shahar markazida, **in the first person singular** – birinchi shaxs birlida, **in the second person plural** – ikkinchi shaxs koʻplikda, **all through the night** – tuni boʻyi.

**Quyidagi soʻz birikmalari va iboralar artiklsiz ishlatiladi:**

**At first**–dastlab, avvalo, **at night**–tunda, **at home**–uyda, **at sunset**–kun botarmahalda, **at sunrise**–kun chiqarmahalda, **at peace**–tinchlikda, **in peace**–tinchlikda, **at war**–urushda, **by air**–havo orqali, **at table**–dasturxon atrofida, **to be in town**–shaharchada boʻlmoq, **by land**–quruqlik orqali, **by sea**–dengiz orqali, **by mistake**–xato qilib, **by order of**–ning buyrugʻi bilan, **at dinner**–tushlikda, **at breakfast**–nonushtada, **on demand**–talabi bilan, **in fact**–haqiqatda, **in debt**–qarzda, **on deck**–palubada (kema hovlisida), **day and night**–kecha-kunduz, **from morning to (till) night**–ertalabdan kechgacha, **from day to day**–kundan-kunga, **by day**–kunduzgi, **at work**–ishda, **at first sight**–bir qarashda, **by heart**–yoddan, **by chance**–tasodifan, **by name**–nomi bilan, **by means of**–ning vositasida, **to be under discussion**–muhokama qilinayotgan boʻlmoq, **in time**–vaqtida, **in demand**–talab katta, **in sight**–koʻrinishda, **in conclusion**–xulosada, **on boards ship**–kema bortida, **on sale**–sotuvda, **day after day**–kundan-kunga, **from head to foot**–boshdan oyoq, **from time to time**–vaqti-vaqti bilan, **from shop to shop**–doʻkondan doʻkonga, **under control**– boshqaruv ostida, **at dawn** – tongda. **At risk** – xavf ostida.

## THE SENTENCE

1. Parts of a sentence (gap bo'laklari): a) the **subject** (ega); b) the **predicate** (kesim); c) the **object** (to'ldiruvchi); d) the **attribute** (aniqlovchi); e) the **adverbial modifiers** (hol);

2. Gaplar tuzilishiga ko'ra 2 ga bo'linadi: 1) the **Simple sentence** (soda gap); 2) the **Clauses** (qo'shma gaplar);

3. Qo'shma gaplar ham ikkiga bo'linadi: 1) The **Compound sentence** (bog'langan qo'shma gap); 2) The **Complex sentence** (Ergashgan qo'shma gap);

4. Ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda Bosh gap (the Principle Clause) va Ergash gap (the Subordinate Clause) lar bo'ladi.

5. Maqsadiga ko'ra gaplar 4 ga bo'linadi:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) the declarative sentence (darak gap)    | c) the imperative sentence (buyruq gap)       |
| b) the interrogative sentence (so'roq gap) | d) the exclamatory sentence (his-hayajon gap) |

### INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (so'roq gaplar)

1. So'roq gaplar 4 turga bo'linadi:

a) General question sentences (umumiy so'roq gaplar)      c) Alternative question sentences (tanlov so'roq gaplar)

b) Special question sentences (maxsus so'roq gaplar)      d) Disjunctive question sentences (tasdiq so'roq gaplar)

**2. General questions** (umumiy so'roq gaplar): yordamchi fe'lni egadan oldinga chiqarish bilan hosil qilinadi: *Do you speak English? Inglizcha gapirasizmi? Have you seen her? Uni ko'rdingmi?*

**a)** Inkor umumiy so'roq gaplar asosan **ajablanishni** ifodalaydi va "**nahotki**" so'zi qo'shib tarjima qilinadi: *Do you not know her. = Don't you know her? Nahotki uni tanimasangiz? Haven't you written it yet? Nahotki uni hali yozib bo'lmadingiz?*

**b)** Inkor umumiy so'roq gaplarning **javobi** quyidagicha bo'ladi: *Didn't you speak to her yesterday? Nahotki kecha u bilan gaplashmagan bo'lsangiz? – No, I didn't (Yo'q, gaplashmadim), - Yes, I did. (Ha, gaplashdim). Won't she come here tonight? – No, she won't. – Yes, she will. (Bu oqshom u bu yerga kelmaydimi? – Yo'q kalmaydi. – Ha, keladi).*

**3. Special questions** (maxsus so'roq gaplar): Maxsus so'zlar bilan yasaladi. Maxsus so'zlar esa quyidagilardir: **who** (kim), **what** (nima, qanday), **where** (qaerda), **which** (qaysi), **how much** (qancha), **how many** (nechta), **whose** (kimning), **whom** (kimni, kimga). *When did you come? (qachon keldingiz). Who are you? (kimsiz?) How are you going? (qanday bormoqchisan?)*

**4. Alternative questions** (Tanlov so'roq gaplar): da "or" (yoki) bog'lovchisi qatnashadi: *Is she American or Mexican? U Amerikalikmi yoki Meksikalik? Are you reading or sleeping? Sen o'qiyapsanmi yoki uxlayapsanmi?*

### 5. DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS (Tasdiq so'roq gaplar):

Bu turdagi so'roq gaplar biror gapdan keyin vergul qo'yib qisqagina umumiy so'roq gapni keltirish bilan hosil qilinadi.

**a)** Agar birinchi gap **bo'lishli** bo'lsa, verguldan keyingi tasdiq so'roq gap **bo'lishsiz** bo'ladi: *I must read now, mustn't I? Men hozir o'qishim kerak, shunday emasmi? You are English, aren't you? Siz inglizsiz, shunday emasmi? He can play chess, can't he? U shaxmat o'ynayoladi, shunday emasmi? He speaks English, doesn't he? U inglizcha gapiradi, shunday emasmi? He came yesterday, didn't he? U kecha keldi, shunday emasmi? You have come, haven't you? Sen kelgansan, shunday emasmi? He has come, hasn't he?*

**b)** Agar birinchi gap **bo'lishsiz** (inkor) bo'lsa verguldan keyingi tasdiq so'roq gap **bo'lishli** shaklda bo'ladi: *I mustn't play on computer, must I? Men kompyuterda o'ynamasligim kerak, shundaymi? She is not working, is she? U ishlamayapti, shundaymi?*



c) Agar kishi “**Ha**” javobini olishni istasa, qisqa so‘roqdan oldin darak gap ishlatish kerak. Ya’ni birinchi gap darak shaklda bo‘lsa, unga javob albatta “**yes**” (ha) bo‘lishi lozim: *You study at the lyceum, don’t you? – Yes, I do. Sen litseyda o‘qiysan, shunday emasmi? - Ha shunday.*

d) Agar kishi “**yo‘q**” javobini olishni istasa, qisqa so‘roq gapdan oldin inkor gap ishlatishi kerak. Ya’ni birinchi gap inkor shaklda bo‘lsa, unga javob albatta “**No**” (yo‘q) bo‘lishi lozim: *You don’t study at the lyceum, do you? – No, I don’t. Sen litseyda o‘qimaysan, shundaymi? – Yo‘q, o‘qimayman.*

e) Agar gapda “**have to (has to)**” modal fe‘li ishlatilgan bo‘lsa, o‘sha gapning tasdiq so‘rog‘i “**do, does**” yordamchi fe‘li bilan yasaladi: *You have to go, don’t you? Sen ketishing kerak, shunday emasmi? She has to work, doesn’t she? U ishlashi kerak, shunday emasmi? You don’t have to go, do you? Sen ketmasliging kerak, shundaymi? She doesn’t have to go, does she? U ketmasligi kerak, shundaymi? We had to study hard, didn’t we? Biz qattiq o‘qishga majbur edik, shunday emasmi? Shokir had English yesterday, didn’t he? Shokirning kecha inglizcha darsi bor edi, shunday emasmi?*

**Lekin:** *We had studied hard, hadn’t we? Biz qattiq o‘qishga majbur edik, shunday emasmi?*

**Lekin:** “**Have got to**” modal fe‘li qatnashgan gaplarning ham qisqa tasdiq so‘rog‘i “**have**” bilan yasaladi: *You have got to study hard, haven’t you? Sen qattiq o‘qishing kerak, shunday emasmi?*

f) **Never, hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, refused, seldom** so‘zlari qatnashgan gapning tasdiq so‘rog‘i hamisha bo‘lishli shaklda bo‘ladi: *You have never been to India, have you? Sen hech qachon Hindistonda bo‘lmagansan, shundaymi? You never went to Chicago, did you? Sen hech qachon Chikagoga bormagansan, shundaymi? He refused to lend you money, did he? He can hardly play tennis, can he?*

g) **Let’s** (qani, keling) so‘zi qatnashgan gapning tasdiq so‘rog‘i hamisha “**shall we**” bo‘ladi: *Let’s go out for a walk, shall we? Keling tashqariga sayrga boramiz, shunday qilamizmi? Let’s have lunch, shall we? Keling tushlik qilamiz, shunday qilamizmi?*

h) **Buyruq gap**ning tasdiq so‘rog‘i hamisha **Will you** shaklida bo‘ladi: *Open the door, will you? Eshikni oching, shunday qilasizmi? Go out, will you? Tashqariga chiqing, chiqasizmi? Don’t speak, will you? Gapirmang, shunday qilasizmi? Don’t be late, will you? Kech qolmang, shunday qilasizmi? Write down, will you? Yozib oling, shunday qilasizmi?*

i) Iltimosni ifodalagan buyruq gaplarning oxirida 2 xil “**will you?**” yoki “**won’t you?**” tasdiq so‘roq gaplarini ishlatish mumkin: *Bring me chalk, will you? (won’t you?). Menga bo‘r olib keeling, shunday qilasizmi?*

j) “**I am**” qatnashgan gaplarning tasdiq so‘rog‘i “**Aren’t I?**” yoki “**Am I not?**” bo‘ladi: *I am a student. Aren’t I? Men talabaman, shunday emasmi? I am late, aren’t I? (yoki Am I not?) Men kech qoldim, shunday emasmi? Fetch me a chair, will you? (won’t you?). Menga stul olib keeling, shunday qilasizmi?*

k) **Nobody, Somebody, everybody** kabi gumon olmoshlari qatnashgan gaplarning tasdiq so‘roq shakli **they** olmoshi bilan ifodalanadi: *Nobody came, did they? Hech kim kelmadi, shundaymi? Somebody is washing their car, aren’t they? Kimdir mashinasini yuvayapti, shunday emasmi?*

k) **Hayajonni va ajablanishni** ifodalagan qisqa tasdiq so‘roq gaplarning shakli ham, birinchi gapning shakli bilan bir xil bo‘ladi, ya’ni birinchi gap bo‘lishli bo‘lsa qisqa tasdiq so‘roq ham bo‘lishli bo‘ladi, yoki aksincha, asosiy gap inkor shaklda bo‘lsa qisqa tasdiq so‘roq ham inkor shaklda bo‘ladi. Hayajon, ajablanish bilan aytilgan gaplarda ko‘pincha “**Oh**” his-hayajon so‘zi bo‘lishi mumkin: - *I have just seen Tom. – Ooh, have you? Men hozirgina Tomni ko‘rdim. Oo, shundaymi? - Ann isn’t very well today, - Oh, isn’t she? Anning ahvoli bugun yaxshi emas. Oo, shundaymi? It rained all day yesterday. (Oh) Did it? Kecha kuni bilan yomg‘ir yog‘di, (Oo) shundaymi? - Tom and Ann are getting married. – Are they? Really? - Tom va Anna turmush qurmoqdalar. – Shundaymi? Rostdanmi?*

## SO va NETHER (ham)

### so'zlarining qisqa tasdiq gaplarda ishlatilishi.

1. Ushbu so'zlar biror kishi tarafidan aytilgan gapga qo'shilib uni tasdiqlashda ishlatiladi. Ushbu so'zlar yordamchi fe'llar bilan keladi. Birinchi gapda qaysi yordamchi fe'l ishlatilgan bo'lsa, ushbu so'zlardan keyin ham o'sha yordamchi fe'l ishlatiladi. Ushbu so'zlar bilan ifodalangan qisqa tasdiq gaplar hamisha so'roq shaklda bo'ladi.

2. Agar birinchi gap bo'lishli bo'lsa, uning qisqa tasdig'i "**So**" so'zi bilan ifodalanadi: *I am tired, so am I? (So, is Tom?) Men charchadim, men ham (Tom ham).*

*I know English, so do I. (So does Tom). Men inglizcha bilaman, men ham (Tom ham).*

*I have just come, so have I. (So has Ann) Men hozirgina keldim, men ham (Anna ham).*

*He came yesterday, so did I. (So did Ann). U kecha keldi, men ham (Anna ham).*

*He had English yesterday, so did I. Uning kech inglizchasi bor edi, mening ham.*

*He had studied English, so had I. U Inglizcha o'rgangan edi, men ham.*

*He had to study, so did I. U o'qishi kerak edi, men ham. Tom has to go. So do I. Tom ketishi kerak. Men ham.*

*I had to study. So did Anvar. Men o'qishim kerak. Anvar ham.*

3. Agar birinchi gap inkor shaklda bo'lsa uning qisqa tasdig'i "**neither**" so'zi bilan ifodalanadi: *They don't work, neither do I. Ular ishlamaydilar, men ham. She can't speak French, neither can I. U frantsuzcha gapiraolmaydi, men ham.*

4. Qisqa tasdiq gaplarda "**neither**" o'rnida "**Nor**" so'zini ishlatib ham bo'ladi: *He can't remember her name, nor can I (neither can I). U uning ismini eslay olmaydi, men ham.*

5. Agar gapda **never** (hech qachon), **seldom** (onda-sonda), **rarely** (onda-sonda), **hardly**, **barely**, **scarcely** (zo'rg'a, arang) so'zlari qatnashsa o'sha gapning qisqa tasdig'i **Neither** bilan yasaladi. Chunki bu so'zlar inkor ma'no tashiydi: *Tom seldom goes on vacation. –Neither do I. Tom onda-sonda ta'tilga chiqadi. – Men ham. Ann can hardly learn new words. Neither can Tom. Anna yangi so'zlarni zo'rg'a o'rganadi. Tom ham.*

6. **Everybody**, **somebody**, **nobody** kabi gumon olmoshlari uchun tasdiq so'roq gapda verguldan keyin **ko'plikdagi fe'l** va **olmosh** ishlatiladi: *Everybody is coming, aren't they. Hamma kelayapti, shunday emasmi? Nobody is perfect, aren't they? Hech kim mukammal emas, shunday emasmi? Each of the students is reading, ... ?*

6. Biror gapda aytilgan fikrga qo'shilishni ifodalash uchun: **I think so** (menimcha), **I hope so** (umid qilishimcha), **I expect so** (umid qilamanki), **I suppose so** (shunday deb o'ylayman), **I'm afraid** (deb qo'rqaman) birikmalari ishlatiladi: *Is she English? I think so. U inglizmi? Shunday deb o'ylayman. Will Tom come? I expect so. Tom keladimi? Shunday deb o'ylayman. Has Ann been invited to the party? I suppose so. Anna kechaga taklif qilinganmi? Shunday deb o'ylayman.*

7. Qisqa tasdiq gaplar yuqoridagi birikmalar bilan ifodalanganda ularning inkor shakllari fe'lga bog'liq holda xar hil bo'ladi. **Don't** qatnashsa **So** ham qatnashadi, **Not** qatnashsa esa **So** qatnashmaydi: *I think so / I don't think so – Shunday deb o'yla(ma)yman. I expect so / I don't expect so – Umid qila(may)manki.*

*I hope so / I hope not – Shunday deb umid qilmayman. I am afraid so / I am afraid not – deb qo'rqqa(may)man*

*I suppose so / I don't suppose so / I suppose not – shunday deb o'ylamayman.*

## QUESTIONS TO THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE

(Gapning egasiga beriladigan savollar)

1. Egaga beriladigan so'roq gaplar **Who** va **What** olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi va ushbu so'zlar so'roq gapning egasi bo'lib keladi, ushbu so'roq so'zlardan keyin gapda ega bo'lmaydi. Egaga berilgan so'roq gaplarda darak gap so'z tartibi qo'llaniladi, ya'ni yordamchi fe'l egadan oldinga chiqmaydi. Agar **Who** va **what** olmoshlari birlikni ifodalasa ulardan keyin III shaxs birlikdagi fe'l keladi: *He is playing. Who is playing? U o'ynayapti. Kim o'ynayapti? He works. Who works? U ishlaydi. Kim ishlaydi? He came yesterday. Who came yesterday? U kecha keldi. Kim kecha keldi?*

2. To'ldiruvchiga savol berilganda yordamchi fe'l egadan oldinga chiqadi. **Who** va **what** so'zlari esa yordamchi fe'ldan ham oldin ishlatiladi. Agar **who**, **what** so'roq olmoshlaridan keyin yordamchi fe'l ishlatilsa to'ldiruvchiga savol berilgan bo'ladi va **who**, **what** so'zlari "kimni, kimga, nimani, nimaga" deb tarjima qiladi: *She telephoned him yesterday. Who did she telephone yesterday? U kech unga telefon qildi. Kimga u telefon qildi kecha? Who did you see yesterday? Sen kech kimni ko'rding?*

Aslida to'ldiruvchiga savol berilganda **whom** olmoshi ishlatilishi kerak, lekin hozirgi ingliz tilida **whom** ning o'rning **who** ishlatilmoqda: *Whom did you see? = who did you see? Siz kimni ko'rdingiz?*

### To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli so'roq gaplar

1. Odatda umumiy va maxsus so'roq gaplar egadan oldinga yordamchi fe'lni chiqarish bilan yasaladi: *Is he American? U Amerikalikmi? Where has he gone? U qaerga ketgan. When will Ann arrive? Anna qachon yetib keladi?*

**Lekin:** Agar so'roq gaplarning oldidan **Do you know ...? Could you tell me ...? Have you any idea when ...? Tell us why ...? I wonder why ...?** kabi birikmalar kelsa so'roq gaplar darak gap shakliga qaytadi: *Do you know where he has gone? Bilasizmi u qaerga ketgan? Have you any idea when Ann will arrive? Annaning qachon yetib kelishi haqda biror fikringiz bormi? What time is it? Soat nech bo'ldi. Could you tell me what time it is? Ayta olasizmi soat necha bo'ldi? Why are you laughing? Nima uchun kulayapsiz? Tell us why you are laughing? Ayt bizga nima uchun kulayapsiz?*

## QUESTIONS TO THE ATTRIBUTE OF THE SUBJECT

(Eganing aniqlovchisiga beriladigan savollar)

1. Aniqlovchiga berilgan savollarda ham darak gap shakli ishlatiladi. Bunday so'roq gaplarda **what**-qanday, **which**-qaysi, **whose**-kimning, **how much**-qancha, **how many**-necha kabi so'roq olmoshlari ishlatiladi: *An English book is lying on the table. What book is lying on the table. Inglizcha kitob stol ustida yotibdi. Qanday kitob stol ustida yotibdi. My brother came here yesterday. Whose brother came here yesterday? Kecha mening akam bu yerga keldi. Kimning akasi kecha bu yerga keldi? Ten students work in this laboratory. How many students work in this laboratory? O'nta talaba bu laboratoriyada ishlaydi. Necha talaba bu laboratoriyada ishlaydi?*

## TENG BOG'LOVCHILAR

**1. And (va):** Anvar and Ikrom are coming to the party tonight. Anvar va Ikrom bugun kechqirun ziyofatga kelmoqchi.

**2. Both ... and ... (ham ...ham):** Both Anvar and Ikrom are coming tonight. Anvar ham Ikrom ham bugun kechqurun kelyaptilar.

**3. But (lekin):** He studied hard but couldn't pass the exam. U qattiq tayyorlandi lekin imtihondan o'tolmadi.

**4. Not only ... but also (faqat ... emas ...ham):** Not only boys but also girls came to the party yesterday. Kecha ziyofatga faqat o'g'il bolalar emas balki qizlar ham keldi.

**5. Or (yoki):** Our house is about five or six kilometers from here. Bizning uyimiz bu yerdan besh yoki olti kilometr.

**6. Either ... or ... (yoki ...yoki):** The manager is either at the office or at the laboratory. Boshqaruvchi yoki idorada yoki laboratoriyada.

**7. As well as (shuningdek):** The radio as well as newspapers is a means of propaganda. Radio shuningdek gazetalar targ'ibot vositasidir.

**Izoh:** Mustaqil soda gaplarni bir-biri bilan bog'lishda quyidagi ravishlar ham ishlatiladi:

**9. moreover (bundan tashqari):** She speaks Arabic fluently, moreover she knows English very well too. U Arabchani ravon gapiradi bundan tashqari u inglizchani ham juda yaxshi gapiradi.

**10. therefore, that's why (shuning uchun):** He studied hard that's why he could pass the exam. U qattiq tayyorlandi shuning uchun imtihondan o'ta oldi.

**11. otherwise, else, or else (aks holda):** It is raining heavily. You must wear your raincoat, otherwise you will be wet through. Qattiq yomg'ir yog'ayapti. Siz plashingizni kiyishingiz kerak aks holda shalabbo bo'lasiz.

**12. Nevertheless (shunga qaramasdan, biroq):** I had invited them to the party, nevertheless they didn't come. Men ularni ziyofatga taklif qilgan edim, shunga qaramasdan ular kelmadi.

**13. However (har holda, shunday bo'lsa ham):**

## ERGASHTIRUVCHI BOG'LOVCHILAR

**1. That, if, whether bog'lovchilari ega kesim va to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarni bosh gap bilan bog'laydi:**

**Whether** Anvar will arrive tomorrow is not certain. (ega ergash gap). Uning ertaga yetib kelishi aniq emas.

The problem is **that** they will not come tomorrow. Muammo shundaki ular ertaga kelmaydi. (kesim) I don't know **if** they will come tomorrow. Men ularning ertaga kelish kelmasligini bilmayman. (to'ld).

**2. Quyidagi bog'lovchilar payt ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:**

**a) When (qachon):** When he comes I will tell you. Qachon u kelsa men senga aytaman.

**b) As (-da):** As I was walking home I met my friend. Uyga kelayotganimda do'stimni uchratdim.

**c) Until (till) – (-gacha):** I shall stay here **until** I have finished my work. Ishimni tugatguncha shu yerda bo'laman.

**d) As soon as (-gach):** I shall do my homework **as soon as** I get home. Uyga borgach uyga vazifamni bajaraman.

**e) while (paytda):** I caught a fish **while** I was swimming. Cho'milayotganimda baliq tutib oldim.

**f) before (oldin):** Don't forget to close the window **before** you go home. Uyga ketishingizdan oldin derazani yopishni unitmang.

**g) since (-dan buyon):** He has been eating **since** he came. U kelganidan buyon ovqat yeyapti.

**h) after (keyin):** We went to the restaurant **after** we had passed the exam. Imtihondan o'tganimizdan keyin restoranga bordik.

Shuningdek quyidagilar ham Payt ergash gaplarni bog'lash uchun ishlatiladi: **Whenever, as long as, by the time** (qachonki, -da ma'nosida), **the moment that, no sooner ... than, hardly ... when, once, immediately, the first/the next/the last time** va h.k.

**3. Quyidagilar sabab ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:** **because, as, since, the reason for, the reason why, because of, on account of, due to, due to the fact that, now that, for, owing to** va h.k.

**a) As (sababli, uchun):** We took our umbrellas **as** it was raining heavily. Qattiq yomgi'r yog'ayotganligi sababli biz zontiklarimizni oldik.

**b) for (uchun):** He walked quickly, **for** he was in a great hurry. U shoshilayotganligi uchun tez yurdi.

**c) because (chunki):** I can't do it now **because** I'm very busy. Men buni hozir qila olmayman, chunki juda bandman.

**d) since (sababli, modomiki):** **Since** you have finished your work, you may go home. Modomiki ishingni tugatgan ekansan uyga ketishing mumkin.

**e) seeing that (ko'rib, bilib, sababli):** We postponed the football match **seeing that** it was going to rain. Yomg'ir yog'moqchi ekanligini bilib biz futbol musobaqasini qoldirdik.

**f) owing to bilan due to** ning farqi shundaki due to so'zi to be bilan ishlatiladi: **to be due to** shaklida.

#### **4. Quyidagilar shart ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:**

**a) if (agar):** We shall go to the shop **if** she comes earlier. Agar u ertaroq kelsa do'konga borardik.

**b) on condition that (sharti bilan):** I shall lend you the book **on condition that** you return it on Monday. Men sizga kitobni dushanba kuni qaytarib berish sharti bilan berib turaman.

**c) provided (provided) that (agar, -sa):** She will pass the exam **providing that** she studies hard. Agar u qattiq o'qisa imtihondan o'tadi.

**d) supposing that (agar):** Who will do the work? **Supposing that** he doesn't come. Agar u kelmasa ishni kim qiladi?

**e) unless (agar -masa):** My grandfather can't hear **unless** you shout. Agar baqirmasangiz mening bobom eshitmaydi.

#### **5. Quyidagilar maqsad ergash gaplarni bog'laydi: to, in order to, so as to, in case, for.**

**a) so that (uchun maqsadida):** I am giving you the book **so that** you read it at home. Uyda o'qiysan deb men senga kitobni berayapman.

**b) in order that (uchun, maqsadida):** We are learning English **in order that** we can enter the University. Universitetga kira olishligimiz uchun ingliz tilini o'rganayapmiz.

**c) that (uchun, maqsadida):** I'm speaking slowly **that** you can understand my words. So'zlarimni tushuna olishingiz uchun men asta gapirayapman.

**d) LEST (-maslik maqsadida):** We took our umbrellas **lest** we might be wet in the rain. Yomg'ida ho'l bo'lmaslik uchun zontigimizni oldik.

#### **6) Quyidagilar ravish ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:**

**a) as (-dek, -day):** I shall do it **as** you told me. Men buni sen aytganingdek qilaman.

**b) as if (xuddi):** You are answering **as if** you didn't know the answer. Sen xuddi qoidani bilmaganday javob berayapsan. **c) as though (xuddi):** You are reading the text **as though** you hadn't seen it before. Sen matnni xuddi oldin ko'rmaganday o'qiyapsan.

**d) so ... that (bo'lganligi uchun):** Bu bog'lovchi o'rtasida yolg'iz bir sifat ishlatiladi: **so + sifat + that:** The day was so hot that we couldn't go for a walk. Kun shunchalar issiq ediki biz sayrga borolmadik.

**e) such ... that (bo'lganligi uchun):** Bu bog'lochi o'rtasida sifat va ot so'z turkumidagi so'zlar keladi: **such + sifat + ot + that:** It was such a hot day that we couldn't go for a walk. Bu shunchalar issiq kun ediki biz sayrga borolmadik.

### **7) quyidagi bog'lovchilar qiyosiy ergash gaplarini bog'laydi:**

**as ... as (-dek):** I get up **as** early **as** you do. Men sizdek erta turaman.

**(not) so ... as ---dek ... emas:** The book is **not so** interesting **as** I thought. Kitob men o'ylaganimdek qiziq emas ekan.

**Than ga qaraganda, -dan ham:** He returned sooner **than** we had expected. U biz kutganimizdan ham ertaroq qaytib keldi.

**8) Quyidagilar natija ergash gaplarini bog'laydi: as a result - natijada, therefore – shuning uchun, consequently - natijada, shunday qilib, as a consequence - natijada, shunday qilib, so – shunday qilib, so ... that, such ... that – shunchalar ...-ki.**

**so that — natijada:** The loading of the goods was completed on Monday **so that** on Tuesday the ship was able to leave the port. Tovarlarini yuklash dushanba kuni tugallandi, natijada Seshanba kuni kema portni tark eta oldi.

**“So” so'zi much/little/many/few so'zlari bilan kelganda orqasiga ot olishi mumkin: so much traffic, so little attention, so many mistakes, so few wolves.**

**9) Quyidagilar To'siqsiz ergash gaplarini bog'laydi: but, although, though, even though, in spite of, despite, however, while, whereas, yet, nevertheless, on the other hand, still.**

**in spite of the fact that (-ga qaramasdan):** He went out **in spite of the fact that** he had a bad cold. Qattiq shamollaganiga qaramasdan u tashqariga chiqdi.

**Though, although –ga qaramasdan, garchi, -sa ham; He speaks English perfectly though (although) he has never been to England. U Anglyada hech qachon bo'lmagan bo'lsa ham, ingliz tilida juda yaxshi gapiradi.**

**Yet - -ga qaramasdan. They married their daughter yet she disagreed. Ular qizini turmushga berdi u norozi bo'lishiga qaramasdan We went out yet it was raining. Yomg'ir yog'ayotgan bo'lishiga qaramasdan, biz tashqariga chiqdik.**

**However va nevertheless bog'lovchilaridan keyin hamisha vergul ishlatiladi: The man fell off the ladder. However/nevertheless, he wasn't hurt.**

She is tall, **while/whereas** her brother is rather short. U uzun bo'yli biroq/holbuki uning akasi bir oz kalta.

My car is old. **Still**, it is in very good condition. Mashinam eski. Biroq, u juda yaxshi holatda.

## **UNIT-109**

**1. Although, though (-ga qaramasdan) bog'lovchilaridan keyin hamisha ega + kesim keladi: Although he smokes 40 cigarettes a day, he is quite healthy. U bir kunda 40 ta sigareta chekishiga qaramasdan, juda sog'lom. Although it rained, we enjoyed our holiday. Yomg'ir yog'ganiga qaramasdan, biz ta'tildan rohatlandik.**

**2. Even though bog'lovchisi although bog'lovchisining kuchliroq shaklidir: Even though I was really tired, I couldn't sleep. Juda charchaganimga qaramasdan, uxlayolmadim.**

3. Og'zaki ingliz tilida **though** so'zi gapning oxirida ham kelishi mumkin, bunda bu so'z "**lekin**" deb tarjima qilinadi: *The house isn't very nice. I like the garden though. (= but I like the garden). Uy juda ajoyib emas, lekin menga bog'i yoqdi.*

4. **In spite of** va **Despite** (-ga qaramasdan) so'zlaridan keyin faqat ot so'z turkumi keladi. Chunki bu so'zlar predlogdir: *In spite of the rain, we enjoyed our holiday. Yomg'irga qaramasdan, biz ta'tildan rohatlandik. I didn't get the job despite my high qualification. Yuqori malakamga qaramasdan ishga kirolmadim.*

Lekin: **in spite of the fact (that)** va **despite the fact (that)** bog'lovchilaridan keyin ega + kesim keladi: *in spite of the fact (that) I was really tired, I couldn't sleep. Juda charchaganimga qaramasdan, uxlayolmadim. He is quite fit despite the fact that he smokes 40 cigarettes a day. U bir kunda 40 ta sigareta chekishiga qaramasdan, juda sog'lom.*

5. "**Although**" va "**in spite of/despite**" larning qiyosi:

Although the traffic was bad, I arrived on time.

Qatnov yomon bo'lishiga qaramasdan vaqtida yetib bordim.

In spite of the traffic, I arrived on time. Qatnovga qaramasdan vaqtida yetib bordim.

*I couldn't sleep, although I was really tired.*

*I couldn't sleep, despite being really tired.*

### UNIT-112

1. **Like** – (o'xshash, o'xshab) so'zi predlog bo'lganligi uchun undan keyin **ot** yoki **olmosh** so'z turkumi ishlatiladi. Biz **like** ni biror narsani boshqa biror narsaga o'xshatganimizda ishlatamiz, lekin haqiqatda birinchisi ikkinchisini o'rnini bosolmaydigan bo'ladi: *What a beautiful house! It's like a palace. Qanday chiroyli uy! U qasrga o'xshaydi. (Lekin haqiqatda qasr emas). George is a teacher like me. Jorj menga o'xshab o'qituvchi. She looks so beautiful – like a princess. (lekin haqiqatda malika emas). U jud go'zal – malikaga o'xshab. Everyone is ill at home. Our house is like a hospital. Uyda hamma kasal. Uyimiz kasalxonaga o'xshaydi.*

2. **As** (-dek, day, o'xshab) so'zi esa bog'lovchi bo'lib undan keyin ega + kesim keladi va bu bog'lovchi biror narsa yoki kishining haqiqatda nima yoki kim ekanligini ko'rsatib berish uchun ishlatiladi: *My father works as a bus driver. Otam avtobus haydovchisi bo'lib ishlaydi. During the war this hotel was used as a hospital. Urush paytida bu mehmonxonadan kasalxona sifatida foydalanilgan.*

### UNIT-113

1. Biz **AS IF** va **AS THOUGH** (xuddi, -day) bog'lovchisini biror kishi yoki predmetning ko'rinishini, eshitalishini, tuyulishini aytish uchun ishlatamiz: *The house looked as if nobody was living in it. Uy xuddi hech kim yashamayotganday ko'rindi. Ann sounds as if she has got a cold. Anna ovozidan shamollaganday tuyuldi. Ann sounds as though she has got a cold.*

2. **Look** (ko'rinmoq) va **Look as if** (-day ko'rinmoq) ning farqi: **Look** dan keyin sifat keladi (**look + adjective**), lekin **look as if** dan keyin esa ega + kesim keladi (**look + as if + subject + verb**): *She looks beautiful. U chiroyli ko'rinyapti. You look as if you haven't slept. Sen xuddi uxlamaganday ko'rinyapsan.*

3. **As if** va **as though** bog'lovchilarini "**look, sound, smell**" so'zlari bilan ham ishlatsak bo'ladi: *It smells as though someone has been smoking in here. Bu yerda xuddi kimdir chekib ketganday hid kelyapti. I took my umbrella because it looked as if it was going to rain. Men zontigimni olgandim, chunki xuddi yomg'ir yog'adigandek edi.*

Lekin: Ko'pchilik odamlar "**look, smells, sound**" so'zlaridan keyin **as if** va **as though** ning o'rniga "**like**" so'zini ishlatishni afzal deb biladi": *It looks like Tom isn't coming. Tom kelmayotganga o'xshaydi.*

4. Agar aytadigan fikrimiz haqiqat emas balki faraz bo'lsa **As if** bog'lovchisidan keyin o'tgan zamon ishlatiladi. Ancha oldin sodir bo'lgan lekin natijasi hozir bilan bog'liq bo'lgan noreal ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun esa **as if** dan keyin **past perfect** zamoni ishlatiladi: *They treat me as if I were*

(was) their own son. Ular menga xuddi o'zlarining o'g'riday munosabatda bo'lishadi. I don't like Norman. He talks as if he knew everything. Menga Norman yoqmaydi. U xuddi hamma narsani biladiganday gapiradi. You look pale as if you had seen a ghost. Sen xuddi arvoq ko'rganday oqarib ketibsan.

### Clauses (Qo'shma gaplar)

1. Qo'shma gaplar ikkiga bo'linadi: **1) Compound sentences** (Bog'langan qo'shma gap). **2) Complex sentences** (Ergashgan qo'shma gap).

#### The Time Clauses (Payt ergash gaplar) O TYPE

1. Bu turdagi payt ergash gaplar umumiy zamonga tegishli bo'ladi, ya'ni har doim sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi. Gapning har ikkala qismida Present Simple zamoni ishlatiladi. Payt ergash gaplar asosan When va boshqa bog'lovchilar bilan bog'lanadi: *I eat food when I want to eat. Qachon yegim kelsa ovqat yeyman. When we put the water on the fire it boils. Suvni olovga qo'ysak u qaynaydi. I go to bed early when I am tired. Qachon charchasam erta yotaman.*

S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS + when + S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

I wash my face when I get up in the morning. Ertalab turganda yuzimni yuvaman.

When + S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS + S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

When he eats ice-cream he always catches a cold. Qachonki u muzqaymoq yesa hamisha shamollab qoladi.

#### 1 TYPE (Birinchi tur Payt ergash gap)

S + shall/will + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS + when + S + V<sub>1</sub>

1. Birinchi tur payt ergash gaplar kelasi yoki hozirgi zamonga tegishli bo'ladi. Birinchi tur payt ergash gapning bosh gapida **Future Simple** (kelasi oddiy) zamoni ishlatiladi, ergash gapda esa, ya'ni gapning **When** va boshqa bog'lovchilar qatnashgan qismida **Present Simple** (hozirgi oddiy) zamoni ishlatiladi. Lekin Present Simple ishlatilsa ham gapning ma'nosi kelasi zamonda bo'ladi: *I shall study history, when I go home. Uyga borsam tarix o'qiyman. We shall go out when it rains stops. Yomg'ir to'xtasa tashqariga chiqamiz.*

2. Payt ergash gaplarda **when** bog'lovchisidan tashqari yana quyidagi bog'lovchilar ham ishlatiladi: **until, till** (-gacha), **as soon as** (-gach), **before** (oldin), **after** (keyin), **whenever** (qachonki), **as** (-da), **as long as** (-gach), **directly** (-gacha), **by the time** (that) (paytgacha), **the moment** (paytda) kabi bog'lovchilar ham ishlatilishi mumkin va bu bog'lovchilardan keyin ham will, shall ishlatilmaydi: *I shall wait for you until you come back. Qaytib kelguningcha kutib turaman. we shall shut the door before we go home. Uyga ketishdan oldin eshikni yopamiz. I shall watch TV as soon as I finish my lessons. Darslarimni tugatgach TV tomosha qilaman.*

3. Birinchi tur payt ergash gaplarda yuqoridagi bog'lovchilardan keyin **Present Simple** zamonidan tashqari **Present Perfect** zamoni ham kelishi mumkin. **While** bog'lovchisidan keyin esa Present Continuous zamoni ham kelishi mumkin: *I shall give you the book after I have finished it. Kitobni tugatganimdan keyin uni senga beraman. I shall be studying English while you are studying history tomorrow. Ertaga sen tarix o'qiyotganingda men ingliz tili o'qiyotgan bo'laman.*

4. Ba'zan payt ergash gaplar o'tgan zamonga tegishli ish harakatlarni ham ifodalaydi. Bunda bir ish-harakat davom etayotganda ikkinchisi sodir bo'ladi: *Yesterday when I was cooking I burnt myself. Kecha ovqat pishirayotganimda o'zimni kuydirib oldim.*

#### Conditional sentences (Shart ergash gaplar)

##### If sentences (If-li gaplar)

##### O TYPE Conditional sentences

1. Bu turdagi shart ergash gaplar umumiy zamonga tegishli bo'ladi, ya'ni har doim sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi. Gapning har ikkala qismida Present Simple zamoni ishlatiladi.



Shart ergash gaplar asosan **If** va boshqa bog'lovchilar bilan bog'lanadi: *I eat food if I want to eat. Agar yegim kelsa ovqat yeyman. If we put the water on the fire it boils. Suvni olovga qo'ysak u qaynaydi. I go to bed early if I am tired. Agar charchasam erta yotaman.*

S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS + if + S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

Water boils if we put it on the fire. Agar suvni olov ustiga qo'ysak u qaynaydi.

If + S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS + S + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

If he eats ice-cream he always catches a cold. Agar u muzqaymoq yesa u hamisha shamollab qoladi.

2. Shart ergash gap va payt ergash gaplarning nulevoy turi (O type) bir xil ma'noga ega bo'ladi. Ya'ni **if** bilan **when** ning o'rnini almashtirib ishlatish mumkin: *If I am tired I go to bed early = When I am tired I go to bed early. Agar (Qachon) charchasam erta yotaman.*

### I TYPE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Birinchi tur shart ergash gap)

S + shall/will + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS + if + S + V<sub>1</sub>

1. Birinchi tur shart ergash gaplar kelasi yoki hozirgi zamonga tegishli bo'ladi. Birinchi tur shart ergash gapning bosh gapida **Future Simple** (kelasi oddiy) zamoni ishlatiladi, ergash gapda esa, ya'ni gapning **IF** va boshqa bog'lovchilar qatnashgan qismida **Present Simple** (hozirgi oddiy) zamoni ishlatiladi. Lekin Present Simple ishlatilsa ham gapning ma'nosi kelasi zamonda bo'ladi. Qisqa qilib aytganda **IF** va boshqa shart bog'lovchilaridan keyin **will/shall** ishlatilmaydi: *I shall study history, if I go home. Agar uyga borsam tarix o'qiyman. We shall go out if the rain stops. Yomg'ir to'xtasa tashqariga chiqamiz.*

2. Shart ergash gaplarda **If** bog'lovchisidan tashqari yana quyidagi bo'g'lovchilar ham ishlatiladi: **unless** – agar masa, **in case** – holda, deb, **as long as** – agar faqatgina, **provided that** – agarda, **providing that** – agarda, **on condition that** – agarda, **supposing that** – deb, agarda, **suppose** – deb agar: *He can't hear unless you shout. Agar baqirmasangiz u eshitmaydi. I shall live with you as soon as you love me. Men sen bilan yashayman agar faqatgina meni sevsang.*

3. Birinchi tur shart ergash gaplar **"Real"** shart ergash gaplar ham deb ataladi.

### II TYPE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

(Ikkinchi tur shart ergash gaplar )

1. Ikkinchi tur shart ergash gaplar hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda bajarilishi **faraz** qilinadigan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi. Ingliz tilida kelajakda amalga oshmaydigan, lekin faqatgina faraz qilinadigan ish-harakatlarni yoki holatlarni ifodalash uchun o'tgan zamon ishlatiladi. Ikkinchi turda gapning if qatnashgan qismida o'tgan zamon (**V<sub>2</sub>**), **if** qatnashmagan qismida esa **should/would** ishlatiladi:

If + S + V<sub>2</sub> + SPS + S + should/would + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

*If I found ten thousand dollars I should enter Oxford University. Agar 10 ming dollar topib olganimda edi, Oksford universitetiga kirardim. If I knew her telephone number I should telephone her. Agar uning telefon nomerini bilganimda edi, unga telefon qilardim.*

S + should/would + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS + If + S + V<sub>2</sub> + SPS

*I should help you if I had time now. Agar vaqtim bo'lganida edi hozir senga yordam berardim. I should buy a new car now if I found a lot of money. Agar ko'p pul topganimda edi hozir yangi mashina sotib olardim.*

2. Ikkinchi tur shart ergash gaplarda barcha shaxslarga asosan **"were"** ishlatiladi, lekin birlikda **"was"** ishlatilsa ham xato bo'lmaydi: *If I were you I should help her. Agar men sening o'ringda bo'lsaydim, unga yordam berardim. He would build a castle if he were rich. Agar u boy bo'lsaydi qasr qurardi.*

3. Biz gapda **"would/should"** larning o'rniga **"could, might"** modal fe'llarini ishlatishimiz ham mumkin: *If the rain stopped we could go out now. Agar yomg'ir to'xtaganda edi biz tashqariga chiqa*

olardik. *I might go to America if I won a million dollars in lottery. Agar lotereyadan million dollar yutib olsaydim balki Amarikaga borardim.*

**Izoh:** **Could, might** modal fe'llari gapning **if** qatnashgan qismida ham kelishi mumkin: *If she **could** type she **could** find a better job. Agar u mashinkada yoza olganda edi u yaxshiroq ish topgan bo'lardi.*

4. Odatda shart ergash gaplarning **if** qatnashgan qismida **would, should** ishlatilmaydi, lekin birorvdan biror ishni bajarishni rasman, muloyimlik bilan so'raganimizda **if** dan keyin ham **would, should** ishlatilishi mumkin: *If you **would** send us your new book we **would** be very grateful. Biz juda minnatdor bo'lardik agar siz yangi kitobingizni yuborsangiz. I **would** be very grateful if you **would** close the door. Men juda minnatdor bo'lardim lutfan eshikni yopib yuborsangiz.*

5. Biz hozirgi va kelasi zamonda farza qilish uchun **"wish"** (qaniydi) so'zini **"if"** bog'lovchisi o'rniga ishlatishimiz mumkin. Faraz gaplarda **"wish"** dan keyin ham o'tgan zamon (**V<sub>2</sub>**) ishlatiladi, gapning **wish** qatnashgan qismida odatda **would, should** ishlatilmaydi: *I wish I knew her number. Qaniydi uning nomerini bilsaydim. I wish I had an umbrella now. Qaniydi hozi menda ham zontik bo'lsaydi. I wish I could fly. Qaniydi ucha olsaydim.*

6. Faraz gaplarda odatda **"wish"** dan keyin **would/should** ishlatilmaydi. Lekin bir ishni o'zimiz emas boshqa bir kishi bajarib yuborishini aytganimizda yoki biror vaziyatning o'zgarishini chin dildan istaganimizda **"wish"** dan keyin **would, should** ishlatishimiz mumkin. Bunda gapdagi ikkita ega ikki xil bo'ladi: *I wish Dilshod would answer the telephone. Qaniydi Dilshod telefonga javob bera qolsaydi. I wish it would stop raining. Qaniydi yomg'ir to'xtay qolsaydi. I wish they would turn the music down. Qaniydi ular musiqani pasaytirsaydi. I wish you would cook the dinner now. Qaniydi kechki ovqatni sen pishirsayding.*

7. Kishilarning biror ishni noto'g'ri bajarayotganlaridan shikoyat qilganimizda **"wish ... wouldn't"** birikmasini ishlatamiz: *I wish you wouldn't drive the car too fast. It makes me nervous. Istardimki mashinani shunchalar tez haydamasayding. Bu meni asabiylashtirmoqda.*

8. Ba'zan 2-tur **if** li gapning **if** qismi boshqacha ifodalanishi ham mumkin: *Why don't you invite me, I would come to the party. (= if you invited me, I would come to the party)*

### III TYPE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Uchinchi tur shart ergash gaplar)

1. Otgan zamonda amalga oshmay qolgan ish-harakatning amalga oshgan bo'lishini istab **afsus** qilganimizda **if** bog'lovchisidan keyin **Past Perfect** zamoni (**had + V<sub>3</sub>**) ishlatiladi. Gapning **if** qatnashmagan qismida (bosh gapda) **would have, should have** ishlatiladi:

If + S + had + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS + S + should have /would have + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS

*If I had known her, I would have telephoned her yesterday. Agar men uning tel. raqamini bilganimda edi, kecha unga telefon qilardim. If I had had a lot of money, I should have bought a new car last year. Agar o'tgan yili ko'p pulim bo'lganda edi yangi mashina sotib olgan bo'lardim.*

S + should have/would have + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS + If + S + had + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS

*I should have gone to see her to the hospital if you had told me that she was ill. Agar sen uning kasalligini aytganimda edi men uni ko'rgani kasalxonaga borardim.*

2. **Gapning if** qatnashgan qismida odatda **would have/should have** ishlatilmaydi: *If I had met her yesterday I would have spoken to her. Agar men uni kecha uchratganimda edi u bilan gaplashib olgan bo'lardim.*

3. Otgan zamonda sodir bo'lmay qolgan ish-harakatdan **afsuslanishda**, uning sodir bo'lgan bo'lishini istaganimizda **"wish"** so'zidan keyin ham Past Perfect zamoni ishlatiladi. **Wish** so'zidan keyin ham odatda **would have/should have** ishlatilmaydi: *I wish I had known that Ann was ill yesterday. Qaniydi Annaning kecha kasal ekanligini bilsaydim. I wish I had been rich last year. Qaniydi o'tgan yili boy bo'lsaydim. He wished he had had an umbrella yesterday. Qaniydi kecha unda zontik bo'lsaydi. I wish I had entered the university last year. Qaniydi o'tgan yili universitetga kirgan bo'lsaydim.*

4. Uchinchi tur shart ergash gaplarda **would have/should have** larning o'rniga **might have, could have** larni ishlatishimiz ham mumki: *If we had played better, we would have won yesterday = If we had played better, we could have won yesterday. Agar yaxshiroq o'ynasaydik biz kecha yutardik/yuta olardik.*

5. **Then** – o'shanda, **yesterday** – kecha, **last year** – o'tgan yili kabi payt ko'rsatgichlari ishlatilgan gaplarda 3-tur shart ergash gap ishlatiladi: *If you had told me then, I would have done it. Agar o'shanda sen menga aytganingda edi, men uni bajarib qo'ygan bo'lardim.*

8. Ba'zan 3-tur **if** li gapning **if** qismi boshqacha ifodalanishi ham mumkin: *Why didn't you invite me, I would have come to the party last week. (= if you had invited me, I would have come to the party last week)*

#### IV TYPE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

(To'rtinchi tur shart ergash gaplar )

##### Mixed type (Aralash tur)

1. Tortinchi tur shart ergash gapda o'tgan zamonda bajarilgan yoki bajarilmagan lekin **natijasi hozir bilan bog'liq** bo'lgan ish harakat ifodalanadi: *If I had gone to the party yesterday I would be tired now. Agar kecha ziyofatga borsaydim hozir charchagan bo'lardim.*

If + S + had + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS + S + should/would + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS

*I would work better now if I had slept well last night. Agar o'tgan oqshom yaxshi uxlaganimda bugun yaxshiroq ishlardim.*

S + should/would + V<sub>1</sub> + SPS + If + S + had + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS

If he knew English well he would have translated the article yesterday. Agar u inglizchani yaxshi bilsaydi kecha maqolani tarjima qilgan bo'lardi.

If + S + V<sub>2</sub> + SPS + S + should have/would have + V<sub>3</sub> + SPS

Ba'zan **if –li** gaplarda **if bog'lovchisi tushib qolishi mumkin**. O'shanda egadan keyingi yordamchi fe'l egadan oldinga chiqib ketadi:

If you **should** see Tom, can you tell him to phone me. = **Should** you see Tom, can you tell him to phone me. Agar Tomni ko'rsang ayta olasanmi u menga telefon qilsin. If I **were** so rich like you, I would buy a lot of books. = **were** I so rich like you, I would buy a lot of books. Agar senday shunchalar boy bo'lganimda ko'p kitob sotib olardim. If she **had** known that he was ill, she would have visited him. = **Had** she known that he was ill, she would have visited him.

##### AS IF (xuddiki) bog'lovchisi

1. **As if** bog'lovchisidan keyin ham ba'zan hozirgi zamon ma'nosida **noreal** (amalga oshmaydigan) ish-harakatlar uchun o'tgan zamon ishlatiladi. Agar bosh gapdagi va ergash gapdagi ish harakat bir vaqtda sodir bo'layotganligi nazarda tutilsa **as if** dan keyin **Past Simple** (o'tgan oddiy zamon) ishlatiladi. Agar ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganligi ta'kidlansa **as if** dan keyin **Past Perfect** (o'tgan tugallangan) zamon ishlatiladi: *He is speaking English as if he were from England. U inglizchani xuddi Angliyalikdek gapiryapti. He is talking about England as if he had been there. He looks pale as if he had seen a ghost. U arvoq ko'rganday oqarib ketibdi.*

##### The Object Clause (To'ldiruvchi ergash gap)

1. Odatda **Payt** va **Shart** ergash gaplarda **When** va **if** bog'lovchilaridan keyin **will, shall, would, should** ishlatilmaydi. Lekin to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarda **when** va **if** bog'lovchilardan keyin ham **will, shall, would, should** ishlatilaveradi. Chunki bu bog'lovchilar to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarda **payt** yoki **shartni ifodalamaydi**. Faqat Payt va Shart ergash gaplarda **when** va **if** bog'lovchilaridan keyin **will, shall** ishlatilmaydi. Qoshma gapning to'ldiruvchi ergash gap ekanligini bilish uchun bosh gapga (if, when

qatnashmagan qismga) **kimni? nimani?** so'rog'ini berish lozim: *I don't know when he will come. Men uning qachon kelishini bilmayman. I am asking for you if he will go to the party. Men sendan uni o'tirishga borish-bormasligini so'rayapman.*

2. To'ldiruvchi ergash gap bosh gap bilan **who, whom, what, that, whether, if, whose, which, when, where, how, why** bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi: *I know what you will say. Men sening nima deyishingni bilaman. I am asking for you where you will live in the future. Men sendan kelajakda qayerda yashaysan deb so'rayapman.*

4. Uchinchi tur shart ergash gaplarda **would have/should have** larning o'rniga **might have, could have** larni ishlatishimiz ham mumki: *If we had played better, we would have won yesterday = If we had played better, we could have won yesterday. Agar yaxshiroq o'ynasaydik biz kecha yutardik/yuta olardik.*

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2. To'ldiruvchi ergash gap bosh gap bilan **who, whom, what, that, whether, if, whose, which, when, where, how, why** bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi: *I know what you will say. Men sening nima deyishingni bilaman. I am asking for you where you will live in the future. Men sendan kelajakda qayerda yashaysan deb so'rayapman.*

## Direct and Indirect (Reported) Speech

(Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gap)

1. Birovning gapini yana bir boshqa kishiga yetkazishning 2 usuli bor: Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gap shaklida: *Tom said: "I am feeling ill". (Ko'chirma gap). Tom dedi: "Men o'zimni kasal his qilayapman". Tom said that he was feeling ill. (O'zlashtirma gap). Tom o'zini kasal his qilayotganini aytdi.*

2. Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda, ikki nuqta, qo'shtirnoq va vergul tushib qoladi va **that** bog'lovchisi qo'yiladi. **That** "-ni" deb tarjima qilinadi: *He says "He will come". U deydi: "Jek keladi". He says (that) Jack will come. U Jekni kelishini aytmoqda.*

3. Agar ko'chirma gapda **to say** (demoq) fe'li to'ldiruvchisiz kelsa, ya'ni (**me, you, them**) larsiz kelib gapning kimga aytilayotganligi noma'lum bo'lsa, o'zlashtirma gapda ham **to say** fe'li saqlanib qoladi.

Agar **to say** (demoq) fe'li ko'chirma gapda to'ldiruvchi bilan ishlatilgan bo'lsa, o'zlashtirma gapda **to tell** (aytmoq) fe'liga o'zgaradi: *She says: "He is talking". U deydi: "U suhbatlashayapti". She says that he is talking. U uni suhbatlashayapti deydi.*

*She says to me: "He is talking". U menga deydi: "U suhbatlashayapti".*

*She tells me that he is talking. U menga uning suhbatlashayotganligini aytadi.*

4. Ko'chirma gapdagi kishilik va egalik olmoshlari o'zlashtirma gapda o'zgaradi. I shaxs III shaxsga ya'ni, I – he yoki she ga o'zgaradi, II-shaxs esa I yoki III shaxsga ya'ni you – I, he , she ga o'zgaradi:

**I - he, she** ga o'zgaradi.      **You - I, he, she** ga o'zgaradi.      **Our – their** ga o'zgaradi.

**My - his, her** ga o'zgaradi.      **Your - my, his her** ga o'zgaradi.

*Ann says: "Tom has taken my dictionary". Anna deydi: "Tom mening lug'atimni olgan"*

*Ann says that Tom has taken her dictionary. Ann lug'atini Tom olganligini aytdi.*

*My brother has said: "I shall come at 5 o'clock". Akam aytgan: "Men soat 5 da kelaman".*

*My brother has said that he will come at 5 o'clock. Akam soat 5 da kelishini aytgan.*

5. So'zlovchi o'z gapini o'zlashtirayotgan bo'lsa kishilik va egalik olmoshlari o'zgarmaydi: *I say: "I am ready". Men dedim: "Men tayyorman". I say that I am ready. Men tayyorligimni aytdim.*

6. Agar ko'chirma gapning bosh gapidagi fe'l Present Simple, Present perfect yoki Future zamonlarida bo'lsa, gapni o'zlashtirganimizda ergash gapdagi zamon o'zgarmasdan qoladi: *He says (has said, will say): "I work". U deydi (degan, deydi): "Men ishlayman".*

*He says (has said, will say) that he works. U o'zini ishlashini aytmoqda. (aytgan, aytadi).*

*Anvar will say: "I am swimming". Anvar aytadi: "Men cho'milyapman".*

*Anvar will say that he is swimming. Anvar cho'milayotganligini aytmoqda.*

7. Agar bosh gapda o'tgan zamonlardan biri ishlatilsa, gapni o'zlashtirganimizda ergash gapning zamoni o'tgan zamonga o'zgaradi:

*He said: "I go home with my friend". U dedi: "Men do'stim bilan uyga boraman".*

*He said that he went home with his friend. U do'sti bilan uyga borishini aytdi.*

8. Ko'chirma gapdagi zamonlar moslashuvi o'zlashtirma gapda quyidagicha bo'ladi:

The Present Indefinite                    – The Past Indefinite

The Present Continuous                – The Past Continuous

The Present Perfect                      – The Past Perfect

The Present Perfect Continuous – The Past perfect Continuous

The Past Indefinite                      – The Past Perfect yoki The Past Indefinite ning o'zi.

The Past Perfect                         – The Past Perfect

The Future Indefinite                 – The Future Indefinite in the Past

The Future Continuous                – The Future Continuous in the Past

The Past Continuous – The Past Perfect Continuous.

The Past Perfect Continuous - The Past Perfect Continuous

9. The Past Simple zamoni baʼzan oʻzgarimasdan qolishi ham mumkin. The Past Perfect ga oʻzgarishi ham mumkin: *He said: "I played chess". U dedi: "Men shaxmat oʻynadim".*

*He said that he played (had played) chess. U shaxmat oʻynaganligini aytdi.*

10. Baʼzan ish-harakatning bajarilgan vaqti aniq koʻrsatilgan boʻlsa koʻchirma gapdagi zamon oʻzlashtirma gapda ham oʻzgarimasdan qolishi mumkin: *He said: "I started learning English in 1999".*

*U dedi: "Men ingliz tili oʻrganishni 1999 yilda boshladim".*

*He said that he started learning English in 1999. U inglizcha oʻrganishni 1999 yilda boshlaganligini aytdi.*

11. Mutloq haqiqatlarni ifodalagan koʻchirma gaplardagi zamon oʻzlashtirma gapda oʻzgarimasligi ham oʻzgarishi ham mumkin:

*Tom said: "New York is bigger than London". Tom dedi: "New York Londondan kattaroq". Tom said that New York is (was) bigger than London. Tom New Yorkning Londondan kattaroqligini aytdi.*

*Teacher said: "The earth goes round the sun". Oʻqituvchi dedi: "Yer quyosh atrofida aylanadi".*

*Teacher said that the earth goes (went) round the sun. Oʻqituvchi yerning quyosh atrofida aylanishligini aytdi.*

*He said: "I shall go to America next year". U dedi: "Men kelasi yil Amerikaga boraman".*

*He said that he will (would) go to America next year. U kelasi yil Amerikaga borishligini aytdi.*

12. Koʻchirma gapda **since** (buyon) bogʻlovchisidan keyin kelgan **Past simple** zamoni oʻzlashtirma gapda ham oʻzgarmay qoladi: *He said: "I have been learning English since I came to Samarkand". U dedi: "Men Samarqandga kelganimdan buyon inglizcha oʻrganyapman". He said that he had been learning English since he came to Samarkand. U Samarqandga kelganidan buyon inglizcha oʻrganaytoganligini aytdi.*

13. Koʻchirma gapdagi **Must** (kerak) modal feʼli "majburiyat, zarurat" ni ifodalaganda oʻzlashtirma gapda had to ga oʻzgaradi: *My brother told me: "You **must** send the letter at once". Akam menga aytdi: "Sen xatni darxol joʻnatishing kerak". My brother told me that I **had to** send the letter at once. Akam menga xatni darxol joʻnatish kerakligini aytdi.*

**Lekin:** Must modal feʼli maslahat yoki iltimosni ifodalaganda oʻzgarmay qoladi: *He said: "You must go to the doctor. You are seriously ill". U dedi: "Sen doktorga borishing kerak. Sen jiddiy kasalsan". He said that I must go to the doctor and I am seriously ill. U meni doktorga borishim kerakligini, jiddiy kasal ekanligimni aytdi.*

14. **Should, would, ought to, might** modal feʼllari oʻzlashtirma gapda ham oʻzgarmay qoladi: *He said to me: "You should not smoke a lot". U menga dedi: "Sen koʻp chekmasliging kerak". He said to me that I should not smoke a lot. U menga koʻp chekmasligim kerakligini aytdi.*

16. Koʻrsatish olmoshlari va payt ravishlari oʻzlashtirma gapda quyidagicha oʻzgaradi:

**This** (mana bu) – **that** (ana u)

**These** (mana bular) – **those** (ana ular)

**Now** (hozir) – **then** (oʻshanda), at that moment (oʻsha damda)

**Today** (bugun) – **that day** (oʻsha kuni)

**Tomorrow** (ertaga) – **the following day, next day** (keyingi kun)

**Here** (shu yerda) – **there** (ana u yerda)

**Yesterday** (kecha) – **the previous day, the day before** (oldingi kun)

**Ago** (oldin) – **before** (oldin).

**The day after tomorrow** (indin) – **two days later** (ikki kundan keyin)

**The day before yesterday** (oʻtgan kun) – **two days before** (ikki kun oldin)

**Next year** (kelasi yil) – **the following year, next year** (navbatdagi yil)

## SO'ROQ KO'CHIRMA GAPLARNI O'ZLASHTIRISH

1. Maxsus so'roq gaplarni o'zlashtirishda so'roq belgisi tushib qoladi, so'roq tartibidagi gap darak gap tarkibiga o'tadi. Maxsus so'roq so'zning o'zi yoziladi:

*He asked: "Where is Anvar working?" U so'radi: "Anvar qaerda ishlayapti"*

*He asked where Anvar was working. U anvarning qaerda ishlayotganligini so'radi.*

*He asks: "Where is Anvar working?" U so'raydi: "Anvar qaerda ishlayapti"*

*He asks where Anvar is working. U anvarning qaerda ishlayotganligini so'raydi.*

*He asked: "Where do you live?" U so'radi: "Siz qaerda yashaysiz?"*

*He asked where I lived. U meni qaerda yashashligimni so'radi.*

2. Umumiy so'roq gaplarni o'zlashtirish: Agar so'roq ko'chirma gap yordamchi yoki modal fe'l bilan boshlangan bo'lsa, uni o'zlashtirganimizda yordamchi yoki modal fe'l egadan keyinga o'tadi va uning o'rniga **if** yoki **whether** bog'lovchisi qo'yiladi:

*He asks: "Do you speak English?". U so'raydi: "Inglizcha gapirasizmi?"*

*He asks if I speak English. U meni inglizcha gapirishimni so'radi.*

*He asked: "Do you speak English?". U so'radi: "Inglizcha gapirasizmi?"*

*He asked if I spoke English. U meni inglizcha gapirishimni so'radi.*

*He asks: "Have you won the game?". U so'raydi: "O'yinda g'olib bo'ldingizmi?"*

*He asks whether I have won the game. U meni o'yinda yutganligimni so'raydi.*

*He asked: "Have you won the game?". U so'radi: "O'yinda g'olib bo'ldingizmi?"*

*He asked whether I had won the game. U meni o'yinda yutganligimni so'radi.*

## BUYRUQ KO'CHIRMA GAPNI O'ZLASHTIRISH

1. Agar buyruq ko'chirma gap bo'lishli bo'lsa uni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda asosiy fe'lga **"to"** yuklamasi qo'shiladi: *He told: "Open the door, please!". U dedi: "Eshikni och". He told to open the door. U eshikni ochishligimni aytdi. He ordered: "Please, Bbring my book!". U buyurdi: "Iltimos, Kitobimni olib keeling!". He ordered to bring his book. U kitobini olib kelishni buyurdi.*

2. Agar buyruq ko'chirma gap inkor bo'lsa o'zlashtirma gapda ergash gapdagi asosiy fe'l oldidan **"not to"** qo'shiladi: *He told: "Don't play!". U dedi: "O'ynama!". He told not to play. U o'ynamasligimni aytdi.*



**Non-finite forms of the verb  
(Fe'lining shaxsi noma'lum shakllari)**

1. Fe'lining shaxsi noma'lum shakllari shaxsni, sonni, va maylni ko'rsatmaydi, shuning uchun ham ular gapda kesim bo'lib kela olmaydi. Fe'lining shaxsi noma'lum shakllarining 2 xil xususiyatlari bor. Sifatdoshda fe'llik va sifatlik xususiyatlari mavjud. Gerund va infinitivda fe'llik va otlik xususiyatlari mavjud.

**Infinitive**

1. Infinitive bu "to" yuklamasini oladigan fe'ning birinchi shaklidir. Gapda infinitive quyidagi vazifalarda keladi: a) Ega vazifasida: *To read is useful. O'qish foydalidir.*

b) Ot kesim tarkibida: *Your duty is to inform us. Sening vazifang bizni xabardor qilish.*

c) Fe'l kesim tarkibida keladi: *She began to translate the article. U maqolani tarjima qila boshladi.*

d) To'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi: *I asked him to help me. Men undan menga yordam berishini so'radim.*

e) Aniqllovchi bo'lib keladi; *He expressed a desire to help me. U menga yordam berish istagini bildirdi.*

f) Hol bo'lib keladi: *I went to the station to see off my friend. Men do'stimni kuztish uchun vokzalga bordim.*

2. Infinitivning zamon va nisbat shakllari bor.

	Active	Passive
Simple	to ask – so'ramoq	to be asked so'ralmoq
Continuous	to be asking – so'rayotgan bo'lmoq	
Perfect	to have asked – so'ragan bo'lmoq	to have been asked
Perfect		so'ralgan bo'lmoq
Continuous	to have been asking-so'rayotgan bo'l-q	

*I want to study – Men ta'lim olishni xohlayman.*

*I want to be studying now – Men hozir o'qiyotgan bo'lishni xohlayman.*

*I want to have been studying since 2005–Men 2005-y-dan buyon o'qiyotgan bo'lishni xoh.*

*I want to be taught – Men o'qitilishini xohlayman.*

*I want to have been taught – Men o'qitilgan bo'lishni xohlayman.*

3. Infinitiv ning Oddiy (**simple**) va davomli (**continuous**) shakllari kesimdagi ish harakat bilan bir vaqtda sodir etiladigan va davom etayotgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi: *I am glad to see you. –Sizni ko'rganimdan xursandman. I saw him enter the house. Men uni uyga kirganini ko'rdim. I want you to be studying now. Men seni hozirda o'qiyotgan bo'lishingni xohlayman.*

4. **Perfect Infinitive lar** gapning kesimi ifodalagan ish harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan va uzoq vaqtdan buyon sodir bo'layotgan ish harakatlarni ifodalaydi: *I want to have entered the University. Men Universitetga kirgan bo'lishni xohlayman. I want to have been studying for a year. Men bir yildan buyon ta'lim olayotgan bo'lishni xohlayman.*

5. Quyidagi fe'llardan keyin **infinitive "to"** yuklamasi bilan keladi:

afford-qurbi yetmoq

care-qiziqmoq

desire-qattiq istamoq

agree-rozi bo'lmoq

claim-da'vo qilmoq

expect-umid qilmoq

appear-ko'rinmoq

consent-rozi bo'lmoq

fail-muvaf-sizlik

arrange-rejalashtirmoq

dare-jur'at etmoq

hesitate-ikkilanmoq

ask-so'ramoq

decide-qaror qilmoq

hope-umid qilmoq

attempt-harakat qilmoq

demand-talabqilmoq

intend-niyat qilmoq

beg-yalinmoq

deserve-arzimoq

learn-o'rganmoq

mean-ko'zda tutmoq	promise-va'da bermoq	threaten-xavf solmoq
manage-eplamoq	refuse-rad etmoq	volunteer-fidoiylik
offer-taklif qilmoq	seem-day ko'rinmoq	wish-istamoq
plan-rejalashtirmoq	strive-harakat qilmoq	want-xohlamoq
prepare-tayyorlamoq	struggle-kurashmoq	wait-kutmoq
<u>pretend-mug'ombir. qil-g</u>	swear-ont ichmoq	<u>tend-intilmoq, o'ch b-g.</u>

**6. Quydagi fe'llar esa ko'p hollarda o'zidan keyin to'ldiruvchini olib undan keyin "to" yuklamali infinitive ishlatiladi va murakkab to'ldiruvchini hosil qiladi:**

advise-maslahat bermoq	expect-umid qilmoq	permit-ruxsat bermoq
allow-ruxsat bermoq	explain-tushuntirmoq	persuade-ishontirmoq
ask-so'ramoq	forbid-ta'qiqlamoq	remind-eslatmoq
beg-yalinmoq	force-majburlamoq	require-talab qilmoq
cause-sabab bo'lmoq	get-ko'ndirmoq	teach-o'qitmoq
challenge-chaqirmoq	hire-yollamoq	tell-aytmoq
convince-ishontirmoq	instruct-ko'rsatma b-g	urge-undamoq
dare-botinmoq	invite-taklif qilmoq	understand-tushunmoq
decide-qaror qilmoq	know-bilmoq	want-xohlamoq
enable-qiboliyatli b-g.	need-muhtoj bo'lmoq	warn-ogohlantirmoq
encourage-ruhlantirmoq	order-buyurmoq	

*I asked him to wait here for a while. Men undan shu yerda kutib turishini so'radim.*

*I urged her to apply for the job. Men uni ishga kirishga undadim.*

*I got Jack to repair my car. Men Jackni mashinamni tuzatishga ko'ndirdim.*

**7. "ask, decide, know, remember, forget, explain, understand, show, tell" fe'llaridan keyin "what, where, how, whether" kabi so'roq so'zlar kelib undan keyin "to"li infinitive kelishi ham mumkin: We asked how to get to the station. Biz vokzalga qanday borishni so'radik.**

**8. Odatda sifatlardan keyin, ayniqsa "It is + sifat" birikmasidan keyin "to" li infinitive ishlatiladi:**

anxious-juda istovchi	difficult-qiyin	pleased-minnatdor
able-qodir	eager-intiluvchi	prepared-tayyor
boring-zerikarli	easy-oson	ready-tayyor
common-oddiy	good-yaxshi	strange-g'alati
dangerous-xavfli	hard-qattiq	usual-oddiy

*It is dangerous to drive in this weather. Bunday havoda mashina haydash xavfli.*

*It is pleasant to lie on the beach in summer. Yozda plajda yotish maroqli.*

**9. For + to'ldiruvchi + "to"li infinitive.** Bu qurilmada ega kesimdam keyin "for" predlogi kelib, undan keyin to'ldiruvchi va so'ngra esa "to" yuklamali infinitive ishlatiladi: *It is easy for you to say that. Buni aytish sizga oson.*

*The water is too cold for the children to swim. Suv bolalarga cho'milish uchun juda sovuq.*

**10. Quydagi holatlarda infinitive "to" yuklamasiz ishlatiladi:** a) must, can, could, may, might, should kabi modal fe'llardan keyin: *He can speak German. U nemischa gapira oladi.* b) **Had better-yaxshisi, would sooner-yaxshisi, would rather-yaxshisi**, birikmalaridan keyin va **in order to** (uchun) so'zidan keyin **"to" siz infinitive** ishlatiladi: *You had better stay at home. Sen yaxshisi uyda qol. I would rather go home. Men yaxshisi uyga boraman. I shouted in order to warn them. Men ularni ogohlantirish uchun baqirdim.*

**Lekin: would rather** birikmasidan keyin Ega + Kesim kelsa o'tgan zamon shaklidagi fe'l ishlatiladi: *I would rather cook the dinner. Men yaxshisi kechki ovqatni pishiraman. I would rather she cooked the dinner now. Men hozir kechki ovqatni u pishirsa yaxshi deb o'ylayman.* c) **make-majbur**

qilmoq, **c) let-ruxsat** bermoq, **see**-ko'rmoq, **watch**-kuzatmoq, **hear**-eshitmoq, **feel**-his qilmoq, **notice** – payqab qolmoq, fe'llaridan keyin to'ldiruvchi keladi va infinitive "to" yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi: *He made me read this book. U meni bu kitobni o'qishga majbur qildi. I let him go home. Men uni uyiga ketishga ruxsat berdim. I saw her dance. Men uni raqsga tushganini ko'rdim.*

**Lekin:** Ushbu fe'llar majhul nisbatta kelsa, ya'ni ushbu fe'llarning oldidan "am, is, are, was, were" yordamchi fe'llari kelsa unda "to" li infinitive ishlatiladi: *I was made to do it. Meni buni bajarishga majbur qilishdi. He was seen to leave the room. Uni xonani tark etganini ko'rishdi.*

**11. Gapdagi Infinitivning inkor shakli** faqat "not" yuklamasi bilan yasaladi: *We decided not to go out because of the rain. Yomg'ir tufayli biz tashqariga chiqmaslikka qaror qildik. He pretended not to see me. U meni ko'rmaganlikka oldi. You had better not go out. Sen yaxshisi tashqariga chiqma.*

**12. "Dare"** mustaqil fe'lidan keyin ham "to"li ham "to"siz infinitive ishlatilaveradi: *I don't dare to ask my teacher a question. = I don't dare ask my teacher a question. Men o'qituvchimdan savol so'rashga jur'at etolmayman.*

**Lekin "Dare"** modal fe'lidan keyin "to" siz infinitive ishlatiladi: *Dare you tell him about the accident. Siz unga falokat haqida aytishga jur'at qilaolasizmi? He daren't come here alone. U bu yerga yolg'iz kelishga jur'at qilolmaydi.*

**13. "help"**-yordam bermoq, fe'lidan keyin ham "to"li ham "to"siz infinitive kelaveradi: *He helped me to move the table = He helped me move the table. U menga stolni siljitishga yordam berdi.*

**14. Would like-xohlamoq, would love-istamoq, would hate-yomon ko'rmoq, would prefer-afzal ko'rmoq** birikma fe'llaridan keyin hamisha "to" li infinitive ishlatiladi: *I would prefer to have dinner with my friend. Men do'stim bilan tushlik qilishni afzal ko'raman. I would love to tavel round the world. Men dunyo bo'ylab sayohat qilishni istardim.*

**Izoh:** O'tgan zamonda biror narsani bajarmagan yoki bajara olmaganlikdan afsuslanishda "would like, would love, would hate would prefer" birikma fe'llaridan keyin "to" li infinitivning **Perfect** shakli ishlatiladi: *We would like to have gone on holiday but we didn't. Biz ta'tilga borishni istardik lekin bormadik. I would love to have passed the exam. Men imtihondan o'tgan bo'lishi istardim.*

**15. Biror ish harakatni nima maqsadda** bajarishni aytish uchun ham kesimdan keyin "**to**" li **infinitive** ishlatiladi: *I came here to study English. Men bu yerga inglizcha o'rganish uchun keldim. He is going out to send the letters. U xatlarni jo'natish uchun tashqariga chiqmoqda. (unit-63)*

**16. Biror jonsiz narsaning nima maqsadda ishlatilishini** aytish uchun ham "**to**" li **infinitive** ishlatiladi: *This knife is to cut butter only. Bu pichoq faqat yog' kesish uchun. I have money to buy books. Kitoblar sotib olish uchun menda pul bor. We have no time to talk. Bizni gaplashishga vaqtimiz yo'q.*

**17. the first, the second, the third** kabi tartib sonlardan keyin va **the next, the last** so'zlaridan keyin hamisha "**to**" li **infinitive** ishlatiladi: *He was the first man to reach the moon. U oyga yetib brogan birinchi odam edi. I was the last man to leave the room. Xonani tark etgan oxirgi odam men edim.*

**18. "Why" va "why not"** so'zlaridan keyin hamisha "**to**" **siz infinitive** ishlatiladi: *Why not go to the party? Nima uchun ziyofatga bormas ekanmiz?*

**19. "It + to be + sifat + of + ot/olmosh"** shaklidagi birikmadan keyn ham "**to**" li infinitive ishlatiladi: *It was clever of you not to believe him. Unga ishonmaganingiz aqlliligingiz bo'ldi.*

**20. Gapda infinitivning egasini aniq ko'rsatib berish** uchun "**for + ot/olmosh + to li infinitive**" birikmasidan quyidagi holatlarda foydalanamiz: **a)** arrange for, hope for, prepare for, long for, ask for, wait for va hokazo fe'llardan keyin: *We've arranged for the plumber to come tomorrow. Biz payvandchining ertaga kelishini rejalashtirganmiz. **b)** anxious, cheap, convenient, dangerous, difficult, important, necessary va hokazo sifatlardan keyin: *I'm anxious for John to go to University. Men Jonning universitetda o'qishini istayman. **c)** advantage, disadvantage, demand, disaster, **idea, mistake** kabi otlardan keyin: *It was a mistake for you to lend him the money. Pulni unga qarz***

berganing xato bo'ldi. d) too va enough so'zlaridan keyin: It was easy enough for her to find a job. Ish topish unga yetarlicha oson bo'ldi.

### Nominative with the infinitive (Infinitivli nominativ)

Ega + kesim + to + V

1. **It is said** (aytishlaricha), **it is reported** (xabar berishlaricha), **it is likely** (ehtimol), **it seems** (o'xshaydiki), **it is supposed** (o'ylashlaricha), **it is thought** (o'ylashlaricha), **it is known** (ma'lum bo'lishicha), **it is believed** (ishonishlaricha), **it is expected** (umid qilishlaricha), **it is alleged** (isbotlanishicha), **it is understood** (tushunishlaricha), **it is considered** (o'ylashlaricha) deb boshlanuvchi ergashgan qo'shma gaplarni tarkibida infinitivli nominative bo'lgan soda gaplar bilan almashtirish mumkin: *It is said that Henry eats ten eggs a day (ergashgan qo'shma gap). Aytishlaricha Henry bir kunda 10ta tuxum yeydi ekan. Henry is said to eat ten eggs a day. (sodda gap). Henrini bir kunda 10ta tuxum yeydi deyishadi.*

2. Gapning kesimi tarkibida **likely** (ehtimol), **unlikely** (ehtimoldan uzoq), **certain** (shubhasiz), **sure** (aniq) sifatlari bo'lganda ulardan keyin infinitivli nominative ishlatiladi: *They are likely to come soon. (It is likely that they will come soon). Aftidan ular tezda kelishadi. The goods are unlikely to arrive. Tovarlarining yetib kelishi amri mahol. He is sure to return soon. U albatta tezda qaytib keladi.*

### GERUND

1. Gerund fe'ning otlik va fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaklidir. Gerundda infinitivga qaraganda otlik xususiyati ko'proq. Gapda Gerund quyidagi vazifalarda keladi.

- a) Ega vazifasida: *Reading is useful. O'qish foydalidir.*
- b) Ot-kesim tarkibida: *My hobby is dancing. Mening sevimli mashg'ulotim raqsga tushish.*
- c) fe'l kesim tarkibida: *He finished reading it. U uni o'qishni tugatdi.*
- d) vositasiz to'ldiruvchi: *I remember reading it. Men uni o'qiganimni eslayman.*
- e) I am fond of reading. Men o'qishni yaxshi ko'raman.

2. Gerund quyidagi zamon va nisbat shakllariga ega:

	Active	Passive
Simple	Reading – o'qish	Being read – o'qitilish
Perfect	Having read – o'qib bo'lish	Having been read – o'qitilib bo'lish

*I enjoy reading. Men o'qishdan rohatlanaman.*

*I enjoy having read. O'qib bo'lishdan rohatlanaman.*

*I enjoy being read. Men o'qitilishdan rohatlanaman.*

*I enjoy having been read. Men o'qitilib bo'lishdan rohatlanaman.*

3. Gerund bilan ifodalangan ish-harakat gapning egasiga tegishli bo'lsa Active Gerund ishlatiladi: *He likes inviting his friends to his house. U do'stlarini uyga taklif qilishni yaxshi ko'radi. Agar Gerund orqali ifodalangan ish-harakat kimdir tomonidan bajarilayotgan bo'lsa Passive gerund ishlatiladi: He likes being invited by his friends. U do'stlari tomonidan taklif qilinishni yoqtiradi.*

4. Gapning kesimidagi ish-harakat bilan bir paytda va kelasi zamonda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun Simple Gerund ishlatiladi: *I am surprised at watching this film. Men bu filmni tomosha qilib ajablanayabman. We think of going there in the summer. Biz u yerga yozda borishni o'ylayabmiz.*

### Gerundning predloglardan keyin kelishi

1. Predlog talab qiluvchi ko'pgina fe'l, sifat, sifatdosh va otlardan keyin Gerund ishlatiladi va gapda predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

#### Preposition + Gerund

Advantages of - afzalligi

Approve of – tasdiqlamoq

Apologise for – uzr so'ramoq

Decide against – qaror qilmoq

Disapprove of – tasdiqlamaslik  
Dream of – orzu qilmoq  
Excited about - xayajonlangan  
Fed up with – bezor bo'lmoq  
Feel like – xohlamoq  
Good at – da yaxshi  
In spite of – ga qaramasdan  
Insist on - talab qilmoq

Instead of – o'rniga  
Interested in - qiziqmoq  
Look forward to – intizorlik b-n kut-q  
Succeed in – da muvaffaqiyat qozonmoq  
Think about – o'ylamoq  
Think of – o'ylamoq

Without - -siz

*Tom left without finishing his dinner. Tom tushligini tugatmasdan jo'nab ketdi. They insisted on staying with them. Ular o'zlari bilan qolishni talab qilishdi.*

### **Verb + object + preposition + Gerund**

Accuse of – ayblamoq  
Suspect of – shubhalanmoq  
Congratulate on – tabriklamoq  
Prevent from – to'sqinlik qilmoq

Stop from – to'xtatmoq  
Thank for – rahmat ayt-q  
Forgive for – kechirmoq  
Warn against - ogohlantirmoq

*We are looking forward to them coming home. Biz ularni uyga kelishini intizorlik bilan kutmoqdamiz.*

### **O'zidan keyin Gerund talab qiladigan fe'llar**

admit-bo'yniga olmoq	resent-jahli chiqmoq
anticipate-bashorat qilmoq	resist-qarshilik qilmoq
appreciate-qadrlamoq	resume-davom ettirmoq
avoid-qochmoq	risk-tavakkal qilmoq
can't help-masdan	suggest-taklif qilmoq
turolmaslik	tolerate-chidamoq
can't stand-chidab	understand-tushunmoq
turolmaslik	fancy-qiziqmoq
complete-tugatmoq	forgive-kechirmoq
consider-deb hisoblamoq	imagine-tasavvur qilmoq
delay-kechiktirmoq	involve-o'z ichiga olmoq
deny-rad etmoq	prevent-to'xtatib qolmoq
discuss-muhokama qilmoq	save-saqlamoq
dislike-yoqtirmaslik	stand-chidab turolmaslik
enjoy-rohatlanmoq	
finish-tugatmoq	
keep-davom ettirmoq	
like-yoqtirmoq	
mention-aytib o'tmoq	
mind-e'tiroz bildirmoq	
miss-sog'inmoq	
postpone-kechiktirmoq	
excuse-kechirmoq	
escape-qochmoq	
practice-mashq qilmoq	
quit-to'xtatmoq	
recall-eslamoq	
recollect-eslamoq	
report-xabar qilmoq	

## Asosan Gerund ishlatiladigan holatlar

### 1. Quyidagi iboralardan keyin Gerund ishlatiladi:

**It is (of) no use ...** - foydasiz

**It is useless ...** - foydasiz

**It is no good ...** - foydasiz

**It is worth while ...** - arziydi

**It is not worth ...** - arzimaydi.

**What is the use of ...** foydasi nima

**There is no point in ...** - asossiz, foydasiz

**(Have) difficulty ...** - qiyinchilikka uchramoq

**A waste of time ...** - vaqtni bekorga sarflash

**A waste of money ...** - pulni bekorga sarflash

**Spend time ...** - vaqtni (foydali) sarflamoq

**Waste time ...** - vaqtni (bekorga) sarflamoq

**Lose time ...** vaqtni yo'qotmoq.

*It is no use writing this text. Bu manni yozishning foydasi yo'q.*

*It is really worth seeing the monuments of Samarkand.*

**go shopping** – xaridga bormoq

**go swimming** – suzishga qatnamoq

**go skiing** – konki uchishga qatnamoq

**go fishing** – baliq oviga bormoq

**go climbing** – alpinizmga qatnamoq

**go sailing** – kemada suzishga qatnamoq

**go riding** – velosipedda uchishga qatna.

**go sightseeing** – diqqat. sazovor. joy.

**have a hard/difficult time** – vaqti deyarli yo'q bo'lmoq

**can't help ...** -masdan turolmaslik

**can't stand ...** chidab turolmaslik

**have trouble ...** tashvishlanmoq

2. Gaplarda **egalik olmoshlari**, otlardagi qaratqich kelishigi (apostrof-'s) va than (-ga qaraganda) so'zidan keyin hamisha gerund keladi: *My reading is better than your reading. Mening o'qishim sening o'qishingdan yaxshiroq. Karim's writing is beautiful. Karimning yozuvi chiroyli. It is better to go home than going to the cinema.*

3. Gaplarda biror ish-harakatni qay usulda bajarganlikni aytish uchun **“by”** (orqali) predlogidan keyin **Gerund** ishlatiladi: *The thief ran away by breaking the a kitchen window. O'g'ri oshxona derazasini sindirib qochib ketdi.*

4. **“to be busy doing something”** birikmasida Gerund ishlatiladi: *I'm busy doing my homework. She is busy combing her hair. U sochini tarash bilan ovora.*

5. **Ma'lum birikmalarda “to”** predlogidan keyin Gerund ishlatiladi: **look forward to, to be used to, to get round to, object to, in addition to, accustomed to, prefer ...to...** . I object to smoking a lot. Men ko'p chekishga qarshiman.

### **Ham Infinitive ham Gerund ishlatiladigan holatlar**

1. Quyidagi **beshta fe'ldan** keyin agarda to'ldiruvchi kelmasa Gerund (-ing) ishlatiladi, agar to'ldiruvchi kelsa “to”li infinitive ishlatiladi: **advise**-maslahat bermoq, **recommend**-tavsiya qilmoq, **encourage**-ruxlantirmoq, **allow**-ruxsat bermoq, **permit**-ruxsat bermoq:

*The doctor recommended staying in bed. Doktor to'shakda qolishni tavsiy qildi.*

*The doctor recommended me to stay in bed. Doktor menga to'shakda qolishni tavsiy qildi.*

*I don't allow smoking in my room. Men xonamda chekishga ruxsat bermayman.*

*I don't allow him to smoke in my room. Men unga xonamda chekishga ruxsat bermayman.*

2. **Make**-majbur qilmoq, **let**-ruxsat bermoq, **see**-ko'rmoq, **hear**-eshitmoq, **watch**-kuzatmoq, **feel**-his qilmoq, **notice**-sezib qolmoq fe'llaridan keyin **“to”siz infinitive** ishlatiladi: *My father makes me do my hometasks at seven o'clock p.m. every day. Mening dadam uyga vazifalarimni har kuni kechqurun soat 7da bajarishga majbur qiladi. I don't let you read this letter. Senga bu xatni o'qishga ruxsat bermayman. He made me go home. U meni uyga borishga majbur qildi.*

**Lekin: “Make, let, see, hear, watch, feel, notice”** fe'llari majhul nisbatta kelsa, ya'ni bu fe'llarning oldidan **“am, is, are, was, were”** yordamchi fe'llari kelsa ulardan keyin **“to”li infinitive** ishlatiladi: *I was made to do this job at once. Bu ishni darhol bajarishga meni majbur qilishdi. He was seen to enter the room. Uni xonaga kirishganini ko'rishdi. She was let to go home. Unga uyga ketishga ruxsat berishdi.*

**3. Like** – yoqtirmoq. Umumiy ma’noda “Like-yoqtirmoq” fe’lidan keyin “Gerund” ham “to + infinitive” ham ishlatilaveradi: *I like reading = I like to read. Men o’qishni yoqtiraman. I like getting up early = I like to get up early. Men erta turishni yoqtiraman.*

**Lekin: Like**–fe’li “rohatlanmoq” (enjoy) ma’nosida kelsa undan keyin albatta Gerund ishlatiladi: *I like cooking. Men pishirishni yoqtiraman. I don’t like driving. Men mashina haydashni yoqtirmayman.*

**Lekin: Like**–fe’li “rohatlanmoq” ma’nosida kelmasa “yaxshi bo’lardi”, “to’g’ri bo’lardi” ma’nolarida kelsa undan keyin “to + infinitive” ishlatiladi: *I like to wash my hair twice a week. Men sochimni haftada ikki marta yuvsam yaxshi bo’ladi (to’g’ri bo’ladi, yoqtiraman).*

**4. Begin**-boshlamoq, **start**-boshlamoq, **intend**-niyat qilmoq, **continue**-davom ettirmoq, **love** (sevmok), **can’t bear** (chidab turolmaslik), **prefer** (afzal ko’rmok), **bother** (bezovta qilmoq), **propose** (taklif kiritmoq) fe’llaridan keyin Gerund ham “to”li infinitive ham hech qanday farqsiz ishlatilaveradi: *The baby began crying = The baby began to cry – Chaqaloq yig’lashni boshladi.*

**5. Remember**- “eslamoq”, **forget** – unutmok, **regret** – afsuslanmoq, **stop** – to’xtatmoq, to’xtamoq,: Agar kelajakda bajariladigan ishni eslash nazarda tutilsa “Remember” (forget, stop, regret, go on) fe’llaridan keyin “to” li infinitive ishlatiladi. **Lekin:** Bajarib bo’lingan ish nazarda tutilganda Remember (forget, stop, regret, go on) fe’llaridan keyin Gerund ishlatiladi: *I remembered locking the door. Men eshikni qulflaganligimni esladim. He remembered posting the letters. U xatlarni jo’natganligini esladi. I remembered to lock the door. Men eshikni qulflashni esladim. He remembered to post the letters. U xatlarni jo’natishni esladi. They remembered to smoke. Ular chekishni esladi. I stopped to smoke – men chekish uchun to’xtadim. I stopped smoking – men chekishni to’xtatdim. I forgot to send the letters – men xatlarni jo’natishni unutibman, I forgot sending the letters. Men xatlarni jo’natganligimni unutibman. I regret to tell about the accident. Men avariya haqida aytishdan afsusdaman. I regret telling about the accident. Men avariya haqida aytganligimdan afsusdaman.*

**6. go on** (davom ettirmok): Biror narsa tugatilgandan keyin ikkinchisi davom ettirilsa go on fe’lidan keyin “to” li infinitive ishlatiladi: *After the interval, Pavarotti went on to sing an aria from Tosca. Tanaffusdan keyin Pavarotti Toska asaridan aria kuylab davom etdi.*

**Lekin:** Bajarilayotgan ish yana davom ettirilsa **go on** dan keyin **–ing** ishlatiladi: *Teacher told him to stop making a noise but he went on making a noise.*

**7. Try fe’li:** Agar “try” fe’li “harakat qilmoq” ma’nosida kelsa undan keyin “to”li infinitive ishlatiladi: *I am trying to enter the University. Men Universitetga kirishga harakat qilyapman. He tried to learn by heart the poem. U she’rni yodlab olishga harakat qildi.*

**Lekin:** “Try” fe’li “sinab ko’rmok, ta’tib, ichib ko’rmok, kiyib ko’rmok” ma’nolarida kelsa undan keyin Gerund ishlatiladi: *I have got a terrible headache. I tried drinking an aspirin but it didn’t help. Boshim qattiq og’riyapti. Aspirin ichib ko’rdim lekin u yordam bermadi. He tried wearing the jacket. U kostyumni kiyib ko’rdi. She tried drinking the soup. U sho’rvani ichib ko’rdi.*

**8. Mean** fe’li “**nazarda tutmoq, niyatida bo’lmoq**” ma’nosida kelganda undan keyin “**to**” li infinitive ishlatiladi, lekin “**ma’no anglatmoq**” ma’nosida kelganda undan keyin **–ing** ishlatiladi: *I mean to buy a new car soon. Men tezda yangi mashina sotib olish niyatidaman. Going to the concert means paying a lot of money. Kontsertga borish ko’p pul to’lash degani.*

**9. to be afraid** va **to be afraid of** fe’llari: Agar to be afraid fe’li predlogsiz kelsa indan keyin “to”li infinitive ishlatiladi va bu fe’l – xavfli yoki natijasi ko’ngilsizlikka olib boradigan holatni ifodalaydi: *The streets are dangerous in this city. I am afraid to go out alone at night. Bu shaharda ko’chalar xavfli. Men tunda yolg’iz tashqariga chiqishga qo’rqaman.*

**Lekin: to be afraid of** – birikmasidan keyin “Gerund” ishlatiladi va bu birikma “ko’ngilsizlik sodir bo’lish ehtimoli borligi”ni ifodalaydi: *The streets are very icy. I’m afraid of falling. Ko’chalar juda muzli. Men yiqilib tushishdan qo’rqaman. Bu birikma asosan natijaga nisbatan ishlatiladi: The boys were afraid*

to play football in the garden because they were afraid of breaking a window. Bolalar bog'da futbo'l o'ynashdan qo'rqardi, chunki ular derazani sindirib qo'yishdan xavfsirardi.

**10. Need, want, require** – (muhtoj, kerak) fe'llari mustaqil fe'l vazifasida **jonli ega** bilan kelganda unlardan keyin **“to”li infinitive** ishlatiladi: *I need to learn more English words. Men ko'proq inglizcha so'zlar o'rganishga muhtojman. He needs to work harder. U qattiqroq ishlashi kerak. He doesn't need to come to the meeting. Uning yig'ilishga kelishi kerak emas.*

**Lekin: Need, want, require** – fe'llari jonsiz ega bilan kelganda unlardan keyin asosan **gerund** ishlatiladi, lekin shu bilan birga **“Majhul nisbatdagi” “to”li infinitive** ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda Gerund shaklida kelgan fe'l majhul shaklda tarjima qilinadi: *My car needs washing. (My car needs to be washed). Mening mashinam yivilishi kerak. This jacket needs cleaning (to be cleaned). Bu kostyum yuvilishi kerak. The batteries need changing (to be changed). Batareyalar almashtirilishi kerak.*

**11. “used to” dan keyin “to” siz infinitive** ishlatiladi, **to be used to = to get used to** dan keyin esa gerund ishlatiladi: *He used to smoke. U chekishga odatlangan edi. He is used to smoking now. Hozirda u chekishga odatlangan. He is used to driving on the left. U chap tarafdin mashina haydashga odatlanib qolgan.*

**12. Prefer** – (afzal ko'rmoq) fe'lidan keyin **umumiy holatda “to” li infinitive** ham Gerund ham ishlatilaveradi. Ko'p hollarda prefer dan keyin “to” li infinitive ning ishlatilishi odat tusiga kirgan: *I don't like cities. I prefer to live in the country = I prefer living in the country. Menga shaharlar yoqmaydi. Men qishloqda yashashni yoqtiraman.*

**Lekin: Prefer ... to ...** (...-ga qaraganda ...-ni afzal deb bilmoq) birikmasi orasida hamisha 2 ta Gerund ishlatiladi: *I prefer staying at home to going out at nights. Men kechqurunlari tashqariga chiqishdan uyda o'tirishni afzal deb bilaman.*

**13. Prefer ... rather than ...** (...dan ko'ra ...-ni afzal deb bilmoq) birikmasida esa Prefer so'zidan keyin “to” li infinitive, “rather than” so'zidan keyin esa “to”siz infinitive ishlatiladi: *I prefer to live in the country rather than live in a city. Men shaharda yashashdan ko'ra qishloqda yashashni afzal deb bilaman.*

**14. Would prefer** birikmasidan keyin hamisha “to”li infinitive ishlatiladi. Bu birikma asosan ma'lum bir maxsus vaziyatlardagina ishlatiladi. Umumiy holatlar uchun ishlatilmaydi: *Would you prefer to drink tea or coffee? Choy ichishni afzal ko'rasizmi yoki kofe?*

**Lekin: Would prefer ... rather than ...** (...-dan ko'ra ...-ni afzal deb bilmoq) birikmasida Would prefer so'zidan keyin “to”li infinitive ishlatiladi, rather than so'zidan keyin esa “to”siz infinitive ishlatiladi: *I would prefer to stay at home tonight rather than go to the cinema. Men bugun kechqurun kinoga borishdan ko'ra uyda o'tirishni afzal deb bilardim.*

**15. Would rather va would sooner** (yaxshisi) birikmalaridan keyin “to”siz infinitive ishlatiladi: *I would rather go by car to the office. Men yaxshisi idoraga mashinada boraman. Would you rather drink tea or coffee? Choy ichganingiz yaxshimi yoki kofe? I would rather not go out this evening. Men yaxshisi bugun kechqurun tashqariga chiqmayman.*

**Izoh: Would rather ... than ...** (...-dan ko'ra yaxshisi) birikmasi orasida ikkita faqat “to”siz infinitive ishlatiladi: *We would rather read a book than watch TV. Televizor tomosha qilishdan ko'ra yaxshisi kitob o'qiyman.*

**Lekin: Would rather** birikmasidan keyin **Ega + Kesim** kelsa, undan keyin o'tgan zamondagi fe'l shakli ishlatiladi: *I would rather she cooked the dinner now. Yaxshisi kechki ovqatni u pishirsin. (I would rather cook the dinner now. Men yaxshisi kechki ovqatni pishiraman.) I would rather you didn't go. Sen bormasang yaxshi bo'lardi. I would rather she came with us. U biz bilan kelsa yaxshi bo'lardi.*

**16. Had better** (yaxshisi) birikmasidan keyin “to”siz infinitive ishlatiladi: *It might rain. We had better take an umbrella. Yomg'ir yog'ishi mumkin. Yaxshisi soyabon olaylik. I'd better go to the bank this afternoon. Men yaxshisi tushdan keyin bankka boraman.*



**17. It's time** (it's high time, It's about time) – (vaqt bo'ldi) birikmasidan keyin **“to”**li infinitive ishlatiladi: *It is time to go home. Uyga ketishga vaqt bo'ldi. It's time for us to learn a computer. Kompyuter o'rganishimizning vaqti bo'ldi.*

**Lekin: It's time** birikmasidan keyin **Ega + Kesim** kelsa o'tgan zamondagi fe'l ishlatiladi: *It's time we went home. Bizni uyga ketishimizga vaqt bo'ldi. It's time you bought some new shoes. Seni yangi tufli sotib olishingga vaqt bo'ldi.*

**18.** Biror ish harakatning **to'liq bajarilishi** kuzatilganda **to see, to hear, to watch, to listen, to feel, to notice** fe'llaridan keyin **“to” siz infinitive** ishlatiladi; *I saw her dance. Men uni raqsga tushganini ko'rdim. I didn't hear you come in. Men sening kirganingni eshitmadim. Did you notice anyone go out? Biror kishini tashqariga chiqqanini payqadingizmi?*

**Lekin:** Ushbu fe'llardan keyin **“-ing”** qo'shilgan fe'l ham kelishi mumkin, ammo u Gerund emas, balki Sifatdosh I (Participle I) dir va u ish harakatning **bir qismi** kuzatilganligini bildiradi: *I saw her dancing. Men uni raqsga tushayotganini ko'rdim. I listened to the birds singing. Men qushlarning sayrayotganini tingladim.*

**19.** Agar **see hear** va **watch** fe'llaridan keyin **–ing** kelsa majhul nisbatda ham **-ing** o'zgarmasdan qoladi: *I saw her getting into a taxi. She was seen getting into a taxi.*

**20. See** va **hear** fe'llari **can** va **could** modal fe'llari bilan kelganda ulardan keyin **–ing** ishlatiladi: *We could see smoke coming out of the building. Biz binodan tutun chiqayotganini ko'rdik.*

**21. Chance of** – (-ning imkoniyati) birikmasidan keyin Gerund ishlatiladi: *I have a chance of passing the exam. Mening imtihondan o'tish imkoniyatim bor. There is a chance of me coming home earlier. Uyga ertaroq kelish imkoniyatim bor.*

**Lekin: Chance** – so'zining o'zidan keyin **“to”**li infinitive ishlatiladi: *I have a chance to go to America. Amerikaga borish imkoniyatim bor.*

**22. Opportunity** – (imkoniyat) so'zidan keyin **“to”** li infinitive ishlatiladi: *I have the opportunity to study in England. Meni Angliyada o'qish imkoniyatim bor.*

**Izoh: Possibility** so'zi ham **“imkoniyat”** ma'nosida keladi, lekin undan keyin infinitiv ishlatilmaydi: *I had the opportunity to study in Canada (not 'possibility to').*

### THE PARTICIPLE (SIFATDOSH)

**1.** Sifatdosh fe'lning vazifadoshlik shakllaridan biri bo'lib, u gapda **fe'llik, sifatlik** va **ravishlik** xususiyatlariga ega. Sifatdosh bilan Gerundning farqi shuki sifatdosh gapda asosan otga bog'lanadi, yani ot bilan keladi, Gerund esa otga bog'lanmaydi. (**Reading**-o'qish, **Reading boy**-o'qiyotgan bola). Sifatdoshlarning quyidagi shakllari mavjud:

**a)** O'timli fe'llarning ikkita aniq nisbat va uchta majhul nisbat shakllari bor:

	Active	Passive
Present	<b>Asking</b> – so'rayotgan	<b>Being asked</b> – so'ralayotgan
Past	-	<b>Asked/Broken</b> – soralgan/singan
Perfect	<b>Having asked</b> – so'rab bo'lib	<b>having been asked</b> – so'rab bo'linib

**b)** O'timsiz fe'llarning 3 ta aniq nisbatdagi shakli bor:

	Active
Present	<b>Coming</b> – kelayotgan, kelib
Past	<b>Come</b> – kelgan
Perfect	<b>Having come</b> – kelib, kelgach

**2.** Ikki xil sifatdosh bor: a) **The Participle I** (V<sub>4</sub>) **a writing boy** – yozayotgan bola

b) **The Participle II** (V<sub>3</sub>) **a written letter** – yozilgan xat

**3.** Sifatdoshlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdoshlarning quyidagilar:

**The Participle I, The Participle II.**

**A reading boy** – o'qiyotgan bola

**A running dog** – yugurayotga kuchuk

**A broken cup** – singan piyola

**A told story** – aytilgan

4. Ravishlik xususiyatiga ega sifatdoshlar: **thinking** – o'ylab, **reading** – o'qib.

*He is sitting in the armchair thinking. U kreslodada o'ylab o'tiribdi.*

*She is sitting at the table reading a book. U stolda kitob o'qib o'tiribdi.*

5. Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega sifatdoshlar o'zidan keyin to'ldiruvchi oladi:

*Writing the letter I sent it at once. Xatni yozib darxol jo'natdim.*

### SIFATDOSHLARNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **The Present Participle (writing - yozayotgan):** Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi aynan hozir davom etayotgan ish-harakat, holatlarni ifodalaydi. **Who, which** (kimki, qaysiki) bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan ergashgan qo'shma gaplarni soda gapga aylantirishda hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi ishlatiladi:

*The boy is my brother. He is sitting in the garden. Ana u bola mening ukam. U bog'da o'tiribdi.*

*The boy who is sitting in the garden is my brother. Bog'da o'tirgan bola mening ukamdir.*

*The boy sitting in the garden is my brother. Bog'da o'tirgan bola mening ukamdir.*

2. **The Present Participle (writing - yozayotgan):** Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi **while** (paytida), **when** (qachon) bog'lovchilari bilan ishlatilib Payt holi bo'lib keladi:

*While reading the newspaper I tore it. Gazetani o'qiyotganimda uni yirtib qo'ydim.*

*When going home I met her. Uyga borayotganimda uni uchratdim.*

3. **(The Present Participle):** Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi gapda sabab holi ham bo'lib keladi. Ularni sabab ergash gaplar bilan almashtirish mumkin.

*Knowing English well, I can translate English texts without a dictionary. = As I know English well, I can translate English texts without a dictionary. Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilganligim sababli matnlarni lug'atsiz tarjima qila olaman.*

4. **(Perfect Participle Active)** Tugallangan zamon sifatdoshi gapda sabab holi bo'lib keladi va kesimda ifodalangan ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi: *Having lived in London for many years he knew English very well. = As he had lived in London for many years he knew English very well. Ko'p yillar Londonda yashaganligi sababli u inglizchani yaxshi bilardi.*

5. Gapda to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan otdan keyin majhullikni ifodalovchi sifatdosh keladi: *I'm eating the cakes **which were cooked** by my mother = I'm eating the cakes **cooked** by my mother. Men onam tomonidan pishirilgan piroglarni yeyapman. I am reading the letter **written** by my friend (the letter which was written).*

## PREDLOGLAR

### UNIT – 114 (At/in/on larning vaqtga ishlatilishi)

1. Soatlarga va kunning ba'zi qismlariga nisbatan "AT" predlogi ishlatiladi: *at 5 o'clock – soat 5 da, at 11.45 – soat 11.45.da, at midnight-yarim tunda, at lunchtime – tushlik paytida*

**Izoh:** Quyidagi birikmalarda ham "at" predlogi ishlatiladi: *at night – tunda, at the weekend – hafta so'ngida, at week-ends – hafta oxirlarida, at Christmas – Milod kunida, at Easter – Pasxa bayramida, at Navruz – Navro'zda, at the moment – ayni paytda, at present – hozirda, at the same time – bir paytda, at the age of – yoshida.*

2. Sana va hafta kunlari nomlari oldidan "ON" predlogi ishlatiladi. Oy nomlari oldidan raqam kelganda ham "on" predlogi ishlatiladi: *on 12 March – 12chi martda, on Fridays – juma kunlarida, on Christmas day – Milod kunida. (Lekin: at Christmas).*

3. Quyidagi birikmalar oldidan ham "on" predlogi ishlatiladi: *on Friday morning – juma tongida, on Sunday afternoon – yakshanba peshinda, on Monday evening – dushanba kechqurun, on Saturday night – shanba kuni tunda.*

4. Uzunroq vaqt oraliqlariga, ya'ni oy, yil, fasl nomlari oldidan "IN" predlogini ishlatamiz: *in April – Aprelda, in 1968 – 1968 yilda, in (the) winter – qishda, in the 18<sup>th</sup> century – 18inchi asrda, in the 1970s – 1970inchi yillarda, in the Middle Ages – o'rta asrlarda.*

**Izoh:** Quyidagi birikmalarda ham "IN" predlogi ishlatiladi: *in the morning – ertalabda, in the afternoon – tushlikdan keyin, in the evening – kechqurunda (lekin: on Friday morning).*

5. Next (kelasi) va last (o'tgan) so'zlari oldidan at/on/in predloglarini ishlatmaymiz: *I'll come next Friday. Men kelasi juma kunida kelaman. They got married last year. Ular o'tgan yili uylangan edi.*

6. Kelajakdagi vaqtni bildiradigan birikmalar oldidan ham "IN" predlogi ishlatiladi. Bu birikmalar kelajakni ifodalaganda ularda kelgan "in" predlogi "keyin" deb tarjima qilinadi: *in a week – bir haftadan keyin, in a month – bir oydan keyin, in a few minutes – bir necha daqiqadan keyin, in the future – kelajakda, in six months – olti oydan keyin, in a week's time – bir haftalaik vaqtdan keyin, (in the past – o'tgan zamonda).*

**Lekin:** *I learnt to drive in four weeks. Men mashina haydashni 4 hafta ichida o'rgandim.*

### UNIT – 115

1. For – predlogi biror ish-harakat yoki holatning qancha vaqt oralig'ida davom etganligini bildiradi va "davomida", "-ga, -lik", "buyon" deb tarjima qilinadi: *I watched television for two hours last night. Men o'tgan oqshom 2 soat televizor tomosha qildim. Ann is going away for a week in September. Anna sentyabrda bir haftaga safarga ketmoqchi. I have been waiting for ages. Men uzoq vaqtdan buyon kutmoqdaman.*

2. During (paytida, davrida) – predlogidan keyin ot keladi. Biror narsaning qachon sodir bo'lganligini aytish uchun During dan keyin ot ishlatamiz: *during the film – kino paytida, during our holiday – ta'tilimiz paytida, during the night – tun mobaynida. I fell asleep during the film. Kino paytida uxlab qoldim.*

3. While (paytida, davrida) – predlogidan keyin esa Ega + Kesim keladi va ko'pincha davomli zamon ishlatiladi: *I fell asleep while I was watching television. Televizor ko'rayotganimda uxlab qoldim.*

### UNIT – 116

1. By predlogi vaqtni ifodalaydigan so'zlarning oldidan ishlatilganda "-gacha" deb tarjima qilinadi. By predlogi biror ish-harakatning o'sha vaqtdan kechiktirilmagan bajarilishini bildiradi. By = not later than: *I posted the letter, so they should receive it by Monday. (on Monday or before Monday, on Monday at the least). Men xatni jo'natdim, shuning uchun ular uni Dushanbagacha olsa kerak. (dushanba kuni yoki dushanbadan oldin, eng kechi bilan dushanba kuni).*

2. “-gacha” ma’nosida **until (till)** predlogi ishlatiladi. **Until (till)** predlogi biror vaziyatning qancha vaqt davom etishini ifodalaydi: *Shall we go now? No, we shall wait until (till) it stops raining. Hozir ketamizmi? Yo’q, biz yomg’ir to’xtaguncha kutamiz.*

3. **UNTIL** va **BY** predloglarini qiyoslaganimizda shu ma’lum bo’ladiki. **Until** predlogi biror ish-harakatning belgilangan vaqtgacha aniq davom etishi va aynan belgilangan vaqtda tugashini bildiradi. **BY** esa biror ish-harakatning belgilangan vaqtdan oldin ham tugab qolishini, eng kechi bilan belgilangan vaqtda tugashini bildiradi: *Tom will be away until Monday. Tom Dushanbagacha safarda bo’ladi (u aynan Dushanba kuni qaytadi, undan oldin qaytmaydi). Tom will be back by Monday. Tom Dushanbagacha qaytib keladi. (u Dushanbadan oldin qaytib kelishi ham mumkin).*

4. **BY** predlogi quyidagi vaqtni ifodalovchi so’zlar bilan kelib birikmalar hosil qiladi: **by the time** – vaqtgacha, paytgacha, **by then** – ungacha, o’shangacha, **by that time** – o’sha paytgacha: *Anvar finally arrived at the party at midnight. But by then (or by that time) most of the guests had left. Anvar va nihoyat yarim kechasi ziyofatga yetib keldi. Lekin ungacha mehmonlarning ko’pchiligi ketib qolgan edi.*

### UNIT – 117

#### IN, AT, ON predloglarining joylar uchun ishlatilishi

1. **IN** predlogi biror narsaning ichiga nisbatan ishlatiladi va ichidalikni bildiradi:

<b>in a room</b> – xonada	<b>in a town</b> – shaharchada	<b>in a river</b> - daryoda
<b>in a building</b> – binoda	<b>in a country</b> – mamlakatda	<b>in a row</b> – qatorda
<b>in a garden</b> – bog’da	<b>in the water</b> – suvda	<b>in a line</b> - chiziqda
<b>in a park</b> – parkda	<b>in the sea</b> – dengizda	<b>in a queue</b> – navbatda, ocheredda
<b>in her purse</b> – cho’ntagida	<b>in your hand</b> – qo’lingda	<b>in the mountains</b> – tog’larda
<b>in your mouth</b> – og’zingda	<b>in the front row</b> – old qatorda	

2. Quyidagi birikmalarda ham **IN** ishlatiladi:

<b>in a photograph</b> – fotosuratda	<b>in a mirror</b> – ko’zguda	<b>in the sky</b> – osmonda
<b>in a picture</b> – rasmda	<b>in the street</b> – ko’chada	

**Note: Stulning ustiga** nisbatan “**ON**” predlogi, **kresloning ustiga** nisbatan “**IN**” predlogi ishlatiladi: *She is sitting on the chair. U stulda o’tiribdi. She is sitting in the armchair. U kresloda o’tiribdi.*

3. Quyidagi joy nomlari uchun esa “**in**” ishlatiladi:

<b>at the bus stop</b> – bekatda	<b>at the top of the page</b> – sahifaning eng yuqorisida
<b>at the door</b> – eshik yonida	<b>at the bottom of the page</b> – sahifaning eng pastida
<b>at the window</b> – deraza yonida	<b>at the end of the street</b> – ko’chaning oxirida
<b>at the back</b> – orqada	<b>at the traffic lights</b> – svetaforda
<b>at the front</b> – oldinda	<b>at reception</b> – qabul xonada

4. Xonaning devori, poli va shiftiga nisbatan “**on**” predlogi ishlatiladi:

<b>on the wall</b> – devorda	<b>on her nose</b> – burni ustida	<b>on the grass</b> – maysada
<b>on the floor</b> – polda	<b>on a page</b> – sahifada	<b>on the notice board</b> – e’lon taxtasida
<b>on the ceiling</b> – shiftida	<b>on the ground</b> – yerda	<b>on the top shelf</b> – eng yuqori tokchada

5. O’ng yoki chap tomonga nisbatan ham “**on**” predlogi ishlatiladi:

<b>on the left</b> – chapda	<b>on the left-hand side</b> – chap qo’l tarafda
<b>on the right</b> – o’ngga	<b>on the right-hand side</b> – o’ng qo’l tarafda

6. Bino qavatlariga nisbatan “**on**” predlogi ishlatiladi: **On the ground floor** – 1-qavatda **on the first floor** – 2-qavatda **on the second floor**–3-qavatda.

7. Kichik orollarga, daryo va qirg’oq bo’ylariga, katta ko’chalarga nisbatan “**on**” predlogi ishlatiladi: **on a small island** – kichik bir orolda, **on the coast** – qirg’oqda, **on a river** – daryo bo’yida, **on a road** – shoh ko’chada; **on the river Thames** – Temza daryosi bo’yida, **on the south coast of England** – Angliyaning janubiy qirg’og’ida; **on the way** – yo’lda; **on my way home** – uyga boradigan yo’limda.

8. Xonaning burchagiga nisbatan **“in”** predlogi, ko‘chani burchagiga nisbatan esa **“at yoki on”** predlogi ishlatiladi: **in the corner of the room** – xonaning burchagida, **at the corner of a street = on the corner of a street** – ko‘cha burchagida;

9. Mashinaning old va orqa o‘rindiqlariga nisbatan **“in”** predlogi ishlatiladi: **in the front of a car** – mashinaning old o‘rindig‘ida, **in the back of a car** – mashinaning orqa o‘rindig‘ida;

10. Bino, zal, kinoteatr, kishilar guruhining old yoki orqa tomoniga nisbatan **“at”** predlogi ishlatiladi: **at the front of a building** – binoning oldida, **at the back of the hall** – zalning orqasida, **at the front of the cinema** – kinoteatrning oldida, **at the back of the group of the people** – odamlar guruhining orqasida;

11. Qog‘oz, varaq va xatning old va orqa tomonlariga nisbatan **“on”** predlogi ishlatiladi: **On the front of a letter** – xatning old tomonida, **on the back of this piece of paper** – qog‘ozning orqa tomonida;

## UNIT – 118

1. Kishilar yig‘ilib o‘tkazadigan jamoaviy tadbirlar va joylarga nisbatan **“AT”** predlogi ishlatiladi: **at a party** – ziyofatda, **at a concert** – konsertda, **at a conference** – anjumanda, **at a football match** – futbol musobaqasida, **at a film** – filmda, **at a meeting** – uchrashuvda, **at a sports event** – sport musobaqasida.

2. Quyidagi birikmalarda **“AT”** predlogi ishlatiladi:

**At home** – uyda                    **at university** – universitetda,    **at the seaside** – dengiz bo‘yida,

**At work** – ishda                **at a station** – vokzalda,            **at sea** – dengiz sayohatida,

**At school** – maktabda    **at an airport** – aeroportda,

**Lekin:** quyidagi birikmalarda esa **“IN”** predlogi ishlatiladi. **“Farm”** so‘zi bilan esa **“on”** predlogi ishlatiladi: **In bed** – to‘shakda, **in hospital** – kasalxonada, **in prison** – qamoqxonada, **on a farm** – fermada, dalada.

3. **“Hotel”** va **“restaurant”** so‘zlariga nisbatan esa **“in”** predlogi ham **“at”** predlogi ham ishlatilaveradi: **in a hotel** yoki **at a hotel** – mehmonxonada, **in a restaurant** yoki **at a restaurant** – restoranda.

4. Biror kishining uyida mehmondaman, biror kishinikidaman ma‘nosida **“house”** so‘ziga nisbatan **“at”** predlogi ishlatiladi. Bunda ba‘zan **“house”** so‘zi tushib qolishi ham mumkin: *I was at Tom’s house last night. Men o‘tkan oqshom Tomning uyida edim. = I was at Tom’s last night. Men o‘tkan oqshom Tomlarnikida edim.*

**Lekin:** Binoning o‘zi haqida gapirganimizda **“in”** predlogi ishlatamiz: *There are six rooms in Tom’s house. Tomning uyida 6 ta xona bor. I enjoyed the film but it was very cold in the cinema. Men filmdan rohatlandim lekin kinoteatrning ichi juda sovuq edi.*

5. Odatda shahar, shaharcha va qishloqlarga nisbatan **“in”** predlogi ishlatiladi: **in the city** – shaharda, **in the village** – qishloqda, **in London**,

**Lekin:** Sayohat asnosida bir to‘xtab o‘tish joyi sifatida olinganda shahar, shaharcha va qishloqlarga nisbatan **“at”** predlogi ishlatiladi: *This train doesn’t stop at Samarkand. Bu poezd Samarqandda to‘xtab o‘tmaydi. We stopped at a pretty village on the way to London. Biz Londonga borayotganimizda ajoyib bir qishloqda to‘xtab o‘tdik.*

6. Katta joylarga nisbatan **“arrive in”**, kichik joylarga nisbatan **“arrive at”**, **“home”** so‘ziga nisbatan esa **“arrive”** so‘zining yolg‘iz o‘zi ishlatiladi: *We arrived in London at 6 o’clock. Biz Londonga soat 6 da yetib bordik. I arrived at school at 8 o’clock. Men maktabga soat 8 da yetib bordim. He arrived home at 5 o’clock. U uyga soat 5 da yetib bordi.*

## UNIT – 119

1. Biror joyga nisbatan ishlatilganda **go, come, travel** va hokazo yo'nalganlikni bildiradigan fe'llardan keyin **“to”** predlogi ishlatiladi:

**go to America** – Amerikaga bormoq,

**fly to Moscow** – Moskvaga uchmoq,

**go to the bank** – bankka bormoq,

**be sent to prison** – qamoqxonaga jo'natilmoq, **go to bed** – uxlagani yotmoq,

**come to Englang** – Angliyaga kelmoq,

**walk to work** – ishga piyoda bormoq,

**get to work** – ishga yetib bormoq,

**go to a party** – ziyofatga bormoq

**be taken to hospital** – kasalxonaga keltirilmoq.

**return to Italy** – Italiyaga qaytmoq,

**go to a concert** – konsertga bormoq,

**drive to the airport** – a-ga mashinada bormoq,

**Lekin:** yo'nalishni bildiradigan **go, come, get** kabi fe'llar **“home”** so'zi bilan kelganda predlogsiz ishlatiladi: **go home** – uyga bormoq, **come home** – uyga kelmoq, **get home** – uyga yetib bormoq.

2. Biror joyda bo'lib hozirda esa qaytib kelganlikni ifodalash uchun **“been to”** birikmasi ishlatiladi: *I have been to London but now I'm in Samarkand. Men Londonda bo'lganman lekin hozir Samarqanddaman.*

**Lekin:** Hozir ham o'sha joyda bo'lsa, qaytib kelmagan bo'lsa **“been in”** ishlatiladi: *I have been in London for 5 years. I'm studying there now. Men 5 yildan buyon Londondaman. Men hozir u yerda ta'lim olayapman.*

3. Biror narsa yoki joining ichiga bo'lgan harakatni ifodalash uchun **“go, come, get”** fe'llaridan keyin **“into”** predlogi ishlatiladi: *He went into the room. U xona(ning ichi)ga kirdi.*

4. Biz biror joyga qanday borganligimizni aytish uchun artikl yoki biror ko'rsatgichsiz kelgan transport nomlari oldidan **“by”** predlogini ishlatamiz:

**By car**-mashina orqali, **by boat**-qayiq orqali, **by bicycle**-velosiped orqali,

**By train**-poez orqali, **by ship**-kema orqali, **By plane**-samolyot orqali, **by bus**-avtobus orqali,

**Shuningdek:** **by road**-yo'lda, **by rail**-temir yo'l orqali, **by air**-samolyotda, **by sea**-dengizda, **by underground** = **by subway** = **by tube** = **by metro** – metroda, **Lekin:** **on foot** – piyoda.

5. Biror joyga qanday borganlikni aytishda, agar transport vositalari nomlari oldidan biror ko'rsatgich kelsa, mashina va taksilar uchun **“in”** predlogi, avtobus, poezd, samolyot va kemalar uchun **“on”** predlogi ishlatiladi: **in my car**-mashinamda, **in Tom's car**-Tomning mashinasida, **in the car**-mashinada, **in a car**-mashinada, **in a taxi**-taksida.

**Get in(to)**-mashina (taksi) ga minmoq, **get out of**-mashina (taksi) dan tushmoq.

**On my bicycle**-velosipedimda, **on the bus**-avtobusda, **on the 6:30 train**-olti yarimdagı poezdda, **on a big ship**-katta kemada. **Get on**-minmoq (velosiped, avtobus, poezd va h.). **get off**-tushmoq (velosiped, avtobus, poezd va h.)

## UNIT-120

1. **On time** va **in time:** Aynan belgilangan vaqtda, bir daqiqa ham kechiktirib bo'lmaydigan ish-harakatlar uchun **“on time”** (vaqtida) birikmasi ishlatiladi: *Our lesson is at 3 o'clock. Please, come on time. Darsimiz soat 3 da. Iltimos vaqtida kel.* Belgilangan vaqtdan bir oz oldinroq yoki keyinroq ham bajarilishi mumkin bo'lgan ish-harakatlar uchun **“in time”** birikmasi ishlatiladi: *I want to get home in time to see the football match. Futbol musobaqasini ko'rish uchun uyga vaqtida borishni xohlayman.*

**In time** birikmasining sinonimi **“just in time”** (aynan vaqtida), antonimi esa **“too late”** (juda kech).

2. **at the end** va **in the end:**

Biror voqea hodisaning oxirini tugallanishini bildirish uchun “oxirida” ma’nosida “at the end” birikmasi ishlatiladi. Bu birikmaning antonimi “at the beginning”dir:

At the end of the month-oyning oxirida at the end of January-yanvarning oxirida

At the end of the film-filmning oxirida at the end of the course-kursning oxirida

At the end of the match-o’yin oxirida at the end of the concert-konsertning oxirida.

At the beginning of the lesson. at the beginning of the lecture.

“**in the end**” birikmasi esa “**va nihoyat, axiyri**” ma’nosida ishlatiladi. Bu birikmaning sinonimi “**finally**” so’zidir: *Yesterday I looked for my friend’s house all day and in the end I found it at 6 o’clock. Kech men kuni bilan do’stimning uyini izladim va nihoyat soat 6 da uni topdim.*

#### UNIT 121 Noun + preposition

**a cheque FOR** (a sum of money)- lik chek: *They sent me a cheque for £50. Ular menga 50 funtlik chek jo’natdi.*

**a demand, a need FOR** something – uchun talab, muhtojlik: *-The firm closed down because there wasn't enough demand for its product. Firma yopildi, chunki uning mahsulotlariga yetarlicha talab bo’lmadi.*

**a reason FOR** something – ning sabab: *-The tram was late but no-one knew the reason for the delay. Tramvay kechikdi, lekin kechikishning sababini hech kim bilmadi.*

**a rise / an increase / a fall / a decrease IN** something – da ko’tarilish, rivojlanish, tushish, tanazzul: *-There has been an increase in road accidents recently. Yaqin kunlarda ko’cha falokatlari oshgan.*

**an advantage / a disadvantage OF** something – ning afzalligi, noqulayligi: *The advantage of living alone is that you can do what you like. Yolg’iz yashashning afzalligi shundaki o’z bilgan ishingni qila olasan.*

**Lekin: advantage** so’zi **there is** birikmasi bilan kelganda undan keyin **IN** predlogi keladi “**there is an advantage IN**” doing something: *There are many advantages in living alone. Yolgiz yashashning afzalliklari ko’p.*

**a cause OF** something – ning sababi: *-Nobody knows what the cause of the explosion was. Portlashning sababi nima ekanligini hech kim bilmaydi.*

**a photograph / a picture OF** someone/something – ning surati, rasmi: *-He always keeps a photograph of his wife in his wallet. U har doim xotining suratini chontagida olib yuradi.*

**damage TO** something – ga zarar: *-The accident was my fault, so I paid for the damage to the other car. Avariya mening xatoim edi, shuning uchun mashinaga yetkazilgan zararga men to’ladim.*

**an invitation TO** a party / a wedding etc –ga taklif: *-Did you get an invitation to the party?*

**a reaction TO** something – ga ta’sir: *-I was surprised at his reaction to what I said.*

**a solution TO** a problem / **an answer TO** a question / **a reply TO** a letter / **a key TO** a door: -ga yechim, -savola javob, xatga javob, eshikka kalit. *-Do you think we'll find a solution to this problem? The answer to your question is 'No'!*

**an attitude TO/TOWARDS** someone/something – ga munosabat: *-His attitude to/towards his job is very negative.*

**a relationship / a connection / contact WITH** someone/something – bilan munosabat, bog’liqlik, aloqadorlik: *-Do you have a good relationship with your parents? -Police want to question a man in connection with the robbery.*

**Lekin:** Ikkita narsa haqida gapirilganda: **a relationship / a connection / contact / a difference BETWEEN** two things: *Police have said that there is no connection between the two murders. -There are some differences between British English and American English.*

#### UNIT 122 Preposition

##### + noun:

**to pay BY cheque: chek bilan to’lamoq: (lekin: to pay IN cash or to pay cash** – naqt pul bilan to’lamoq): *-Did you pay by cheque or in cash?*

**BY accident, BY mistake, BY chance** – tasodifan, adashib, to’satdan: *We hadn't arranged to meet. We met by chance.*

a play **BY** Shakespeare, a painting **BY** Rembrandt, a novel **BY** Tolstoy – Shekspir pe’sasi, Rembrand chizgan surat, Tolstoy asari: *-Have you read any books by Agatha Christie (=any books written by Agatha Christie?)*;

**(to be / to fall) IN love WITH** someone – bilan sevishgan: *-Have you ever been in love with anyone?*

**IN (my) opinion** - fikrimcha: *-In my opinion the him wasn't very good.*

**(to be) ON fire** – yonayotgan bo’lmoq: *-Look! That car is on fire.*

**(to be) ON the telephone / ON the phone** –telefonda, telefonga ulangan bo’lmoq: *-You can't phone me. I'm not on the phone. (I haven't got a phone at home). I've never met her but I've spoken to her on the phone.*

**ON television/ON the radio** – televizorda, radioda: *I didn't watch the match on television. I listened to it on the radio.*

**(to be, to go) ON a diet** –parxezda bo’lmoq/tutmoq: *-I've put on a lot of weight. I'll have to go on a diet.*

**(to be, to go) ON strike**: *-There are no trains today. The railway workers are on strike.*

**(to be, to go) ON holiday / ON business / ON a trip / ON a tour / ON an excursion, ON a cruise / ON an expedition** –ta’til, ish safari, sayr, sayoxat, ekskursiya, kem sayoxati, ekspeditsiyada bo’lmoq/-ga bormoq: *-Tom's away at the moment. He is on holiday in France. -Did you go to Paris on business or on holiday? -One day I'd like to go on a world tour.*

**Lekin:** Yuqoridagi so’zlar oldidan joy nomlari kelsa **FOR** predlogi ishlatiladi: (go to a place **FOR** a holiday, **FOR** my holidays): *-Tom has gone to France for a holiday. -Where are you going for your holidays this year?*

**(to go/to come) FOR a walk/FOR a swim/FOR a drink** –sayrga, suzishga, ichgani bormoq: *-She always goes for a walk with her dog in the morning. -After work we went to a cafe for a drink.*

**(to have something) FOR breakfast / FOR lunch / FOR dinner** –nonushta, tushlik, kechki ovqatga biror narsa yemoq: *-What did you have for lunch?*

### UNIT 123 Adjective + preposition (1)

1. Birovning o’zigagina xos xarakteri haqida gapirganimizda sifatlardan keyin **OF** predlogini ishlatamiz: **Nice/kind/good/generous/mean/stupid/silly/intelligent/clever/ sensible/(im)polite/rude**

**unreasonable OF** someone (to do smth.) –ning odobliligi, mehribonligi, yaxshiligi, saxiyiligi, aqlliligi, axmoqligi, tentakligi, zehniligi, sezgirligi, qo’polligi, muloyimligi, nohaqligi: *-Thank you. It was very nice/kind of you to help me. -It's stupid of her to go out without a coat. She'll catch cold.*

**Lekin:** Birovning boshqa bir kishiga bo’lgan munosabatini ifodalaganimizda sifatlardan keyin **TO** predlogini ishlatamiz: **(to be) nice/kind/good/generous/mean/(im)polite/rude/cruel/ (un)pleasant/(un)friendly TO** someone: *-She has always been very nice/kind to me. (not with me. – Why were you so rude/unfriendly to Ann?*

**angry/annoyed/furious ABOUT** smth – narsadan jahldor, xafa, darg’azab bo’lmoq:

**angry/annoyed/furious WITH** someone: kishidan jahldor, xafa, darg’azab bo’lmoq:

**angry/annoyed/furious FOR** doing something: ish-harakatdan xafa, darg’azab bo’lmoq: *-What are you so angry/annoyed about? -They were furious with me for not inviting them to the party.*

**delighted/pleased/satisfied/disappointed WITH** something –dan xursand, minnatdor, qoniqqan, xafa: *-I was delighted/pleased with the present you gave me. -Were you disappointed with your examination results?*

**bored/fed up WITH** sth.: *-You get bored/fed up with doing the same thing every day.*

**surprised/shocked/amazed/astonished AT/BY** smth – dan ajablangan, dovdiragan, taajjublangan: *-Everybody was surprised/shocked at/by the news.*

**excited/worried/upset ABOUT** smth –dan hayjonlangan, tashvishlangan, xafa: *-Are you excited about going on holiday next week?-Ann is upset about not being invited to the party.*



**afraid/frightened/terrified/scared OF** smb/smth – dan qo'rqan: *-Are you afraid of dogs? - Yes, I'm terrified of them.*

**proud/ashamed OF** s-one/smth –dan faxrlangan, uyalgan: *-I'm not ashamed of what I did. In fact I'm quite proud of it*

**jealous/envious/suspicious OF** someone/smth –dan xavasmand, rashkli, shubhali: *Why are you always so jealous of other people? -He didn't trust me. He was suspicious of my intentions.*

**aware/conscious OF something** –dan xabardor: *-Did you know they were married? No. I wasn't aware of that.*

**good/bad/excellent brilliant/hopeless AT** (doing)smth –da yaxshi, yomon, a'lo: *I'm not very good at repairing things.*

**married/engaged TO** someone: *-Linda is married to an American, (not with an American).*

#### UNIT 124 Adjective + preposition (2)

**sorry ABOUT** smth – dan uzr so'ramoq: Agar **sorry** so'zidan keyin jonsiz predmet kelsa **about** predlogi ishlatiladi: *I'm sorry about the noise last night. We were having a party.*

**Lekin: sorry FOR** doing smth: Agar **sorry** so'zidan keyin ish-harakat kelsa **for** predlogi ishlatiladi: *I'm sorry for shouting at you yesterday*

**Lekin: I'm sorry I ...** deb gapirish yaxshiroq: *I'm sorry I shouted at you yesterday.*

**(to feel, to be) sorry FOR** someone -achinmoq: *I feel sorry for George. He has got no friends and no money.*

**impressed BY/WITH** someone/smth –dan ta'sirlanmoq: *I wasn't very impressed by/with the film.*

**famous FOR** smth –bilan mashhur: *The Italian city of Florence is famous for its art treasures.*

**responsible FOR** smth –uchun javobgar: *Who was responsible for all that noise last night?*

**different FROM** (or **TO**) someone/smth –dan farq qilmoq: *The film was quite different from (or to) what I expected.*

**interested IN** smth: –ga qiziqmoq: *Are you interested in art and architecture?*

**capable/incapable OF** smth –da qobiliyatli/qobiuliyatsiz: *I'm sure you are capable of passing the examination.*

**fond OF** someone/smth –ga qiziqmoq: *Mary is very fond of animals. She has three cars and two dogs*

**full OF** smth –bilan to'lib-toshgan: *The letter I wrote was full of mistakes.*

**short OF** smth -kam: *I'm a bit short of money. Can you lend me some?*

**tired OF** smth –dan charchagan: *Come on, let's go! I'm tired of waiting.*

**keen ON** smth –ga ishqiboz: *We stayed at home because Ann wasn't very keen on going out in the rain.*

**similar TO** smth –ga o'xshash: *Your writing is similar to mine.*

**crowded WITH** smb –bilan to'lib toshgan: *The city centre was crowded with tourists.*

#### UNIT 125 Verb + preposition (1)

**apologise (TO smb) FOR** smth: ushbu so'z odamga nisbatan ishlatilganda **to** bilan, narsaga nisbatan ishlatilganda **for** ishlatiladi: *When I realised I was wrong, I apologised to him for my mistake.*

**apply FOR** a job/a place at university –ga murojaat qilmoq: *I think this job would suit you. Why don't you apply for it?*

**believe IN** smth –ga ishonmoq: *Do you believe in God? (= Do you believe that God exists?)*  
*I believe in saying what I think. (= I believe that it is a good thing to say what I think.)*

**belong TO** smb –ga tegishli: *Who does this coat belong to?*

**care ABOUT** smb/smth –ga qiziqmoq: (=think smb/smth is important): *He is very selfish. He doesn't care about other people.*

**care FOR** smb/smth -xohlamoq: *Would you care for a cup of coffee? (= Would you like ...?)*  
*I don't care for hot weather. (=I don.'t like...)*

**care for** = look after smb –g'amxo'rlik qilmoq: *She is very old. She needs someone to care for her.*

**take care OF** smb/smith (= look after)-g'amxo'rlik qilmoq: Have a nice holiday. Take care of yourself!  
**collide WITH** smb/smith –bilan to'qnashmoq: There was an accident this morning. A bus collided with a car.

**complain (TO smb)ABOUT** smb/smith –ga shikoyat qilmoq: We complained to the manager of the restaurant about the food.

**concentrate ON** smth –fikrni jamlamoq: Don't look out of the window. Concentrate on your work!

**consist OF** smth –dan iborat bo'lmoq: We had an enormous meal. It consisted of seven courses.

**crash/drive/bump/run INTO** smb/smith –ga to'qnashmoq: He lost control of the car and crashed into a wall.

**depend ON** smb/smith –ga bog'liq bo'lmoq: "What time will you arrive?" 'I don't know. It depends on the traffic'. Lekin on predlogi when/where/how so'zlari oldidan tushib qolishi mumkin: "Are you going to buy it?" 'It depends (on) how much it is.'

**die OF** an illness –dan o'lmoq: 'What did he die of?' A heart attack.'

### UNIT 126 Verb + preposition (2)

**dream ABOUT** smb/smith –tush ko'rmoq: I dreamt about you last night.

**dream OF** - orzu qilmoq: I often dream of being rich. 'Don't tell anyone what I said.' 'No, I wouldn't dream of it.'

**happen TO** smb/smith-sodir bo'lmoq: A strange thing happened to me the other day. What happened to that gold watch you used to have?

**hear ABOUT** smth -eshitmoq: Did you hear about the fight in the club on Saturday night?

Have you heard about Jane? She's getting married.

**hear OF** : bilmoq, xabardor bo'lmoq: 'Who is Torn Madely?' 'I have no idea. I've never heard of him.'

Do you hear of A. Navoi? Siz A. Navoiyni bilasizmi? Have you heard of a company called 'Smith Electrics'?

**hear FROM** – dan xat-xabar olmoq: 'Have you heard from Ann recently?' 'Yes, she wrote to me last week.'

**laugh/smile AT** – ga kulmoq: I look stupid with this haircut. Everyone will laugh at me.

**listen TO** – ni tinglamoq: We spent the evening listening to records.

**live ON** money/food –ni hisobiga yashamoq: George's salary is very low. It isn't enough to live on.

**look AT** – ga qaramoq: Why are you looking at me like that? **have a look AT, stare AT, glance AT**

**look FOR** – ni izlamoq: I've lost my keys. Can you help me look for them?

**look AFTER** – g'amxo'rlik qilmoq: She's very old. She needs someone to look after her.

**pay** (someone) **FOR** smth: I didn't have enough money to pay for the meal.

Lekin: **pay a bill / a fine / £50 / a fare / taxes:** (predlogsiz): hisob, jarima, 50 funt, yo'l kira, soliq to'lmoq.

**rely ON** –ga ishonmoq: You can rely on Jack. He always keeps his promises.

### UNIT 127 Verb + preposition (3)

**search FOR** –ni qidirmoq: I've searched the whole house for my keys but I still can't find them.

The police are searching for the escaped prisoner.

**shout AT** -baqirmoq: (jahli chiqib) He was very angry and started shouting at me

**shout TO** –ga baqirmoq (chaqirish uchun): He shouted to me from the other side of the street.

**speak/talk TO** ('with' is also possible but less usual) –bilan gaplashmoq: (*on the telephone*) Hello, can I speak to Jane, please? Who was that man I saw you talking to in the pub?

**suffer FROM** an illness –dan azob chekmoq: The number of people suffering from heart disease has increased.

**think ABOUT** –haqida o'ylamoq: You're quiet this morning. What are you thinking about?

I've thought about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.

**think OF**(= *remember, bring to mind, have an idea*) –*ni eslamoq*: He told me his name but I can't think of it now. That's a good idea. Why didn't I think of that?

**wait FOR** –*ni kutmoq*: I'm not going out yet. I'm waiting for the rain to stop.

**write TO** –*ga yozmoq*: Sorry I haven't written to you for such a long time

#### Quyidagi fe'llar predlogsiz ishlatiladi:

**phone** –*telefon qilmoq*: Did you phone your father yesterday?

**discuss** –*muhokama qilmoq*: We discussed many things at the meeting.

**Enter** –*kirmoq*: She felt nervous as she entered the room

**Join** – *qo'shilmoq, a'zo bo'lmoq*. He joined our students' society. U bizning talabalar jamiyatimizga a'zo bo'ldi.

**Enjoy** – *rohatlanmoq*. Are you enjoying the party. Ziyofatdan rohatlanayapsizmi?

**Ask** – *so'ramoq (kishidan)*. He asked me how to get to the station. U mendan vokzalga qanday borishni so'radi.

**Marry**- *uylanmoq/turmushga chiqmoq*.

**Show** –*ko'rsatmoq*.They are showing a film. Ular film ko'rsatmoqdalar.

**Admire** – *zavqlanmoq*. I can't help admiring this old building. Men bu ko'hna binodan zavqlanmasdan turolmayman.

**Award** – *mukofatlamoq*. He was awarded a medal. U medal bilan taqdirlandi.

**Answer** – *javob bermoq*. Can you answer the questions? Savolga javob bera olasizmi?

#### UNIT 128 Verb 4- object + preposition (1)

**accuse OF**-*da ayblamoq*: Tom accused Ann **of** being selfish. Three students were accused of cheating in the examination.

**ask FOR** –*ni so'ramoq*: I wrote to the company **asking** them **for** more information about the job.

**Lekin: ask** (someone) **a** question: *birikmasi predlogsiz ishlatiladi*:

**blame FOR** – *uchun ayblamoq*: Everybody blamed me **for** the accident.

**blame** smth **ON** smb/smth –*da ayblamoq*: Everybody **blamed** the accident **on** me.

**to blame for** something': Everybody said that **I was to blame for** the accident.

**borrow FROM** –*dan qarz olmoq*: I didn't have any money. I had to **borrow** some **from** a friend of mine.

**charge WITH** –*da ayblanmoq*: Three men have been arrested and charged **with** robbery.

**congratulate ON** –*bilan tabriklamoq*: When I heard that he had passed his examination, I phoned him to congratulate him on his success.

**divide/cut/split INTO** (two or more parts): The book is **divided into** three parts. **Cut** the meat **into** small pieces before frying it.

**do** something **ABOUT** something. The economic situation is getting worse and worse. The government ought to do something **about** it.

**explain TO**: Can you **explain** this word to me? *{not 'explain me this word'}* *also: 'explain* (to someone) **that/what/how/why ...'** (note the word order): Let me **explain to you what** I mean.

**invite TO** (a party / a wedding etc.): Have you been **invited to** any parties recently?

**leave** (a place) **FOR** (another place): I haven't seen her since she **left** home **for work this** morning.

**point/aim** something **AT** someone/something: Don't **point** that knife at me! It's dangerous.

#### UNIT 129 Verb + object + preposition (2)

**prefer** smb/smth **TO** smb/smth: *I prefer tea to coffee. Men kofedan choyni afzal bilaman.*

**protect FROM** (or **against**)-*dan himoya qilmoq*: *He put sun-tan oil on his body to protect his skin from(against) the sun. U terisini quyoshdan himoya qilish uchun tanasiga yog' surkadi.*

**provide WITH**-*bilan ta'minlamoq*: *The school provides all its students with books. Maktab barcha talabalarini kitob bilan ta'minlaydi.*

**regard AS-deb bilmoq:** *I've always regarded you as one of my best friends. Men seni har doim o'zinning eng yaqin do'stim deb bilaman.*

**remind smb OF smb/smith -ni eslatmoq:** *This house reminds me of the one I lived in when I was a child. Bu uy men bir vaqtlar yashagan uyni eslatmoqda. Look at this photograph of Tom. Who does he remind you of?*

**remind smb ABOUT smth:** *I'm glad you reminded me about the party. I had completely forgotten it. Ziyofat haqida eslatganing uchun xursandman.*

**sentence smb TO –ga hukm qilmoq:** *He was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. U aybdor deb topildi va 6 oyga hukm qilindi.*

**spend (money) ON smth -ga sarflamoq:** *How much money do you spend on food each week?*

**Note:** 'spend (time) doing something': *I spend a lot of time reading.*

**throw AT –ga otmoq (urish uchun):** *Someone threw an egg at the minister while he was speaking. Vazir gapirayotganda kimdir unga tuxum otdi.*

**throw TO –ga otmoq (uzatish uchun):** *Ann shouted 'Catch!' and threw the keys to me from the window. Anna "Ushla" deb baqordi va kalitni derazadan menga otdi.*

**translate FROM INTO –dan ga tarjima qilmoq:** *George Orwell's books have been translated into many languages. Jorj Orvelning kitoblari ko'p tillarga tarjima qilingan.*

**warn ABOUT (of)-dan ogohlantirmoq:** *I knew she was a bit strange before I met her. Tom had warned me about her. Everybody has been warned about the dangers of smoking.*

### UNIT 130 Phrasal verbs

1) Biz ba'zan fe'llarni quyidagi predloglar bilan ishlatamiz. Bu predloglar bilan asosan harakat-yo'nalishini bildiradigan fe'llar ishlatiladi: **on, off, in, out, back, over, about, round: get on:** *The bus was full. We couldn't get on. Avtobus to'la edi biz unga mina olmadik. Drive off:* *She got into the car and drove off. U mashinasiga miniboq darhol haydab ketdi. come back:* *Tom is leaving tomorrow and coming back on Saturday., turn round –* burilib qaramoq: *When I touched him on the shoulder, he turned round.*

**Lekin:** Ba'zan ushbu predloglar fe'lga maxsus ma'no kasb etadi, ya'ni asosiy fe'lning ma'nosini o'zgartirib yuboradi va birikma fe'llar (iboralar) hosil qiladi: *Sorry I'm late. The car broke down. Mashina buzilib qoldi. Look out! (=watch out)* There's a car coming. Ehtiyot bo'ling. Mashina kelayapti. **Take off –** ko'tarilmoq: *It was my first flight. I was very nervous as the plane took off. Samolyot ko'tarilganda asabiylashdim. I was so tired this morning that I couldn't get up. Take off –* yechmoq. *I'm taking off my coat. men pal'tomni yechayapman.*

**Get on –** eplamoq, topshirmoq: *How did you get on in your examination yesterday? Kechagi imtixonni qanday topshirding.*

2. Birikma fe'llar ot bilan ifodalagan to'ldiruvchilar bilan kelganda to'ldiruvchi birikmaning o'rtasida ham undan keyin ham kelishi mumkin: **I turned off the light = I turned the light off.** *Men chiroqni o'chirdim. I put out the fire = I put the fire out. Men olovni o'chirdim.*

**Lekin:** Tushum kelishigidagi olmosh (me, you, him, her, it, us, them) lar faqat birikma fe'llarning o'rtasida keladi: *Ann is sleeping. Don't wake her up. Anna uxlayapti. Uni uyg'otmang. They gave me a form and told me to fill it in. (fill in it bo'lmaydi). Ular menga shakl berishdi va uni to'ldirib berishimni aytdi.*

**Throw away –** tashlab yubormoq. *I don't need these letters. You can throw them away. Bu xatlar menga kerak emas. Ularni tashlab yuborishingiz mumkin. Pay back –* qaytarib bermoq. Here's the money you need. Don't forget to pay me back. Mana sizga kerak bo'lgan pul. Qaytarib berishni unutmang. **Look forward to –** intizorlik bilan kutmoq: *I'm looking forward to meeting you. men siz bilan uchrashishni intizorlik bilan kutayapman. Keep up with –* yetishib yurmoq: *You're walking too fast. I can't keep up with you. Siz juda tez yurayapsiz. Men yetishib yurolmayapman. Cut down on –* qisqartirmoq: *Jack has*

*cut down on smoking. He only smokes five cigarettes a day now. Jek chekishni kamaytirgan. U hozir bir kunda faqatgina 5 ta sigareta chekadi. Speak up – baland gapirmoq, turn up – kelmoq, paydo bo'lmoq, close down – yopib tashlamoq (ishlamaydigan qilib), clear up – ochilmoq (ob-havo), show off – maqtanmoq, o'zini ko'rsatmoq, grow up – voyaga yetmoq, move in – ko'chmoq (yangi uyga), move to – ko'chmoq (biror shaharga), fall off – yiqilib tushmoq, look up – 1) lug'atdan soz' qidirmoq, 2) yuqoriga qaramoq, pick up – yerdan olmoq, turn down – pasaytirmoq, turn up – ovozni ko'tarmoq, turn off (switch off)– ochirmoq, turn on (switch on)– yoqmoq, cross out – o'chirib tashlamoq, wake up – uyg'otmoq, knock down – urib yiqitmoq, buzib tashlamoq, knock out – xushidan ketkazmoq, shave off – soqolini olib tashlamoq, try on – kiyib ko'rmoq, come on – bo'la qoling, hold on – kutib turing, carry on – davom ettrimoq, go on/walk on/drive on – davom etmoq, wash up – idish tavoq yuvmoq, hurry up – shoshilmoq, give up – voz kechmoq, slow down – pasaytirmoq (mashinani), break down – buzilib qolmoq, fill in – bo'sh blanka to'ldirmoq, ring up – telefon qilmoq, knock over – turtib yubormoq, show round – atrofni tomosha qildirmoq.*

### QO'SHIMCHA MA'LUMOTLAR

**To be on duty** – navbatchi bo'lmoq, **you are wanted on the telephone** – sizni telefonga chaqirishyapti, **on weekdays** – ish kunlarida, **on an average** yoki **on the average** – o'rtacha, **to see in/into** – kutib olmoq, **to see off/out** – kuzatib qo'ymoq, **"Macbeth" is on** today – bugun "Makbet" qo'yilmoqda, **Macbeth is in** today – bugun Makbet uyda, **to have an eye on somebody** – birovga ko'z-quloq bo'lib turmoq, **try to call him on this number** – shu raqamdan unga telefon qilib ko'rmoq, **spy on somebody** – birovni kuzatmoq, poylamoq, **helping of salad** – saladdan qo'shimcha (dabavka), **popular with** – bilan mashhur bo'lmoq, **popular among** – orsida mashhur bo'lmoq, **popular between** – ikki kishi orasida mashhur bo'lmoq, **with the exception of** – dan tashqari, **at peace**-tinchlikda, **in peace**-tinchlikda, **at dawn**-tongda. **to be an expert on sth** – da mutaxassis bo'lmoq, **to shout for** – uchun muxlislik qilmoq. *I shout for Paxtakor. Men Paxtakorga muxlislik qilaman.*

**Except for:** (-dan tashqari, -ni hisobga olmaganda) Bosh gapdagi fikrning tamoman to'g'ri ekanligi ergash gapda inkor qilinsa ushbu predlogni ishlatish lozim: *The room was completely dark except for the light coming under the door. Xona tamoman qorong'u edi eshik pastidan tushib turgan yorig'likdan tashqari. The car was undamaged in the accident except for a broken headlight. Mashina avariya zararlantmagandi oldingi chirog'ini hisobga olmaganda.*

## INVERSION (INVERSIYA)

Ega va kesimni inversiyaga uchrashining 2 yo'li mavjud:

**1) Yordamchi va modal fe'llar egadan oldinga chiqadi.** Bu quyidagi holatlarda kuzatiladi:

a) **so'roq gaplarda** inversiya yuz beradi: Is Peter taking an exam today?

b) Agar **quyidagi so'z va iboralar gap boshida kelsa** inversiya yuz beradi: **Seldom, rarely, little, barely, nowhere (else), never (before), not (even) once, on no account, only by, only in this way, only then, hardly (ever) ... when, no sooner ... than, not only but (also), not until/till, in no way, in/under no circumstance, not since** va hokazolar.

**Never (before) have I seen** such a beautiful girl. **Not only did they make** a donation but they (also) promised to build a shelter for the homeless. **Seldom do we go** out since the baby was born.

**Lekin:** We seldom go out since the baby was born. Chunki bu gapda "seldom" so'zi gap boshida emas.

c) Agar **only after, only by, only if, only when, not until/till** kabilar gapning boshida kelganda inversiya bosh gapda yuz beradi: **Only after** she started working **was she able to** save some money. **Only if** you follow my advice **will you succeed**.

d) **Shart ergash gaplarda (if li gaplarda):** Should he call tell him I'm out. = If he should call tell him I'm out.

e), **so, neither nor, as** kabi so'zlar "**ham**" ma'nosida kelganda: I speak English. **So do I.** She was a talented musician, **as was her sister/and so was** her sister.

2). Asosiy fe'l egadan oldinga chiqadi. Bu quyidagi holatlarda kuzatiladi:

a) **Harakat fe'llari va o'rin-joy ravishlari gap boshida kelganda** ulardan keyin inversiya yuz beradi. Outsida the house **was a sports car**. On the sofa **sat an old man**. Here comes the bride. There **goes the bus**.

**Lekin,** bu holatda **ega olmosh bilan ifodalangan** bo'lsa inversiya yuz bermaydi: Here **she comes**. Up **you get**.

b) **O'zlashtirma gapda bosh gapning egasi ot bilan ifodalangan bo'lsa** inversiya yuz berishi mumkin: "I don't like this hotel" said Henry. (yoki Henry said). "I shall call you a taxi" said the doorman.

**Lekin,** "What can I do for you"? **She asked**. Chunki bu gapda bosh gapning egasi olmosh bilan ifodalangan.

## EMPHASIS (GAP URG'USI)

1. Biz gap urg'usini ma'lum so'zlarga yoki gap bo'lagiga quyidagi usullarda ifodalaymiz:

**1) It is/was + who/which/that** birikmasi orqali:

a) **Sheila** is planting flowers in the garden. **It is Sheila who/that** is planting flowers in the garden. (Egaga urg'u berilmoqda).

b) Sheila is planting **flowers** in the garden. **It is flowers that** Sheila is planting in the garden. (To'ldiruvchiga urg'u berilmoqda).

c) Sheila is planting flowers **in the garden**. **It is in the garden that** Sheila is planting flowers. (O'rin holiga urg'u berilmoqda).

**2. All (that)** = yagona ma'nosida kelganda. All (that) she cares about is money. Yagona uni qiziqtiradigan narsa bu pul. All (that) he did was call me to say good bye. Uning bor yo'q qilgan ishi menga xayr deyish uchun telefon qilgani.

**3. What** so'zi ham gapda ega yoki to'ldiruvchiga urg'u berish uchun ishlatiladi: **Jogging** keeps me in shape. Yugirish qomatimni saqlab turadi. **What** keeps me in shape is jogging. (Egaga urg'u berilmoqda). Qomatimni saqlab turgan narsa bu - yugirish. (yoki = Jogging is **what** keeps me in shape).

I need **a holiday**. **What** I need is a holiday. (yoki = A holiday is **what** I need).

**4. What ... do** birikmasi kesimga urg'u berish uchun ishlatiladi: Sharon **designs** clothes. **What** Sharon **does** is (to) design clothes. Greg **updated** the files. **What** Greg **did** was (to) update the files. Gregning qilgan ishi fayllarni yangilash bo'ldi.

**5. So'roq so'z + ever** birikmasi odatda ajablanishni ifodalaydi: **Who ever** told you I was getting married? Uylanayotganimni senga kim aytdi ekan-a? **Where ever** did you find this old map? Bu eski xaritani qayerlardan topib olding?

**Ever** so'zi so'roq so'zga **qo'shilib yozilishi** ham mumkin, lekin **why** so'zi qo'shilmaydi: **Whoever** told you ...?

**Lekin** bu holatda **which** va **whose** so'zlari ishlatilmaydi: Whose idea was it? (Whose ever idea shaklida bo'lmaydi).

**Ever so'zi inkor ma'noli gaplarga urg'u berishda** ham ishlatiladi: Nobody **ever** explained this to me. Buni menga hech kim hech qachon tushintirib bermagan. I haven't seen this man **ever** before. Men bu odamni oldin hech qachon ko'rmaganman.

**6. Do/does/did** yordamchi fe'llari **darak va buyruq gapda urg'u berish uchun** ishlatiladi: a) She believes in supernatural powers. She **does** believe in supernatural powers. He went to the reception. He **did** go to the reception. Come to ours. Biznikiga keling. **Do** come to ours. Biznikiga albatta keling.

## WORD FORMATION (Soʻz yasalishi)

Ingliz tilida 2 xil soʻz yasash usuli mavjud: a) Soʻz oʻzgartirish (word derivation); b) Soʻz qoʻshish (word combination).

### Word derivation (soʻz oʻzgartirish)

1. Yozuv va talaffuzdagi oʻzgarishlarsiz soʻz yasash: Bu asosan ot va feʼl soʻz turkumlarida uchraydi: *an answer – to answer, change – to change, class – to class –tasniflamoq, hand – to hand – qoʻliga topshirmoq, measure-to measure – oʻlchamoq, purchase – to purchase – sotmoq,*

Sifatlardan fʼel yasash: *clean – to clean, dirty – to dirty, empty – to empty, free – to free,*

Urgʻu oʻrnini almashtirish orqali soʻz yasash. Otlarda urgʻu soʻzning boshiga, feʼllarda esa soʻzning ikkinchi qismiga tushadi: *increase – to inc`rease, export – to ex`port, import – to im`port, insult – to in`sult.*

Tovushlar oʻzgarishi orqali soʻz yasash: *excuse [iks`kju:s]–to excuse [iks`kju:z], use [ju:s]–to use [ju:z], advice–to advise, belief–to believe, life–to live, proof-to prove, choice-to choose, loss-to lose, blood-to bleed, food-to feed, shot-to shoot, song-to sing.*

### Affixation (Affikslar yordamida soʻz yasash)

Prefikslar soʻz maʼnosini oʻzgartirsada, soʻz turkumini oʻzgartirmaydi: *order-disorder, happy-unhappy, to appear-to reappear.*

Suffikslar bir soʻz turkumidagi soʻzdan boshqa soʻz turkumidagi soʻzni yasaydi: *beauty-beautiful, strength-to strengthen, happy-happiness, to read-reader.*

Inkor maʼnoli prefikslar: **un-, in-, dis-, non-** bular maʼlum qoidaga boʻysinmaydi: *comfortable-uncomfortable, equal-unequal, known-unknown, to load-to unload, to lock-to unlock, to tie-to untie, ability-inability, experienced-inexperienced, legal-illegal, logical-illogical, patient-impatient.*

**dis-** prefiksi inkor va antonimik maʼnoga ega: *to approve-to disapprove, to obey-to disobey, honest-dishonest, to appear-to disappiare, to arm-to disarm.*

**non-** prefiksli soʻzlar koʻpincha chiziqcha bilan yoziladi: *essential-non-essential, ferrous-non-ferrous, conductor-non-conductor.*

### Har xil maʼnoli prefikslar

**re-** “qayta” prefiksi bilan kelgan soʻzlar koʻp hollarda chiziqcha bilan yoziladi: *to construct-to reconstruct, to elect - to re-elect, to read – to re-read, to sell-to resell, to write – to re-write.*

**mis-** “notoʻgʻri” maʼnosida: *to inform–to misinform, to interpret-to misinterpret, to lead-to mislead, to understand-to misunderstand.*

**over-** “ziyod, ortiq, haddan tashqari” maʼnolarida: *to pay–to overpay, to sleep-to oversleep.*

**under-** “yetarsiz, kam” maʼnolarida: *to pay-to underpay, to value-to undervalue.*



### DO va MAKE fe'llarining ishlatilishi

**1. DO fe'li ma'lum bir otlar bilan odamlarga ta'siri bo'lgan narsa va faoliyatlarni ifodalab berish uchun ishlatamiz:** *Masalan: to do homework, to do harm – zarar yetkazmoq.*

**2. DO fe'li bilan keladigan otlar quyidagilar:** *to do business, damage, an exercise, a favour, (no) good, not to do any good, housework, an injury, a job, research,*

**3. Og'zaki ingliz tilida DO fe'li boshqa fe'lning o'rniga ishlatilishi mumkin:** *to clean the shoes = to do the shoes – tuflini tozalamoq, to comb the hair = to do the hair – sochni taramoq, to brush hair = to do the hair, to arrange flowers = to do the flowers – gullarni tahlamoq, to cook a curry = to do a curry, to make a curry = to do a curry, to cut nails = to do nails – tirnoq olmoq, to cut hair = to do hair –soch olmoq, to make beds = to do beds –to'shakni solmoq, to tidy (a desk, a cupboard, a garden) = to do (a desk, a cupboard, a garden) -tozalamoq;*

**4. Do fe'li –ing shakli bilan ishlatilganda ushbu fe'ldan keyin biror ko'rsatgich (the, some, a bit of, a lot of) kelishi lozim:** *to do the ironing, to do a bit of skiing, to do the cleaning, to do the cooking, to do the gardening, to do a lot of shopping, to do the washing up. To do some bird watching, to do letter-writing, to do note-taking, to do sightseeing. Masalan: I am going to paint. va I am going to do some painting.*

**5. Biror narsani qurish, yaratish va hosil qilish haqida gapirganimizda MAKE fe'lini ishlatamiz:** *to make coffee, to make a model, to make children's clothes, to make a noise, to make an offer.*

**6. MAKE fe'li bilan ko'p ishlatiladigan otlar:** *to make (- an announcement, an application, an arrangement, an attempt, a choice, a comment, a contribution, a decision, a difference, a discovery, an enquiry, an excuse, a habit of doing smth, a list, a journey, a mistake, money, a phone call, a plan, a point, a promise, a remark, a sound, a speech, a suggestion)*

**7. MAKE fe'li kishilarga nisbatan ishlatilib ularning biror ish yoki mavqeda muvaffaqiyat qozonishini bildiradi:** *He will make a good teacher. U yaxshi o'qituvchi bo'ladi. He will make an excellent prime minister. U ajoyib bosh vazir bo'lib yetishadi. The old table will make a good place to put the television. Bu eski stol televizorni qo'yish uchun yaxshi joy hosil qiladi.*

## The Use of the Subjunctive Mood in Simple sentences

In simple sentences the synthetic forms of the Subjunctive Mood are more frequent than the analytical forms.

In simple sentences the Subjunctive Mood is used:

1. to express wish

e.g. Long live our great country!

May our great country live long!

Success attend you!

Long live the republic!

To express wish the analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *may* is also used:

e.g. May all your dreams come true!

May success attend you!

2. to express an unreal wish:

e.g. If we were cosmonauts!

If only he were free!

3. in oaths and imprecations:

e.g. Confound these flies!

Manners be hanged!

4. in some expressions:

e.g. Be it so! (So be it)

Let it be so!

The Subjunctive mood in simple sentences is characteristic of literary style, except in oaths and imprecations, which belong to low colloquial style.

## The Subjunctive Mood is in the Complex Sentences

The Subjunctive Mood is used in conditional sentences to express an unreal condition (in the subordinate clause) and an unreal consequence (in the principal clause).

In sentences of unreal condition referring to the present or future the Past Subjunctive of the verb *to be* is used in the subordinate clause: with other verbs the same meaning is expressed by the Past Indefinite of the Indicative Mood. In the principal clause we find the analytical subjunctive consisting of the mood auxiliary *should* or *would* and the Indefinite Infinitive. *Should* is used with the first person singular and plural, *would* is used with the second and the third persons singular and plural:

e.g. You would arrive in time for dinner if you left earlier.

I shouldn't be surprised if I settled down here.

You would answer much better if you were more attentive.

An unreal condition referring to the future can also be expressed by the Past Subjunctive of the verb *to be* + to Infinitive of the notional verb or the analytical Subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *should* for all the persons. Such sentences are often translated by means of (agar shunday bo'lganida edi..., agar shunday bo'lsa-yu...)

e.g. If I should meet her tomorrow, I should speak to her.

If I were to design this building, all members of our company would be pleased.

If in the subordinate clause the mood auxiliary *should* is used, we often find the Indicative or Imperative Mood in the principal clause:

e.g. If it should rain, we shall not go out. (less doubtful)

If it were to rain, we should not go out (It may rain, though, it is doubtful)

If they should call, stay at home all the day.

In sentences of unreal condition referring to the past the Past Perfect of the Indicative Mood is used in the subordinate clause; in the principal clause we find the analytical subjunctive consisting of the mood auxiliary should (with the first person) or would (with the second and third person) and the Past Infinitive:

e.g. If he had been ready, he would have gone with us.

If he had studied more, he would have passed his exam.

There are two mixed types of sentences of unreal condition. In the first of these the condition refers to the past and the consequence refers to the present or future:

e.g. If he had passed the exam yesterday, he would be glad now.

You would be much happier now if you had taken my advice.

In the second type of the condition refers to no particular time and the consequence to the past:

e.g. If he were a philologist, he would not have addressed to other specialists.

### **The Subjunctive Mood is in the Complex Sentences**

In the sentences of unreal condition the modal verbs might and could are often used; they fully retain their modal meaning and therefore they do not form the analytical subjunctive.

The group “modal verb + Infinitive” which forms a compound verbal modal predicate, whereas the analytical subjunctive forms a simple predicate:

e.g. If I were to see more of him, I could speak to him about it.

He might go with us if he were ready.

He had slipped and fallen on his elbow on the kerb, and his elbow might have been broken, had not the snow been so thick.

Would, where used in the subordinate clause of a sentence of unreal condition, is also a modal verb forming with the infinitive a compound verbal modal predicative:

e.g. If you would come at 6 o'clock, it would suit me better.

A real change of air and surroundings would be very happy if you would arrange it.

The conjunctions introducing adverbial clauses of condition are: *if, in case, provided, suppose, unless*, and some others.

If is the most common conjunction used in sentences of real and unreal condition.

In case and provided are chiefly used in sentences of real condition:

e.g. You'll have to make a speech in case the chairman is late.

We'll make a good progress in English provided we study hard.

Suppose is more common in sentences of unreal condition:

e.g. Suppose he wrote to you, would you answer?

Unless is used in sentences of real and unreal conditions

e.g. You'll understand nothing unless you read the book yourself.

He would not have passed the exam unless he had studied hard.

Adverbial clauses of condition containing the verbs had, were, could and should are often introduced without any conjunction. In these cases we have inversion:

e.g. Had I known that you were busy, I wouldn't have interrupted you.

### **The Subjunctive Mood is in the Complex Sentences**

Unreal conditions may also be expressed in the following ways:

e.g. But for the rain, we should go to the sightseeings of the city.

If he were not your brother, I should evaluate him with a bad mark.

Were he ready, he would go with us.

Should he come, tell him to wait.

The subjunctive Mood is used in sentences expressing what may be understood as an unreal consequence, the condition of which is not expressed as such:

e.g. I suppose you are a stranger in these parts, or you would have heard what happened last autumn.

### **The Subjunctive Mood is in adverbial clauses of purpose**

The Subjunctive Mood is used in adverbial clauses of purpose. When a clause of purpose is introduced by the conjunctions *that, so that, in order that*. We find the analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *may (might)* if the principal clause refers to the present or future; if the principal clause refers to the past, only the form *might* is used:

e.g. Let the dog loose that he may have a run.

Come nearer that I may see it better.

I went to Canterbury first, that I might take leave of Agnes and Mr. Wickfield...

She went to the door to listen for his coming up that she might meet him on the stairs.

Occasionally the mood auxiliary *should* is used:

e.g. We shall start early so that we shouldn't be late.

I shall remind you so that you shouldn't forget.

If a clause of purpose is introduced by *lest* the mood auxiliary *should* (for all persons) is generally used. *Lest* has a negative meaning:

e.g. I say all this, lest there should be a misunderstanding.

She dared not approach a window, lest he should see her from the street.

### **The Subjunctive Mood is in adverbial clauses of concession**

The Subjunctive Mood is used in adverbial clauses of concession. They are introduced by the conjunctions and connectives *though, although, however, no matter, whatever, whoever*, etc. The analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *may (might)* is generally used:

e.g. I have been told that he says he does not agree to our plan – whatever he may say, we must not change our plan.

Whatever Doreen might say, it was a sign that the winter was nearly over and that spring was coming.

Whoever you may be, you have no right to do such a thing.

If the action of the subordinate clause is prior to that of the principal clause the Perfect Infinitive is generally used:

e.g. However badly he may have behaved to you in the past he is still your brother.

### **The Subjunctive Mood in adverbial clauses of time and place**

The Subjunctive Mood is used in adverbial clauses of time and place after the conjunctions *whenever* and *wherever*; in these cases the clauses have an additional concessive meaning:

e.g. Whenever you may (might) come, you are welcome.

Wherever she may (might) live, she will always find friends.

### **The Subjunctive Mood in adverbial clauses of comparison and manner**

They are introduced by the conjunctions *as if* and *as though* (which is seldom used). If the action of the subordinate clause is simultaneous with that of the principal clause the Past Subjunctive of the verb **to be** is used: with other verbs the same meaning is expressed by the Past Indefinite of the Indicative Mood:

e.g. Janet came running up the stairs as if the house were in flames.

The child looked quickly from one nurse to the other as if she understood and felt what was said.

All this he said as if he were answering Edith, and not Florence.

If the action of the subordinate clause is prior to that of the principal clause the Past Perfect of the Indicative Mood is used:

e.g. I had not seen him for a year and more, but he looked at me as if I had been in yesterday.

When she woke early on Sunday morning the world sparkled as though it had been newly born.

### The Subjunctive Mood in the Subject clauses

The subjunctive Mood is used in subject clauses after a principal of the type " *It is necessary, it is strange, it is impossible, etc.*". The analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *should* is used for all persons:

e.g. It is requested that all should be ready by 6 o'clock.

It is necessary that I should answer the question.

Note: with the expressions ***it is possible, it is probable, it is likely, may + infinitive (may + have + Participle II)*** is used after affirmative constructions.

e.g. It is possible that he may come tomorrow.

It is likely that it may rain tonight.

Note: After the expressions ***it is high time, it is about time***, is used *were* or (*should + Infinitive*).

e.g. It is time we got out.

It's time the children were in bed.

It's high time men ceased to regard women as second class citizens.

### The Subjunctive Mood in the predicative clauses

The Subjunctive mood is used in the predicative clauses by introducing the conjunctions *as if, as though*. There are link verbs in the principal clause. If the action of the subordinate clause is simultaneous with that of the principal clause the Past Subjunctive of the verb to be is used; with other verbs the same meaning is expressed by the Past Indefinite of the Indicative mood.

If the action of the subordinate clause is prior to that of the principal clause the Past Perfect of the Indicative Mood is used:

e.g. It looks as if it were going to rain.

You look as if you didn't care.

He looked as though he had run ten miles.

I continued working as if you had never paid attention.

If the subject of the principal clause is expressed by an abstract noun such as *wish, suggestion, aim, idea, kindness, sadness, fight, courage, beauty, sight*, etc. In this case the analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *should* is used (for all persons):

e.g. His aim was that he should leave the city immediately.

One of the conditions was that I should go abroad.

### The Subjunctive Mood in the object clauses

The use of the Subjunctive mood in the object clauses in different cases:

When the predicative of the principal clause is expressed by the verb ***to wish***. If the action expressed in the object clause is simultaneous with that of the principal clause the Past Subjunctive of the verb ***to be*** is used; with other verbs the same meaning is expressed by the Past Indefinite of the Indicative mood:

e.g. I wish we were all as young as he.

He wished that Ronny were there

I wish it were all over.

He wished he had someone to talk to.

If the action expressed in the object clause is prior to that of the principal clause the Past Perfect of the Indicative Mood is used:

e.g. I wish you had not put yourself to so much trouble.

The analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *would* (for all persons) is also used in object clauses after the verb to wish. This form is used only in sentences referring to the present or future;

it is possible only if the subject of the principal clause is not the same as the subject of the object clause. It is chiefly used in sentences expressing request or annoyance:

e.g. I wish you would write to me.

I wish you would come and see us oftener.

Note: Sometimes also with nouns expressing lifeless things:

e.g. I wish the rain would stop for a moment.

The Subjunctive Mood is used in object clauses introduced by the conjunction **lest** if the predicate of the principal clause expresses **fear**. *Should* is used for all persons:

e.g. Doctor Brown was afraid lest Margaret should think the house bare and cheerless.

He trembled lest his secret should be discovered.

I am very much afraid that I shouldn't be acceptable.

After verbs denoting fear object clauses are often introduced by the conjunction **that**, in which case the Indicative Mood is used often with modal verb **may** (might):

e.g. She feared that she might be blamed.

The Subjunctive Mood is used in object clauses which the verb denote *order, recommendation, suggestion, advice, desire* and etc., in the principal clause. The analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary **should** is used (for all persons).

e.g. She proposed to my aunt that we should go upstairs and see my room.

The Gadfly had insisted that the work should be finished by the middle of June.

Here in this case the Present Subjunctive is used in American English:

e.g. Ernie called him at the lab, suggesting that they get together and talk things over.

Ivory insisted that he be present in the most genuine and friendly fashion imaginable.