

The Present Continuous Tense (Hozirgi Davomli zamon)

Formulasi (Darak gap shakli) (Positive form)

S + am (is, are) + V_{ing} + SPS

I am writing now (men hozir yozayapman). It is growing (u hozir o'sayapti).

You are writing now (sen hozir yozayapsan). We are singing now (biz hozir kuylayapmiz)

He is writing now (U hozir yozayapti). You are speaking right now (siz hozir gapirayapsiz)

She is reading now (U hozir o'qiyapti). They are coming at the moment. (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_{ing} + SPS?

Am I writing now (men hozir yozayapmanmi?).

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

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

Are we learning now (biz hozir o'rganayapmizmi?).

Is he speaking now (u hozir gapirayaptimi?).

Are you cleaning now (siz hozir tozalayapsizmi?).

Is she singing now (u hozir kuylayaptimi?).

Are they coming now (ular hozir kelyaptilarmi?).

Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S + am (is, are) + not + V_{ing} + SPS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They are not enjoying now (ular 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 ishlaymayapti).

5. Ko'p hollarda **buyruq gap bilan boshlangan gapping** 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 qilib gapirganimizda**, yoki biror kishining faqat ungagina xos bo'lgan xislati haqida gapirganimizda davomli zamon ishlatamiz. Shu qoidaga ko'ra ushbu zamonda "always" (har doim) payt ravishi ishlatiladi: You are always losing your things. Sen doim narsalaringni yo'qotib yurasan. She is always boasting. U maqtanaveradi.

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.

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
prefer hate know remember 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" ma'nosida -ing oladi, "tushunmoq" ma'nosida -ing olmaydi: I am seeing Tom now. Men hozir Tomni ko'ryapman. Do you see me, my dear? - Yes, I see. Meni tushunyapsanmi, qadirdonim? - Ha, Men tushunyapman.

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 eshityapti. 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.

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.

The Present Indefinite Tense (Simple)

(Hozirgi Noaniq zamon) (Oddiy)

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

S + V₁ + SPS

I wash my face every day. (men har kuni yuzimni yuvaman).

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

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 + V₁ + 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 + V₁ + 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 ishlaymaydi). (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 + V₁ ?

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: 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
prefer hate know remember suppose

I want to see her. Men uni ko'rishni xohlayman. Men uni ko'rishni xohlayapman. I understand you. Men sizni tushunayman (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 zamon 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. Zamon ko'rsatkichlari: 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?

The Present Perfect Tense (Hozirgi tugallangan zamon)

Formulasi (Darak gap shakli) (Positive form)

S + have (has) + V₃ + 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 + V₃ + 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 + V₃ + 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)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- "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.
- "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.
- "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.
- "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.
- "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?
- "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?
- 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 he has driven a car? U necha marta mashina haydagan? This is the first time he has driven a car. Bu uning birinchi marta mashina haydashi.
- Hali tugab ulgurmagani 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.
- Zamon ko'rsatkichlari**: Just, already, never, ever, recently- yaqindagina, so far – hozirgacha, yet, lately – so'ngi paytlarda, of late – yaqinda, before – oldin, by now – hozirgacha; hardly, barely, scarcely – zo'rg'a.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

(Hozirgi tugallangan davomli zamon)

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

S + have (has) + been + V_{ing} + 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 been 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_{ing} + 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_{ing} + SPS

I have not been working since morning. (men ertalabdan buyon ishlayapman).
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 ishlayapman).
We have not been singing since eleven o'clock. (biz soat 11 dan buyon kuylamayapmiz).
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 + V₂ + SPS

I worked yesterday. (men kecha ishladim).

You spoke English yesterday. (sen kecha inglizcha gapirding).

He went to school yesterday. (U kecha maktabga bordi).

She did the work yesterday. (U ishni kech 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 + V₁ + 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 you speak English yesterday? (sen inglizcha gapirdingmi?).

Did he go to school yesterday? (U kecha maktabga bordimi?).

Did she do the work yesterday? (U ishni kech bajardimi?).

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

Did we play tennis yesterday? (biz kecha tennis o'ynadikmi?).

Did you drive the car yesterday? (siz mashinani kecha

haydadingizmi?)

Did they come yesterday? (ular kecha keldilarmi?)

Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S + did + not + V₁ + 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. **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.

6. 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?

7. **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 zamonida 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.

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

Used to (odatlangan edi)

S + used to + V₁ + 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 + V₁?

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 use 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_{ing} + SPS

I was writing (men yozayotgan edim). We were singing (biz kuylayotgan edik)
You were writing. (sen yozayotgan eding). You were speaking (siz gapirayotgan edingiz)
He was writing (U yozayotgan edi).
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_{ing} + SPS?

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

Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S + was (were) + not + V_{ing} + SPS

I was not reading (men o'qimayotgan edim). (I wasn't) We were not discussing (biz bahslashmayotgan edik). (We weren't)
You were not learning (sen o'rganmayotgan eding). (You weren't) You were not washing (siz yuvmayotgan edingiz). (You weren't)
He was not sleeping (u uxlamayotgan edi). (He wasn't) weren't)
She was not cleaning (u tozalamayotgan edi). (She wasn't) They were not enjoying (ular rohatlanmayotgan edilar). (They weren't)
It was not working (u ishlayotgan edi). (It wasn'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 + V₃ + SPS

I had done my work. (men ishinni 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 + V₃ + SPS?

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 edildarmi?).

Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S + had + not + V₃ + SPS

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 zamoni Present Perfect zamonining o'tgan zamondagi shaklidir, ya'ni bir gap hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa undan keyin Present perfect zamoni ishlatiladi. Agar bir gap o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa undan keyin Past perfect zamoni 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_{ing} + 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_{ing} + 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_{ing} + SPS

I had not been working since morning. (men ertalabdan buyon ishlaymayotgan 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 ishlaymayotgan 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)

- 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.
- 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 o'clock. 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.
- 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.
- 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 + V₁ + SPS

I shall wash the car tomorrow. (men mashinani ertaga yuvaman).
You will speak English tomorrow. (sen ertaga inglizcha gapirasani).
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 + V₁ + SPS?

Shall I speak English tomorrow? (men ertaga inglizcha gapiramanmi?).
Will you read a book tomorrow? (sen ertaga kitob o'qiyasanmi?).
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 + V₁ + 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 ishlaymaydi).
We shall not discuss the order tomorrow. (biz ertaga buyruqni muhokama qilmaymiz).
You will not wash the car tomorrow. (siz mashinani ertaga yuvmaymiz).
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 kiraman.
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
5. 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. Uningcha 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. 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.

The Future Continuous Tense

(Kelasi davomli zamon)

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

S + shall/will be + V_{ing} + 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_{ing} + SPS?

Shall I be writing (men yozayotgan edimmi?).
Will you be reading (sen o'qiyotgan edingmi?).
Will he be speaking (u gapirayotgan edimi?).
Will she be singing (u kuylayotgan edimi?).

Will it be growing (u o'sayotgan bo'ladimi?).
Shall we be learning (biz o'rganayotgan bo'lamizmi?).
Will you be cleaning (siz tozalayotgan bo'lasizmi?).
Will they be coming (ular kelayotgan bo'ladilarmi?).

Inkor gap shakli (**Negative form**)

S + shall/will + not + V_{ing} + 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 + V₃ + 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 + V₃ + 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 + V₃ + 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_{ing} + 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 1 dan 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_{ing}+ 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'rganyotgan 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 1 dan 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+not+have + been + V_{ing}+ SPS

I shall not have been working since morning. (men ertalabdan buyon ishlaymayotgan 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 ishlaymayotgan bo'ladi).
We shall not have been singing since 11 o'clock. (Biz soat 11 dan buyon kuylmayotgan bo'lamiz).
You will not have been watching TV all day. (Sizlar kun bo'yi TV tomosha qilmayotgan bo'lasiz)
They will not have been playing since morning. (Ular ertalabdan buyon o'ynamayotgan bo'ladilar).

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 + V₁ + SPS

I should wash the car tomorrow. (men mashinani ertaga yuvarдим).

You would speak English tomorrow. (sen ertaga inglizcha gapirarding)

He would work next year. (U kelasi yil ishlardi)

She would read the book tomorrow. (U kitobni ertaga o'qirdi)

It would grow next year. (u kelasi yil o'sardi).

We should sing a song tomorrow (biz ertaga qo'shiq kuylardik)

You will speak French tomorrow (siz ertaga frantsuzcha gapirardingiz)

They would come tomorrow. (ular ertaga kelardi)

So'roq gap shakli (Question form)

Should/would + S + V₁ + SPS?

Should I speak English tomorrow? (men ertaga inglizcha gapirarmidim?).

Would you read a book tomorrow? (sen ertaga kitob o'qirmiding?).

Would he speak English tomorrow? (u ertaga inglizcha gapirarmidi?).

Would she sing tomorrow? (u ertaga kuylarmidi?).

Would it grow next year? (u kelasi yil o'sarmidi?).

Should we learn English next year? (biz kelasi yil inglizcha o'rganarmidik?).

Would you clean the flat tomorrow? (siz ertaga kvartirani tozalarmidingiz?).

Would they come tomorrow? (ular ertaga kelarmidi?).

Inkor gap shakli (Negative form)

S + should/would + not + V₁ + SPS

I should not write tomorrow. (men ertaga yozmardim).

You would not drive the car tomorrow. (sen mashinani ertaga haydamarding).

He would not study English next year. (u kelasi yil inglizcha o'rganmardi).

She would not clean the flat tomorrow. (u xonani ertaga tozalamardi).

It would not work tomorrow. (u ertaga ishlamardi).

We should not discuss the order tomorrow. (biz ertaga buyruqni muhokama qilmardik).

You would not wash the car tomorrow. (siz mashinani ertaga yuvmardingiz).

They would not enjoy the party tomorrow. (ular ertaga ziyofatdan rohatlanmardi). 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. 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.

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)