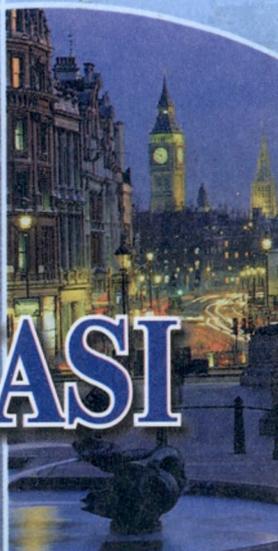MUHAMMAD G'APPOROV
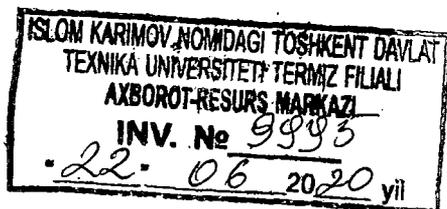ROBIYA QOSIMOVA

INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASI

Aa
Bb

Do
Does } + ega + V ?

OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI
O'RTA MAXSUS, KASB-HUNAR TA'LIMI MARKAZI
O'RTA MAXSUS, KASB-HUNAR TA'LIMINI RIVOJLANTIRISH INSTITUTI

MUHAMMAD G'APPOROV,
ROBIYA QOSIMOVA

INGLIZ TILI
GRAMMATIKASI

Kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma

TOSHKENT – 2004

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

Qo'llanmada so'z turkumlari, artikllar va ularning ishlatilishi, predloglar, sifat va sifat darajalari, gap bo'laklari, bog'langan va ergashgan qo'shma gaplar hamda boshqalar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar ko'plab misollar yordamida yoritib berilgan.

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

I. OT (THE NOUN)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

1. Shaxs yoki narsani ifodalovchi va **who?** *kim?* va **what?** *nima?* so'roqlariga javob bo'luvchi so'zlar turkumi ot deyiladi: **a man, an engineer, a house**

2. Otlar oldidan odatda, artikl va predlog kelib, ular otlarning asosiy belgisi hisoblanadi: **a table, the table , on the table.**

3. Otlar birlik va ko'plikda kelishi mumkin: **a table — tables, a book — books.**

4. Otlarda ikkita — **bosh** va **qaratqich** kelishigi bor: **worker — worker's, father — father's.**

5. Otlar gapda quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

a) ega vazifasida:

The train leaves at 6 o'clock.	Poyezd 6 da jo'naydi.

b) kesim tarkibida:

He is **a teacher.**	U — o'qituvchi.

d) to'ldiruvchi vazifasida:

I've received **a telegram.**	Men telegramma oldim.
We've sent the buyers **a letter.**	Biz xaridorlarga xat yubordik.
I'll speak **to the manager.**	Men menejer bilan gaplashaman.

e) aniqlovchi vazifasida:

This is **the manager's** room.	Bu menejerning xonasi.

f) hol vazifasida:

There is a hospital **in the village.**	Qishloqda kasalxona bor.

ATOQLI VA TURDOSH OTLAR
(COMMON AND PROPER NOUNS)

1. **Atoqli otlar** alohida shaxs yoki narsalarning nomlarini ifodalaydi: **the Volga, the Caucasus, London, Peter, Russian Federation, the Pacific Ocean, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Moscow, Petrov, Nodir.**

2. **Turdosh otlar** bir xil turdagi narsalarning umumiy nomidir: **a boy, a country, a tree, a house.**

Turdosh otlar quyidagi guruhlarga bo'linadi:

a) alohida narsalarning yoki shaxslarning nomlarini bildiruvchi otlar **(a book — books, a tree — trees)** va shaxs yoki hayvonlar guruhini ifodalovchi

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jamlama otlar **(Collective nouns)**; (a family — families, a herd — herds (*poda*), **a crowd** — **crowds** (*to 'da*);

b) moddalarni ifodalovchi — moddiy otlar **(Material Nouns)**: **water** — *suv*, **steel** — *po 'lat*, **wool** — *yun*, **gold** — *oltin*;

d) belgi, harakat, holat, his, ko'rinish, fan, san'at va boshqalarni ifodalovchi mavhum otlar **(Abstract Nouns)**: **honesty** — *sofdillik*, **bravery** — *jasurlik*, **sleep** — *uyqu*, **darkness** — *qorong 'ilik*, **love** — *sevgi*, **work** — *ish*, **winter** — *qish*, **history** — *tarix*, **music** — *musiqa*, **mathematics** — *matematika*.

DONALAB SANALADIGAN VA DONALAB SANALMAYDIGAN OTLAR (COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS)

1. **Donalab sanaladigan** otlarni sanab bo'ladi. Ular birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi: **a pen — two pens, three pens.**

I've bought **a book**	Men (bitta) kitob sotib oldim.
I've bought **two books**	Men ikkita kitob sotib oldim.
There is **a library** in this street.	Bu ko'chada kutubxona bor.
There are very many **libraries** in Tashkent.	Toshkentda ko'p kutubxonalar bor.

Birlikda kelgan donalab sanaladigan otlar yakka o'zi ishlatilmaydi. Ularning oldidan **a, the, my, Olim's** (egalik olmoshlari yoki otlarning qaratqich kelishik shakli)dan biri keladi: I want **a banana.** (**I want banana** deb bo'lmaydi).

2. **Moddiy va mavhum** otlar **donalab sanalmaydigan** otlardir. Ular faqat **birlikda** ishlatiladi:

Coal is produced in many districts of our country	Mamlakatimizning ko'pgina tumanlarida ko'mir qazib olinadi.
Knowledge is power.	Bilim — kuchdir.

Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar yakka o'zi kelishi mumkin:

I eat **rice** every day.	Men har kuni guruch yeyman.

3. Ba'zi moddiy otlar shu moddadan yasalgan narsani ifodalab, donalab sanaladigan otga aylanadi:

He carried **a brick (two bricks)** in each hand.	U har bir qo'lida bittadan (ikkitadan) g'isht ko'tarib keldi.
T a q q o s l a n g : Our house is built **of brick.**	Uyimiz g'ishtdan qurilgan.
The boy threw **a stone (two stones)** into the water.	Bola suvga bitta (ikkita) tosh otdi.
T a q q o s l a n g : The ground was as hard as **stone.**	Yer toshdek qattiq edi.

4. Ba'zi moddiy otlar shu moddaning har xil navini yoki turini ifodalab sanaladigan otga aylanadi: **It is a good wine.** Bu yaxshi vino.

We export **lubricating oils.**	Biz moylovchilarni eksport qilamiz.

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5. Ba'zi mavhum otlar konkretlashib donalab sanaladigan otlarga aylanadi:

He made **a speech** yesterday.	Kecha u nutq so'zladi.
His **speeches** are always interesting.	Uning nutqlari doimo qiziqarli.
T a q q o s l a n g : Animals do not possess the power of **speech**.	Hayvonlar gapirish qobiliyatiga ega emas.

6. Quyida ko'p ishlatiladigan donalab sanalmaydigan otlardan namunalar keltiramiz:

accommodation — *turar joy, boshpana*
advice — *maslahat*
baggage — *bagaj, yuk*
bread — *non*
furniture — *mebel*
money — *pul*
homework — *uy ishi*
luck — *omad, baxt*
luggage — *yuk, bagaj*
news — *yangilik(lar)*
permission — *ruxsat*
progress — *yutuq, muvaffaqiyat*
scenery — *manzara*
traffic — *qatnov*
weather — *ob-havo*

advertising — *reklama qilish*
information — *ma'lumot*
sand — *qum*
measles — *qizamiq*
mumps — *tepki*
food — *oziq-ovqat*
soap — *sovun*
chaos — *xaos, tartibsizlik*
damage — *buzulish*
work — *ish*
economics — *iqtisod*
air — *havo*
meat — *go'sht*
physics — *fizika*
mathematics — *matematika*
politics — *siyosat*.

Time so'zi *vaqt* ma'nosida donalab sanalmaydigan ot sifatida ishlatiladi.

Time so'zi *marta* ma'nosida esa donalab sanaladigan ot bo'lib keladi.

We have spent too much **time** on this homework (donalab sanalmaydi).	Biz bu uy vazifasiga juda ko'p **vaqt** sarfladik.
She has been late for class six **times** this semester (donalab sanaladi).	U bu semestrda olti **marta** darsga kech qoldi.

Travel oti umuman *sayohat qilish* ma'nosini bildiradi va faqat birlikda ishlatiladi (a travel deyish noto'g'ri).

Ammo **a journey** oti ma'lum bir joyga sayohat qilishni bildiradi va artikl bilan keladi:

Did you have **a good journey**?	Yaxshi sayohat qildingizmi?

Quyidagi donalab sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlarni taqqoslang:

Donalab sanaladigan otlar	Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar
I am looking for a job. Men ish qidiryapman.	I am looking for work (a work emas). Men ish qidiryapman.
What a beautiful view! Qanday go'zal manzara!	What beautiful scenery. Qanday go'zal manzara.
It's a nice day today. Bugun yaxshi kun.	It's nice weather today. Bugun havo yaxshi.

Donalab sanaladigan otlar	Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar
We had a lot of bags and cases. Bizning sumkalarimiz va qutilarimiz juda ko'p edi.	We had a lot of luggage. Bizning yuklarimiz ko'p edi.
These chairs are mine. Bu stullar meniki.	This furniture is mine. Bu mebel meniki.
It was a good suggestion. Bu yaxshi taklif.	It was good advice. Bu yaxshi maslahat.

OTLARDA SON (NUMBER)

Otlar birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi. Otlarning birlikdagi shakli bitta narsa yoki shaxsni ifodalaydi: **a table** — *stol*, **a pen** — *ruchka*.

Otlarning ko'plikdagi shakli ikki yoki undan ortiq buyumlarni yoki shaxslarni ifodalaydi: **tables** — *stollar*, **pens** — *ruchkalar*.

1. Otlarning ko'pligi ularga **-s** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi. Bu qo'shimcha jarangsiz undoshdan keyin [s], jarangli undoshlar va unlilardan keyin [z] deb o'qiladi:

map — maps   **hand — hands**
belt — belts   **shoe — shoes**
safe — safes   **bag — bags.**

2. **-s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh** harf va harf birliklari bilan tugagan otlarga **-es** qo'shimchasi qo'shilib, u **[iz]** deb o'qiladi:

class — classes   **dish — dishes**
box — boxes   **inch — inches.**

3. **-se, -ce, -ze, -ge** bilan tugagan otlarga **-s** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda u **[iz]** deb talaffuz qilinadi:

horse — horses   **place — places**
prize — prizes   **judge — judges.**

4. **-y** harfi bilan tugagan otlarga ko'plik qo'shimchasi **-es** qo'shilganda **y** harfi **i** ga aylanadi:

army — armies   **company — companies**
city — cities   **factory — factories**

-y bilan tugagan bir bo'g'inli otlarga **-s** qo'shilganda **y** harfi **o'zgarmaydi**:

day — days   **toy — toys**
boy — boys   **key — keys.**

5. **O** harfi bilan tugagan so'zlarga **-es** qo'shiladi:

cargo — cargoes — *yuk*   **tomato — tomatoes** — *pomidor*
hero — heroes — *qahramon*   **potato — potatoes** — *kartoshka*.

Lekin quyidagi so'zlarga **-s** qo'shiladi:

Piano — pianos — *pianino*   **photo — photos** — *fotografiya*.

6. **-f, -fe** bilan tugagan otlarga **-es, -s** qo'shiladi va **f** harfi **v** ga aylanadi:

leaf — leaves — *yaproq*   **knife — knives** — *pichoq*
wolf — wolves — *bo'ri*   **wife — wives** — *xotin*.

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Ammo quyidagilarga -s qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda o'zgarmaydi:

chief — chiefs — *boshliq*   **handkerchief — handkerchiefs —**
roof — roofs — *tom*   *ro'molcha*
safe — safes — *seyf*   **wharf — wharfs; wharves —**
     pristan.

7. Ba'zi otlarning ko'pligi, qo'shimcha qo'shilmasdan, o'zagidagi o'zga-rish orqali yasaladi:

man — men — *erkak*   **woman — women —** *ayol*
goose — geese— *g'oz*   **foot — feet —** *oyoq*
mouse — mice — *sichqon*   **ox — oxen —** *ho'kiz.*
child — children — *bola*

8. Grek va lotin tillaridan kirib kelgan so'zlarning ko'pligi quyidagicha yasaladi:

datum [deitəm]	*berilgan kattalik*	**data** [deitə]
addendum [ə'dendəm]	*qo'shimcha*	**addenda** [a'dendə]
erratum [i'reitəm]	*xato*	**errata** [i'reitə]
memorandum [mema'randəm]	*memorandum*	**memoranda** [mema'randə]
phenomenon [fi'nominən]	*ko'rinish*	**phenomina** [finominə]
basis [beisis]	*asos*	**bases** [beisi:z]
crises [kraisis]	*inqiroz*	**crises** [kraisi:z].

9. **penny —** *pens* otining ikkita ko'pligi bor:
pence — pul birligi ma'nosida;
pennies — tangalar, chaqalar ma'nosida.

10. **sheep —** *qo'y*, **fish —** *baliq* otlari birlik va ko'plikda bir xil shaklga ega.
This farm has a great number of **sheep.** Bu fermaning ko'p qo'ylari bor.
I caught **two fish.** Men ikkita baliq tutdim.

Ammo baliq turlari haqida gapirganimizda fishning ko'pligi **fishes** bo'ladi:
In this lake there are **fishes** of Bu ko'lda ko'p turli baliqlar bor.
many varities.

11. **dozen —** *dujina (o'n ikkitalik)*, **score —** *yigirmatalik* so'zlaridan oldin son kelsa, ular birlik va ko'plikda bir xil shaklga ega bo'ladi. **Two dozen** of eggs — *2 yujina tuxum,* **three score** of years — *oltmish yil.*

Bu otlar oldidan son kelmasa, ko'plikda -s qo'shimchasini oladi:
Pack the books in **dozens,** please. Kitoblarni dujinalab o'rang.
Scores of people were present there. U yerda yigirmalab (ko'p) odamlar bor edi.

12. **works —** *zavod, zavodlar*, **means —** *vosita, vositalar* otlari birlik va ko'plikda bir xil shaklga ega bo'ladi.
A new **glass works** has been built near the village. Qishloq yaqinida yangi oyna zavodi qurildi.

There are two brick **works** outside the town.	Shahar tashqarisida ikkita g'isht zavodi bor.
He found **a means** of helping them.	U ularga yordam berish vositasini topdi.
Are there any other **means** of helping them?	Ularga yordam berishning boshqa yo'llari bormi?

QO'SHMA OTLARNING KO'PLIGI

1. Ajratib yoziladigan qo'shma otlarning asosiy ma'no beruvchi so'zi ko'plikda keladi:

custom-house	*bojxona*	**custom-houses**
man-of-war	*harbiy kema*	**men-of-war**
hotel-keeper	*mehmonxona xo'jayini*	**hotel-keepers**
mother-in-law	qaynona	**mothers-in-law**
passer-by	*o'tkinchi*	**passers-by.**

2. Agar qo'shma so'zning birinchi so'zi **man** yoki **woman** bo'lsa, har ikkala so'z ham ko'plik shaklida keladi:

man-servant	*xizmatkor*	**men-servants**
woman-doctor	*ayol shifokor*	**women-doctors.**

3. Qo'shib yozilgan qo'shma so'zlarning ikkinchi so'zi ko'plikda bo'ladi:

Schoolboy	*maktab bolasi*	**schoolboys**
Housewife	*uy bekasi*	**housewives**
Postman	*pochtachi*	**postmen.**

FAQAT BIRLIKDA ISHLATILADIGAN OTLAR

1. Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar — moddiy va mavhum otlar faqat birlikda ishlatiladi, ularning ko'plik shakli yo'q:

sugar — *shakar*	**love** — *sevgi*	
iron — *temir*	**friendship** — *do'stlik*	

2. **advice** (*maslahat*), **information** (*axborot*), **progress** (*muvaffaqiyat*), **knowledge** (*bilim*) kabi otlar faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:

He gave me some good **advice**.	U menga yaxshi maslahatlar berdi.
We have very little **information** on this subject.	Biz bu masalada juda kam axborotga egamiz.
I am satisfied with your **progress.**	Men sizning muvaffaqiyatingizdan qanoatlanaman.

3. **news** oti va oxiri -**ics** qo'shimchasi bilan tugagan fan nomlari va kasallik nomlari (**measles, mumps**) faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:

What is the **news?**	Qanday (nima) yangilik bor?
Phonetics is a branch of **linguistics.**	Fonetika tilshunoslikning bir sohasidir.
Mathematics forms the basis of many subjects.	Matematika ko'p fanlarning asosidir.

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4. **money** (*pul*), **hair** (*soch*) otlari faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:

Her **hair** is dark.   Uning sochi qora.
This **money** belongs to him.   Bu pul unga qarashli.

5. **Fruit** (*meva*) oti faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:

Fruit is cheap in summer.   Yozda meva arzon.
We eat a great number of **fruit**.   Biz ko'p meva yeymiz.

Ammo meva turlari haqida gapirganimizda *fruit* so'zining ko'pligi *fruits* bo'ladi:

On the table there are apples,   Stolda olmalar, olxo'rilar va boshqa
plumsand other **fruits**.   mevalar bor.

FAQAT KO'PLIKDA ISHLATILADIGAN OTLAR

1. Ko'pgina juft otlar (narsalarning nomlari) faqat ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

     scissors — qaychi   **trousers** — shim
     spectacles — ko'zoynak   **scales** — tarozi.
     tongs — ombur

These **scissors** are very sharp.   Bu qaychi juda o'tkir.
Your **trousers** are too long.   Sizning shimingiz juda uzun.
Where **are my spectacles**?   Mening ko'zoynagim qayerda?

2. Quyidagi jamlama otlar ham faqat ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

     goods — mollar, tovarlar   **contents** — mundarija, mazmun
     proceeds — savdo tushumi   **clothes** — kiyim-kechak
     slums — xarobalar   **stairs** — zina.

These **goods** have been arrived   Bu tovarlar Londondan keltirilgan.
from London.
The **contents** of the letter have   Xatning mazmuni o'zgartirilgan emas.
not been changed.
His **clothes** were wet as he had   Uning kiyimlari ho'l, chunki u yom-
been caught in the rain.   g'irda qolgan edi.
The **proceeds** of the sale of the   Tovarlarni sotishdan tushgan tushum
goods have been transferred to   Londonga o'tkazildi.
London.

3. **People** so'zi *odamlar* ma'nosida kelganda faqat ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

There **were many people** there.   U yerda ko'p odamlar bor edi.

People so'zi *xalq* ma'nosida kelganda ham birlikda, ham ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

The Russian **people** live in Russia.   Rus xalqi Rossiyada yashaydi.
The Pueblo **peoples** spoke five   Pueblo xalqlari beshta turli tilda gap-
different languages.   lashgan.
But all the **peoples** in America were   Lekin barcha amerika xalqlari ko'p
polytheistic, worshiping a multitude   xudolarga sig'inuvchi bo'lishgan.
of Gods.

OTLARDA KELISHIK (CASE OF NOUNS)

1. Ingliz tilida otlarda faqat ikkita kelishik bor:
a) bosh (umumiy) kelishik (*the Common Case*);
b) qaratqich kelishigi (*the Possessive Case*).

2. Umumiy kelishikdagi otlarning hech qanday qo'shimchasi bo'l-maydi, predlog bilan kelmaganda ularning boshqa so'zlar bilan munosabati gapdagi o'rniga qarab belgilanadi. Ot kesimdan oldin kelsa, gapning egasi bo'ladi, predlogsiz ot kesimdan keyin kelsa gapda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi.

The student recognized **the teacher.**	Talaba o'qituvchini tanidi.
The teacher recognized **the student.**	O'qituvchi talabani tanidi.
The teacher showed **the students a diagram.**	O'qituvchi talabalarga diagrammani ko'rsatdi.

3. Qaratqich kelishigi otga 's (apostrofli s) qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi. Bu qo'shimcha ko'plik qo'shimchasi -s ga o'xshab [s] , [z], [iz] deb talaffuz qilinadi.

the girl's hat	qizning shlapasi
Jack's friend	Jekning do'sti
the horse's leg	otning oyog'i.

4. Qaratqich kelishigi ko'plikdagi otlardan keyin faqat apostrof belgisini qo'yish bilan yasaladi

the boys' books	bolalarning kitoblari
the workers' tools	ishchilarning asboblari.

Agar otning ko'plikdagi shakli -s qo'shimchasini qo'shmasdan, o'zak o'zgarishi bilan yasalgan bo'lsa, uning qaratqich kelishikdagi shakli -s qo'-shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

the children's toys	bolalarning o'yinchoqlari
the workmen's tools	ishchilarning asboblari.

5. Qo'shma so'zlarda qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi oxirgi so'zga qo'-shiladi:

the commander-in-chief's order	bosh qo'mondonning buyrug'i
my brother-in-law's library	qayin og'amning kutubxonasi.

6. Narsaning egasi ikki yoki undan ortiq kishi bo'lsa, egalik qo'shimchasi oxirgi otga qo'shiladi:

Peter and Helen's flat is large.	Piter va Helenning kvartirasi katta.

7. Egalik qo'shimchasini olgan ot boshqa otdan oldin kelib, uning aniqlovchisi bo'ladi.

the student's library	talabaning kutubxonasi
the children's mother	bolalarning onasi
Kate's friends	Keytning dugonalari.

8. Agar otning boshqa aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, qaratqich kelishigidagi ot o'sha aniqlovchilardan oldin keladi:

the student's new dictionary   studentning yangi lug'ati
Kate's best friends   Keytning eng yaxshi dugonalari.

9. Qaratqich kelishigidagi otdan keyin kelgan ot artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi, chunki qaratqich kelishigidagi ot o'zidan keyin kelgan otning ko'rsatkichidir. *The children's mother, the student's dictionary* misollaridagi artikl qaratqich kelishigidagi otlarga qarashli, ulardan keyin kelgan otlarga emas.

10. Egalikni ifodalash uchun qaratqich kelishigidagi ot bilan bir qatorda **of** predlogi ham ishlatiladi:

Where have you put **the tools**   Ishchilarning asboblarini qayerga qo'y-
of the workers?   dingiz?

11. Ko'pincha ko'plikdagi otlar egalik kelishigida **of** predlogi bilan ishlatiladi:

Where have you put **the tools**   Ishchilarning asboblarini qayerga qo'y-
of the workers?   dingiz?

12. Ikkita egalik qo'shimchasi olgan ot kamdan-kam holatda oldinma keyin keladi, ikkinchisi ko'pincha **of** predlogi bilan almashtiriladi:

He is **my sister's husband's father** o'rnida — He is **the father of my sister's husband** deb ishlatiladi.

13. Bitta yaxlit ma'noni bildirgan so'zlar kelganda, qo'shimcha oxirgi so'zga qo'shiladi:

My elder brother Peter's son   Mening katta akam Piterning o'g'li
is very ill.   juda kasal (og'ir kasal).

Yuqoridagi vaziyatda **of** predlogini ishlatgan ma'qul.
The son of my elder brother Peter is very ill.

14. **house** — *uy*, **office** — *idora*, **shop** — *do'kon* kabi so'zlar ko'pincha egalik qo'shimchasi olgan otdan keyin tushib qoladi:

I dined at my **friend's.**   Men do'stimnikida ovqatlandim.
(my friend's house)
She went to the **baker's.**   U novvoyxonaga ketdi.
(the baker's shop)

15. Jonli otlardan tashqari quyidagi otlar ham egalik qo'shimchasini oladi:
a) vaqt va masofani ifodalovchi otlar:

He had **a month's** holiday last   O'tgan yozda u bir oylik ta'tilga chiqdi.
summer.
He lives at **a kilometre's** distance   U bu yerdan bir kilometr uzoqda
from here.   yashaydi.

b) mamlakat, shahar, kemalarni ifodalovchi otlar:

London is **England's** greatest   London Angliyaning eng katta ilmiy
scientific and cultural centre.   va madaniy markazi.

London's theatres are the best in the world.	Londonning teatrlari dunyodagi eng yaxshi teatrlardir.
Russia has the **world's** largest deposits of oil.	Rossiyada dunyodagi eng katta neft konlari bor.
The ship's crew stood on deck.	Kema komandasi palubada turardi.

    d) ba'zi payt ravishlari ham egalik qo'shimchasini oladi:

| **today's** newspaper | bugungi gazeta. |
| **yesterday's** conversation | kechagi suhbat. |

    e) ba'zi o'zgarmas iboralarda egalik qoshimchasi ishlatiladi:

for **order's** sake	tartib uchun.
for **old acquaintance's** sake	eski tanishlik haqqi.
at **a stone's** throw	bir qadam.

<center>KO'RSATKICHLAR (DETERMINATIVES)</center>

<center>Umumiy ma'lumotlar</center>

1. Ingliz tilida ko'pgina otlar oldida maxsus so'zlar keladi. Ularni **ko'rsatkichlar** deb ataymiz. Ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich kelishi mumkin.

2. Eng ko'p tarqalgan ko'rsatkich artikl (aniq va noaniq artikl **a, an, the**) va ma'nosi jihatidan ularga yaqin bo'lgan **some** va **any** olmoshlaridir.

3. Artiklning mustaqil ma'nosi yo'q, ular shaxs yoki narsaning shu turdagi narsalardan ajratib ko'rsatilayotgan yoki ajratib ko'rsatilmayotganini, buyum suhbatdoshga ma'lum yoki noma'lumligini ifodalaydi. O'zbek tilida artikllarga hamda **some, any** so'zlariga mos keladigan maxsus so'zlar yo'q. Ular har xil yo'llar bilan tarjima qilinadi yoki tushirib qoldiriladi:

There is **a lamp** on the table.	Stolda chiroq bor.
The director has just come.	Direktor hozirgina keldi.
Give me **some** stamps, please.	Iltimos menga markalar bering.

    Boshqa ko'rsatkichlarning mustaqil ma'nosi bor bo'lib, ular otga aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi.

4. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari: **this** — *bu*, **these** — *bular*, **that** — *u*, **those** — *ular.*

| **This** house is very old. | Bu uy juda eski. |
| I'll take **those** books. | Men u kitoblarni olaman. |

5. Egalik olmoshlari:

my — mening	**our** — bizning
your — sening, sizning	**your** — sizlarning
his — uning (erkaklar)	**their** — ularning.
her — uning (ayollar)	
it's — uning (narsalar)	

6. Egalik (qaratqich) kelishigidagi otlar:

| **Peter's** father is a doctor. | Piterning otasi shifokor. |

<center>12</center>

| My brother's wife has gone to Tashkent. | Akamning xotini Toshkentga ketgan. |

I z o h . Keyingi misoldagi **my** so'zi **brother** so'ziga taalluqli.

7. **Many, much** — *ko'p*; **little, few** — *oz, kam*; **some** — *bir qancha, ba'zi, bir nechta*; **any** — *istagan*; **each, every** — *har (bir)*; **either** — *unisi ham, bunisi ham, har ikkalasi*; **neither** — *na unisi, na bunisi* olmoshlari.

There were **many** students at the meeting.	Majlisda ko'p talabalar bor edi.
Some people do not like meat.	Ba'zi odamlar go'shtni yoqtirishmaydi.
Come at **any** time.	Istagan vaqtda keling.
He goes there **every** day.	U, u yerga har kuni boradi.

8. **What?** — qanday?, **which?** — qaysi?, **whose?** — kimning? so'roq olmoshlari.

Whose pencil is this?	Bu kimning qalami?
On **which** floor do you live?	Qaysi qavatda yashaysiz?
What books have you read?	Qanday kitoblar o'qidingiz?

9. Ba'zi ko'rsatkichlar faqat donalab sanaladigan otlar oldida, ba'zilari esa faqat donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida, ba'zilari barcha otlar oldidan kelishi mumkin:

Donalab sanaladigan otlar bilan keladi	Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar bilan keladi
a, the, an, some, any	the, some, any
this, that, these, those	this, that
none, one, two, three...	much, none (odatda, bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda)
many	
a lot of	a lot of
a {large, great} number of	a large amount of
(a) few	(a) little
	less...than
fewer...than	more...than
more...than	

10. Ko'rsatkichlar qaysi otga taalluqli bo'lsa, o'sha otdan oldin keladi, agar o'sha ko'rsatkichdan tashqari otning boshqa aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, ular ot bilan ko'rsatkich o'rtasida keladi.

| Pushkin created **the Russian literary language**. | Pushkin rus adabiy tilini yaratdi. |
| **His first scientific work** was **a great success**. | Uning birinchi ilmiy ishi katta muvaffaqiyat qozondi. |

II. ARTIKL (THE ARTICLE)
UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

1. Artikl otlar oldida ishlatiladigan maxsus so'zdir. O'zbek tilida artikl mavjud emas. Artiklning alohida tarjimasi yo'q. Ot oldida artiklning ishlatilishi va ishlatilmasligining ahamiyati katta.

2. Ingliz tilida ikkita artikl bor: Noaniq artikl **(the indefinite article)** va aniq artikl **(the definite article)**.

3. Noaniq artiklning ikkita shakli bor: a va an. An shakli unli tovushlar bilan boshlangan otlar oldida keladi: **an opera, an apple, an hour.** Qolgan hollarda artiklning a shakli ishlatiladi: **a pen, a book, a student.**

4. Aniq artiklning bitta shakli bor: **the.**

5. Noaniq artikl eski ingliz tilidagi **one** (bir) so'zidan kelib chiqqan, shuning uchun ham u faqat birlikdagi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

6. Aniq artikl eski ingliz tilidagi **the** (u, o'sha) ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, ba'zi hollarda hozir ham dastlabki ma'nosini saqlab qolgan.

7. Noaniq artikl ishlatilganda otning biror turga (sinfga) mansubligini bildiradi.

8. Aniq artikl otni boshqa shu turdagi otlardan ajratib ko'rsatishda ishlatiladi.

NOANIQ ARTIKLNING TURDOSH OTLAR BILAN ISHLATILISHI

Noaniq artikl birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi.

1. Noaniq artikl biror turga mansub bo'lgan birlikdagi shaxs yoki narsa oldidan ishlatiladi va «qandaydir bir» degan ma'noni bildiradi:

She has **a watch** of her own.	Uning o'z soati bor.
He gave her **a pen.**	U unga ruchka berdi.

Ko'plikda ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Agar miqdorni anglatish zarur bo'lsa, **some** ishlatiladi:

— I have brought you **some flowers.**	— Men sizga bir nechta gul keltirdim.
— I hate to wear flowers.	— Men gul taqishni yomon ko'raman.

2. Ot shaxs yoki narsaning kim yoki nima ekanligini ifodalasa, noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Bunday ot gapda:

a) ot kesimning tarkibiy qismi bo'lib keladi:

My brother is **an engineer.**	Mening akam — muhandis.
His sister has become **a doctor.**	Uning opasi doktor bo'ldi.
This is **a dictionary.**	Bu lug'atdir.

b) izohlovchi bo'lib keladi:

Mr. A., **a student** of our Institute, took the first place in the chess tournament.	Janob A., institutimiz talabasi, shaxmat musobaqasida birinchi o'rinni egalladi.

Ko'plikda artikl ham, **some** ham ishlatilmaydi.

They are good **children,** no doubt.   Shubhasiz ular — yaxshi bolalar.

I z o h . Ot-kesim tarkibida kelgan yoki izohlovchi bo'lib kelgan otning shu turdagi otlardan
ajratib ko'rsatuvchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, shu ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

These are **the books** you were   Bular — siz axtargan kitoblar.
looking for.

Mr. Ahmedov, **the inventor of this**   Janob Ahmedov, bu mashinaning ixtirochisi —
machine, is **an old friend** of mine.   mening qadrdon do'stim.

Agar izohlovchi mashhur kishilardan biri bo'lsa ham ot aniq artikl bilan
ishlatiladi:

Pushkin, **the great Russian poet,**   Pushkin, ulug' rus shoiri, 1799- yilda
was born in 1799.   tug'ilgan.

3. Agar ot shu turdagi shaxs yoki narsaning istagan bir vakilini ifodalasa,
noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi va «**har bir, istagan**» ma'nosini beradi:

A child can understand it.   (Har bir) Bola buni tushuna oladi.

A square has four sides.   Kvadratning (har bir kvadratning) to'rt
                                         tomoni bor.

Ko'plikda noaniq artikl ishlatilmaydi va boshqa ko'rsatkich ham kelmaydi:

Children can understand it.   Bolalar buni tushuna olishadi.

Squares have four sides.   Kvadratlarning to'rt tomoni bor.

4. Suhbatdoshga hali noma'lum bo'lgan shaxs yoki narsani ifodalagan
ot noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Bunda noaniq artiklining ma'nosi «**bir**»,
«**bitta**» so'zining ma'nosiga yaqinlashadi:

He bought **a book** yesterday.   U kecha (bir) kitob sotib oldi.

When I entered the room, I saw   Men xonaga kirganimda deraza oldida
a man standing at the window.   turgan bir kishini ko'rdim.

It happened in **a small town**   Bu Sibirdagi kichkina bir shaharchada
in Siberia.   yuz berdi.

Suhbatdoshga hali noma'lum bo'lgan shaxs yoki narsa **there is** bilan
berilganda ham noaniq artikl ishlatiladi:

There is **a telephone** in the room.   Xonada telefon bor.

5. Ba'zi hollarda noaniq artikl «**bir**» ma'nosini to'liq saqlab qoladi:

I shall come in **an hour.**   Men bir soatdan keyin kelaman.

He did not say **a word.**   U bir so'z demadi.

I have bought **a pound** of sugar.   Men bir funt (qadoq) shakar sotib oldim.

The price of this production   Bu molning bir kilogramm besh shil-
is five shillings **a kilogram.**   lingdan.

Hundred — yuz, **thousand** — ming, **million** — million, **score** — yigirma,
dozen — dujina so'zlaridan oldin **one** yoki noaniq artikl ishlatilishi mumkin:

He has won **a (one) thousand dollars.** U (bir) ming dollar yutib oldi.

The case weights **a (one) hundred**   Quti (bir) yuz fut keladi.
pounds.

6. **what** dan keyin kelgan birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida noaniq artikl ishlatiladi va bu qurilma «Qanday ..!» deb tarjima qilinadi:

What **a clever man!**   Qanday aqlli kishi!
What **a fine building!**   Qanday chiroyli bino!

7. **Such, quite** va **rather** sifatlari bilan kelgan birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida noaniq artikl ishlatiladi:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\textbf{such}\\ \textbf{quite}\\ \textbf{rather}\end{array}\right\} \textbf{a + sifat + ot}$$

She is **such a clever woman!**   U shunday aqlli ayol!
She is **quite a young girl!**   U juda yosh qiz!
It is **rather a long story.**   Bu juda uzun hikoya.

8. Donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi otning oldida **too, so** bilan sifat kelganda noaniq artikl ishlatiladi:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\textbf{so}\\ \textbf{too}\end{array}\right\} \textbf{ + sifat + a + ot}$$

It is not **so simple a problem** as   Bu ko'ringanidek oddiy muammo
it seems.   emas.
It is **too urgent a matter** to   Bu kechiktirish mumkin bo'lmagan sho-
postpone.   shilinch masala.

9. Noaniq artikl mavhum otlar oldida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda sifat yoki his-tuyg'uning biror turi tushuniladi va noaniq artikl (**a kind of, such**) «*shunday bir*» ma'nosini beradi:

He showed **a patience (a kind of**   U men kutmagan (bir) toqatni (bar-
patience, such patience) that I had doshni) namoyish qildi.
never expected of him.

Taqqoslash:
You must learn **patience.**   Siz bardoshli bo'lishni o'rganishingiz
                                        kerak.

He opened the letter with **an**   U xatni o'zi yashira olmaydigan (bir)
excitement(such excitement)   hayajon bilan ochdi.
that he could not conceal.

Taqqoslash:
This telegram caused **excitement.**   Bu telegramma hayajonga sabab bo'ldi.
There was **an unusual warmth** in   Uning so'zlarida g'ayriodatiy (bir)
his words **(a warmth that was**   iliqlik bor edi.
unusual to him).

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Taqqoslash:

He spoke with **warmth** about his friends.	U do'stlari haqida iliqlik bilan gapirdi.

Izoh. Konkretlashgan (aniqlashtirilgan) mavhum otlar oldida artikl umumiy qoidalarga asosan ishlatiladi:

This is **a striking thought.**	Bu hayratli fikr.
The thought of going to his native town filled him with excitement.	Ona shahriga borish haqidagi fikr uni hayajonlantirdi.
The thoughts which he expressed on the subject are very interesting.	Bu masalada u aytgan fikrlar juda qiziq.
Did you hear **a noise** just now?	Siz hozirgina shovqinni eshitdingizmi?
There's too **much noise.** I can't work here.	Bu yerda shovqin juda ko'p. Men bu yerda ishlay olmayman.
I bought **a paper** to read.	Men o'qish uchun gazeta sotib oldim.
I need **some paper** to write on.	Menga yozish uchun qog'oz kerak.
There's **a hair** in my soup.	Sho'rvamga soch tushibdi.
You've got very long **hair.**	Sizning uzun sochingiz bor ekan.
You can stay with us. There is **a spare room.**	Biz bilan qolsangiz bo'ladi. Bu yerda bo'sh xona bor.
You can't sit here. There isn't **room.**	Bu yerga o'tirmang. Bu yerda joy yo'q.
I had some interesting **experiences** while I was away.	Men uydan uzoqda bo'lganimda juda ko'p qiziqarli voqealarni boshimdan kechirdim.
They offered me the job because I had a lot of **experience.**	Ular menga o'sha ishni taklif qilishdi, chunki mening tajribam ko'p edi.
Enjoy your holiday. Have **a good time.**	Ta'tilni yaxshi o'tkazing. Vaqtingiz chog' bo'lsin.
I can't wait. I haven't got **time.**	Men kutolmayman. Vaqtim yo'q.

Quyidagi otlar ingliz tilida, odatda, donalab sanalmaydigan hisoblanadi:

accommodation	behaviour	damage	luck	permission	traffic
advice	bread	furniture	luggage	progress	weather
baggage	chaos	information	news	scenery	work

I'm going to buy **some bread.**	Men non sotib olmoqchiman.
It's nice **weather** today.	Bugun havo yaxshi.
We had a lot of **luggage.**	Bizning yukimiz ko'p.
She was making great **progress.**	U katta yutuqlarga erishayotgan edi.
They promised Jackson further **assistance.**	Ular Jeksonga muntazam yordam berishga so'z berishdi.
He told me of **the progress** he was making.	U menga o'zi erishayotgan muvaffaqiyatlar haqida so'zlab berdi.
The news was so bad that Yangilak shunchalik noxush ediki, u said she would not want that o'sha kechasi hech kimni ko'rishni night	istamasligini aytdi.
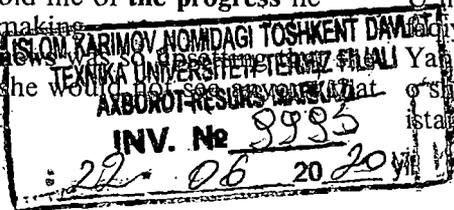
Ammo **permission** — *ruxsat*, **advice** — *maslahat*, **information** — *xabar* mavhum otlari konkretlashganda (aniqlashtirilganda) ham noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi:

He recieved **permission** to visit that plant.

U oʻsha zavodga borish uchun ruxsat oldi.

He sent us important **information** on the state of the market.

U bozordagi vaziyat haqida bizga muhim xabar yubordi.

He readily gives **advice** to everybody who asks him for it.

U kim soʻrasa bajon-u dil maslahat beradi.

ANIQ ARTIKLNING TURDOSH OTLAR BILAN ISHLATILISHI

1. **The** aniq artikli **that** oʻsha koʻrsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan. U birlik va koplikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi. Aniq artikl shaxs yoki narsaning shu turdagi shaxs yoki narsalardan ajratib koʻrsatish uchun ishlatiladi va «shu, oʻsha» degan maʼnoni beradi.

2. Otning shu turdagi shaxs yoki narsalardan farqlovchi aniqlovchisi boʻlsa aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The drawer of my writing table is locked.

Mening yozuv stolimning gʻaladoni qulf.

Show me **the telegram which** was recieved yesterday.

Kecha olingan telegrammani menga koʻrsating.

The workers who are discharging the steamer will finish their work at eight oʻclock.

Paroxodni (yukini) boʻshatayotgan ishchilar ishlarini soat sakkizda tamomlashadi.

I like **the film** that I saw yesterday.

Menga kecha koʻrgan filmim yoqdi.

There is **the man** who came here yesterday.

Kecha kelgan kishi shu yerda.

The telegram brought by the secretary was very important.

Kotiba olib kelgan telegramma juda muhim edi.

The walls of my room are painted blue.

Mening xonamning devorlari koʻkka boʻyalgan.

I have lost **the key** to my room.

Xonamning kalitini yoʻqotdim.

The apples on that tree are quite ripe.

Ana u daraxtning olmalari juda pishgan.

The ore discovered by the expedition is of high quality.

Ekspeditsiya topgan ruda yuqori sifatli.

The steel used in the construction of this bridge was produced at the Olmalik plant.

Bu koʻprikning qurilishiga ishlatilgan poʻlat Olmaliqda ishlab chiqilgan.

The water in this river is very cold.

Bu daryoning suvi juda sovuq.

The honour of our country is very dear to us.

Vatanimizning obroʻsi biz uchun juda aziz.

To **the joy** of his friends he recovered very quickly.

Doʻstlarining shodligiga u juda tez tuzaldi.

We study **the geography** of our country.	Biz mamlakatimiz geografiyasini o'rganamiz.
I like **the music** of this ballet.	Menga bu baletning musiqasi yoqadi.

3. Qanday shaxs yoki narsa ekanligi vaziyat yoki matn mazmunidan ma'lum bo'lgan ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

Please, close **the window.**	Iltimos, derazani yoping (hozir ochiq bo'lgan deraza haqida gap ketayapti).
Where is **the key?**	Kalit qani? (qayerda?) (shu eshikning kaliti).
Put your book on **the shelf.**	Kitobingizni tokchaga qo'ying (kitob turadigan tokcha, polka.)
Pass me **the bread,** please.	Nonni uzatib yuboring, iltimos (oldimizda turgan nonni).

Taqqoslash:

Pass me **some bread, please.**	Iltimos, ozroq non uzatib yuboring.
Bring **the milk** from the kitchen.	Oshxonadan sutni olib keling (oshxonadagi hamma sutni).

Taqqoslash:

Bring me **some milk** from the kitchen.	Oshxonadan menga ozroq sut olib keling.
The meat was quite cold	Go'sht juda sovuq edi.
We shall ship **the ore** next week.	Biz rudani kelasi hafta yuklaymiz.
The news caused some excitement.	Yangilik ozroq hayajonga sabab bo'ldi.

4. Oldin gapirilgan ot qayta takrorlanganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

When I entered the room, I saw **a man** standing at the window. **The man** was very old.	Xonaga kirganimda, men deraza oldida turgan bir kishini ko'rdim. U kishi juda qari edi.
Once there lived **an old doctor** in a small town. **The doctor** was known to everybody in the town as a very kind man.	Bir vaqtlar kichkina shaharchada bir qari doktor yashagan ekan. Doktor shaharchadagi hammaga ochiqko'ngil kishi sifatida tanilgan ekan.
I bought **some cheese and some butter. The cheese** was not very good, but **the butter** was excellent.	Men pishloq va sariyog' sotib oldim. Pishloq yaxshi emas ekan, ammo sariyog' juda a'lo darajada edi.
The waiter brought me **some tea and some milk.** I drank **the tea** but did not drink **the milk.**	Ofitsiant menga choy va sut olib keldi. Men choyni ichdim, lekin sutni ichmadim.

5. Dunyoda yoki ushbu vaziyatda yagona bo'lgan shaxs yoki narsa oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The earth is millions of kilometres from **the sun.**	Yer quyoshdan millionlab kilometr uzoqlikda.

When the goods have been loaded on a ship, **the captain** signs a reciept called a bill of lading.	Mollar kemaga yuklangandan keyin kapitan konosament deb ataluvchi til-xatga imzo chekadi.

6. Dunyodagi yoki biror vaziyatdagi barcha shaxs yoki narsalarni ifodalagan ko'plikdagi ot oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

Lake Baikal is the deepest of all **the lakes** in the world.	Baykal ko'li dunyodagi ko'llarning eng chuquridir.
Give me a list of **the students.**	Talabalarning ro'yxatini bering.
The students of our Institute learn foreign languages.	Institutimiz talabalari chet tillarini o'r-ganishadi (hamma talabalar haqida gap ketyapti).
A m m o : He teaches English to **students** of our Institute.	U institutimiz talabalariga ingliz tilidan dars beradi (hammasiga emas, ba'zi-lariga dars beradi).

7. Birlikda kelgan ot shu narsaga qarashli bo'lgan butun turni ifodalaganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The pine grows in northern countries.	Qayin shimoliy mamlakatlarda o'sadi.
The African elephant is taller than **the Indian.**	Afrika fili hind filiga qaraganda kattaroq.
The aeroplane has made the world a small place.	Samolyot dunyoni toraytirdi.
Now **the horse** has been replaced by **the tractor.**	Hozir otni traktor almashtirgan.
The violet is a lovely flower.	Binafsha chiroyli gul.
The cuckoo is a lazy bird.	Kakku dangasa qush.

8. Otlashgan sifat yoki sifatdosh oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi. Otlashgan sifat yoki sifatdosh birlikda kelib, ko'plik ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

The poor in New York live in slums.	Nyu-Yorkda kambag'allar xarobalarda yashaydi.
The wounded were taken to the hospital.	Yaradorlar kasalxonaga olib ketildi.

9. Orttirma darajadagi sifat bilan kelgan ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The highest mountains are in Asia.	Eng baland tog'lar Osiyoda.
This is **the most interesting book** I have ever read on this subject.	Bu masaladagi men o'qigan kitoblar ichida eng qiziqarlisi mana shu kitob.

10. Tartib sonlar bilan kelgan otlar oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The office is on **the second floor.**	Ofis ikkinchi qavatda.
I took a seat in **the third row.**	Men uchinchi qatordan joy oldim.

I z o h . Tartib son «**ikkinchi bir, yana bir**» ma'nosida qo'llansa, noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

We must charter **a second vessel.**	Biz ikkinchi bir (yana bitta) kemani yollashimiz kerak.
A third man entered the room.	Xonaga uchinchi bir (yana bitta) odam kirdi.
They must have **a second race** to decide who is the real winner.	Kim haqiqiy g'olibligini aniqlash uchun ular yana bir marta poyga o'tkazishlari kerak.
A first night — premyera.	
A first prize — birinchi mukofot.	

11. Sanoq sonlar bilan kelgan ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Two men entered the room.	Xonaga ikki kishi kirdi.

Lekin sanoq son «**o'sha ikki, bu ikki**» ma'nosida qo'llansa, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi.

Trade between Uzbekistan and Germany is steadily growing. The exchange of goods between **the two countries** greatly increased in 2003. **The three men** came to the turning at the corner of the Bukharo Hotel.	O'zbekiston va Germaniya o'rtasida savdo tez rivojlanyapti. Bu ikki mamlakat o'rtasidagi tovar ayirboshlash 2003- yilda tez o'sdi. O'sha uch kishi «Buxoro» mehmonxonasining muyulishiga kelishdi.

12. **same** — *bir xil*; **next, following** — *keyingi , kelgusi*; **last** — *oxirgi*; **very** — *ayni*; **only** — *yakka-yagona*, **proper** — *mos, to'g'ri keladigan*, **previuos** — *oldingi*, **opposite** — *teskarisi*, **necessary** — *kerakli*, **so-called** — *ataladigan*, **adjacent** — *yonidagi, ulanib ketgan, qo'shni*, **alleged** — *havola qilinadigan, tufayli* kabi so'zlar bilan kelgan otlar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

In some countries women do not get **the same wages** as men.	Ba'zi mamlakatlarda ayollar erkaklar bilan bir xil ish haqi olishmaydi.
She said that they were very busy but that they would have more time **the following week.**	U o'zlarining juda band ekanliklarini va keyingi haftada ko'proq vaqtlari bo'lishini aytdi.
This is **the only book** I have on this question.	Bu mendagi shu masalaga taalluqli yakka-yagona kitobdir.
I found him in **the last carriage** of the train.	Men uni poyezdning oxirgi vagonidan topdim.
You are **the very person** I need.	Siz ayni menga kerak odamsiz.

I z o h : **next** — *kelasi*; **last** — *o'tgan* ma'nosida quyidagi birikmalarda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: **next week** — *kelasi hafta*, **next month** — *kelasi oy*, **next year** — *kelasi yil*, **last week** — *o'tgan hafta*, **last month** — *o'tgan oy*, **last year** — *o'tgan yil* va boshqa birikmalarda.

T a q q o s l a n g :

We had not been sitting long in the drawing-room before Mr. March was arranging a time-table for **the next day.**	Mr. March keyingi kun uchun jadval tuzguncha biz mehmonxonada uzoq kutmadik.

| I sent her a wire and she met me at the station **next day.** | Men unga telegramma yubordim va u ertasi (kelasi) kuni meni vokzalda kutib oldi. |

<div align="center">

ARTIKLNING TURDOSH OTLAR OLDIDA ISHLATILMASLIGI

</div>

1. Otning oldida birorta ko'rsatkich bo'lsa, artikl ishlatilmaydi:

My room is large.	Mening xonam katta.
This book is interesting.	Bu kitob — qiziq.
I want **some matches.**	Menga gugurt kerak.

2. Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar noaniq artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi:

She was making great **progress.**	U katta muvaffaqiyatlarga erishayotgan edi.
They promised Jackson further **assistance.**	Ular Jaksonga kelajakda yordam berishga va'da berishgan.
Water is necessary for life.	Suv — hayot uchun kerak.
I like **milk.**	Men sutni yoqtiraman.
Salt can be obtained from sea water.	Tuz dengiz suvidan olinishi mumkin.
This steamer burns **oil** (and not coal).	Bu paroxod neft yoqadi (ko'mir emas).

3. Donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi ot biror holatda yagona bo'lgan mansab yoki unvonni ifodalab, gapda ot-kesim tarkibida kelsa, izohlovchi bo'lib kelsa yoki to elect — *saylamoq,* to appoint — *tayinlamoq,* to make — *qilmoq* fe'llaridan keyin kelsa, artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

My brother is **chief** of this expedition.	Mening akam — bu ekspeditsiyaning boshlig'i.
We'll discuss the matter with Mr. Bell, **dean** of our faculty.	Biz bu masalani janob Bel, fakultetimiz dekani bilan muhokama qilamiz.
He has been appointed **captain** of the «Minsk».	U «Minsk» kemasiga kapitan etib tayinlandi.

I z o h : Yuqoridagi otlar gapda ega yoki to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The dean of our faculty spoke at the meeting yesterday. Fakultetimiz dekani kecha yig'ilishda gapirdi.

The letter was signed by **the captain** of the «Minsk». Xat «Minsk» kemasining kapitani tomonida imzolangan edi.

4. **Salad, steak, coffee** kabi moddiy otlar oldidan noaniq artikl ishlatilmaydi:

| Would you like a cup of **coffee?** | Bir piyola kofe ichasizmi? |

5. **Breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper** so'zlari **have** fe'li bilan kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

| When do you usually **have lunch?** | Odatda, siz qachon tushlik (lench) qilasiz? |

6. Hafta kunlari nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

It's **Sunday** today.   Bugun — yakshanba.

7. Class so'zi mashg'ulot, dars ma'nosida kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

I am going to **class** now.   Men hozir darsga ketyapman.

They are in **class**. It is time for **class**. Ular hozir darsda. Hozir dars vaqti.

A m m o :

He is having **an English class** now.   U hozir ingliz tili darsida.

8. Time oti **It's time for...** birikmasida kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: **It's time for lunch (for class).**

Time *marta* ma'nosida ishlatilganda artikl umumiy qoida asosida qo'llaniladi:

She has been late for class **six times** this semester.   U bu semestrda darsga olti marta kech keldi.

9. Sanoq sondan oldin kelgan otlar artikl olmaydi:

We're studying **lesson 7.**   Biz yettinchi darsni o'rganyapmiz.

Please, open your books at **page 25.**   Kitoblaringizni 25- betini oching.

Are you doing the problems **on page 36**?   36- betdagi masalalarni yechyapsizmi?

10. Home, school, college otlari **at** predlogi bilan kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Is Ann **at college** now?   Anna hozir kollejdami?

11. to watch television (TV) birikmasidagi «**television (TV)**» oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

He is going **to watch TV (television)** tonight.   U bu oqshom televizor ko'rmoqchi.

A m m o : He spoke on **the telephone.**

12. O'quv fanlari va fan sohalari nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatimlaydi:

I'm doing **mathematics** now.   Men hozir matematika bilan shug'ullanyapman.

13. play fe'lidan keyin kelgan sport o'yinlari nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

He is **playing chess**.   U shaxmat o'ynayapti.

L e k i n : **to play the piano.**

Can you play **the guitar?**   Gitara chala olasizmi?

A m m o : I'd like to have **a guitar.**

14. to have trouble birikmasidan **trouble** oti oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi:

I am having **trouble** with problem 6.   Men oltinchi masalani yecha olmayapman.

15. Tartib son bilan kelgan **grade** (maktabdagi sinf ma'nosida), **avenue, street** otlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:
— Is Peter **in sixth grade?**   — Piter oltinchi sinfdami?
— No, he isn't. He is **in fifth grade.**   — Yo'q. U beshinchi sinfda.

ARTIKLNING ATOQLI OTLAR OLDIDAN ISHLATILISHI

1. Atoqli otlar oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi: **Tashkent, Asia, Olimov, John Smith.**

2. Atoqli ot oldidan kelgan mansabni yoki muomala shaklini ifodalovchi turdosh ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi: **Professor Brown, General Smith, Comrade Petrov, Mr White**

3. Muomala so'zlari bo'lgan turdosh otlar oldida ham artikl ishlatilmaydi:
Good morning, **Captain?**   Salom, kapitan?
May I ask you a question, **Professor?**   Professor, savol bersam mumkinmi?

4. Father, mother, uncle va boshqa oila a'zolarini ifodalovchi nomlar shu oila a'zolari tomonidan artiklsiz aytiladi va shu so'zlar bosh harflar bilan yoziladi:
I'll ask **Father** about it.   Men buni otamdan so'rayman?

5. Kishi familiyasi, ko'plikda ishlatilsa, butun bir oilani anglatib, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:
The Browns arrived from London yesterday.   Braunlar Londondan kecha kelishdi.

6. Okeanlar, dengizlar, daryolar, ko'rfazlar va cho'l nomlari oldidan aniq artikl qo'yiladi:

The British Empire	Britaniya imperiyasi
The Pacific Ocean	Tinch okeani
The United States	Qo'shma Shtatlar
The Atlantic Ocean	Atlantika okeani
The Mediterranian Sea	O'rtayer dengizi
The Baltic Sea	Boltiq dengizi
The Persian Gulf	Fors ko'rfazi (qo'ltig'i)
The Sahara Desert	Sahroyi Kabir
The British Channel	Ingliz kanali (La-Mansh)
The Volga	**The Mississippi**
The Thames	**The Sirdarya**

Okean va dengiz nomlaridagi «okean, dengiz» so'zlari tushirib qoldirilganda ham aniq artikl saqlanib qoladi:
The Pacific, The Atlantic, The Mediterranian, The Baltic

I z o h : Geografik nom aniqlovchili atoqli otdan yasalgan bo'lsa, artiklsiz ishlatiladi:
     Eastern Europe   Sharqiy Yevropa

Central Asia	Markaziy Osiyo
North America	Shimoliy Amerika
South America	Janubiy Amerika
Northern Ireland	Shimoliy Irlandiya
South Africa	Janubiy Afrika.

L e k i n : **The Middle East, the Far East**

7. Ba'zi mamlakatlar, joylar va shaharlar nomlari oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The Ukrain — Ukraina	**The Caucasus** — Kavkaz
The Crimea — Qrim	**The Transvaal** — Transval
The Congo — Kongo	**The Hague** — Gaaga
The Netherlands — Niderlandiya	**The Argentine** — Argentina
(Gollandiya)	(ammo: Argentina)
The Ruhr — Rur	**The Riviera** — Rivyera.
The Lebanon — Livan	

8. Tog' tizmalari nomlari oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The Alps — Alp tog'lari   **The Apennines** — Apennin tog'lari.

Alohida tog' cho'qqilari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Elbrus — Elbrus   **Mont Blanc** — Monblan
Everest — Everest

9. Orol guruhlari nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The British Isles — Britaniya orollari	**The West Indies** — Vest India orollari
The Azors — Azor orollari	**The Canaries** — Kanar orollari

Yakka orol nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Madagascar — Madagaskar

10. Ko'llar nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **The Baikal, The Ontario, The Leman.**

Ko'l nomi oldidan **lake** so'zi kelsa artikl ishlatilamaydi: **Lake Ohio, Lake Como, Lake Superior, Lake Ladoga.**

11. Kanallar va bo'g'ozlar nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **The Magellan Strait, The Bering Straits, The Torres Straits, shuningdek The Bosporus, The Dordonells, The Kiel Canal, The Suez Canal, The Panama Canal.**

12. Yarim orol nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: **Indo-China, Labrador, Taimir, Scandinavia**; yuqoridagi nomlarga yarimorol so'zi qo'shilsa, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **The Balkan Peninsula, The Kola Peninsula.**

13. Qo'ltiq nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: **Hudzon Bay, Baffin Bay.**

14. Sharshara va dovonlarning nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **The Niagara Falls, The Swallaw Falls, The Saint Gotthard Pass.**

15. Geografik nomlar, odatda, artikl olmaydi, lekin quyidagi hollarda artikl bilan ishlatilishi mumkin:

a) ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan geografik nomlar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

In Ivanhoe Walter Scott described **the England** of the Middle Ages.	Ayvengo romanida Volter Skot o'rta asrlar Angilyasini tasvirlagan;

b) tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan geografik nomlar noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The flier went on to say: «There will be **a different Germany** after the War».	Uchuvchi gapini davom ettirdi: «Urushdan keyin boshqa Germaniya bo'-ladi».
It was **a new Russia** that he found on his return.	U qaytganida yangi Rossiyani topdi.

16. Shaxs ismlari oila vakili sifatida ishlatilganda noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

«Florence will never, never be **a Dombey**», said Mrs. Chick.	«Florens hech qachon, hech qachon Dombi bo'lmaydi», dedi misis Chik.

17. **Certain** so'zi aniqlovchi bo'lib kelgan shaxs nomlari noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

I heard it from **a certain Mr. Brown.**	Men buni aniq mister Braundan eshit-ganman.

18. Dunyo tomonlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The North — shimol   **The South** — janub
The West — g'arb   **The East** — sharq

A m m o : **from East to West, from North to South.**

19. Kema nomlari oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi: **The Titanic, The Kursk.**

20. Ko'chalar nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: **Oxford Street, Wall Street, Pal Mal Street.**

L e k i n : **The Strand, The High Street.**

I z o h : Xorijiy mamlakatlardagi ba'zi ko'cha nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **The Rue de Rivoli (in Paris), the Via Manzoni (in Milan).**

21. Istirohat bog'larining nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:
Hyde Park, Central Park
Xorijiy mamlakatlardagi istirohat bog'lari nomlari ko'pincha aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **The Gorky Park (in Moscow), the Tiergarten (in Berlin).**

L e k i n : **The Snowdonia National Park, the Botanical Gardens.**

22. Maydonlar, xiyobonlar nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: **Trafalgar Square, Russel Square, Hude Park corner, Picadilly Circus, Leicester Square.**
Lekin ayrim maydon nomlari aniq artikl olishi mumkin: **The Red Square.**

23. Universitetlar, kollejlar nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi: **London University, Cambridge University, Oxford University, Horward University, Trinity Colledge, Upsala Colledge.**

L e k i n : **the University of London, the University of Tashkent.**

24. Aeroport va temiryo'l stansiyalari nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi: **London Airport, Heathrow Airport, Victoria Station.**

25. Teatrlar, muzeylar, surat galereyalari, konsert zallari, kinoteatrlar, klublar, mehmonxonalar nomlari oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi: **the Coliseum Theatre, the Opera House, the British Museum, the Scottish National Museum, the National Gallery, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Louvre, the Festival Hall, the Albert Hall, the Carnegic Hall, the Empire, the Dominion, the Odeon, the National Liberal Club, the Rotary Club, the Ambassador Hotel, the Continental Hotel, the Savoy.**
Lekin gazeta e'lonlari va reklamalarida yuqoridagi otlar oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi.

26. Gazeta va jurnal nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **the Times, the Guardian, the Lancet, the World.**

27. Alohida binolarning ba'zilari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi, ba'zilari artiklsiz ishlatiladi: **Scotland Yard, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace.**

L e k i n : **the Old Bailey, the Tower, the Royal Exchange, The Mansion House.**

28. Davlat muassasalari, tashkilotlar, siyosiy partiyalar nomlari aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **the Liberal Party, the National Trust, the Church, the London City Council, the Supreme Soviet.**

29. Til nomlari «language» so'zi bilan kelganda aniq artikl ishlatiladi: **the English language, the Italian language, the Polish language.**
Lekin til nomlari yakka kelsa, **English, French** va boshqa otlar «Ingliz tili, Fransuz tili» ma'nosida kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:
We learn **English.**   Biz ingliz tilini o'rganamiz.
English, French, Uzbek, Russian
E'tibor bering:
Translated from **the German.**   Nemis tilidan tarjima qilingan.
What is **the French** for «book»?   «Kitob» so'zi fransuz tilida qanday
                                         bo'ladi?
Til nomlari yakka kelib ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:
The English of America differs from **the English** of England.
Amerika ingliz tili Angliya ingliz tilidan farq qiladi.

30. **French poetry, modern art, American literature, German Philosophy** kabi birikmalar artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Agar ular ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelsa, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi.
The American literature of that period, the French poetry of the XIX century.

1. Bu guruhga bir qator sanalmaydigan otlar kiradi:

neumonia — pnevmoniya — o'pka shamollashi

influenza (flu) — gripp

scarlet fever — qizilcha kasalligi, skarlatina

cholera — vabo

diabetes — qand kasalligi

lumbago — bel og'rig'i

cancer — rak, saraton

diphtheria — difteriya, bo'g'ma

tuberculosis — sil kasalligi

mumps — tepki

measles — qizamiq

a) kasalliklar nomlari ma'lum kasallik turini anglatganda artiklsiz qo'llaniladi:

The doctor said he had **pneumonia** and told him to keep warm.	Doktor unga o'pkasini shamollatganini hamda issiq kiyinishi lozimligini aytdi.
The boy Roger arrived home with **measles**.	Rojer uyiga qizamiq bilan qaytdi.
He had a bad attack of **lumbago**.	Uning beli qattiq og'rib qoldi.
He had almost died of **cholera**.	U vabodan o'lishiga sal qoldi.
She was suffering from **diabetes**.	U qand kasalligidan azob chekardi.
The boy had been ill for two days and his mother thought it was **scarlet fever**.	Bola ikki kun kasal bo'ldi va onasi uni qizilcha bilan kasallangan deb o'yladi.
She fell ill with **flu**.	U gripp bilan og'ridi.

b) ajratuvchi aniqlovchi bilan kelgan kasalliklar nomi oldidan yoki ma'lum bir shaxsning boshidan kechirgan kasallik nomi oldidan aniq artikl ishlatilishi mumkin:

The family were sitting around watching TV, recovering from **the flu**.	Grippdan tuzalgan oila televizor ko'rib o'tirar edi.
After **the diphtheria** Jane felt very weak and depressed.	Bo'g'madan keyin Jeyn o'zini holdan toygan va ruhi tushgan sezar edi.

2. Kasallik nomlari maxsus meditsina terminlari bilan emas, xalq tili bilan atalganda ular sanaladigan ham, sanalmaydigan ham bo'lishi mumkin:

He had **a (bad, splitting) headache**.	Uning boshi (qattiq) og'ridi.
He had **a toothache**.	Uning tishi og'ridi.
He had **a heart attack**.	Uning yuragi xuruj qildi.
I have **a boile** on my hand.	Qo'limga chipqon chiqdi.
She had **a bruise** on her leg.	Uning oyog'i lat yedi.
The poor lad had **a duodenal (gastric) ulcer**.	Bechora yigitning o'n ikki barmoq ichagi yara edi.
He had **a sore throat**.	Uning tomog'i og'ridi.
to have a cough	yo'talmoq
to have a temperature	issig'i chiqmoq

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treatment for a cough	yo'taldan davolash
He is getting **treatment for flu** now.	U hozir grippdan davolanyapti.
He was treated **for flu** by a very efficient doctor.	Uni tajribali shifokor gripdan davoladi.
The doctor wrote out **a prescription** for my headache.	Shifokor mening bosh og'rig'imga dori yozib berdi.
A medicine for a headache.	Bosh og'rig'i uchun dori.

ARTIKLNING HAR XIL HOLATLARDA ISHLATILISHI

1. **Man** so'zi umumiy ma'noda artiklsiz ishlatiladi.

Surely he had suffered everything that **man** can endure.	U odam chidashi mumkin bo'lgan barcha azoblarga bardosh berdi.

2. **Woman** so'zi umumiy ma'noda aniq artikl bilan yoki artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

He had always been interested in that mysterious being **the women**.	U hamma vaqt ayol degan sirli mavjudotga qiziqardi.
Woman is men's helpmate.	Ayol erkakning hamrohi (yo'ldoshi).

3. **school, university, college, bed, prison, jail, hospital, church** so'zlari aniq shu narsalar yoki binolar ma'nosida ishlatilganda artikl umumiy qoidaga asosan ishlatiladi.

a) **school, college**;

to be at school, to go to school = to be a schoolboy (schoolgirl)

to be at college = to be a student of a college

to leave school = to finish or drop one's studies

School begins at five.	Maktab (dars) beshda boshlanadi.
She went to **College** in the North.	U shimoldagi kollejda o'qidi.
It was at seventeen he decided to **leave school**.	U o'n yetti yoshida maktabni tashlashga qaror qildi.
When I leave **school,** I want to go to **university**.	Men maktabni tugatganimdan keyin universitetda o'qimoqchiman.

to go to the school = not as a pupil (maktab binosi tushuniladi)

to leave the school = to leave the building (binodan chiqish tushuniladi)

Mother went to **the school** yesterday to attend a parents' meeting.	Ota-onalar majlisiga qatnashish uchun onam kecha maktabga bordi.
She left **the school** at seven o'clock.	U soat yettida maktabdan chiqdi.
She worked at **a school** in Siberia.	U Sibirdagi bir maktabda ishlardi.
Alison is ten years old. Every day she goes to **school**. She is at **school** now. **School** begins at 9 and finishes at 3.	Alison o'n yoshda. Har kuni u maktabga boradi. Hozir u maktabda. O'qish to'qqizda boshlanadi va soat uchda tamom bo'ladi.
Today Alison's mother wants to speak to her daughter's teacher.	Bugun Alisonning onasi qizining o'qituvchisi bilan gaplashmoqchi.

| It was **a sunny, cold Wednesday** in February. | Fevraldagi bir quyoshli, sovuq chor-shanba edi. |
| They came back on **a Tuesday** (on one of the Tuesdays of the year). | U seshanba kuni keldi (u yilning se-shanbalaridan birida keldi). |

9. **Most + of + noun** birikmasida otdan oldin aniq artrikl ishlatiladi:

| **Most of the flowers** in the garden were planted by the schoolchildren. | Bog'dagi gullarning ko'plari o'quv-chilar tomonidan o'tqazilgan edi. |
| **Most of the gentlemen** looked angry. | Erkaklarning ko'pchiligi achchiqlan-gan edi. |

Ot umumiy ma'noda ishlatilib, aniq bo'lmagan shaxs yoki narsalar haqida gapirilganda, **most** dan keyin kelgan ot artikl olmaydi:

| **Most flowers** smell sweet. | Ko'p gullar xushbo'y hid taratadi. |

Ba'zi so'z birikmalari va iboralar bilan doimo noaniq artikl ishlatiladi.

A lot of/ a great deal of, a good deal of, a great number of, a good many, a great many — ko'p	**it is a pity** — afsus
a few — bir nechta, oz	**as a matter of fact** — haqiqatda
to be at a loss — qiynalmoq	**to have a good time** — vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq
a little — oz	**for a short (long) time** — qisqa (uzoq) vaqt davomida
at a speed of — tezlikda	**to have a mind** — moqchi bo'lmoq
as a result of — natijasida	**in a loud (low) voice** — qattiq (past) tovushda
at a time when — vaqtda, mahalda, -da	**to be in a hurry** — shoshilmoq
at a time — bir vaqtda, bir martada	**to be in a position** — holatda bo'lmoq
on a large (small) scale — katta (kichik) hajmda	**to have a look** — qaramoq
all of a sudden — to'satdan	**to have a cold** — shamollamoq
to go for a walk — sayr qilmoq	**to have a headache** — boshi og'rimoq
	to take a seat — o'tirmoq.

Ba'zi so'z birikmalari va iboralar bilan faqat aniq artikl ishlatiladi.

in the morning — ertalab	**in the evening** — kechqurun
in the afternoon — tushdan keyin	**in the night** — tunda
What is the time? — Soat necha?	**the day before yesterday** — o'tgan kun
the day after tomorrow — ertadan keyin, indin	**on the right (left)** — o'ngda (chapda)
on the one (other) hand — bir (boshqa) tomondan	**in the country** — qishloqda (shahardan tashqarida)
the other day — shu kunlarda, yaqinda	**on the whole** — umuman
to play the piano, the violin — piano, skripka chalmoq	**to go to the theatre (the cinema, pictures)** — teatrga (kinoga) bormoq
	to tell the time — vaqtni aytmoq
to pass the time — vaqtni o'tkazmoq	**to tell the truth** — haqiqatni aytmoq
	to run the risk — tavakkal qilmoq, xavf-xatarga qo'ymoq.

Quyidagi so'z birikmalari va iboralar artiklsiz ishlatiladi.

at night — tunda

by day — kunduzi

at home — uyda

at work — ishda

at sunset — kunbotar mahalda

at first sight — birinchi qarashda (ko'rishda)

at peace — tinch (likda)

at war — urush holatida

by air — havo orqali (samolyotda)

by tram (train, boat, bus) — tramvay (poyezd, kema, avtobus) bilan

at table — stolda (tushlikda, nonushtada, kechki ovqatda, dasturxonda degan ma'noda)

to go to school — maktabga (o'qishga) bormoq

at school — o'qishda

to be in town — shaharda bo'lmoq

to go to town — (yaqin) shaharga bormoq

to go to bed — o'ringa yotmoq

to be in bed — to'shakda bo'lmoq

by sea — dengiz orqali

by land — quruqlik orqali

by water — suv orqali

by post (airmail) — pochta (havo pochtasi) orqali

by heart — yoddan

by chance — tasodifan

by mistake — adashib, xato qilib

by name — nomi bilan

by order of — -ning buyrug'i bilan

by means of — -ning vositasida

at dinner (breakfast, supper) — tushlikda (nonushtada, kechki ovqatda)

in time — vaqtida

in demand — talab katta bo'lmoq

on demand — talabi bilan

in sight — ko'rinishda

in fact — amalda

in conclusion — natijada

in debt — qarzga

on board ship — kema bortida

on deck — palubada

on sale — sotuvda

day and night — kecha-yu kunduz

day after day — kundan kunga

from ... to predloglari bilan kelgan iboralarda:

from morning to (till) night — ertalabdan tungacha

from head to foot—boshdan oyog'igacha

from time to time — vaqt-vaqti bilan

from day to day — kundan kunga

from shop to shop — do'kondan do'konga.

III. SIFAT (THE ADJECTIVE)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

1. Shaxs yoki narsaning belgisini bildiradigan so'zlarga sifat deyiladi.

A young man — yosh kishi; a young woman — yosh ayol; young people — yosh kishilar.

2. Sifat faqat darajalar bo'yicha o'zgarishi mumkin: long — uzun; longer — uzunroq; longest — eng uzun.

3. Sifatlar oddiy va yasama bo'ladi:

a) oddiy sifatlar qo'shimcha olmagan sifatlardir: big — katta, short — kalta, black — qora, red — qizil.

b) **yasama sifatlarga** old yoki orqa qo'shimchasini, yoki har ikkalasini olgan sifatlar kiradi: **natural** — tabiiy, **incorrect** — noto'g'ri, **unnatural** — notabiiy.

Eng ko'p tarqalgan qo'shimchalar (**suffikslar**):

-ful: **useful** — foydali , **doubtful** — shubhali;

-less: **helpless** — ojiz, **useless** — befoyda;

-ous: **famous** — mashhur, **dangerous** — xavfli;

-al: **formal** — rasmiy, **central** — markaziy;

-able, -ible: **eatable** — yeb bo'ladigan, **accessible** — hammabop, yengil.

Eng ko'p tarqalgan old qo'shimchalar:

un-: **unhappy** — baxtsiz, **unequal** — teng emas, noteng;

in-: **incomplete** — tugallanmagan, **indifferent** — farqsiz.

4. Ikkita so'zdan yasalib bitta ma'noni bildiruvchi sifatlar **qo'shma sifatlar** deyiladi:

dark-blue — to'q ko'k,   **snow-white** — qordek oq.

5. Sifat gapda **aniqlovchi** va **ot-kesimning tarkibiy qismi** bo'lib keladi:

The **large** box is on the table (aniqlovchi).	Katta quti stol ustida.
The box is **large** (ot kesimning tarkibiy qismi).	Quti katta.

SIFAT DARAJALARI (DEGREES OF COMPARISON)

1. Sifatning uchta darajasi bor: **oddiy (the Positive Degree)**, **qiyosiy (the Comparative Degree)** va **orttirma (the Superlative Degree)**.

The Missippi is a **long** river (**long** — oddiy daraja).	Missippi uzun daryo.
The Missisippi is **longer** than the Volga (**longer** — qiyosiy daraja)	Missisippi Volgadan uzunroq.
The Missippi is the **longest** river in the world (**longest** — orttirma daraja)	Missisippi dunyodagi eng uzun daryo.
Qiyosiy daraja	Ikkita shaxs yoki narsa qiyoslanadi.
Orttirma daraja	Uch yoki undan ortiq shaxs yoki narsa qiyoslanadi va bittasining darajasi hammasidan ziyoda bo'ladi.

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2. Sodda sifatlarning (bir-ikki boʻgʻinli sifatlarning) qiyosiy darajasi -er qoʻshimchasini qoʻshish bilan, orttirma darajasi -est qoʻshimchasini qoʻshish bilan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
sharp — oʻtkir	sharper — oʻtkirroq	sharpest — eng oʻtkir
cold — sovuq	colder — sovuqroq	coldest — eng sovuq
deep — chuqur	deeper — chuqurroq	deepest — eng chuqur
busy — band	busier — bandroq	busiest — end band
dirty — iflos	dirtier — iflosroq	dirtiest — eng iflos
clever — aqlli	cleverer — aqlliroq	cleverest — eng aqlli
narrow — tor	narrower — torroq	narrowest — eng tor
able — layoqatli (qodir)	abler — layoqatlioroq	ablest — eng layoqatli
noble —himmatli	nobler — himmatliroq	noblest — eng himmatli
polite — odobli	politer — odobliroq	politest — eng odobli
severe — shafqatsiz	severer — shafqatsizroq	severest — eng shafqatsiz
sincere — sofdil, samimiy	sincerer — sofdilroq	sincerest — eng sofdil
simple — (oddiy) sodda	simpler — soddaroq	simplest — eng sodda
common — oddiy	commoner — oddiyroq	commonest — eng oddiy

3. Qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarini yasaganda quyidagi imlo qoidalariga rioya qilinadi:

a) agar sifat oʻqilmaydigan «e» harfi bilan tugagan boʻlsa, «-er» va «-est» qoʻshimchalari qoʻshilganda oʻqilmaydigan e harfi tushib qoladi:

large — *katta*	larg-er	larg-est
brave — *jasur*	brav-er	brav-est
ripe — *pishgan*	rip-er	rip-est.

b) agar sifat qisqa unlidan keyin bitta undosh bilan tugagan boʻlsa, qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarning qoʻshimchasi qoʻshilganda oxirgi undosh ikkilantiriladi:

big — *katta*	bigger	biggest
hot — *issiq*	hotter	hottest
thin — *yupqa*	thinner	thinnest
wet — *nam*	wetter	wettest.

d) agar sifat undoshdan keyin kelgan y harfi bilan tugagan boʻlsa, qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarning qoʻshimchasi qoʻshilganda y harfi i harfiga aylanadi:

busy — *band*	busier	busiest
easy — *oson*	easier	easiest
dirty — *iflos, kir*	dirtier	dirtiest.

e) agar sifat oxiridagi y harfi unlidan keyin kelgan boʻlsa, qoʻshimcha qoʻshilganda y harfi oʻzgarmaydi:

| gay — *shoʻx* | gayer | gayest |

4. Ko'pgina ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi sifatning oldiga **more,** orttirma darajasi sifatning oldiga **most** so'zlarini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
active — faol	more active	most active
famous — mashhur	more famous	most famous
difficult — qiyin	more difficult	most difficult
comfortable — qulay	more comfortable	most comfortable
interesting — qiziq	more interesting	most interesting

5. Orttirma darajadagi sifat bilan kelgan ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Ba'zan ot tushib qolganda ham artikl saqlanib qoladi:

This is **the shortest way** to the station.

Bu stansiyaga eng yaqin yo'l.

This is **the most interesting** story in this book.

Bu ushbu kitobdagi eng qiziq hikoya.

The Moscow underground is **the best** in the world.

Moskva metrosi dunyodagi eng yaxshi metro.

6. Ba'zi sifatlarning darajalari qoidaga bo'ysunmasdan o'zakdan o'zgaradi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
good — yaxshi	**better** — yaxshiroq	**best** — eng yaxshi
bad — yomon	**worse** — yomonroq	**worst** — eng yomon
little — oz	**less** — ozroq	**least** — eng oz
much, many — ko'p	**more** — ko'proq	**most** — eng ko'p

7. **Far** sifatining qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarida ikkitadan shakli bor:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
far— uzoq	**farther** — uzoqroq	**farthest** — eng uzoq
	further — uzoqroq	**furthest** — eng uzoq
	keyingi, qo'shimcha	eng keyingi

Masofaga nisbatan **farther, further** va **farthest, furthest** baravar ishlatiladi.

I found him in the **farthest (furthest)** corner of the park.

Men uni bog'ning eng uzoq burchagidan topdim.

Further shuningdek **qo'shimcha, keyingi** ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi:

I have obtained **further** information on this matter.

Men bu masaladagi eng so'nggi axborotni oldim.

Please send the books back without **further** delay.

Iltimos kitoblarni boshqa kechiktirmasdan jo'nating.

8. Qiyosiy darajadan keyin **than** -*ga qaraganda* bog'lovchisi keladi:

London is **larger than** Bristol. London Bristolga qaraganda kattaroq.
This book is **more interesting** Bu kitob unisiga qaraganda qiziqroq.
than that one.

9. **Superior** (*yaxshiroq, balandroq*) va **inferio** (*pastroq, yomonroq*) sifatlari lotin tilidan kirib kelgan bo'lib, ulardan keyin **to** ishlatiladi. Bu sifatlarning oddiy va orttirma darajalari mavjud emas.

These samples are **superior** Bu namunalar ularga qaraganda yax-
(inferior) to those. shiroq (yomonroq).

10. Qiyosiy daraja oldidan **much** yoki **far** (*ancha*) so'zlarini qo'yish bilan ma'no kuchaytirilishi mumkin:

The Nile is **much longer** than Nil Temzaga qaraganda ancha uzun-
the Thames. roq.
This book is **far better** than Bu kitob unisiga qaraganda ancha
that one. qiziqroq.

11. Orttirma darajadan keyin ko'pincha **of** predlogi ishlatiladi:

He is **the best of my friends.** U mening do'stlarimning eng yaxshisi.

Orttirma darajadan keyin ko'pincha **that** nisbiy olmoshi bilan bog'langan aniqlovchi ergash gaplar keladi. **That** nisbiy olmoshi ko'pincha tushib qoladi:

This is **the most interesting book** Bu men o'qigan kitoblarning eng
(that) I have ever read. qizig'i.

12. Orttirma daraja **by far** yoki **far** yordamida kuchaytirilishi mumkin:

The deposits of oil in Rissia are Rossiyaning neft zaxiralari dunyoda
by far the richest in the world. eng boy.

13. Sifatlarning **ozroq** yoki **eng oz** darajasini ifodalash uchun oddiy darajadagi sifatning oldiga **less** (*kamroq*) yoki **least** (*eng kam*) so'zlarini qo'yamiz: **pleasant** *yoqimli*, **less pleasant** *kamroq yoqimli*, **least pleasant** *eng kam yoqimli, eng yoqimsiz*, **comfortable, less comfortable, least comfortable.**

14. Ikkita bir xil darajadagi sifatni **teng** qiyoslash uchun oddiy darajadagi sifatni **as ... as** o'rtasiga qo'yamiz:

As + adjective + as + noun(pronoun)

He is **as young as** my brother. U akamdek yosh.
My dictionary is **as good as** yours. Mening lug'atim siznikidek yaxshi.
Peter is **as tall as I.** Piter mendek baland.

Bo'lishsiz gaplarda birinchi **as** odatda **so** bilan almashtiriladi:

He is not **so young as** my brother U akamdek yosh emas.
My dictionary is not **so good as** yours. Mening lug'atim siznikidek yaxsi emas.

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15. Bir necha martalab qiyoslash **as ... as** o'rtasiga oddiy darajadagi sifatni qo'yib, ulardan oldin **ikki marta, uch marta** so'zlari keltiriladi:

My room is **twice as large as** yours.	Mening xonam Siznikidan ikki marta katta.
This box is **three times as heavy as** that.	Bu quti unisiga qaraganda uch marta og'ir.
He has **twice as many books as I.**	Unda mendagiga qaraganda ikki marta ko'p kitob bor.
Today we have loaded **three times as much wheat as** yesterday.	Bugun biz kechagiga qaraganda uch marta ko'p bug'doy yukladik.

Qiyoslanayotgan ikkinchi narsa tushib qolganda sifatdan keyingi **as** tushirib qoldiriladi:

This grade is **twice as expensive.**	Bu nav (sort) ikki marta qimmat.
He is **twice as old.**	Uning yoshi ikki marta katta.

Quyidagilarning tarjima qilinishiga e'tibor bering:

I paid for the book **half as much as** for the dictionary.	Men bu kitob uchun lug'atga qaraganda ikki marta kam pul to'ladim.
I have **half as many** English books **as** French.	Menda inglizcha kitoblar fransuzcha kitoblarimga qaraganda ikki baravar kam.
He is **half my age.**	Uning yoshi mening yoshimning yarmiga teng.
My room is **half the size** of yours.	Mening xonamning kattaligi sizning xonangizning yarmiga teng.
My trunk is **half the weight** of yours.	Mening chamadonimning og'irligi siznikining yarmiga teng.

16. Qo'sh qiyoslash:

> **the + adj. + er + ega + kesim, + the + adj. +er ega + kesim**

The sooner you take your madicine, **the better** you will feel.	Siz dorini qanchalik tezroq ichsangiz, shunchalik tezroq o'zingizni yaxshiroq his qilasiz.
The sooner you leave , **the more earliery** you will arrive at your destination.	Siz qanchalik tezroq yo'lga chiqsangiz, shunchalik tezroq manzilingizga yetib olasiz.
The hotter it is, **the more miserable** I feel.	Qanchalik issiqroq bo'lsa, men o'zimni shunchalik yomonroq his qilaman.
The higher we flew, **the more miserable** Edna felt.	Qanchalik balandroq uchganimiz sari Edna o'zini shunchalik yomonroq his qilardi.

> **The + more + ega + kesim + the + adj.+er + ega + kesim**

| The more he rowed the boat the farther away he got. The more he slept, the more irritable he became. | U eshkakni qanchalik ko'proq eshgan sayin, shunchalik uzoqroqqa ketardi. U qanchalik ko'proq uxlasa, shunchalik injiqroq bo'lar edi. |

Agar gap **no sooner** bilan boshlansa, ikkinchi gap **than** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'lanadi. Bunda **no sooner** ishlatilgan gapda yordamchi fe'l egadan oldin keladi:

No sooner + yordamchi fe'l + ega + kesim + than + ega + kesim

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| **No sooner** had we started out for California, **than** it started to rain. **No sooner** will he arrive, **than** he will want to leave. **No sooner** had she entered the building, **than** she felt the presence of sombody else. | Biz Kaliforniyaga jo'nar-jo'namay, yomg'ir yog'a boshladi. U yetib kelar-kelmay, jo'nashni istab qoladi. U binoga kirar-kirmasdan, u yerda yana kimningdir borligini his qildi. |

As short (simple, interesting) as possible iboralari o'zbek tiliga *imkoni boricha qisqaroq (soddaroq, qiziqroq)* deb tarjima qilinadi:

| The letter must be **as short as possible.** | Xat iloji (imkoni) boricha qisqaroq bo'lishi kerak. |

OTLARNING SIFAT VAZIFASIDA QO'LLANILISHI

1. Ingliz tilida ko'pgina otlar sifat vazifasida qo'llanilib, boshqa otlarning oldidan kelishi mumkin: **a wool coat, a gold watch, a history teacher.**

2. Sifat vazifasida kelgan otlar ko'plikdagi otni tasvirlasa ham doimo birlikda ishlatiladi. Sifat vazifasida kelgan ot bilan uning oldidan kelgan son orasida doimo defis (chiziqcha) qo'yiladi:

| We took **a five-week** tour. | Biz besh haftali sayohatda bo'ldik. |

| He has **a two-year subscription** to that magazine. That student wrote **a tenpage report.** These are **twenty-dollar shoes.** | U o'sha jurnalga ikki yillik obuna bo'lgan. Talaba o'n betli ma'ruza yozdi. Bular yigirma dollarli tuflilar. |

Enoughning sifatlar, ravishlar va otlar bilan ishlatilishi.

1. **Enough** so'zi sifat va ravishlarni aniqlab kelganda ulardan keyin keladi:

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adjective ⎫
adverb ⎬ **+ enough**

| It is not **cold enough** to wear a heavy jacket. | Qalin jaketni kiyishga hali yetarlicha sovuq emas. |
| She speaks Spanish **well enough** to be an interpreter. | U tarjimon boʻlish uchun ispan tilini yetarlicha yaxshi biladi. |

2. **Enough** otlarni aniqlaganda aniqlanmish otdan oldin keladi:

Do you have **enough sugar** for the cake?	Pirog uchun yetarli shakaringiz bormi?
Jake bought **enough red paint** to paint the door.	Jeyk eshikni boʻyash uchun yetarli qizil boʻyoq sotib oldi.
He does not have **enough money** to attend the concert.	Uning konsertga borish uchun yetarli puli yoʻq.

. **Enough** sifati otdan oldin ham, keyin ham kelishi mumkin:
We have **enough time.** = We have **time enough.**

SIFATLARNING OTLASHISHI

1. Ba'zi sifatlar ot ma'nosida ishlatilishi mumkin. Ular shaxslarning hammasini yoki guruhini ifodalab, koʻplik qoʻshimchasi -s ni olmasa-da, koʻplik ma'nosini anglatadi va aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

| There are special schools for the **blind** in our country. | Mamlakatimizda koʻrlar uchun maxsus maktablar bor. |
| Immediete help was rendered to **the sick.** | Kasallarga shoshilinch yordam koʻrsatildi. |

I z o h : Bir yoki bir nechta alohida shaxslarni ifodalash uchun sifatlarning **man, men; woman, women; person, persons** otlari bilan birikmasi ishlatiladi: a **blind man** *koʻr kishi*; a **blind woman** *koʻr ayol*; two **blind persons** *ikkita koʻr kishi*; a **poor man** *kambagʻal kishi*; two **poor men** *ikkita kambagʻal.*

2. Sifatlar, biror millatga mansub kishilarni ifodalaganda otga aylanadi:
a) -an, -ian qoʻshimchasi bilan tugagan sifatlar otga aylanadi, hamda birlik va koʻplikda ishlatiladi. Koʻplikda -s qoʻshimchasini oladi:

a **Russian**	rus	two **Ruusians**	ikkita rus	the **Russians**	ruslar
a **Bulgarian**	bolgar	two **Bulgarians**	ikkita bolgar	the **Bulgarians**	bolgarlar
a **German**	nemis	two **Germans**	ikkita nemis	the **Germans**	nemislar
a **Norwegian**	norveg	two **Norwegians**	ikkita norveg	the **Norvegians**	norveglar
an **American**	amerikalik	two **Americans**	ikkita amerikalik	the **Americans**	amerikaliklar.

b) -se, -ss qoʻshimchalari bilan tugagan sifatlar otga aylanganda birlik va koʻplikda ishlatiladi, lekin koʻplikda -s qoʻshimchasini olmaydi:

a **Chinese**	xitoy	two **Chinese**	ikkita xitoy	the **Chinese**	xitoylar
a **Japanese**	yapon	two **Japanese**	ikkita yapon	the **Japanese**	yaponlar
a **Swiss**	shved	two **Swiss**	ikkita shved	the **Swiss**	shvedlar.

d) **-sh, ch** qo'shimchalari bilan tugagan sifatlar otlashganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi va butun millatni ifodalaydi: **the French** *fransuzlar*, **the English** *inglizlar*, **the Scotch** *shotlandlar*, **the Dutch** *gollandlar*, **the Spanish** *ispanlar*.

Gap millat haqida ketmasdan, alohida shaxs yoki shaxslar haqida ketganda yuqoridagi sifatlarga **man, woman, men, women** qoshiladi:

An Englishman	an Englishwoman	two Englishmen
ingliz	*ingliz ayoli*	*ikkita ingliz*
a Frenchman	a Frenchwoman	two Frenchmen
fransuz	*fransuz ayoli*	*ikkita fransuz*
a Scotchman	a Scotchwoman	two Scotchmen
shotland	*shotland ayoli*	*ikkita shotland*
a Dutchman	a Dutchwoman	two Dutchmen
golland	*golland ayoli*	*ikkita golland.*

L e k i n : a Spaniard *ispan, ispan ayoli*; two Spaniards *ikkita ispan.*

SIFATLARNING GAPDAGI O'RNI

1. Sifat aniqlovchi bo'lib kelganda otdan oldin, ot — kesim tarkibida kelganda esa bog'lovchi — fe'ldan keyin keladi:

I have bought a **red** pencil.	Men qizil qalam sotib oldim.
The pencil is **red.**	Qalam — qizil.

2. Agar otning oldida ikkita yoki undan ortiq sifat bo'lsa otga ma'nosi jihatdat yaqinroq bo'lgan sifat unga yaqinroq qo'yiladi:

It was a **cold autumn** day.	Sovuq kuz kuni edi.
He is a **clever young** man.	U aqlli yigit (yosh kishi).
She put on a **new black woolen** dress.	U yungi qora jun ko'ylak kiydi.

3. **-able, -ible** qo'shimchalari bilan tugagan ayrim sifatlar otdan oldin ham, keyin ham qo'yilishi mumkin:

The goods were shipped by the first **available steamer** (= by the first **steamer available**).	Tovarlar qo'l ostida bo'lgan (topilgan, o'ng kelgan) birinchi paroxodga yuklandi.

IV. SON (THE NUMERAL)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

1. Son gapda narsaning miqdori yoki tartibini bildirib, sanoq sonlar **(Cardinal Numerals)** va tartib sonlarga **(Ordinal Numerals)** bo'linadi.

2. Sanoq sonlar shaxs yoki narsalarning miqdorini bildirib **how many?** *nechta*? so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Masalan: **one, two, three** va boshqalar.

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3. Tartib sonlar narsalarning tartibini bildiradi va **which?** *qaysi? nechanchi?* so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Masalan: **the first** *birinchi*, **the second** *ikkinchi*, **the third** *uchinchi* va boshqalar.

SANOQ SONLAR (CARDINAL NUMERALS)

1—12	13—19	20—90	100 va boshqa sonlar	
1 one	13 thirteen	20 twenty	100	a (one) hundred
2 two	14 fourteen	21 twenty-one	101	a(one) hundred
3 three	15 fifteen	22 twenty-two va h.		and one
4 four	16 sixteen	30 thirty	102	a(one) hundred
5 five	17 seventeen	40 forty		and two va h.
6 six	18 eighteen	50 fifty	200	two hundred
7 seven	19 nineteen	60 sixty	300	three hundred
8 eight		70 seventy	400	four hundred va h.
9 nine		80 eighty	1.000	a (one) thousand
10 ten		90 ninety	1.001	a (one) thousand and one
11 eleven			1.250	a (one) thousand two hundred and fifty
12 twelve			2.000	two thousand
			2.001	two thousand and one
			2.235	two thousand two hundred and thirty-five
			3.000	three thousand
			4.000	four thousand
			100.000	a (one) hundred thousand
			1000000	a (one) million
			1000000000	a (one) milliard (Angliyada); a (one) billion (AQSHda)

1. 13 dan 19 gacha bo'lgan sanoq sonlar **-teen** qo'shimchasi bilan yasaladi: four — four**teen**, six — six**teen**. Bunda **three** va **five** sonlarining shakli o'zgaradi: **three** — thir**teen**, **five** — fif**teen**.

2. O'nlikni bildiruvchi sonlar **-ty** qo'shimchasi bilan yasaladi: six — six**ty**, seven — seven**ty**. Bunda **two, three, four, five** sonlarining shakli o'zgaradi: **two** — **twenty**, **three** — **thirty**, **four** — **forty**, **five** — **fifty**.

3. O'nliklar va ulardan keyin kelgan birlik sonlarning orasiga defis qo'yiladi: **twenty-one, thirty-five, forty-seven** va boshqalar.

4. **Hundred, thousand, million** sonlaridan oldin noaniq artikl (**a**) yoki **one** qo'yib aytiladi: **a (one)** hundred, **a (one)** thousand.

5. **Hundred, thousand, million** sonlari oldidan **two, three, four** va boshqa sanoq sonlar kelganda ularga **-s** qo'shimchasi qo'shilmaydi: **two hundred, three thousand, four million. Hundred, thousand, million** sonlari *yuzlab, minglab, millionlab* ma'nosida kelib, noaniq miqdorni bildirganda ularga **-s** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va bu holda ular otga aylanadi hamda **of** predlogi bilan ishlatiladi:

Hundreds of students were present at the meeting. Majlisda yuzlab talabalar qatnashdi.

I z o h : **million** soni oldidan two, three kabi sonlar kelib keyin boshqa son kelmasa, million **-s** qo'shimchasini oladi va otga aylanadi. Bu holatda **million** dan keyingi ot **of** predlogi bilan ishlatiladi: two millions **of** books — ikki million kitob.

6. Qo'shma uch xonali sonlarning o'nliklaridan oldin **and** bog'lovchisi qo'yiladi:

375 — three hundred **and** seventy-five
305 — three hundred **and** five
2,075 — two thousand **and** seventy-five
2,005 — two thousand **and** five
1,225,375 — one million two hundred **and** twenty-five thousand three hundred **and** seventy-five

7. Angliya va AQSHda pul summasi quyidagicha aytiladi:

1) Ingliz pul birligi **pound** (funt) yoki **pound sterling** (funt sterling) qisqartirilgan £ belgisi bilan ifoda etiladi. Agar u sondan oldin qo'yilgan bo'lsa, £1 (*one pound* yoki *one pound sterling* deb o'qiladi); £25 (*twenty-five pounds* yoki *twenty-five pounds sterling* deb o'qiladi).

2) **Shilling** pul birligi (1/20 funt) qisqartirib **s.** harfi bilan ifodalanadi; **12s.** (*twelve shillings* deb o'qiladi). Shilling (penslar bo'lmaganda) sondan keyin kasr (qiyshiq) chizig'i bilan ifodalanadi: 12/ - , 18/ - .

3) **Penny** pens pul birligi (1/12 shiling) qisqartirib **d.** harfi bilan ifodalanadi va u sondan keyin qo'yiladi: **1d.** (*one penny* deb o'qiladi); **6d.** (*sixpence* deb o'qiladi). Penslar ham (shillinglar bo'lmaganda) sondan oldin kasr chizig'i va tire bilan ifodalanadi: − /1, − /8. Penslar miqdori ko'rsatilganda **pence** so'zi son bilan qo'shib yoziladi: *twopence, threepence, sevenpence, elevenpence.*

4) Shillinglar va penslardan iborat summalar quyidagicha ifodalanadi: **2s.6d.** yoki **2/6** (*two shillings and sixpence yoki two and six* deb o'qiladi).

5) Funtlar, shillinglar va penslardan iborat pul summasi quyidagicha ifodalanadi: **£25 12s.8d**; **£25.12.8**; **£25/12/8**; **£25:12:8**; **£25—12—8**; (*twenty-five pounds twelve shillings and eightpence* yoki *twenty-five pounds twelve and eight* deb o'qiladi).

6) Amerika pul birligi **dollar** qisqartirib sondan oldin **$** belgisi bilan ifodalanadi: **$1** (*one dollar* deb o'qiladi); **$25***(twenty-five dollars* deb o'qiladi*).* Ba'zan dollar miqdorini bildiruvchi sondan keyin 'nuqta va ikkita nol qo'yiladi (agar sentlar bo'lmasa): **$1.00**; **$25.00**.

7)	pul birligi (**1/100 dollar**) qisqartirib ¢ belgisi bilan ifodalanadi.: **1¢** (*one cent* deb o'qiladi); **65¢** (*sixty-five cents* deb o'qiladi). Sentlar quyidagicha ham ifodalanishi mumkin: **$.12, $.50**.

8) Dollarlar va sentlardan iborat summa quyidagicha ifodalanadi: **$25.01** (*twenty-five dollars and one cent* deb o'qiladi); **$34.10** (*thirty-four dollars and ten cents* deb o'qiladi); **$3,350.55** (*three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-five cents* deb o'qiladi).

9) Angliya va AQSHda telefon chaqiriqlari uchun telefonning har bir raqami alohida o'qiladi: 1235 — *one two three five. 0 raqami* [ou] deb o'qiladi. Telefon nomerining birinchi ikkita yoki oxirgi ikkita raqamlari bir xil bo'lsa, **double** *ikkita* so'zi ishlatiladi: **6634** — **double** six three four; **3466** — three four **double** six. O'rtadagi ikki raqam bir xil bo'lsa, **double** so'zi ishlatilmaydi: **3446** — three four four six. 1000, 2000, 3000 kabi raqamlar **one thousand, two thousand, three thousand** deb o'qiladi.

TARTIB SONLAR (ORDINAL NUMERALS)

1- — 12-	13- — 19-	20- — 90-	100- va boshqa sonlar
1 st first	13 th thirteenth	20 th twentieth	100 th hundredth
2 nd second	14 th fourteenth	21 st twenty-first	101 st hundred and
3 rd third	15 th fifteenth	22 nd twenty-	first
4 th fourth	16 th sixteenth	second va h.	102th hundred and
5 th fifth	17 th seventeenth	30 th thirtieth	second va h.
6 th sixth	18 th eighteenth	40 th fortieth	200 th two hun-
7 th seventh	19 th nineteenth	50 th fiftieth	dredth va h.
8 th eighth		60 th sixtieth	300 th three hun-
9 th nineth		70 th seventieth	dredth
10 th tenth		80 th eightieth	400 th four hun-
11 th eleventh		90 th ninetieth	dredth
12 th twelfth			1,000 th thousandth
			1,001 st thousand and
			first
			1,002 nd thousand and
			second va h.
			1,000,000 th mil-
			lionth

1. Otlar oldidan kelgan tartib son doimo aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Ot kelmagan o'rinlarda ham tartib sonning aniq artikli saqlanadi:

February is **the second month**	Fevral yilning ikkinchi oyidir.
of the year.	

Your second composition is better than **the first**.	Sizning ikkinchi inshoingiz birinchisiga qaraganda yaxshiroq.

Tartib son bilan kelgan ot oldidan noaniq artikl ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda sonning ma'nosi *yana bir, boshqa* degan ma'noni anglatadi:

We have sent them **a second telegram.**	Biz ularga ikkinchi (yana bitta) telegrammani jo'natdik.

2. Birinchi uchta sondan (**first, second, third**) boshqa barcha tartib sonlar sanoq sonlarga -th qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi: fourth, sixth, seventh. **Five** va **twelve** sonlaridagi ve harfi f ga o'zgaradi — **fifth** [fifθ], **twelfth** [twelfθ], **eight** raqamiga faqat **h** harfi qo'shiladi — **eighth** [eiθ]; **nine** sonidagi oxirgi **e** harfi tushib qoladi — **ninth** [nainθ]; oxiri **y** bilan tugaydigan o'nlik raqamlardagi **y** harfi **ie** ga o'zgaradi: twenty — twentieth [twenti:θ]; thirty — thirtieth [θe:ti:θ]; forty — fortieth [fɔ:ti:θ].

3. Qo'shma tartib sonlarning yasalishida oxirgi son tartib songa aylanadi undan oldingilari sanoq son shaklida qoladi: **twenty-first** *yigirma birinchi*, **one hundred and twenty-first** *bir yuz yigirma birinchi*, **two thousand three hundred and forty-eighth** *ikki ming uch yuz qirq sakkizinchi*.

4. Kitoblarning boblari, betlari, paragraflari, qismlari, pyesalarning bo'limlari kabilarda ko'pincha tartib sonlar sanoq sonlarga aylanadi va ular otdan keyin qo'yiladi. Bunda otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

the first part = part one	birinchi qism
the fifth chapter = chapter five	beshinchi bob
the ninth paragraph = paragraph nine	to'qqizinchi paragraf
the twenty-first page = page twenty-one	yigirma birinchi bet.

Sanoq sonlar uylarning, xonalarning, tramvaylarning nomerlari, kiyimlarning o'lchamlarini ifodalashda ham ishlatiladi va bunda otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

The lecture will take place in **classroom №15** (number fifteen deb o'qiladi).	Leksiya o'n beshinchi auditoriyada bo'ladi.
He lives in **apartment 10** (apartment ten deb o'qiladi).	U o'ninchi xonadonda yashaydi.
I usually take **tram №5** (number five deb o'qiladi).	Men, odatda, beshinchi nomerli tramvayda yuraman.
He wears **size forty** shoes.	U qirqinchi o'lchamli poyafzal kiyadi.

5. Xronologik sanalar sanoq sonlar bilan quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

1900 — **nineteen hundred**	1900- yil — ming to'qqiz yuzinchi yil.
1904 — **nineteen four** (rasmiy tilda: **nineteen hundred and four**)	1904- yil — ming to'qqiz yuz to'rtinchi yil.
1915 — **nineteen fifteen (nineteen hundred and fifteen)**	1915- yil — ming to'qqiz yuz o'n beshinchi yil.

1949 — nineteen forty-nine (nineteen hundred and forty-nine)

1949- yil — ming to'qqiz yuz qirq to'qqizinchi yil.

Year so'zi yillardan keyin ishlatilmaydi, ammo ba'zan — **in the year nineteen fifteen** kabi bo'lishi mumkin.

Sanalar tartib sonlar bilan quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

15 th May, 1948
May 15 th, 1948
May 15, 1948
} **The fifteenth of May, nineteen forty-eight** yoki:
May the fifteenth, nineteen forty-eight.

KASR SONLAR (FRACTIONAL NUMERALS)

Oddiy kasrlar (Common Fractions)	O'nlik kasrlar (Decimal Fractions)
$\frac{1}{2}$ a (one) half	0.1 — **nought*) point** yoki **point one** deb o'qiladi
$\frac{1}{3}$ a (one) third	0.01— **nought point nought one** yoki **point nought one** deb o'qiladi
$\frac{2}{3}$ two thirds	2.35 — **two point three five** deb o'qiladi
$\frac{1}{4}$ a (one) quarter a (one) forth	32.305 — **three two** (yoki **thirty-two**) **point three nought five** deb o'qiladi
$\frac{3}{4}$ three quarters yoki three fourth	
$\frac{1}{5}$ a (one) fifth	
$\frac{2}{5}$ two fifth	
$\frac{1}{6}$ one sixth	
$\frac{5}{6}$ five sixths	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ one and a half	
$2\frac{1}{3}$ two and a (one) third	*) Amerikada **0** zero deb o'qiladi.

1. Oddiy kasrlarda surat sanoq son bilan, maxraj esa tartib son bilan ifodalanadi: $\frac{1}{3}$— **a (one) third**, $\frac{1}{5}$ — **a (one) fifth**, $\frac{1}{8}$ — **an (one) eighth**. Ammo $\frac{1}{2}$ **a (one) half** deb, (one second deb emas) o'qiladi, $\frac{1}{4}$ — **a (one) quarter** (kamdan-kam **a fourth** deb) o'qiladi.

Surat birdan katta son bo'lganda, maxraj -s qo'shimchasini oladi: $\frac{2}{3}$ — **two thirds**; $\frac{5}{6}$ — **five sixths**.

2. Kasrdan keyin kelgan otlar birlikda bo'ladi: $\frac{2}{3}$ **ton** (**two thirds of a ton** deb o'qiladi); $\frac{3}{4}$ **kilometre** (**three quarters of a kilometre** deb o'qiladi); $\frac{1}{2}$ **ton** (**half a ton** deb o'qiladi).

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3. Aralash kasrlarga oid otlar ko‘plikda ishlatiladi. $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons (**two and a half tons** yoki **two tons and a half** deb o‘qiladi); $4\frac{1}{3}$ tons (**four and a third tons** yoki **four tons and a third** deb o‘qiladi).

Aralash kasrlarni o‘qishda butun son birga teng bo‘lganda, ot butun son va kasrdan keyin kelsa, ot ko‘plikda ishlatiladi. Ot butun son va kasr son ortasida kelsa, birlikda ishlatiladi:$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours (**one and a half hours** yoki **one (an) hour and a half**); $1\frac{1}{3}$ pound (**one and a third pounds** yoki **one (a) pound and a third**).

4. O‘nli kasrlarda butun son bilan kasr nuqta yordamida ajratiladi. O‘nli kasrlarni o‘qishda har bir raqam alohida o‘qiladi. Butun sonni kasr son bilan ajratuvchi nuqta **point** deb o‘qiladi. Nol **naught** deb o‘qiladi. Agar butun son nolga teng bo‘lsa, ko‘pincha o‘qilmaydi: 0.25 — **nought point two five** yoki **point two five**; 14.105 — **one four** (yoki **fourteen**) **point one nought five**.

5. O‘nli kasrning butun soni nolga teng bo‘lsa uning orqasidan keladigan ot birlikda ishlatiladi: **0.25 ton** (**nought point two five of a ton**). Boshqa hollarda ot ko‘plikda o‘qiladi:**1.25 tons** (**one point two five tons**); **23.76 tons** (**two three point seven six tons** yoki **twenty-three point seven six tons**).

6. Foizlar quyidagicha o‘qiladi: 2 % — **2 per cent.** yoki **2 p.c.** (**two per cent** deb o‘qiladi.) Bir foizning bo‘laklari quyidagicha ifodalanadi: $\frac{3}{8}$ % yoki $\frac{3}{8}$ **per cent.**, yoki $\frac{3}{8}$ **p.c.** (**three eigths per cent.** yoki **three eiths of one per cent.**); $\frac{1}{2}$ % — $\frac{1}{2}$ **per cent.**, yoki $\frac{1}{2}$ **p.c.** (**a half per cent, yoki a half of one per cent.**); 0,2 % — **0,2 per cent.**, yoki **0,2 p.c.** (**nought point two per cent.** yoki **nought point two of one per cent.**).

V. OLMOSH

UMUMIY MA’LUMOTLAR

Olmosh deb ot va sifat o‘rnida ishlatiladigan so‘zlarga aytiladi.

KISHILIK OLMOSHLARI (PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

1. Kishilik olmoshlari har doim olmosh-ot bo‘lib keladi. Ularda ikkita kelishik bor: **bosh kelishik (the Nominative Case)** va **obyekt kelishigi (the Objective Case)**.

Shaxs	Bosh kelishik	Obyekt kelishigi
	Birlik	
I	**I** — men	me
II	—	—
III	he ⟍ she ⟩ — u it ⟋	him her it

Shaxs	Bosh kelishik	Obyekt kelishigi
	Ko'plik	
I	**we** — biz	**us**
II	**you** — siz	**you**
III	**they** — ular	**them**

2. Bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari gapda ega va ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

I saw that picture (ega).   Men u suratni ko'rdim.
It is **I** (**he, we** va b. lar.).   Bu men (u, biz va b. lar.) .

I z o h . Og'zaki nutqda ot kesim tarkibida kishilik olmoshining obyektiv kelishikdagi shakli ham uchraydi: it's **me (him, us)**. **It's me** shakli ayniqsa ko'proq uchraydi.

3. **I** olmoshi har doim bosh harf bilan yoziladi. **I** olmoshi boshqa olmoshlar yoki otlar bilan birga kelganda, har doim ulardan keyin ishlatiladi:

You and I (yoki: **he and I**) must   Siz bilan men (yoki: u bilan men) soat
be there at seven o'clock.   yettida u yerda bo'lishimiz kerak.
My brother and **I** will help you. Akam bilan men sizga yordam beramiz.

4. **He** olmoshi erkaklarga nisbatan, **she** xotin-qizlarga nisbatan, **it** jonsiz narsalar va hayvonlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi:

Peter is an engineer. **He** works   Piter — muhandis. U zavodda ishlaydi.
at a factory.
Where is **Helen**? — **She** is   Helen qayerda? — U bog'da.
in the garden.
The chair is broken. **It** is broken. Stul siniq. U siniq.
The book is on the shelf. **It** is on Kitob tokchada.
the shelf.   U tokchada.
The window is open. **It** is open.   Deraza ochiq. U ochiq.
The cat is under the table.   Mushuk stol ostida. U stol ostida.
It is under the table.

5. **They** (*ular*) olmoshi III shaxs ko'plik uchun ishlatiladi:
The students are in the corridor.   Talabalar koridorda. Ular koridorda.
They are in the corridor.
The documents are on the table.   Hujjatlar stol ustida. Ular stol ustida.
They are on the table.

6. **You** (*siz, sen*) olmoshi II shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun ishlatiladi:
Children, where are **you**?   Bolalar, qayerdasiz?
Mary, where are **you**?   Meri, qayerdasan?

O'zbek tilidagi *sen* olmoshiga to'g'ri keladigan **thou (thee)** olmoshi hozirgi kunda ishlatilmaydi, u faqat eski ingliz tili nazm va nasrida uchrashi mumkin.

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7. Obyektiv kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari gapda vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

He saw **me** in the street.	U meni ko'chada ko'rdi.
I met **them** at the station.	Men ularni stansiyada uchratdim.
He showed **her** the picture.	U unga suratni ko'rsatdi.

8. Obyektiv kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari istagan predlog bilan kelishi mumkin va gapda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

He showed the picture **to her** and not **to me**.	U suratni unga ko'rsatdi, menga emas.
The article was translated **by her** and not **by them**.	Maqola ular tomonidan emas, u tomonidan tarjima qilingan.
This pen is bad. I cannot write **with it**.	Bu ruchka yomon. Men u bilan yoza olmayman.
This letter is **for you**.	Bu xat sizga (siz uchun).
I have read **about it**.	Men bu haqda o'qiganman.
I quite agree **with you**.	Men sizga to'la qo'shilaman.
I have received a letter **from her**.	Men undan xat oldim.

EGALIK OLMOSHLARI (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

1. Ingliz tilida egalik olmoshlari ikki xil bo'ladi: egalik olmosh-sifatlari va egalik olmosh-otlari.

Shaxs	Kishilik olmoshi	Egalik olmosh-sifati	Egalik olmosh-oti
Birlik			
I	I	my — mening	mine — meniki
II	—	—	—
III	he she it	his her its	his hers its
Ko'plik			
I	we	our — bizning	ours—bizniki
II	you	your—sizning	yours—sizniki
III	they	their—ularning	theirs—ularniki

2. Egalik olmosh-sifatlari **whose?** *kimning* so'rog'iga javob bo'lib, sifat vazifasida doimo ot oldidan keladi va otlarning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun ularning ketidan kelgan otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich kelishi mumkin:

My pencil is on the table.	Mening qalamim stol ustida.
He gave me **his address**.	U menga o'zining manzilini berdi.

Agar otdan oldin boshqa aniqlovchi bo'lsa, egalik olmoshi boshqa har qanday ko'rsatkich kabi o'sha aniqlovchining oldiga o'tadi:

Where is **my** red **pencil?**	Mening qizil qalamim qayerda?
His elder **brother** lives in Brighton.	Uning katta akasi Braytonda yashaydi.

3. Egalik olmoshlari artiklga o'xshab **all** va **both** dan keyin qo'yiladi:

All my pencils are in that box.	Mening hamma qalamlarim o'sha qutida.
Both his brothers live there.	Uning har ikkala akasi o'sha yerda yashaydi.

4. Egalik olmosh-otlaridan keyin hech qachon ot kelmaydi, ularning o'zi ot o'rnida ishlatiladi. Ular gapda ega, to'ldiruvchi yoki ot-kesim bo'lib keladi:

This is not my pencil, **mine** is blue.	Bu mening qalamim emas, meniki ko'k (ega).
I have broken my pencil. Please give me **yours**.	Men qalamimni sindirib qo'ydim. Iltimos qalamingizni berib turing (to'ldiruvchi).
This book is **mine.**	Bu kitob meniki (ot-kesim).

5. O'zbek tilida egalik olmoshlari tushib qolib, ularning o'rnida egalik qo'shimchasi yoki *o'zimning, o'zingning, o'zining, o'zimizning, o'zingizning, o'zlarining* olmoshlari bilan berilishi mumkin, lekin ingliz tilida egalik olmoshlari hech qachon tushib qolmaydi yoki boshqa narsa bilan almashtirilmaydi:

Men ruchkamni sindirib qo'ydim.	I have broken **my** pen.
U qalamini yo'qotib qo'ydi.	**She** has lost **her** pencil.
Ular kitoblarini bizga berdilar.	They gave **us their** books.
Mening lug'atim yo'q. Siz menga lug'atingizni berib tura olasizmi?	I haven't got a dictionary. Can you give me **your** dictionary?
U ta'tilini Oqtoshda o'tkazdi.	He spent **his** leave in Oktosh.
U xatni cho'ntagiga soldi.	He put the letter into **his** pocket.
Paltongizni yeching!	Take off **your** coat!
Men buni akamga aytdim.	I told **my** brother about it.

O'ZLIK OLMOSHLARI (REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS)

1. O'zlik olmoshlari **my, your, him, her, it, one** olmoshlariga **self, our, your, them** olmoshlariga **selves** qo'shish bilan yasaladi:

Shaxs	Birlik	Ko'plik
I	**Myself**	**Yourselves**
II	**Yourself**	**Ourselves**
III	**Himself** **Herself** **Itself**	**Themselves**
One olmoshi	**Oneself**	—

O'zim, o'zing, o'zi, o'zimiz, o'zingiz, o'zlari deb tarjima qilinadi.

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2. II shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun o'zlik olmoshlarinung alohida shakllari bor:

Don't hurt **yourself, Peter!** Piter, o'zingni urib olma!
Don't hurt **yourselves, children!** Bolalar, o'zingizni urib olmang!

3. Ba'zi fe'llardan keyin o'zlik olmoshi ishlatilib, shu ish-harakati egaga qaytishini bildiradi:

He defended **himself** bravely. ·U o'zini jasurlik bilan himoya qildi.
She hurt **herself.** U o'zini urib oldi.
Be careful! Don't cut **yourself.** Ehtiyot bo'ling, qo'lingzni kesib olmang.
Go and wash **yourself,** Mary. Borib yuvinib ol, Meri.

4. O'zlik olmoshlari eganing ish-harakatni *o 'zi* bajarganligini ta'kidlash uchun, egadan keyin yoki gapning oxirida ishlatiladi:

I saw it **myself. I myself** saw it. Buni men o'zim ko'rganman.
He did it **himself.** He **himself** Buni uning o'zi qilgan. ·
did it.
You said it **yourself.** You **yourself** Buni siz o'zingiz aytdingiz.
said it.
They said so **themselves.** They Ularning o'zlari shunday dedilar.
themselves said so.

<center>BIRGALIK OLMOSHLARI
(RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS)</center>

1. **Each other, one another** birgalik olmoshlari ikki shaxs yoki narsaga nisbatan ishlatiladi:

They have known **each other** Ular bir-birlarini ikki yildan buyon bi-
for two years. lishadi.
They often see **one another**. Ular bir-birini tez-tez ko'rib turishadi.

2. **Each other** va **one another**ga qarashli predloglar **each** va **one** so'zlaridan oldin ishlatiladi: **about each other** — *bir-biri haqida,* **for each other** — *bir-biriga.*

<center>KO'RSATISH OLMOSHLARI
(DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS)</center>

1. Ko'rsatish olmoshlarining birlik va ko'plik shakllari bor. Birlikda **this** (*bu, shu*), **that** (*u, o 'sha*), ko'plikda **these** (*bular, shular*), **those** (*ular, o 'shalar*). Ko'rsatish olmoshlari olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. Ko'rsatish olmosh-sifatlari otning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun ulardan keyin kelgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi. Agar ko'rsatish olmoshidan keyin kelgan otning boshqa aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, ko'rsatish olmoshi, boshqa ko'rsatkichlarga o'xshab, o'sha aniqlovchidan oldin qo'yiladi:

He lives in **that** house. U o'sha uyda yashaydi.
He lives in **that** white house. U o'sha oq uyda yashaydi.

3. **This** va **these** olmoshlari gapiruvchiga yaqin turgan, **that** va **those** esa uzoq turgan narsalarni ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi:

This pencil is mine.	Bu qalam meniki.
That pencil is yours.	U qalam sizniki.
This young man is my brother.	Bu yigit mening akam.
Do you know **that man?**	U kishini taniysizmi?
These pens are very good.	Bu ruchkalar juda yaxshi.
I like **those flowers.**	Menga u gullar yoqadi.

4. **This country** iborasi gapiruvchi yashab turgan mamlakatni, ingliz gazetalarida Angliyani, AQSH gazetalarida AQSHni, Gollandiyadan xabarda Gollandiyani ifodalaydi:

The exports of coal **from this** country decreased last year. (Ingliz gazetasidagi maqoladan.)	O'tgan yili Angliyadan ko'mir eksport qilish kamaydi.
The imports of coal **into this country** decreased last year. (Ingliz gazetasidagi Gollandi-yadan xabardan.)	O'tgan yili Gollandiyaga ko'mir import qilish kamaydi.

Agar gapiruvchi oldin borgan, lekin hozir u yerdan chiqib ketgan mamlakat haqida gapirsa **that country** ishlatiladi:

I was in Bulgaria last year.	Men o'tgan yili Bolgariyaga bordim.
I liked **that country** very much.	U mamlakat menga juda yoqdi.

5. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari vaqtga nisbatan ishlatilganda **this** hozirgi zamon uchun, **that** o'tgan va kelasi zamon uchun ishlatiladi:

I am busy at **this** time.	Men hozir bandman.
It is only the beginning of May. You can't bathe at **this** time of the year.	Hozir may oyining boshi. Yilning bu paytida cho'milish mumkin emas.
My brother will go to the Caucasus **this** summer.	Mening akam shu yozda Kavkazga boradi.
I spent the summer of 2003 in the south.	Men 2003- yil yozini janubda o'tkaz-dim.
We had a lot of rain **that** summer.	O'sha yozda yomg'ir ko'p bo'ldi.
At **that** moment the door opened and a man entered the room.	Shu payt eshik ochildi va xonaga bir kishi kirib keldi.
I'm going to call on him at five o'clock. I hope he will come home by **that** time.	Soat beshda men unikiga bormoq-chiman. Umid qilamanki, o'sha vaqtga-cha u uyiga kelgan bo'ladi.

6. **This** va **that** olmoshlaridan keyin ko'pincha oldin ishlatilgan otni takrorlamaslik uchun **one** olmoshi ishlatiladi:

Will you give me another book? I don't like this **one.**	Menga boshqa kitob berasizmi? Bunisi menga yoqmadi.

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This book is mine, and **that one** is yours.	Bu kitob meniki, unisi esa sizniki.

7. Ko'chirma gapdan oldin **this**, keyin esa **that** ishlatiladi:

This is what she said: «I don't think he is right».	Mana u nima dedi: «Menimcha u haq emas».

A m m o : «I don't think he is right.» **That** is what she said.

8. Oldin ishlatilgan ot qayta ishlatilganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatish mumkin bo'lgan joyda birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot o'rnida **that**, ko'plikdagi ot o'rnida **those** ishlatiladi:

The price of tin is higher than **that** of copper (**that** = the price).	Qalayning bahosi misnikidan balandroq.
At our factory there are a few machines similar to **those** discribed in this magazine (**those** = the machines).	Bizning fabrikamizda bu jurnalda tasvirlangan mashinalarga o'xshash mashinalar kam.

9. **It** ham ko'rsatish olmoshi vazifasida keladi:

— Who is there?	— Bu kim?
— **It** is Helen.	— Bu Helen.
— What is this?	— Bu nima?
— **It** is a dictionary.	— Bu lug'at.

10. **Such** (*shunday*) olmoshi ham ko'rsatish olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi:

These are **such** interesting books.	Bular shunday qiziq kitoblar.
Such was the agreement between the two parties.	Ikki tomon o'rtasidagi kelishuv shunday bo'ldi.

<div align="center">

SO'ROQ OLMOSHLARI
(INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS)

</div>

1. So'roq olmoshlari quyidagilar:
Who (whom) *kim, kimni*, **whose** *kimning*, **what** *nima*, **which** *qaysi*.

2. **Who** ikki kelishikda ishlatiladi: Bosh kelishikda **who**, obyektiv kelishikda **whom**. **Who** va **whom** odamlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

3. **Who** olmosh-ot bo'lib gapda ega yoki ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

Who came here yesterday?	Kecha bu yerga kim keldi? (ega)
Who is that man?	U kishi kim? (ot-kesim).

4. **Who** ega bo'lib kelganda undan keyin kelgan fe'l birlikda ishlatiladi:

Who is there?	U yerda kim bor?
Who has taken my pencil?	Mening qalamimni kim oldi?

5. Who ot-kesim tarkibida kelganda bogʻlovchi feʼl gapning egasi bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

Who is that boy (**he**)?	U bola kim?
Who are those boys (**they**)?	U bolalar kimlar?

6. Whom toʻldiruvchi boʻlib keladi, ogʻzaki nutqda koʻpincha **whom** oʻrnida **who** ishlatiladi:

Who (whom) did you meet there?	U yerda kimni uchratdingiz?
Who(whom) did you ask about it?	Bu haqda kimdan soʻradingiz?

7. Whom istagan predlog bilan ishlatilishi mumkin:

To whom did you show the letter?	Siz xatni kimga koʻrsatdingiz?
By whom is the letter signed?	Xat kim tomonidan imzolangan?
From whom did you receive the telegram?	Telegrammani kimdan oldingiz?
Of whom are you speaking?	Kim haqida gapiryapsiz?
With whom did you come yesterday?	Kecha kim bilan keldingiz?

8. Whom ga taalluqli predlog, odatda, feʼldan keyin, agar toʻldiruvchi boʻlsa, toʻldiruvchidan keyin keladi, ushbu holda **whom** oʻrnida koʻpincha **who** ishlatiladi:

Who (whom) did you show the letter **to**?	Xatni kimga koʻrsatdingiz?
Who (whom) is the letter signed **by**?	Xat kim tomonidan imzolangan?

Who (whom) did you receive the telegram **from**?
Who (whom) are you speaking **of**?
Who (whom) did you come **with** yesterday?

I z o h : **Whom** oʻrnida **who** ishlatilganda predlog faqat feʼldan keyin, toʻldiruvchi boʻlsa, faqat toʻldiruvchidan keyin keladi. **Who** ning oldida predlog qoʻyilmaydi.

9. Whose *kimning* olmosh-sifat boʻlib keladi va otning koʻrsatkichi boʻlganligi uchun, **whose** dan keyin kelgan ot artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta koʻrsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin:

Whose dictionary is this?	Bu kimning lugʻati?
Whose book did you take?	Siz kimning kitobini oldingiz?

10. **What** olmosh-ot va olmosh-sifat boʻlib keladi.

11. **What** *nima, qancha* olmosh-ot boʻlib kelganda gapda ega, toʻldiruvchi va ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

What has happened?	Nima boʻldi?
What have you brought?	Nima olib keldingiz?
What is the population of that town?	U shaharning aholisi qancha?

12. **What** ega boʻlib kelganda undan keyin kelgan feʼl birlikda keladi:

What has happened?	Nima boʻldi?
What is lying on the table?	Stol ustida nima yotibdi?

13. **What** ot-kesim boʻlib kelganda bogʻlovchi-feʼl ega bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

What **is the price** for wheat?	Bugʻdoyning narxi qancha?
What **are the prices** for wheat and barley?	Bugʻdoy va arpaning narxlari qancha?
What **are the results** of the examination?	Imtihon natijalari qanday?

14. **What** odamlarga nisbatan ularning kasbi yoki mansabi soʻralganda ishlatiladi:

What is he?	U kim?
What is your daughter? —She is **an English teacher.**	Qizingiz kim (kasbi nima)? — U ingliz tili oʻqituvchisi.

I z o h : Savol kishining ismi yoki sharifini bilish maqsadida berilgan boʻlsa, **who** ishlatiladi: **Who** is he? —He is Olimov.

15. **What** istagan predlog bilan ishlatilishi mumkin. Predlog **what**dan oldin, feʼldan keyin, agar toʻldiruvchi boʻlsa, toʻldiruvchidan keyin qoʻyilishi mumkin:

By what is this engine driven?	Bu motor nima bilan yuradi?
With what did you cut it?	Siz uni nima bilan kesdingiz?
About what was he speaking to you?	U sizga nima haqda gapirayotgan edi?
At what are you working?	Siz nima ustida ishlayapsiz?
What was he speaking to you **about?**	
What are you working **at?**	

16. **What** *qanday* maʼnosida olmosh-sifat boʻlib keladi, otning koʻrsatkichi boʻlganligi uchun, **what**dan keyin kelgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta koʻrsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin:

What question did he ask?	U qanday savol soʻradi?
What books did you buy?	Siz qanday kitoblar sotib oldingiz?

17. **Which** *qaysi* olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot boʻlib keladi. **Which** olmosh-sifat boʻlganda otga koʻrsatkich boʻladi va undan keyin kelgan ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Which chapter did you like best?	Sizga qaysi bob koʻproq yoqdi?
Which metal is heavier: copper or iron?	Qaysi metall ogʻirroq; mismi yoki temir?
Which student in your group works hardest of all?	Guruhingizdagi qaysi talaba hammadan koʻproq ishlaydi?
Here are two books. **Which** would you like?	Mana ikkita kitob. Qaysinisi sizga yoqadi?

Which of you speaks French?	Qaysi biringiz fransuzcha gapirasiz?
Which do you prefer to learn:	Qaysini o'rganishni afzal ko'rasiz:
French or English?	fransuzchanimi yoki inglizchani?

NISBIY OLMOSHLAR (RELATIVE PRONOUNS)

1. Nisbiy olmoshlar ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lash uchun xizmat qiladi. Ular bog'lovchi so'zlardir. Lekin ular bog'lovchi so'zlarga o'xshab faqat ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lab qolmasdan, ergash gapda gap bo'lagi ham bo'lib keladi.

2. **Ega, kesim** va **to'ldiruvchi** ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lash uchun **who (whom), whose, what, which** nisbiy olmoshlari ishlatiladi. Bu olmoshlar so'roq olmoshlariga o'xshaydi, lekin ular so'roq gap yasamasdan, ergash gaplarni bosh gaplarga bog'lash uchun xizmat qiladi:

Who has done it is unknown.	Buni kim qilganligi noma'lum.
I do not know **which** of them speaks French.	Men ularning qaysi biri fransuzcha gapirishini bilmayman.
That is not **what** I want.	Bu men istagan narsa emas.

3. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lash uchun **who, (whom), whose, which** va **that** nisbiy olmoshlari ishlatiladi:

The man **who** is sitting next to Mr. A. is my English teacher.	Janob A. ning yonida o'tirgan kishi mening ingliz tili o'qituvchim.
The watch **that** I lost was a very good one.	Men yo'qotgan soat juda yaxshi soat edi.

4. **Who** odamlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi va ergash gapda ega vazifasida keladi:

The man **who** was here is a bookkeeper.	Shu yerda bo'lgan odam hisobchi.

Whom ham odamlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi va ergash gapda vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

There is the man **whom** we saw in the park yesterday.	Biz kecha bog'da ko'rgan kishi shu yerda.

5. **Which** narsalar va hayvonlarga nisbatan ishlatilib ergash gapda ega yoki vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

The books **which** are on the table must be returned to the library today. (*ega*) Stol ustida turgan kitoblar kutubxonaga bugun qaytarilishi kerak.

He showed me the letter **which** he had received from his brother. (*to'ldiruvchi*)	U akasidan olgan xatni menga ko'rsatdi.
He showed me the skin of the wolf **which** he had killed. (*to'ldiruvchi*)	U o'zi o'ldirgan bo'rining terisini menga ko'rsatdi.

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6. Which ayrim so'zlarga emas, o'zidan oldin kelgan butun gapga ham taalluqli bo'lishi mumkin va o'zbek tilida *bu* deb tarjima qilinadi:

He came to see me off,
which was very kind of him.

U meni kuzatgani keldi, bu u tomoni-
dan juda yaxshi ish bo'ldi.

I said nothing, **which** made
him still more angry.

Men hech narsa demadim, bu uning
jahlini ko'proq chiqardi.

7. Whose jonli predmetlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi va qaysi otga taalluqli bo'lsa o'sha otning oldidan keladi:

That is the girl **whose brother**
came to see us yesterday.

Bu kecha akasi bizni ko'rgani kelgan
qizdir.

Do you know the man **whose**
house we saw yesterday?

Biz kecha uyini ko'rgan kishini bila-
sizmi?

Whose ba'zan jonsiz narsalarga nisbatan **of which** o'rnida ishlatilishi mumkin:

We saw a mountain **whose** top
(=**the top of which**) was covered
with snow.

Biz usti qor bilan qoplangan tog'ni
ko'rdik.

8. That olmoshi jonli va jonsiz predmetlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

That ko'pincha ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplardagi **which** va **whom** olmoshlarini almashtirib keladi:

The article **that** (which) I trans-
lated yesterday was very easy.

Men kecha tarjima qilgan maqola juda
oson edi.

These are the words **that** (which)
you mispronounce.

Bular siz noto'g'ri talaffuz qiladigan
so'zlardir.

Vessels **that** (which) are built for
the transportation of oil products
are called tankers.

Neft mahsulotlarini tashish uchun
quriladigan kemalar tankerlar deb ata-
ladi.

The doctor **that** (whom) I visited
yesterday is a specialist in diseases
of the heart.

Kecha men borgan shifokor yurak ka-
salliklari bo'yicha mutaxassisdir.

I z o h : Ega bo'lib keluvchi **who** olmoshi kamdan-kam hollarda **that** olmoshi bilan
almashtiriladi:
The man **who** (that) has written   Bu maqolani yozgan kishi mening do'stim.
this article is my friend.

9. Orttirma darajadagi sifatlar, tartib sonlar va **all, any, only** so'zlari bilan aniqlangan otlardan keyin faqat **that** olmoshi ishlatiladi (**which** ham emas, **whom** ham emas):

This is **the best dictionary that**
I have ever seen.

Bu men ko'rgan eng yaxshi lug'at.

This is **the first composition that**
he has written in English.

Bu uning ingliz tilida yozgan birinchi
inshosi.

Come at **any time that** is convenient to you.	O'zingizga qulay bo'lgan paytda keling.
I've read **all the books that** you gave me.	Men siz bergan barcha kitoblarni o'qib chiqdim.

10. Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi gaplar bilan **that** olmoshi ishlatilmaydi:

His article on this subject, **which** was published in 1998, was a great success.	Uning bu sohadagi 1998- yilda bosilgan maqolasi katta muvaffaqiyatga erishgan.
My brother, **whom** I have not seen for a year, has just returned to London.	Men bir yildan buyon ko'rmagan akam, hozirgina Londonga qaytib keldi.

11. **Whom** va **which** predloglar bilan kelib predlogli to'ldiruvchi bo'ladi. Predlog **whom** va **which**dan oldin ham, fe'ldan keyin ham, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin ham kelishi mumkin:

The man **about whom** we were talking yesterday (=**whom** we were talking **about** yesterday) will come at five o'clock.	Biz kecha gapirgan odam soat beshda keladi.

12. **That** ishlatilganda predlog har doim fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

The man **that** we were talking **about** yesterday will come at five o'clock. This is not the letter **that** they refer **to.**

I z o h : Ega vazifasidagi nisbiy olmoshdan keyin kelgan fe'l o'sha olmosh bosh gapdagi qaysi so'zga taalluqli bo'lsa, o'sha so'z bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

The student **who is** standing at the window **is** my brother.	Deraza yonida turgan talaba mening akamdir.
The students **who are** standing at the window **are** my friends.	Deraza oldida turgan talabalar mening do'stlarimdir.
The book **that (which) is** lying on the table **is** mine.	Stol ustida yotgan kitob meniki.
The books **that (which) are** lying on the table **are** mine.	Stol ustida yotgan kitroblar meniki.

13. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lashda **where** *(qayerda),* **when** *(qachon)* ravishlari ham ishlatiladi:

I am going to spend my vacation in the village **where** I was born.	Men ta'tilni o'zim tug'ilgan qishloqda o'tkazmoqchiman.
That happened on the day **when** he left for Brighton.	Bu u Braytonga jo'nagan kun sodir bo'lgan edi.

14. **Reason** otidan keyin nisbiy olmosh o'rnida **why** ravishi ishlatiladi:

That is the **reason why** he did it.	Mana u nima sababdan shunday qilgan.

15. Same *(shunday, shunga o'xshash)*, **such** *(shunday)* so'zlaridan keyin nisbiy olmosh o'rnida **as** ishlatiladi:

I had **the same difficulty as** you had.	Men ham xuddi siznikidek qiyinchi-likka uchradim.
It is not **such an interesting book as** I thought.	Bu men o'ylagandek qiziq kitob ekan.

NISBIY OLMOSHLARNING TUSHIB QOLISHI

1. Ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqlovchi gaplarda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan nisbiy olmoshlar, odatda, tushib qoladi:

That is the man we met yesterday. (=**whom** we met yesterday.)	U biz kecha uchratgan kishi.

Agar olmoshning predlogi bo'lsa, olmosh tushib qolganda predlog fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

This is the book the professor re-ferred **to** in his lecture (=**to which** the professor referred in his lecture).	Bu professor leksiyasida eslatgan kitob.

2. Ergash gapda ega bo'lib keladigan nisbiy olmoshlar tushib qolmaydi:

The man **who** is sitting next to Mr. A. is my English teacher.	Mr. A.ning yonida o'tirgan kishi me-ning ingliz tili o'qituvchim.

3. **Whose** olmoshi tushib qolmaydi:

There is the student **whose** father works for a foreign company.	Mana otasi xorijiy kompaniyada ish-laydigan talaba.

4. Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi gaplarda nisbiy olmoshlar tushib qolmaydi:

Mr. Bell's article, **which** I read yesterday, is very interesting.	Mr. Belning men kecha o'qigan maqo-lasi juda qiziq.

GUMON OLMOSHLARI (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS)

Gumon olmoshlariga quyidagilar kiradi: **some, any, no** (va ulardan yasalgan olmoshlar), **none, much, many, little, few, all, both, either, neither, each, every** (va ulardan yasalgan olmoshlar), **other, one.**

Some, any olmoshlari

1. **Some** olmoshi bo'lishli gaplarda, **any** olmoshi esa bo'lishsiz, ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma umumiy so'roq gaplarda va shart gaplarda olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot sifatida ishlatiladi.

2. **Some** va **any** *(bir qancha, biroz, hech qanday)* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

a) ko'plikdagi otlar oldida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi va ko'pincha o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi:

He asked me **some questions.**	U mendan (bir nechta) savollar so'radi.

Have you got **any interesting books**?	Qiziq kitoblaringiz bormi?
He asked whether I had **any books** on radio.	U mendan radio sohasida kitoblarim bor-yo'qligini so'radi.
He did not make **any mistakes** in his dictation.	U diktantida (hech qanday) xato qilmadi.
If there **any new magazines** in the library, take **some** for me.	Agar kutubxonada yangi jurnallar bo'lsa, menga bir nechtasini olib keling.

I z o h : **Some** ba'zan donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi ot oldida noaniq artikl ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi:

I read it in **some** book (=a book).	Men buni bir kitobda o'qiganman.

b) olmosh-ot bo'lib kelib ko'plikdagi ot o'rnida ishlatiladi:

The buyers wanted to get some samples of our manufactures, and we sent them **some.**	Xaridorlar bizning mahsulotlarimizdan namunalar olishni istagan edilar va biz ularga bir qanchasini yubordik.
He asked me for some stamps, but I hadn't **any**.	U mendan marka so'radi, lekin menda markalar yo'q edi.
I want **some** matches. Have you got **any**?	Menga gugurt kerak edi. Gugurtingiz bormi?

3. **Some** va **any** *biroz, ozroq, hech qancha* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

a) donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi va o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmasligi ham mumkin:

Give me some water, please.	Iltimos, menga (ozroq) suv bering.
Have you bought **any sugar**?	Shakar sotib oldingizmi?

b) olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar o'rnida ishlatiladi:

I want some paper. Please give me **some.**	Menga qog'oz kerak. Iltimos, menga ozroq (qog'oz) berib turing.
There is no ink in my fountain pen. Have you got **any**?	Mening ruchkamda siyoh yo'q. Sizda siyoh bormi?
Give me **some** hot water, please.	Iltimos, ozroq qaynoq suv bering.
—I'm sorry, there isn't **any** in the kettle.	—Kechirasiz, choynakda qaynoq suv yo'q.

4. **Some** taklif va iltimosni ifodalagan umumiy va maxsus so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Why didn't you buy **some cheese**?	Nima uchun pishloq sotib olmadingiz?
Won't you have **some tea**?	Choy ichmaysizmi?
Can I have **some cold water**?	Ozroq sovuq suv olsam bo'ladimi?

5. **Some** (*ba'zi*) ma'nosida olmosh-sifat bo'lib ko'plikdagi ot oldidan va olmosh-sifat bo'lib ko'plikdagi ot o'rnida ishlatiladi:

Some trees remain green all the year round.	Ba'zi daraxtlar butun yil davomida yashil bo'lib turadi.
Some people like strong tea, and **some** don't.	Ba'zi odamlar achchiq choyni yoqtiradilar, ba'zilar esa yoqtirmaydilar.

Some (*ba'zi*) ma'nosida shaxs yoki narsalarning ma'lum guruhidan oldin kelsa, otdan oldin **the** artikli, egalik yoki ko'rsatish olmoshi keladi:

Some of the first-year students are taking examination tomorrow.

Birinchi kurs talabalarining ba'zilari ertaga imtihon topshiradilar.

Some of my friends speak two foreign languages.

Mening do'stlarimning ba'zilari ikkita xorijiy tilda gapiradilar.

6. **Some** donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan *bir qismi* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

Some of the wheat was damaged by sea-water.

Bug'doyning bir qismini dengiz suvi yaroqsizga aylantirdi.

Some of the sugar was packed in bags.

Shakarning bir qismi qoplangan edi.

7. **Some** sonlarning oldida *qariyb, taxminan, chamasi* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

There were **some fifty** people there.

U yerda qariyb ellik kishi bor edi.

We waited **some** twenty minutes.

Biz taxminan yigirma minutlar kutdik.

8. **Any** (*istagan*) ma'nosida bo'lishli va so'roq gaplarda birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi:

You may come at **any** time that is convenient to you.

Siz o'zingiz uchun qulay bo'lgan istagan paytda kelishingiz mumkin.

Some, any olmoshlaridan yasalgan olmoshlar

1. **Some, any** olmoshlariga **one, body** va **thing** so'zlari qo'shilib **someone, somebody** (*allakim, kimdir, biror kishi*), **anyone, anybody** (*biror kishi, hech kim*), **something** (*allanarsa, biror narsa*), **anything** (*biror narsa, hech narsa*) gumon olmoshlari yasaladi. Bu olmoshlar har doim olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi va gapda ega yoki to'ldiruvchi bo'ladi.

2. **Someone, somebody, something** bo'lishli gaplarda, **anyone, anybody, anything** esa bo'lishsiz, ko'chirma, o'zlashtirma umumiy so'roq gaplarda va shart gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Somebody (someone) is knocking at the door.

Allakim eshikni qoqayapti.

Give me **something** to read.

Menga o'qishga biror narsa bering.

There isn't **anybody (anyone)** there.

U yerda hech kim yo'q.

There isn't **anything** in the box.

Qutida hech narsa yo'q.

Did you see **anybody (anyone)** there?

Siz u yerda biror kishini ko'rdingizmi?

He asked the secretary whether there was **anybody (anyone)** waiting for him.

U kotibadan o'zini biror kishi kutib turgan-turmaganligini so'radi.

If **anything** happens, ring me up immediately.

Agar biror narsa sodir bo'lsa, zudlik bilan menga qong'iroq qiling.

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3. Bu olmoshlar ega vazifasida kelganda ulardan keyin keladigan fe'l birlikda bo'ladi:

Somebody has taken my book.　　Mening kitobimni kimdir olibdi.
Is there anybody there?　　U yerda biror kishi bormi?

4. **Someone, somebody** va **something** olmoshlari **some** olmoshiga o'xshab maxsus so'roq gaplarda, taklif va iltimosni ifodalagan umumiy so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Why didn't you ask **somebody**　　Nima uchun biror kishidan yordam
to help you?　　berishini so'ramadingiz?
Will you have **something** to eat?　　Biror narsa yeysizmi?
Will **someone** help me?　　Biror kishi menga yordam beradimi?

5. **Anyone, anybody, anything** olmoshlari **any** olmoshiga o'xshab *istagan kishi, istagan narsa* ma'nosida bo'lishli gaplarda ham, so'roq gaplarda ham ishlatiladi:

Anybody can do that.　　Buni istagan kishi qila oladi.
You may play **anything** you like.　　Istagan yoqtirgan o'yiningizni o'yna-
　　shingiz mumkin.
May I play **anything** I like?　　Yoqtirgan istagan o'yinimni o'ynasam
　　mumkinmi?

I z o h :　**Some, any** olmoshlari **where** bilan birikib **somewhere, anywhere** ravishlarini yasaydi:
　— Did you go **anywhere** yesterday?　— Kecha biror yerga bordingiz-
　　mi?

　— No, I didn't, but I shall go **some-**　— Yo'q, lekin ertaga biror yerga
　where tomorrow.　boraman.

No, none olmoshlari

1. **No** olmoshi birlik va ko'plikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar oldidan olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi. **No** birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar bilan kelgan **not...a** va donalab sanaladigan ko'plikdagi otlar va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar bilan kelgan **not...any** ma'nosini beradi. Gapda **no** bo'lganda fe'l bo'lishli shaklda bo'ladi, chunki ingliz tilida bir gapda faqat bitta inkor bo'ladi.

I have **no** ticket.= I have**n't**　　Menda bilet yo'q.
a ticket.

I found **no** mistakes in your　　Men tarjimangizda hech qanday xato
translation. = I did **not** find　　topmadim.
any mistakes in your translation.

I have **no** time to help you today.　　Bugun sizga yordam berishga mening
= I have**n't any** time to help　　vaqtim yo'q.
you today,

2. Ega vazifasida kelgan ot oldidan odatda **no** ishlatiladi va *birorta ham, hech qanday* deb tarjima qilinadi:

No steamer has left the port yet.	Birorta ham paroxod hali portni tark etgan emas.
No information has been received from him.	Undan hech qanday xabar olingan emas.

3. **No** olmosh-ot bo'lib kelmaydi; uning o'rnida birlik va ko'plikdagi donalab sanaladigan va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar o'rnida **none** ishlatiladi:

— Is there a telephone in the room?	— Xonada telefon bormi?
— No, there is **none**.	— Yo'q.
— Are there any French magazines in the library?	— Kutubxonada fransuzcha jurnallar bormi?
— No, there are **none**.	— Yo'q.
— Is there any ink in the bottle.	— Shishada siyoh bormi?
— No, there is **none**.	— Yo'q

4. **No** olmoshi **body, one, thing** so'zlari bilan birikib **nobody, no one, nothing** inkor olmoshlarini yasaydi va har doim olmosh-ot sifatida ishlatiladi. Bu olmoshlardan keyin kelgan fe'l bo'lishli shaklda ishlatiladi, chunki ilgari aytib o'tilganidek, ingliz tilida bitta gapda faqat bitta inkor bo'lishi mumkin:

Ma'no jihatidan **nobody not ... anybody** ga, **no one not ... anyone** ga, **nothing not ... anything** ga to'g'ri keladi:

We saw **nobody** there = We didn't see **anybody** there.	Biz u yerda hech kimni ko'rmadik.
We read **nothing** about it. = We didn't read **anything** about it.	Biz bu haqda hech narsa o'qiganimiz yoq.

5. **Nobody, no one, nothing** ga qaraganda **not... anybody, not... anyone, not... anything** ko'proq ishlatiladi. Ammo ega vazifasida faqat **nobody, no one** yoki **nothing** ishlatiladi:

Nobody (no one) knew about it.	Hech kim bu haqda bilmasdi.
Nothing special happened yesterday.	Kecha aytarli hech narsa bo'lmadi.

6. Ega vazifasidagi **nobody, nothing** dan keyin kelgan fe'l birlikda bo'ladi:

Nobody has told me about it.	Bu haqda menga hech kim aytgan emas.
There **is nothing** in the box.	Qutida hech narsa yo'q.

I z o h : **No where** ravishi bilan birikib kelib **nowhere** ravishini yasaydi:
Where did you go? —**Nowhere**?

Much, many olmoshlari

1. **Much, many** olmoshlari olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. **Much, many** olmoshlari *ko'p* ma'nosida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi. **Much** donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan, **many** donalab sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi:

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I haven't **much work** to do today.　Mening bugun qiladigan ishim ko'p emas.

Do you spend **much time** on your home work?　Uy ishingizga siz ko'p vaqt sarflaysizmi?

Has he **many friends** in London?　Uning Londonda do'stlari ko'pmi?

Many people attended the meeting.　Yig'ilishda ko'p odam qatnashdi.

3. **Much** va **many** *ko'pchilik, ko'pi* ma'nosida olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi va ulardan keyin ko'pincha **of** predlogi ishlatiladi:

Much of what you say is true.　Aytganlaringizning ko'pi to'g'ri.

Much of the work was done before dinner.　Ishning ko'pi tushlikdan oldin qilindi.

Many of the students of the third course will take part in this work.　Uchinchi kurs talabalarining ko'pchiligi bu ishda ishtirok etadi.

4. **Much** va **many**, asosan, so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Have you **much work** to do today?　Bugun qiladigan ishingiz ko'pmi?

I haven't **many French books.**　Mening fransuzcha kitoblarim ko'p emas.

5. **Much** va **many** ega, ega aniqlovchisi bo'lib kelsa yoki **very, rather, too, so, as, how** so'zlari bilan aniqlansa, bo'lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi:

There are **very many** illustrations in this magazine.　Bu jurnalda suratlar ko'p.

He has **so many friends** in London!　Uning Londonda do'stlari juda ko'p!

You spent **too much time** on this translation.　Siz bu tarjimaga juda ko'p vaqt sarfladingiz.

Many people attended the meeting yesterday.　Kecha yig'ilishda ko'p odam qatnashdi.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since that time.　O'sha paytdan buyon bu ko'prik ostidan ko'p suv oqib o'tdi.

6. Boshqa hollarda bo'lishli gaplarda **much** o'rnida **a lot (of), lots (of), plenty (of), a good deal (of), a great deal (of), many** o'rnida **a lot (of), lots (of), plenty (of), a great many, a good many** ishlatiladi:

Uzbekistan exports **a great deal of cotton.**　O'zbekiston ko'p paxta eksport qiladi.

There are **plenty of English books** in the library.　Kutubxonada ko'p inglizcha kitoblar bor.

We saw **a lot of people** there.　Biz u yerda ko'p odamlarni ko'rdik.

I z o h . **Much** ravish bo'lib ham keladi:

He does not read very **much.**　U juda ko'p o'qimaydi.

Little, few olmoshlari

1. **Little** va **few** olmoshlari olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. **Little** va **few** *oz, kam* ma'nosida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi. **Little** donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan, **few** esa donalab sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi:

I have very **little time.**	Mening juda oz vaqtim bor.
There is very **little milk** in the jug.	Ko'zada sut juda oz.
He has **few friends.**	Uning do'stlari kam.
There were very **few people** there.	U yerda juda kam odam bor edi.

3. Bo'lishli gaplarda **little, few** oldidan **very, rather, too, so, as, how** so'zlari kelmagan bo'lsa, **little, few** o'rnida **not much** va **not many** ishlatiladi:

I haven't got **much** time (I've got little time o'rnida).	Menda vaqt oz.
There aren't **many** French books in our library. (There are few French books in our library o'rnida).	Kutubxonamizda fransuzcha kitoblar ko'p emas.

I z o h : **Little** *kichkina* ma'nosida sifat va *oz* ma'nosida ravish bo'lib ham keladi:

I want the **little** box, not the big one.	Menga kichkina quti kerak, kattasi emas.
You rest too **little** (ravish).	Siz juda kam dam olasiz.

4. Olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda **little** *oz, ozginasi, kam* ma'nosida, **few** *kam, bir nechta* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

Little has been said about it.	Bu haqda oz gapirildi.
Many people were invited but **few** came.	Ko'p odam taklif qilingan edi, lekin kam keldi.

5. **Little** va **few** noaniq artikl bilan ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Please give me **a little** water.	Menga ozroq suv bering.
I have **a few** books on this subject.	Menda bu masalada ozroq kitoblar bor.

A little, a few *ozroq (lekin yetarli)* ma'nosida, **little, few** esa *oz, kam (yetarli emas)* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

I've got **little** time.	Mening vaqtim oz (kam).
I've got **a little** time.	Menda ozroq vaqt bor.
He has **few** friends.	Uning do'stlari kam.
He has **a few** friends.	Uning ozroq (yetarli) do'stlari bor.

I z o h : **Little, few** dan oldin keladigan noaniq artikl ulardan keyin keladigan otga emas, shu **little** va **few** so'zlariga tegishlidir.

6. Little va **few**dan oldin aniq artikl ham ishlatilishi mumkin va *o'sha ozginasi, o'sha bir nechtasi* ma'nosini beradi:

Nearly the whole cargo of wheat has been unloaded today. **The little** that remains will be unloaded tomorrow morning.	Qariyb bug'doyning hammasini bugun tushirib bo'lishdi. Ozgina qolgani ertaga ertalab tushiriladi.
He has read **the few** English books that he has.	U o'zida bo'lgan ozgina inglizcha kitoblarni o'qib chiqqan.
Gold is one of **the few** metals which are found in a virgin state.	Oltin sof holda topiladigan ozgina metallardan biri.

All olmoshi

1. **All** olmoshi olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. **All** olmoshi olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelganda *hamma, barcha* ma'nosida donalab sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot oldidan va donalab sanalmaydigan ot oldidan ishlatiladi. **All**dan keyin kelgan otdan oldin aniq artikl, egalik yoki ko'rsatish olmoshi keladi:

All the students have passed the examination.	Hamma talabalar imtihondan o'tishdi.
He spends **all his free time** in the reading-room.	U hamma bo'sh vaqtini o'quv zalida o'tkazadi.

I z o h : Birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida **all** o'rnida, odatda, **the whole** ishlatiladi:

The whole house was destroyed by fire.	**Butun uy** yong'indan vayron bo'ldi.

Morning, day, night kabi vaqtni ko'rsatuvchi so'zlar bilan **the whole** ham, **all** ham ishlatiladi:

All (the) morning, the whole morning, all (the) day, the whole day.

3. **All** dan keyin kelgan ot oldidan artikl umumiy qoidalar asosida ishlatilishi ham, ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin:

I have read **all the books you gave me.**	Men siz bergan barcha kitoblarni o'qib chiqdim.
I have got **all the information I want.**	Men o'zimga kerakli barcha axborotni oldim.
All plants require water.	Hamma o'simliklar suv talab qiladi.
All financial documents must be signed by the Chief Accountant.	Barcha moliyaviy hujjatlar bosh buxgalter tomonidan imzolanishi kerak.

4. **All** *hamma* ma'nosida olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi:

All said the same thing.	Hamma shu bitta narsani gapirdi.
I know **all.**	Men hammasini bilaman.

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5. All ko'pincha **we all** (*bizning / hammamiz*), **you all** *(sizning / ham-mangiz)*, **they all** (*ularning / hammalari*) shaklida kelishi mumkin:

We **all** know it.   Buni bizning hammamiz bilamiz.
They all went there.   U yerga ularning hammalari borishdi.

Agar gapning kesimi qo'shma kesim bo'lsa, **all** yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'ldan keyin ishlatiladi:

We have **all** read this article. Bu maqolani hammamiz o'qigan-
            miz.
You must **all** go there.   U yerga hammalaringiz borishingiz
            kerak.

Agar kesim tarkibida bir nechta yordamchi fe'l bo'lsa, **all** birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

We have **all been** informed about it. Bu haqda bizning hammamiz xabar-
            dor qilingan edik.

All olmoshi **to be** fe'lining tegishli shaklidan keyin ishlatiladi:

They are all here.   Ularning hammasi shu yerda
We are all glad to see you. Biz hammamiz sizni ko'rishdan xur-
            sandmiz.

We all, you all, they all birikmalari ma'no jihatidan **all of us, all of you, all of them** birikmalariga teng:

  We all know it. = **All of us** know it.
  They all went there. = **All of them** went there.

6. **All** olmoshi o'rnida ko'pincha *hamma (kishi)* ma'nosida **everybody** yoki **everyone**, *hamma narsa* ma'nosida **everything** ishlatiladi.

Everybody dan keyin fe'l birlikda, **all** *hamma (kishi ma'nosida)*dan keyin ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

All were of the same opinion ⎫
on this question.   ⎬ Hamma bu masalada xuddi shunday
Everybody was of the same ⎭ fikrda edi.
opinion on this question.

Everything va **all** *hamma narsa* dan keyin fe'l birlikda ishlatiladi:

  All is ready   ⎫
  Everything is ready. ⎬ Hamma narsa tayyor.
         ⎭

Both olmoshi

1. **Both** *har ikkalasi* olmoshi olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

a) **both** olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelganda u aniqlaydigan otdan oldin aniq artikl ishlatilishi ham, ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin. Otdan oldin egalik yoki ko'rsatish olmoshi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Both (the) brothers live in Har ikkala aka-uka Nyu-Yorkda
New-York.   yashaydi.

| **Both his daughters** are married. | Uning har ikkala qizi turmushga chiqqan. |
| **Both these steamers were** built in this town. | Bu har ikkala paroxod shu shaharda qurilgan. |

b) **both** olmosh-ot boʻlib keladi:

| He gave me two magazines yesterday; | U menga kecha ikkita jurnal berdi. |
| I have read **both.** | Men har ikkalasini oʻqib chiqdim. |

2. **Both** bilan yasalgan **we both, you both, they both** kabi birikmalar koʻp ishlatiladi:

| **We both** participated in this work. | Bu ishda har ikkalamiz qatnashdik. |
| **They both** graduated from the University last year. | Ularning har ikkalasi universitetni oʻtgan yili tugatishdi. |

Yuqoridagi birikmalar bilan qoʻshma kesim kelsa, **both** yordamchi feʼl yoki modal feʼldan keyin qoʻyiladi:

| **They have both** gone to London. | Ularning har ikkalasi Londonga bordi. |
| **We must both** go there. | Biz har ikkalamiz u yerga borishimiz kerak. |

Agar kesim tarkibida bir nechta yordamchi feʼl yoki modal feʼl boʻlsa, **both** birinchi yordamchi feʼldan keyin qoʻyiladi:

| **We have both informed** about it. | Bu haqda har ikkalamizga xabar bergan edilar. |

Both to be feʼlining tegishli shaklidan keyin qoʻyiladi:

| **You are both** right. | Har ikkalangiz haqsiz. |
| **They were both** there. | Ularning har ikkalasi oʻsha yerda edi. |

3. **We both, you both, they both** birikmalari maʼno jihatidan **both of us, both of you, both of them** birikmalariga tengdir:

We both participated in this work.= Bu ishda har ikkalamiz qatnashdik.
Both of us participated in this work.

4. **Both** gapda ega vazifasini bajarganda, undan keyin kelgan feʼl koʻplikda ishlatiladi:

| You have given me two examples, **both are** correct. | Siz menga ikkita misol keltirdingiz, har ikkalasi ham toʻgʻri. |

5. Boʻlishsiz gaplarda **both** oʻrnida **neither** ishlatiladi:

| **Neither of them** recognized me. | Ularning ikkalasi ham meni tanimadi. |

I z o h : **Both...and** bogʻlovchisi *ham...ham* tarzida tarjima qilinadi:

| **Both** Peter **and** Mary were there. | Piter ham Meri ham oʻsha yerda edi. |
| The coat is **both** good **and** cheap. | Palto ham yaxshi, ham arzon. |

Either, neither olmoshlari

1. **Either** olmoshi ikki shaxs yoki buyumga taalluqli boʻlib, *har ikkalasi, ham unisi, ham bunisi, ikkalasidan biri* maʼnosida ishlatiladi. **Either** olmoshsifat va olmosh-ot boʻlib keladi.

2. **Either** birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi. **Either** koʻrsatkich boʻlganligi uchun ot artikl olmaydi:

You may go by **either** road.	Siz ikki yoʻlning istaganidan borishingiz mumkin.
Take **either** book, I don't mind which.	Ikkala kitobdan istaganingizni oling, men eʼtiroz bildirmayman.

3. **Either** olmosh-ot boʻlib kelganda uning orqasidan **of** predlogi qoʻyiladi:

Here are two dictionaries, you may take **either (of them).**	Mana ikkita lugʻat, siz (ulardan) istaganingizni olishingiz mumkin.

4. **Either** *har ikkala* maʼnosida ishlatiladi:

There were chairs on **either side** of the table.	Stolning har ikkala tomonida stullar bor edi.
There were fine houses on **either bank** of the river.	Daryoning har ikkala qirgʻogʻida chiroyli uylar bor edi.

5. **Either** gapning egasi boʻlib kelganda, undan keyin kelgan feʼl birlikda ishlatiladi:

Either of the examples is correct.	Misollarning har ikkalasi ham toʻgʻri.

6. **Neither** olmoshi *na unisi, na bunisi* degan maʼno berib, **either** olmoshining boʻlishsiz shakli hisoblanadi.

We accepted **neither offer.**	Biz takliflarning na unisini, na bunisini qabul qildik.
Neither of the statements is true.	Na u, na bu bayonot (gap, xulosa) toʻgʻri.

I z o h : 1) **Either** boʻlishsiz gaplarda *ham* maʼnosida ravish boʻlib keladi:

I haven't seen him **either.**	Men uni ham koʻrmabman.

2) **Neither** *Men ham* =**Neither do** I iborasida ravish boʻlib keladi:

— He hasn't seen this film yet.	—U hali bu filmni koʻrgani yoʻq.
— **Neither have I.**	— Men ham.

3) **Either...or** (*yoki...yoki*), **neither...nor** (*na...na*) bogʻlovchi boʻlib keladi:

He is **either** in Tashkent **or** in Samarkand.	U yo Toshkentda, yoki Samarqandda.
Neither my sister **nor** I liked this story.	Bu hikoya na singlimga, na menga yoqdi.

Each, every olmoshlari

1. **Each** *har bir* olmoshi shaxs yoki narsalarning cheklangan miqdoriga nisbatan ishlatiladi. **Each** olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. **Each** olmosh-sifat bo'lib birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldidan ishlatiladi. **Each** ko'rsatkich bo'lganligi uchun undan keyin kelgan ot artikl olmaydi:

There are new houses on **each** side of the street.	Ko'chaning har ikkala tomonida yangi uylar bor.
Each student in our group has a dictionary.	Guruhimizdagi har bir talabaning lug'ati bor.

3. **Each** olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda undan keyin ko'pincha **of** predlogi ishlatiladi:

There were four students in the room, and I gave a ticket to **each (of them).**	Xonada to'rtta talaba bor edi va men (ularning) har biriga bittadan chipta berdim.
Each of us received a ticket to the concert.	Har birimizga konsertga bittadan chipta berishdi.

4. **Every** olmoshi faqat olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelib birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldidan ishlatiladi. **Every** olmoshi otlarning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun, undan keyin kelgan ot artikl olmaydi:

Every big plant has its polyclinic.	Har bir katta zavodning o'z poliklinikasi bor.

Each va **every** bilan yasalgan **each of us, each of you, each of them** va **everyone of us, everyone of you, everyone of them** birikmalari mavjud.

5. **Every** olmoshi **body, one, thing** so'zlari bilan birikkanda, **everybody, everyone, everything** olmoshlari yasaladi va ular faqat olmosh-ot bo'lib kelib, gapda ega yoki to'ldiruvchi vazifasini bajaradi. **Everybody, everyone, everything** ega bo'lib kelganda undan keyin kelgan fe'l birlikda bo'ladi:

Everybody (everyone) is here.	Hamma shu yerda.
Everything is ready.	Hamma narsa tayyor.
I saw **everybody (everyone)** there.	Men u yerda hammani ko'rdim.
He told me **everything** about it.	U menga bu haqda hamma narsani aytib berdi.

I z o h : **Every** olmoshi **where** ravishi bilan birikib, **everywhere** *hamma yerda* ravishini yasaydi:

You can get this book **everywhere.**	Siz bu kitobni hamma yerdan topa olasiz.

Other olmoshi

1. **Other** *boshqa* olmoshi olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. **Other** olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelganda birlik va ko'plikdagi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. Undan oldin artikl umumiy qoidalarga muvofiq ishlatiladi. Noaniq artikl **(an) other** bilan qo'shilib ketadi va **another** shaklini oladi:

Give me **another example.**	Menga boshqa misol bering.
The house is on **the other** side of the street.	Uy ko'chaning narigi tomonida.
Where are **the other books** that I gave you?	Men sizga bergan boshqa kitoblar qayerda?
He has **other intentions.**	Uning boshqa maqsadlari bor.

3. **Other** dan keyin oldin ishlatilgan otni qayta takrorlamaslik uchun **one** olmoshi ishlatilishi mumkin:

This is not a very good example, I want **another one.**	Bu juda yaxshi misol emas, menga boshqa bittasini bering.

4. **Other** olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot o'rnida **another,** aniq artiklli ot o'rnida **the other** ishlatiladi. Ko'plikdagi ot o'rnida ishlatganimizda bu olmosh **-s** qo'shimchasini olib, **others** shaklida bo'ladi hamda umumiy qoidalar asosida artikl bilan yoki artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

I have given you one example, now I shall give you **another.**	Men sizga bitta misol keltirdim, endi boshqasini keltiraman.
There is only one glove on the table. Where is **the other?**	Stolda faqat bir poy qo'lqop bor. Ikkinchisi qayerda?
I took this book because there were no **others** on this subject.	Bu sohada boshqa kitoblar bo'lmaganligi uchun shu kitobni oldim.

I z o h : **Other** olmoshi **each other** va **one another** olmoshlarining tarkibiga ham kiradi.

One olmoshi

1. **One** olmoshi olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi

2. **One** gapda ega vazifasida kelib, noma'lum shaxsni bildiradi:

One never knows what his answer may be.	Uning javobi qanday bo'lishini hech kim hech qachon bilmaydi.
One should be careful when crossing the street.	Ko'chani kesib o'tayotganda odam ehtiyot bo'lishi kerak.

3. **One** ega bo'lib kelganida ko'pincha **must, should, ought, can, may** modal fe'llari bilan ishlatiladi:

One must observe ...	... rioya qilish kerak.
One should take into consideration ...	... hisobga olish kerak.
One can find ...	... topa oladi.

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4. **One** qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasini ham olishi mumkin **one's**:

One must always keep **one's** word.   Odam har doim o'z so'zida turishi
                                        kerak.

5. Oldin ishlatilgan birlikdagi otni qayta noaniq artikl bilan ishlatish mumkin bo'lganda, o'sha ot o'rnida **one** olmoshi ishlatiladit:

I haven't got a dictionary.   Mening lug'atim yo'q.
I must buy **one**.   Men lug'at sotib olishim kerak.

6. Oldin ishlatilgan birlikdagi otni qayta aniq artikl bilan ishlatish mumkin bo'lganda, o'sha ot o'rnida **the one** ishlatiladi:

This book is more interesting   Bu kitob o'tgan hafta o'qiganimizga
than **the one we read last week**.   qaraganda ancha qiziqroq.

7. Oldin ishlatilgan sifatdan keyin kelgan donalab sanaladigan ot qayta takrorlanganda o'sha ot o'rnida **one** olmoshi ishlatiladi. Birlikdagi ot o'rnida **one**, ko'plikdagi ot o'rnida **ones** ishlatiladi:

This is a black pencil and   Bu qora qalam, unisi qizil.
that is **red one**.

These cases are too small,   Bu qutilar juda kichkina; bizga katta-
we need some bigger **ones**.   roqlari kerak.

I z o h : Oldin gapirilgan sifatdan keyin keladigan ot qayta ishlatilmaydi, boshqa
         so'z turkumi bilan almashtirilmaydi, faqat sifatning o'zi keladi:
         I prefer cold milk to **hot**.   Men qaynoq sutdan sovuq sutni
                                           afzal bilaman.

8. Oldin gapirilgan va **this, that, which, another, the other** olmoshlaridan keyin takrorlanishi mumkin bo'lgan ot o'rnida **one** ishlatiladi:

This wireless set is better   Bu radiopriyomnik unisiga qaraganda
than **that one**.   yaxshiroq.

I don't like this pen. Give   Menga bu ruchka yoqmadi. Boshqa-
me **another one**.   sini bering.

Here are two books. **Which**   Mana ikkita kitob. Qaysini yoqtirasiz?
one would you like?

Yuqoridagi olmoshlardan keyin **one** ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin:
    This wireless set is better than **that**.
    I don't like this pen. Give me **another**.
    Here are two books. **Which** would you like?

9. Ko'plikdagi ot o'rnida **which**dan keyin **ones** ishlatiladi:

Here are some books. **Which**   Mana bir nechta kitob. Qaysilari sizga
ones would you like?   yoqadi?

10. **These** va **those** olmoshlaridan keyin **ones** ishlatilmaydi:

These wireless sets are better   Bu radiopriyomniklar ulardan yaxshi-
than **those**.   roq.

11. Other dan keyin **ones** ishlatilmaydi, koʻplikdagi ot oʻrnida **others** ishlatiladi:

I like this pen, but I don't like **the others.**	Menga bu ruchka yoqadi, boshqalari yoqmaydi.

12. One ba'zan **the first, the next, the last** soʻzlaridan keyin ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

January is the first month of the year, and December is **the last one.**	Yanvar yilning birinchi oyi, dekabr esa oxirgisi.

13. My, his, her, our, your, their egalik olmoshlaridan keyin **one** ishlatilmaydi, buning oʻrnida **mine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs** egalik olmosh-otlari ishlatiladi:

This isn't my pencil, **mine** is blue.	Bu mening qalamim emas, meniki koʻk.

14. One qaratqich kelishigi qoʻshimchasi bilan kelgan otdan keyin ishlatilmaydi:

My fountain pen isn't very good. **Kate's** is much better.	Mening avtoruchkam juda yaxshi emas. Keytniki ancha yaxshi.

VI. RAVISH

1. Ravish ish-harakatning **qanday, qayerda, qachon** sodir boʻlganini bildiruvchi soʻz turkumidir.

He works **hard.**	U qattiq ishlaydi.
He lives **here.**	U shu yerda yashaydi.
I have not met him **lately.**	Men uni oxirgi paytlarda uchratganim yoʻq.

2. Ravish sifat yoki boshqa ravishlarning belgi va xossalarini ham ifodalashi mumkin:

He is a **very** good student.	U juda yaxshi talaba.
She translates the article **quite** well.	U maqolani ancha yaxshi tarjima qiladi.

3. Gapda ravishlar hol vazifasida keladi.

RAVISHLARNING TURLARI

1. Oʻrin-joy ravishlari: **here** *shu (bu) yerda, bu yoqqa,* **there** *u yerda,* **where** *qayerda, qayerga,* **inside** *ichkarida, ichkariga,* **outside** *tashqarida, tashqariga,* **above** *yuqorida, yuqoriga,* **below** *pastda, pastga, quyida,*

somewhere, anywhere *biror joyda, biror joyga,* **nowhere** *hech qayerda,* **elsewhere** *boshqa biror joyda* va boshq.:

He will stay **there** until June.	U iyungacha o'sha yerda bo'ladi.
I opened the box and saw that **there** was nothing **inside**.	Men qutini ochdim va uning ichida hech narsani ko'rmadim.

Somewhere ravishi bo'lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi:

I left my umbrella **somewhere**.	Men soyabonimni allaqayerda qoldiribman.

Anywhere so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Are you going **anywhere** tomorrow?	Ertaga biror joyga boryapsizmi?
I can't find my dictionary **anywhere**.	Men lug'atimni hech qayerdan topa olmayapman.

Nowhere qisqa javoblarda ishlatiladi:

Where did you go after supper? — **Nowhere**.	Kechki ovqatdan keyin qayerga bordingiz? — Hech qayerga.

Boshqa holatlarda **nowhere** ravishi juda kam ishlatiladi, uning o'rnida **not ... anywhere** dan foydalaniladi.

They went **nowhere** after supper. = They did **not** go **anywhere** after supper.	Ular kechki ovqatdan keyin hech qayerga borishmadi.

Nowhere ravishidan keyin fe'l bo'lishli shaklda keladi, chunki ingliz tilida bitta gapda faqat bitta inkor ishlatilishi mumkin.

2. Payt (vaqt) ravishlari: **now** *hozir, endi,* **when** *-da, vaqtda, paytda,* **then** *so'ngra, o'shanda,* **today** *bugun,* **yesterday** *kecha,* **tomorrow** *ertaga,* **before** *oldin, ilgari,* **lately** *yaqinda, keyingi paytlarda,* **recently** *yaqinda, shu kunlarda,* **once** *bir kuni,* **ever** *biror vaqt,* **never** *hech qachon,* **always** *har doim, doimo,* **often** *tez—tez, ko'pincha,* **seldom** *kamdan-kam,* **usually** *odatda,* **sometimes** *ba'zan, goho,* **already** *allaqachon,* **yet** *hali; allaqachon,* **still** *hali,* **since** *-dan buyon* va boshqalar.

I was very busy **yesterday**.	Men kecha juda band edim.
He **usually** goes to bed at eleven o'clock.	U odatda, soat 11 da uxlashga yotadi.
He left Tashkent in 1996, and I haven't seen him **since**.	U 1996- yilda Toshkentdan ketgan, men uni o'shandan buyon ko'rganim yo'q.

Never ravishi bilan bo'lishli shakldagi fe'l ishlatiladi, chunki ingliz tilida gapda faqat bitta bo'lishsiz shakl bo'lishi mumkin:

I have **never** been there.	Men u yerda hech qachon bo'lmaganman.

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Yet ravishi so'roq gaplarda *allaqachon* ma'nosida ishlatiladi. **Already** ravishi esa allaqachon ma'nosida so'roq gaplardagi biror ish-harakatning bunchalik tez sodir bo'lganligiga ajablanish, hayratlanishni ifodalaydi:

Have you finished your work **yet?**	Siz ishingizni allaqachon tugat- dingizmi?
Have you finished **already?**	Siz allaqachon tugatib bo'ldingizmi? (Qanday qilib bunchalik tez tugatdingiz?)

3. O'lchov va daraja ravishlari: **much** *ko'p*, **little** *oz*, **very** *juda*, **too** *o'ta*, **so** *shunday*, **enough** *yetarli*, **hardly, scarcely** *arang, zo'rg'a*, **nearly, almost** *deyarli, aytarli* va boshq...

Much ravishi *ko'p* ma'nosida, asosan, so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi. Bo'lishli darak gaplarda esa, odatda, **much**ning o'rniga **a lot, a great (good) deal** so'zlari keladi:

Has he read **much?**	U ko'p o'qiganmi?
He hasn't read **much**.	U ko'p o'qimagan.

A m m o:

He has read **a lot. (a great deal).**	U ko'p o'qigan.

Much ravishi darak gaplarda **very, rather, too, so, as, how** ravishlari bilan birgalikda kelishi mumkin:

He reads **very much**.	U juda ko'p o'qiydi.
He plays football **too much**.	U futbolni juda ko'p o'ynaydi.

Little ravishi *oz* ma'nosida xuddi **much** kabi darak gaplarda **very, rather, too, so, as, how** ravishlari bilan birga keladi. **Little** yuqoridagi ravishlarsiz kelganda, odatda, uning o'niga **not... much** ishlatiladi:

He doesn't read **much** (He reads little emas).	U kam o'qiydi.

She doesn't speak **much** about it (She speaks little about it deyilmaydi).

Very *juda*, **too** *juda, ancha, o'ta*, **so** *shunday*, **how** *qanday* ravishlari sifat yoki ravishni aniqlab keladi:

He is **very** clever.	U juda aqlli.
You are walking **too** fast.	Siz juda tez yuryapsiz.
He was **so** glad to see me.	U meni ko'rib shunday xursand bo'ldiki.
How late it is!	Qanday kech bo'ldi! (qanchalik ke- chikdik!)

Bu ravishlar o'tgan zamondagi fe'l yoki sifatdoshni aniqlash uchun mustaqil ishlatilmaydi. Ular bilan birgalikda **much** ravishi ham keladi va o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi:

He was **very much** interested in what I said.	U men aytgan gapga juda qiziqib qoldi.
I was **too much** surprised to say anything.	Men biror narsa deyishga juda hayron edim.

| I want to see him **so much**. | Men uni juda ko'rgim kelyapti. |
| You know **how much** I like my work. | Men ishimni qanchalik sevishimni siz bilasiz. |

Hardly, scarcely ravishlari *arang, zo'rg'a* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

| I could **hardly (scarcely)** understand him. | Men uni arang tushuna oldim. |

Hardly va **scarcely** ravishlari ko'pincha **any, anybody, anything, anywhere, ever** sozlari bilan birga keladi. Bunda ular o'zbek tiliga bo'lishsiz shaklda *...yo'q desa ham bo'ladi, deyarli* deb tarjima qilinadi:

There were **hardly (scarcely) any** people in the street.	Ko'chada deyarli odam yo'q edi.
There was **hardly (scarcely) any** water in the well.	Quduqda suv yo'q desa ham bo'lar edi.
I **hardly (scarcely) ever** see him.	Men uni deyarli ko'rmayman.

Nearly va **almost** *qariyb, deyarli* ravishlari darak gaplarda ishlatiladi. **Nearly** va **almost** ravishlari fe'lga aloqador bo'lib kelganda o'zbek tiliga *sal qoldi* deb ham tarjima qilinadi.

I have **nearly (almost)** finished my work.	Men ishimni deyarli tamomlagan edim.
I **nearly (almost)** made a mistake.	Men xato qilishimga sal qoldi.
I **nearly (almost)** fell.	Men yiqilib tushishimga sal qoldi.

Nearly va **almost** ravishlari bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilmaydi.

Holat ravishlari: **well** *yaxshi,* **fast, quickly** *tez,* **slowly** *asta, sekin,* **quietly** *tinch, sokin,* **easily** *oson* va boshq. Bu guruhdagi ravishlarning ko'pchiligi sifatga **-ly** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi:

| Have you rested **well**? | Yaxshi dam oldingizmi? |
| He came into the room very **quickly**. | U xonaga juda tez kirib keldi. |

5. **Too, also, either, else, only, even** so'zlari ham ravishlardir. **Too** va **also** *ham* ma'nosida darak va so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi, ammo **too** ravishi **also**- ga qaraganda og'zaki nutqda ko'proq qo'llanadi. **Either** *ham* ma'nosida faqat bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi:

I shall be there **too**.	Men ham o'sha yerda bo'laman.
Have you been there **too**?	Siz ham o'sha yerda edingizmi?
They **also** agreed with me.	Ular ham mening fikrimga qo'shilishdi.
I have not seen him **either**.	Men ham uni ko'rganim yo'q.

Else *yana* ma'nosida so'roq olmoshlari va ravishlar bilan hamda **some, any, no** ishtirokida yasalgan gumon olmoshlari va ravishlar bilan keladi:

What else must I do?	Men yana nima qilishim kerak?
Where else did you go?	Siz yana qayerga bordingiz?
Ask **somebody else** about it.	Bu haqda yana biror kishidan so'rab ko'ring.

Are you going **anywhere else** after that?	Bundan keyin yana biror joyga bor-moqchimisiz?

Else *aks holda, u holda, unday bo'lsa* ma'nolarida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. U holda **else**dan oldin ko'pincha **or** keladi.

6. Ravishlar fe'l, sifat va boshqa ravishlarni aniqlashdan tashqari quyidagi vazifalarda ham kelishi mumkin:

So'roq so'zlar bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplarda so'roq so'z bo'lib keladi: **when** *qachon?*, **where** *qayerda?* **why** *nima uchun?* **how** *qanday (qilib)?*

When did you arrive?	Qachon (yetib) keldingiz?
Where are you going?	Qayerga boryapsiz?
Why do you think so?	Nima uchun siz shunday deb o'ylaysiz?
How will he do it?	U buni qanday qilib bajaradi?

Gaplarni bir-biriga bog'lash maqsadida quyidagi ravishlardan foydalaniladi: **So** *shuning uchun, shunday qilib*, **therefore** *shuning uchun*, **then** *so'ngra, o'shanda*, **however** *lekin, biroq, ammo*, **nevertheless** *shunga qaramay*, **still**, **yet** *shunday bo'lsa ham, ayniqsa*, **besides** *-dan tashqari*, **more over** *bundan tashqari*, **otherwise, else, or else** *aks holda:*

It was late **so** I went home.	Kech bo'lgan edi shuning uchun men uyga ketdim.
It's very fine weather for a walk, but **yet** I don't think I'll go out.	Havo juda yaxshi, shunday bo'lsa ham men tashqariga chiqmayman deb o'y-layman.
Go at once, **otherwise (or else)** you will miss the train.	Zudlik bilan yo'lga tushing, aks holda poyezdga kechikasiz.

Ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lashda quyidagi ravishlar ishlatiladi: **when** *-da, paytida*, **where** *qayerda, o'sha yerda*, **why** *nima sababdan*, **how** *qanday qilib*.

He called **when** I was busy.	U mening band paytimda keldi.
I do not know **where** he lives.	Men uning qayerda yashashini bil-mayman.
I can't understand **why** he is late.	Men uning kechikish sababini bil-mayman.
I want to know **how** you do it.	Buni qanday bajarishingizni bilishni istayman.

Once *agar biror ish qilgan bo'lsa, agar ... -sa* ma'nosida ishlatilib, gaplarni bog'lab keladi:

Once you have promised you must do it.	Agar va'da bergan bo'lsangiz, uni ba-jarishingiz kerak.
Once you show any fear, the dog will attack you.	Agar qo'rqqaningizni sezdirib qo'y-sangiz, it sizga tashlanadi.

1. Ravishlar shakliga ko'ra **sodda** va **yasama** ravishlarga bo'linadi.

Sodda ravishlar: here *shu yerda, bu yerga,* **there** *u yerga, o'sha yoqda,* **now** *hozir, endi,* **almost** *qariyb, deyarli,* **soon** *yaqinda, tez orada* va boshq.

Yasama ravishlar guruhiga sifatga **-ly** qo'simchasini qo'shish bilan yasalgan ravishlar kiradi: **easily** *osonlik bilan,* **quietly** *bemalol,* **slowly** *sekin, asta* va boshq. Yana bir qator ravishlar boshqa so'z turkumlaridan yasalgan: **daily** *har kuni, kunlik,* **weekly** *haftalik,* **monthly** *oylik* va boshq.

Fast, long, far, little, much, early, daily kabi bir qancha ravishlar xuddi shu shakldagi sifatlardan farq qilmaydi. Shuning uchun ularni gapdagi bajargan sintaktik vazifasidan farqlash mumkin, ya'ni, sifat otni, ravish esa fe'lni yoki boshqa bir ravishni aniqlaydi:

Sifat	Ravish
He took a **fast** train to Sochi.	He speaks very **fast.**
U Sochiga tez yurar poyezdda ketdi.	U juda tez gapiradi.
He returned from a **long** journey.	Have you been waiting **long**?
U uzoq safardan qaytdi.	Siz anchadan beri kutyapsizmi?
Vladivostok is in the **Far** East.	We have not walked **far** today.
Vladivostok Uzoq Sharqda.	Biz bugun uzoq yurmadik.
We have very **little** time.	He reads very **little**.
Bizning juda oz vaqtimiz bor.	U juda kam o'qiydi.
He drew a **straight** line.	Go **straight** down the street, then turn
U to'g'ri chiziq chizdi.	to the left.
They **left** Tashkent in the	Ko'chadan to'g'ri borib, keyin chapga
early autumn.	burilasiz.
Ular Toshkentdan kuzning	I always get up **early.**
boshida (erta kuzda) ketishdi.	Men har doim erta turaman.

Ayrim ravishlarning shakli sifat bilan bir xil, ikkinchisi sifatga **-ly** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi. U holda **-ly** bilan tugagan ravishning ma'nosi sifat bilan bir xil shakldagi ravishdan farq qiladi.

Sifat	Sifat bilan bir xil shakldagi ravish	-ly qo'shimchasi bilan tugagan ravish
He is a **hard** worker. U tirishqoq ishchi.	He works **hard.** U qattiq ishlaydi.	I could **hardly** understand him. Men uni arang tushundim.
He returned in the **late** autumn. U kech kuzda qaytib keldi.	I went to bed **late** last night. Men kecha kech yotdim	I have not seen him **lately**. Men uni keyingi paytlarda ko'rganim yo'q.
He is studying the history of the **Near East.** U Yaqin Sharq tarixini o'rganayapti.	He lives quite **near.** U juda yaqin(da) yashaydi.	It is **nearly** five o'clock. Soat qariyb besh.

About, across, along, around, away, back, by, down, in, on, off, out, over, through, under, up va boshqa ravishlar fe'ldan keyin kelganda, fe'lning ma'nosini o'zgartiradi.

Ba'zi hollarda birikmaning ma'nosi shu birikma tarkibidagi so'zlarning ma'nosidan kelib chiqadi:

to come back qaytib kelmoq (**come** — kelmoq, **back** — orqaga)
to go away ketmoq (**go** — bormoq, **away** — chetga)
to go down pastga tushmoq (**go** — bormoq, **down** — pastga)

Boshqa hollarda birikmaning ma'nosi uning tarkibidagi so'zlar ma'nosiga to'g'ri kelmaydi:

to make out tushunmoq (**to make** — qilmoq, **out** — tashqarida)
to put out o'chirmoq (**to put** — qo'ymoq, **out** — tashqarida)
to give in yon bermoq, taslim bo'lmoq (**to give** —bermoq, **in** — ichida).

RAVISH DARAJALARI

1. Ko'pgina ravishlarning, ayniqsa, holat ravishlarining darajalari sifatlarning darajalariga o'xshaydi

2.Bir, ikki bo'g'inli sodda ravishlarning qiyosiy darajasi **-er** qo'shimchasini, orttirma darajasi esa **-est** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
fast — tez	**faster** — tezroq	**fastest** — eng tez
hard — qattiq	**harder** — qattiqroq	**hardest** — eng qattiq
late — kech	**later** — kechroq	**latest** — eng kech
soon — tezda	**sooner** — tezroq	**soonest** — eng tez
early — erta	**earlier** — ertaroq	**earliest** — eng erta

3. Sifatga **-ly** qo'shimchasi qo'shib yasalgan ravishlarning qiyosiy darajasi uning oldiga **more**, orttirma darajasi esa oldiga **most** qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
Clearly — aniq	**More** clearly — aniqroq	**Most** clearly — eng aniq
Bravely — jasurona	**More** bravely — jasurroq	**Most** bravely — eng jasurona
Correctly — to'g'ri	**More** correctly — to'g'riroq	**Most** correctly — eng to'g'ri
Cautiously — ehtiyot bo'lib	**More** cautiously — ehtiyotkorroq	**Most** cautiously — eng ehtiyotkor

4. **Often** *tez-tez,* **quickly** *tez,* **slowly** *sekin* ravishlarining darajalari har ikkala yoʻl bilan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
often — tez-tez	{ oftener { **more** often	oftenest **most** often
quickly — tez	{ quicker { **more** quickly	quickest **most** quickly
slowly — sekin	{ slower { **more** slowly	slowest **most** slowly

Quyidagi ravishlarning darajalari ular yasalgan sifatlarga oʻxshab qoidadan mustasno yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
well — yaxshi	better — yaxshiroq	best — eng yaxshi
badly — yomon	worse — yomonroq	worst — eng yomon
much — koʻp	more — koʻproq	most — eng koʻp
little — oz	less — ozroq	least — eng oz
far — uzoq {	farther } uzoqroq further }	farthest } eng uzoq furthest }

Orttirma darajadagi ravishdan keyin **of** predlogli birikma kelganda (yoki nazarda tutilganda), ravish artikl bilan ham, artiklsiz ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

Of predlogli birikma boʻlmasa yoki (nazarda tutilmasa) orttirma darajadagi ravish artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Which of the boys works **(the) best** (of all the boys)?	Bolalarning qaysisi hamma (bolalar)dan yaxshi ishlaydi?
I work **best** in the morning.	Men ertalab yaxshi ishlayman.
Rahim came **late,** Olim came **later** and Karim came **(the) latest** (of all).	Rahim kech keldi, Olim kechroq keldi, Karim esa hammadan kech keldi.
I come home **latest** on Mondays.	Dushanba kunlari men uyga eng kech kelaman.

RAVISHLARNING GAPDAGI OʻRNI

1. Gapdagi feʼl oʻtimsiz boʻlsa, holat ravishi feʼldan keyin keladi:

He walked **slowly.**	U sekin yurdi.
The sun shines **brightly.**	Quyosh charaqlab nur sochadi.

4. Gapdagi feʼl oʻtimli boʻlsa, ravish feʼldan oldin yoki feʼldan keyin kelishi mumkin. Ravish feʼl bilan toʻldiruvchining oʻrtasida kelishi mumkin emas:

He answered the question **calmly.** }
He **calmly** answered the question. } U savolga bosiqlik bilan javob berdi.

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He translated the article **easily.** ⎫   U maqolani osongina (osonlik bilan)
He **easily** translated the article. ⎭   tarjima qildi.

Fe'ldan keyin infinitiv kelganda, ravish fe'ldan oldin ishlatiladi:
He **flatly** refused to answer the   U savolga javob berishdan qat'iy bosh
question.   tortdi.

5. Noaniq zamon ravishlari — **always, often, seldom, ever, never, just, already, yet, usually, generally, sometimes, still, soon, once** va boshqalar fe'ldan oldin ishlatiladi:

He always comes **early.**   U har doim uyga erta keladi.
He **often** goes there.   U o'sha yoqqa tez-tez borib turadi.
I **usually** get up at seven o'clock.   Men, odatda, soat yettida o'rnimdan
                                         turaman.
I **once** went there with my brother.   Men u yerga bir kuni akam bilan
                                         borgan edim.

Lekin yuqoridagi ravishlar **to be** fe'lidan keyin ishlatiladi:
He is **always** here at five o'clock.   U har doim soat beshda shu yerda
                                         bo'ladi.
He is **never** late for the lectures.   U hech qachon leksiyaga kech qol-
                                         maydi.

Gapda qo'shma fe'l ishlatilgan bo'lsa, yuqoridagi ravishlar yordamchi fe'l bilan asosiy fe'l o'rtasida keladi:
I shall **never** forget it.   Men buni hech qachon unutmayman.
He has **just** left.   U hozirgina ketdi.

Agar gapda ikkita yordamchi fe'l bo'lsa, ravish birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin ishlatiladi:
He has **just** been asked to take   Undan hozirgina bu ishda qatnashishini
part in that work.   so'rashdi.

Noaniq zamon ravishlari modal fe'l bilan infinitiv o'rtasida keladi:
You must **never** get off the   Siz hech qachon yurib ketayotgan
tram when it is moving.   tramvaydan tushmasligingiz kerak.
I can **always** prove it to be true.   Men buning to'g'riligini har doim is-
                                         botlay olaman.

Agar fe'l **have+ to + V** shaklida ifodalangan bo'lsa, yuqoridagi ravishlar **have** dan oldin ishlatiladi:
I **often** have to go there.   Meni ko'pincha u yerga borishimga
                                         to'g'ri keladi.

Agar fe'l **used+to+V** shaklida ifodalangan bo'lsa, yuqoridagi ravishlar **used** dan oldin ishlatiladi:
You **always** used to agree with me.   Siz har doim men bilan kelishar
                                         edingiz.

Yet ravishi *hali* ma'nosida **not** yuklamasidan keyin yoki fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin ishlatiladi:

I have not **yet** read the letter. ⎫
I have not read the letter **yet**. ⎭ Men hali xatni o'qiganim yo'q.

Yet ravishi *allaqachon* ma'nosida gapning oxirida keladi:

Have you read the newspaper **yet**? Siz gazetani allaqachon o'qidingizmi?

Sometimes ravishi gapning boshida, oxirida yoki fe'ldan oldin kelishi mumkin:

I **sometimes** go there. ⎫
Sometimes I go there. ⎬ Men ba'zan u yerga boraman.
I go there **sometimes**. ⎭

Tomorrow, today, yesterday ravishlari gapning boshida yoki oxirida keladi:

Tomorrow I shall go there. Ertaga men u yerga boraman.
I have seen him **today**. Men uni bugun ko'rdim.

Before *oldin, ilgari,* **lately** *yaqinda, keyingi paytlarda* va **recently** *yaqinda, so'nggi kunlarda* ravishlari, odatda, gapning oxirida ishlatiladi:

I have seen this film **before**. Men bu filmni oldin ko'rganman.
I have not been there **lately**. Men keyingi paytlarda u yerda bo'l-
gan emasman.

Agar gapning oxirida o'rin ravishi bilan payt ravishi kelsa, o'rin ravishi payt ravishidan oldin keladi:

I met him **there yesterday**. Men kecha uni u yerda ko'rdim.

Sifatlarni va boshqa ravishlarni aniqlovchi ravishlar o'zlari aniqlaydigan so'zdan oldin keladi:

I'm **very** glad to see you. Men sizni ko'rishdan juda xursandman.
He speaks English **quite** well. U inglizchani juda yaxshi gapiradi.

Enough *yetarli* ravishi o'zi aniqlaydigan sifat, ravish yoki fe'ldan keyin keladi:

My coat is warm **enough**. Mening paltoim yetarlicha issiq.
You know English well **enough** Siz inglizchani bu kitobni o'qiy oladi-
to read this book. gan darajada yaxshi bilasiz.
He does not work **enough**. U yetarli darajada ishlamaydi.

I z o h : **Enough** sifat bo'lib kelib, otni aniqlashi mumkin, bunda **enough** otdan
oldin, ba'zan esa otdan keyin ham keladi:
Don't hurry, we have **enough** time Shoshilmang, bizning yetarli vaqti-
(= time **enough**). miz bor.

Too, either *ham, shuningdek* ravishlari gapning oxirida keladi:

I shall be there **too**. Men ham u yerda bo'laman.
I have not seen him **either**. Uni men ham ko'rganim yo'q.

Too *juda* ma'nosida qo'llanganda, o'zi aniqlaydigan so'zdan oldin keladi:

There are **too** many mistakes in your dictation.

Sizning diktantingizda xatolar juda ko'p.

VII. PREDLOG (THE PREPOSITION)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

1. Predlog deb ot (yoki olmosh)ning gapdagi boshqa so'zlarga munosabatini ko'rsatuvchi yordamchi so'zlarga aytiladi. Ingliz tilida kelishik qo'shimchalari yo'qligi sababli predlog ko'p hollarda kelishik qo'shimchalari vazifasini bajaradi:

He lives **in** London.   U Londonda yashaydi.

He is sitting **under** a tree.   U daraxt ostida o'tiribdi.

After dinner he went **to** the library.   U tushlikdan keyin kutubxonaga bordi.

He came **with** his brother.   U akasi bilan keldi.

2. Har bir predlog bir nechta mustaqil ma'nolarda kelishi mumkin. Masalan, **in** predlogi quyidagi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi:

a) *-da* (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi):

He lives **in** London.   U Londonda yashaydi.

b) *-da* (vaqtga nisbatan, oy va yil oldida ishlatiladi):

He will arrive **in** May.   U may oyida keladi.

d) *keyin* ma'nosida:

He will return **in** an hour.   U bir soatdan keyin qaytib keladi.

e) *-da , ichida, mobaynida*:

The house was built **in** three months. Uy uch oyda (ichida) qurildi.

3. Ko'p hollarda u yoki bu predlogning ishlatilishi undan oldin kelayotgan fe'lga, sifatga yoki otga bog'liq bo'ladi. Masalan, **to depend** fe'li o'zidan keyin **on** predlogini talab qiladi:

It doesn't **depend on** me.   Bu menga bog'liq emas.

To laugh fe'li o'zidan keyin **at** predlogini talab qiladi:

He **laughed at** me.   U mening ustimdan kuldi.

Sure sifati o'zidan keyin **of** predlogini talab qiladi:

He was **sure of** it.   U bunga amin edi.

Objection oti o'zidan keyin **to** predlogini talab qiladi:

I have no **objection to** that.   Menda bunga e'tiroz yo'q.

4. Ba'zi fe'llar turli predloglar bilan kelib, ma'nosi turlicha bo'ladi:

He is **looking at** the child.   U bolaga qarayapti.

He is **looking for** the child.   U bolani izlayapti.

He is **looking after** the child.   U bolaga qarayapti (g'amxo'rlik qilayapti).

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5. Predloglar ko'pgina iboralar va birikmalar tarkibiga kiradi — **in vain** *behuda, bekorga,* **at last** *nihoyat,* **for ever** *umrbod, abadiy,* **on the one (other) hand** *bir (boshqa) tomondan* va boshq.

6. Predloglar quyidagi guruhlarga bo'linadi:

a) sodda (**in, to, at,** va b.lar)

b) qo'shma (**into, upon, throughout** va b.lar)

d) predlog vazifasini bajaruvchi so'zlar guruhi: (**according to, by means of, instead of, in front of** va b.lar).

SHAKLI RAVISHLAR BILAN MOS KELUVCHI PREDLOGLAR

1. Ba'zi predloglarning shakli ravishlar bilan mos keladi. Predloglarni ravishlardan ularning gapdagi vazifasiga qarab farqlash mumkin. Predloglar otlar (olmoshlar) bilan gapdagi boshqa so'zlar o'rtasidagi munosabatni bildirib keladi. Ular mustaqil so'zlar emas, yordamchi so'zlar bo'lganligi uchun urg'u olmaydi. Ravishlar esa fe'llarni aniqlaydi va mustaqil so'z bo'lganligi uchun urg'u oladi:

Predloglar	Ravishlar
He went **up** stairs. U zinadan yuqoriga chiqdi.	I looked **up** and saw an aeroplane flying very low. Men yuqoriga qaradim va juda past uchayotgan samolyotni ko'rdim.
Before the war he lived in London. Urushdan oldin u Londonda yashagan.	I have read this book **before.** Men bu kitobni oldin o'qiganman.
We shall go there **after** dinner. Biz u yerga tushlikdan keyin boramiz.	I never saw him **after.** Keyin men uni hech qachon ko'rmadim.

2. Ba'zi predloglarga mos keluvchi ravishlar (**in, on, up, down, by** va b.lar) fe'llar bilan birikib kelib yangi ma'no beradi va qo'shma fe'llarni yasaydi. Ushbu holda ravishlar mustaqil so'z bo'lmasa ham urg'u oladi:

Put on your coat.	Paltoingizni kiying.
He **gets up** very early.	U juda erta turadi.
Come in, please.	Marhamat, kiring.
Go on reading.	O'qishni davom ettiring.
Turn off the light.	Chiroqni o'chiring.

PREDLOGNING GAPDAGI O'RNI

1. Predloglar ot yoki olmoshdan oldin keladi. Agar otning aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, predlog shu aniqlovchidan oldin keladi:

He works **at a factory.**	U fabrikada ishlaydi.
He works **at a large factory.**	U katta fabrikada ishlaydi.

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2. Ammo quyidagi hollarda predlog o'zi qarashli bo'lgan so'zning oldida emas, gapning oxirida keladi (fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'diruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi):

a) ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma so'roq gaplarda, predlog **what, who(m), which** olmoshlariga yoki **where** ravishiga qarashli bo'lganda gapning oxirida fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin kelishi mumkin. Ammo predlog so'roq so'zlardan oldin ham kelishi mumkin:

What are you looking **at**?	Siz nimaga qarayapsiz?
(=**At what** are you looking?)	
Who(m) did he speak **to**?	U kim bilan gaplashdi?
(=**To whom** did he speak?)	
Ask him **where** he got this book **from**. (=Ask him **from where** he got this book.)	Undan bu kitobni qayerdan olganligini so'rang.

d) aniqlovchi ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'laydigan nisbiy olmoshdan oldin kelgan predloglar gapning oxirida fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin kelishi mumkin. Predloglar nisbiy olmoshdan oldin ham kelishi mumkin:

The house **which** he lives **in** is very big. (= The house **in which** he lives is very big.)	U yashaydigan uy juda katta.

Nisbiy olmosh tushib qolsa, predlog doimo fe'ldan keyin keladi:
The house he lives **in** is very big.

b) egasi aniq maylda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan majhul birikmalarda predlog gapning oxirida keladi:

He was laughed **at**.	Uning ustidan kulishdi.
(Taqqoslang: They laughed **at** him.)	
The doctor was sent **for**.	Doktorga odam yuborildi.
(Taqqoslang: They sent **for** the doctor.)	

e) aniqlovchi bo'lib kelgan infinitivli birikmalarda predlog infinitivdan keyin keladi:

I have no pen **to write with**.	Menda yozish uchun ruchka yo'q.

PREDLOGLARNING ISHLATILISHI

About

1. *haqida, to 'g'risida.*

I shall speak to him **about** the matter tomorrow.	Men bu masala to'g'risida u bilan ertaga gaplashaman.
He told us **about** his trip to the south.	U bizga o'zining janubga qilgan sayohati haqida gapirib berdi.

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I z o h : Ba'zi fe'llar (**to think, to hear, to speak, to tell** va b.lar)dan keyin yuqoridagi ma'noda **about** predlogi bilan bir qatorda **of** predlogi ham ishlatiladi.

What are you thinking **about (of)**? Siz nima haqida o'ylayapsiz?
We spoke **about (of)** it yesterday. Biz bu haqida kecha gaplashgandik.

Ammo **to think** fe'li *fikrda bo'lmoq, o'ylamoq (qiziqmoq)* ma'nosida va **to hear** *eshitmoq (bilmoq)* ma'nosida qo'llanganida ulardan keyin faqat **of** predlogi ishlatiladi.

What do you think **of** him?	U haqda qanday fikrdasiz?
He only thinks **of** himself.	U faqat o'zi haqida o'ylaydi.
I have never heard **of** this writer.	Men bu yozuvchi haqida eshitma-ganman.
I haven't heard **of** him since he left Kitob.	U Kitobdan ketgandan buyon men u haqda eshitmaganman.

2. *taxminan, atrofida , qariyb, -lar.*

It is **about** five o'clock now.	Hozir soat taxminan 5 bo'ldi.
There were **about** five hundred people there.	U yerda qariyb 500 kishi bor edi.

3. *atrofga, bo'ylab, -da.*

He looked **about** him.	U atrofiga qaradi.
He walked **about** the garden.	U bog' bo'ylab sayr qildi.

4. *atrofga, atrofda, u yoqdan bu yoqqa* (ravish bo'lib keladi).

He walked **about** in excitement.	U hayajon bilan u yoqdan bu yoqqa yurardi.
I watched the children running **about.**	Men bolalarning atrofda (u yoqdan bu yoqqa) chopishlarini tomosha qildim.

About ishlatilgan iboralar:

to be about to — *-moqchi bo'lmoq.*
They **were about to** leave. Ular jo'namoqchi bo'lib turishgan ekan.

To be angry (annoyed, furious) about something (with somebody for doing something) biror ish qilgani uchun birovdan achchiqlanmoq (g'azablanmoq).

Are you annoyed with me for being late?	Kechikkanim uchun jahlingiz chiqdimi?
It's stupid to get angry **about** things that don't matter.	Arzimagan ish uchun g'azablanish tentaklikdir.

To be excited (worried, upset, nervous, happy) about -dan hayajonlanmoq (tashvishlanmoq, kayfiyati buzilmoq, asabi buzilmoq, baxtli bo'lmoq).

Are you excited **about** going on holiday next week?	Siz kelasi hafta dam olishga borayotga-ningizdan hayajonlanyapsizmi?
Carol is upset **about** not being invited to the party.	Kerol ziyofatga taklif qilinmaganligi uchun xafa.

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To bring about — *erishmoq, olib kelmoq.*

The new method suggested by
Olim Salimov **brought about**
a great increase in the output
of our shop.

Olim Salimov taklif qilgan yangi uslub
seximizda mahsulot ishlab chiqarishda
katta oʻsishga olib keldi.

To see about *qaramoq, koʻz-quloq boʻlmoq (biror ishning qilinishini kuzatib turmoq).*

My neighbour is going **to see
about** getting tickets for next
Saturday's football game.

Mening qoʻshnim shanbadagi futbol
oʻyiniga bilet olishga koʻz-quloq boʻlib
turmoqchi.

To be sorry about *uchun kechirim soʻramoq.*

I'm sorry **about** the noise last
night. We were having a party.

Kechagi shovqin uchun kechirasiz.
Biz ziyofat berayotgan edik.

Above

1. *ustida, uzra, yuqorisida.*

The aeroplane flew **above** the clouds.
The temperature was **above** zero.

Samolyot bulutlar ustida uchdi.
Harorat noldan yuqori.

2. *ziyod, koʻp.*

There were **above** 200 people
there.

U yerda 200 dan ziyod odam bor
edi.

3. *yuqorida, yuqoriga* (ravish boʻlib keladi).

As is stated **above**...

Yuqorida aytib oʻtilganidek...

Across

1. *koʻndalangiga, koʻndalang, orqali, -dan.*

A big motor car stood **across**
the road.

Yoʻlda katta avtomobil koʻndalang
turar edi.

They built a new bridge **across**
the river.

Daryoga yangi koʻprik qurishdi.

The boy ran **across** the street.

Bola yugurib koʻchani kesib oʻtdi.

2. *koʻndalang, koʻndalangiga, narigi tomonga* (ravish).

Put this log **across**.
We got safely **across**.

Bu yogʻochni koʻndalang qoʻying.
Biz eson-omon narigi tomonga oʻtib
oldik.

3. *to come (run) across* = *toʻsatdan uchratib qolmoq.*

I **came across** an old friend
when I was in Samarkand.

Samarqandda boʻlganimda eski doʻs-
timni uchratib qoldim.

To run across *to'satdan uchratib qolmoq, topib olmoq.*

While rummaging through some old boxes in the attic, I **ran across** my grandmother's wedding dress.	Chordoqda eski qutilarni titkilayotganimda buvimning nikoh ko'ylagini topib oldim.

After

1. *keyin, so'ng* (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, antonimi *before*).

He continued his work **after** dinner.	U tushlikdan keyin ishini davom ettirdi.
He returned home **after** twelve.	U 12 dan keyin uyga qaytib keldi.

2. *keyin, orqasidan* (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi).

He ran **after** me.	U mening orqamdan yugurdi.
They left the room one **after** the other.	Ular bir-birlarining orqalaridan xonadan chiqishdi.

3. *keyin, so'ngra* (ravish).

We can do that **after**.	Biz buni keyin qilishimiz mumkin.
What happened **after**?	Keyin nima bo'ldi?

4. *keyin* (bog'lovchi bo'lib keladi).

They left **after** the contract had been signed.	Ular shartnoma imzolangandan keyin jo'nab ketishdi.

After bilan ishlatiladigan iboralar:

after all	nihoyat	**the day after tomorrow**	ertadan keyin, indin
long after	ancha vaqt o'tgandan keyin	**not long after**	ozroq o'tgandan keyin, sal o'tib
to name after somebody	-ning nomi bilan atamoq	**day after day**	kundan kunga
week after week	haftadan haftaga	**look after**	qaramoq, parvarish qilmoq

Against

1. *qarshi.*

We were **against** the proposal.	Biz taklifga qarshi edik.
We protested **against** delays in delivery of the goods.	Biz tovarlar yetkazib berilishidagi kechikishga qarshilik bildirdik.
The steamer sailed **against** the current.	Paroxod oqimga qarshi suzdi.

2. *against* bilan kelgan fe'llar va iboralar.

To lean against something	biror narsaga suyanmoq
to strike one's foot (head) against something	(oyog'ini) boshini biror narsaga urib olmoq

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to proceed (to take proceedings, to take an action) against somebody

biror kishini sudga bermoq

against documents

hujjatlarga ko'ra.

Along

1. *bo'ylab, -da, -dan.*

Let us walk **along** the shore.

Keling sohil bo'lab sayr qilamiz.

He ran **along** the road.

U yo'l bo'ylab yugurdi.

2. Ravish bo'lib keladi.

Come **along**.

Ketdik.

How are you getting **along**?

Ishlaringiz qalay?

I knew it all **along**.

Men buni boshidan bilaman.

3. Ibora.

to go along with

kelishmoq

Mr. Robbins always goes along with anything his employer wants to do.

Mr. Robbins boshlig'i nima qilmoqchi bo'lsa, o'sha bilan kelishib ketaverar edi.

Among (amongst)

1. *orasida, o'rtasida* (uch yoki undan ortiq shaxs yoki narsa o'rtasida).

The work was devided **among** four students.

Ish to'rt talaba o'rtasida bo'lib berildi.

We could not find case No. 125 **among** the cases discharged from the ship.

Biz kemadan tushirilgan qutilar orasidan 125- qutini topa olmadik.

At

1. Joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi:

a) *-da, yonida, oldida:*

She is standing **at** the window.

U deraza oldida turibdi.

He stopped **at** the door.

U eshik oldida to'xtadi.

b) *-da* (kichkina shahar va qishloqda).

He was born **at** Klin.

U Klinda tug'ilgan.

George lives **at** 712 16th Avenue.

Jorj o'n oltinchi avenyu, 712- uyda yashaydi.

d) *-da* (odamlar to'planib biror ish-harakat yoki jaroyon sodir bo'ladigan muassasa, tashkilot, yig'ilishda).

I'll see him **at the theatre** tonight.

Men uni bu oqshom teatrda ko'raman.

Lekin:

The meeting took place **in the theatre.**

Yig'ilish teatrda bo'ldi.

He works **at a factory (at an office, at an Institute)**.	U fabrikada (ofisda, institutda) ishlaydi.
I'll see him **at the lecture (at the lesson, at the meeting, at a football match, at the concert)**.	Men uni leksiyada (darsda, yig'ilishda, futbol matchida, konsertda) ko'raman.
Julia is studying **at** university.	Juliya universitetda o'qiyapti.
It was a long voyage.We were **at** sea for 30 days.	Bu uzoq safar edi. Biz dengizda 30 kun bo'ldik.

2. *-da* (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, lahzada).

He will return **at seven**.	U yettida qaytib keladi.
He left the house **at noon**.	U peshinda uydan chiqdi.
She left the room **at the end** of the lesson.	U darsning oxirida xonadan chiqdi.

3. At bilan keluvchi fe'llar.

to aim at -ni ni-shonga olmoq.	The hunter **aimed at** the wolf.	Ovchi bo'rini nishonga oldi.
to arrive at -ga yetib kelmoq (kichkina sha-harga, shahar ichidagi joyga)	He arrived **at Klin (at the station).**	U Klinga (stansiyaga) yetib keldi.
to call at -ga kirib chiqmoq.	Does the steamer call **at Poti**?	Paroxod Potiga kiradimi?
to hint at -ga sha'ma qilmoq	What are you **hin-ting at**?	Siz nimaga sha'ma qil-yapsiz?
to knock at -ni ta-qillatmoq, qoqmoq	He **knocked at** the door.	U eshikni taqillatdi (qoqdi).
to laugh at -(usti)dan kulmoq	They **laughed at** him.	Ular uning ustidan kulishdi.
to look (glance) at —ga qaramoq	I **looked at** him.	Men unga qaradim.
to shout at -ga baqirmoq	Don't **shout at** him.	Unga baqirmang.
to throw at -ga otmoq, irg'itmoq	He threw a stone **at the dog.**	U itga tosh otdi.

L e k i n :

	He threw a stone **into the river (into the water).**	U daryoga (suvga) tosh otdi.
to value (estimate) at -ga baholamoq	He **values** the picture at 1500 dollars.	U suratni 1500 dollarga baho-ladi.
	They **estimate** the losses **at** 2000 dollars.	Ular zararni 2000 dollarga baholayaptilar.
to work at ustida ishlamoq	He **is working at** a new invention.	U yangi ixtiro ustida ishlayapti.

to rejoice at -dan xursand bo'lmoq	He **rejoiced** at his success.	U uning muvaffaqiyatidan xursand bo'ldi.
to wonder at -dan hayratlanmoq, ajablanmoq	I don't **wonder** at that.	Men bundan ajablanmayman.
to be surprised at -dan hayratlanmoq, ajablanmoq	We **were surprised** at his behaviour.	Biz uning o'zini tutishidan hayratlandik.
to be shocked (amazed, astonished) at (by) -dan larzaga kelmoq (ajablanmoq, hayratlanmoq)	I hope you weren't shocked by (at) what I said.	Umid qilamanki Siz mening gapimdan hayratga tushmadingiz.

At *bilan yasalgan iboralar*

at the age of — yoshda
at the beginning — -ning boshida
at all costs — nima qilib bo'lsa ham
at dinner (supper, tea) — tushlikda (kechki ovqatda, choyda)
at somebody's disposal— -ning ixtiyorida
at the end — oxirida
at the expence of — -ning hisobida(n)
at first — avvalo
at the head of — -ning boshida
at home — uyda
at least — hech bo'lmaganda
at last — nihoyat
at (the) latest — eng kechi bilan
at a low (high) price — (past) baland narxda
at times — ba'zan
at corner — muyulishda
at the front(back) — oldinda (orqada)
at sea — dengizda (sayohatda)
at the church — cherkovda
at the round about — aylanma

at one's option — birovning ixtiyori bilan
at once — birdan
at the rate of — hajmda
at any rate — har holda
at the request of — -ning iltimosiga ko'ra
at a salary of — maoshda
at somebody's service — -ning xizmatida
at first sight — bir ko'rishda
at a speed of — tezlikda
at a time — bir martada, bir vaqtda
at this (that, the same) time — shu (o'sha, bir) vaqt(da)
at the top of one's voice — tovushining boricha, bor ovozda
to be at war — urush holatida bo'lmoq
at night — tunda
at (the) most — eng ko'pi bilan
at the traffic lights — svetaforda
at a temperature — haroratda.

Water boils **at 100 degrees Celcius**. Suv selsiyda 100 darajada qaynaydi.

Before

1. *oldin, ilgari* (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, antonimi **after**).
I shall finish my work **before** five o'clock.   Men ishimni soat beshdan oldin tugataman.

We shall have a walk **before** dinner.	Biz tushlikdan oldin sayr qilamiz.
The ship will arrive at the port of loading **before** the end of December.	Kema yuk oladigan portga dekabr tugashidan oldin yetib keladi.

2. *oldida* (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi, antonimi **behind**).

He stopped **before** a shop.	U do'kon oldida to'xtadi.
There are very many important tasks **before** us.	Oldimizda juda ko'p muhim vazifalar bor.

Joyga nisbatan **before** ning o'rnida ko'pincha **in front of** ishlatiladi.

He stopped **in front of** (= **before**) the door.	U eshik oldida to'xtadi.

3. *oldin, ilgari* (ravish bo'lib keladi).

I have heard that **before**.	Men buni ilgari eshitganman.
Have you been there **before**?	U yerda ilgari bo'lganmisiz?

I z o h . **Before** *ilgari* ma'nosida bog'lovchi bo'lib ham keladi.
I shall leave Samarkand **before** he returns.

Before bilan kelgan iboralar.

The day before yesterday — o'tgan kuni, kechadan oldingi kun	**the day before** — oldingi kun
long before — bundan ancha oldin	**before long** — tezda ·

Behind

1. *orqasida, ortida* (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi, antonimi **before** yoki **in front of**).

He sat **behind** me.	U mening orqamda o'tirdi.
The garden is **behind** the house.	Bog' uyning orqasida.

2. *orqada, orqaga* (ravish bo'lib keladi).

They were walking **behind**.	Ular orqada kelayotgan edilar.
He left them far **behind**.	U, ularni juda orqada qoldirib ketdi.

Behind bilan kelgan iboralar.

To be behind time — kechikmoq	**behind one's back** — orqasidan
to be behind the times — hayotdan ortda qolmoq.	**to be behind somebody** — -dan orqada qolmoq.

Below

1. *ostida, past* (antonimi **above**).

He signed his name **below** mine.	U mening imzoim ostiga imzo chekdi.
The temperature was **below** zero.	Harorat noldan past edi.

2. *quyida, pastda, pastdan* (ravish bo'lib keladi).

The prices of the goods are stated **below**.	Mollarning narxi quyida keltirilgan.
Although I was on the third floor, I heard the noise **below**.	Men uchinchi qavatda bo'lsam ham, pastdan shovqinni eshitdim.

Beside

yonida, bo'yida.

He was sitting **beside** me.	U mening yonimda o'tirgan edi.
The house stood **beside** the river.	Uy daryo bo'yida (yonida) turar edi.

Besides

1. *-dan tashqari.*

I have read some articles on this subject **besides** the books you gave me.	Bu masalada men siz bergan kitoblardan tashqari bir nechta maqolalar o'qidim.
We have shipped 2000 tons of wheat against this contract **besides** the 5000 tons which were shipped in September.	Biz bu shartnoma bo'yicha sentabrda yuklangan 5000 tonna bug'doydan tashqari 2000 tonna bug'doy yukladik.

2. *bundan tashqari* (ravish bo'lib keladi).

I don't like this suit-case; **besides** it's too small.	Menga bu chamadon yoqmayapti; bundan tashqari, u juda kichik.

Between

o'rtasida, orasida (ikki guruh shaxs yoki narsalar o'rtasida):

The ship makes regular voyages **between** Odessa and Batumi.	Kema Odessa va Batumi o'rtasida muntazam qatnaydi.

Beyond

1. *orqasida, ortida, narigi tomonda* (ancha narida):

The village is beyond the river.	Qishloq daryoning narigi tomonida.
He lives beyond the bridge.	U ko'prik ortida yashaydi.

Beyond bilan kelgan iboralar

beyond belief — aqlga to'gri kelmaydigan

beyond doubt — shubhasiz

beyond hope — umid qilib bo'lmaydigan

beyond one's expectations — kutgandan ham ziyoda.

beyond one's strength(power) — kuchi yetmaydigan darajada

beyond one's understanding — aqlga sig'maydigan

it is beyond me — bunga aqlim yetmaydi.

By

1. *tomonidan, bilan* (ish-harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs yoki kuchni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi):

«Navoi» was written **by** Oybek.	«Navoiy» Oybek tomonidan yozilgan.
This machine is driven **by** electricity.	Bu mashina elektr bilan yuradi (ishlaydi).

2. *bilan, yordamida* (odatda, gerund bilan kelib ish-harakatni bajarish usuli yoki vositasini ifodalaydi).

He improved his pronunciation **by** reading aloud.	U ovoz chiqarib o'qish orqali talaffuzini yaxshiladi.
You will help me **by** telling me all you know about it.	Buni hammasini aytib berishingiz bilan Siz menga yordam berasiz.
The firm violated the contract **by** delivering goods of low quality.	Firma past sifatli tovarlar yetkazib berish bilan shartnomani buzdi.

3. *-gacha* (ish-harakat tamom bo'ladigan vaqtni ko'rsatadi):

They had discharged the steamer **by** three o'clock.	Ular soat uchgacha kemaning yukini tushirib bo'lishdi.
He will have finished his work **by** Monday.	U ishini dushanbagacha tugatadi.

4. *yonida, oldida:*

He was sitting **by** the window.	U deraza yonida o'tirgan edi.
The house stood **by** the river.	Uy daryo bo'yida edi.

5. *yonidan (= past):*

He **walked by** me without saying a word.	U mening yonimdan bir so'z demasdan o'tib ketdi.

6. *yonidan* (*past* bilan birga ravish bo'lib keladi):

He **walked (drove, ran) by** without looking at me.	U menga qaramasdan (mashinasini haydab, yugurib) o'tib ketdi.

By ishlatilgan fe'l birikmalari

to devide (multiply)y -ga bo'lmoq (ko'paytirmoq)	**Devide (multiply)** this number **by** six.	Bu sonni oltiga bo'ling (ko'paytiring).
to increase (decrease, rise, exceed) by -ga ko'tarmoq (kamaytirmoq, oshirmoq)	In September the output of our plant **increased by** 15 per cent, as compared with the preceding month.	Sentabrda zavodimizda mahsulot ishlab chiqarish oldingi oydagiga qaraganda 15 foizga oshdi.
to judge by -ga qarab hukm qilmoq, xulosa chiqarmoq	Never **judge by** appearances.	Hech qachon odamning tashqi ko'rinishiga qarab xulosa chiqarmang.
to mean by bilan ... demoqchi bo'lmoq	What do you **mean by** that?	Bu bilan nima demoqchisiz?

to take (seize, hold, pull) by -dan ushlamoq, tutmoq (changallamoq, ushlamoq, tortmoq)	He **took** her **by** the arm.	U uning qo'lidan ushladi (tutdi).
to get by tirikchilik qilishga muvaffaq bo'lmoq, kun o't- kazmoq.	Despite the high cost of living, we will **get by** on my salary.	Narxlar yuqori bo'lishiga qaramasdan biz mening maoshim bilan tirikchilikni o'tkazishga muvaffaq bo'lamiz.

By bilan kelgan iboralar

by accident — to'satdan, tasodifan
by chance — tasodifan
by day (night) — kunduzi (tunda)
by the day (the week) — kunlik (haftalik)
by heart — yoddan
by land (sea, air) — quruqlikdan (dengizdan, havodan)
by (electric) light — (elektr) yorug'ida
by all means — nima qilib bo'lsa ham
by cheque — chek bilan
by credit cards — kredit kartochkasi bilan
by rail — temiryo'l orqali

by underground — metro orqali
by no means — aslo, hech, zinhor
6 metres by 8 metres — oltiga sakkiz metr
by mistake — bilmasdan, yanglishib
by retail (wholesale) — chakana (ko'tara)
step by step — qadam ba qadam
by train (tram, bus, ship) — poyezd (tramvay, avtobus, kema) bilan
by the way (by the by) — darvoqe, aytmoqchi, aytganday
by means of — vositasida, yordamida
by the weight (the litre, the kilogram) — taroziga tortib (litrlab, kilolab),
by road — yo'l orqali

by then o'shanda, o'shangacha;	I'll graduate from the university in 2005. **By then** I hope to have found a job.	Men universitetni 2005- yilda tugataman. O'shangacha ish topaman deb umid qilaman.
by way of (via) orqali;	We are driving to Atlanta **by way of** Baton Rouge.	Biz Atlantaga Baton Ruj orqali boryapmiz.

Down

1. *pastga* (harakat fe'llari bilan pastga yo'nalishni bildiradi).

He went **down** the stairs.	U zinadan pastga tushdi.
The steamer sailed **down** the river.	Paroxod daryodan pastga suzib ketdi.
He ran **down** the hill.	U tepalikdan chopib tushdi.

2. *pastga, pastda* (ravish bo'lib keladi).

He **looked down** and saw him.	U pastga qaradi va uni ko'rdi.
He **will be down** in a few minutes.	U bir necha daqiqadan keyin pastda bo'ladi.

3. *pastga* (harakat fe'llari bilan pastga harakatni bildiradi): **come (go, get, walk) down** pastga tushmoq, **to run down** yugurib tushmoq, **to jump down** sakrab tushmoq, **to throw down** pastga otmoq.

The boy **jumped down** off the wall.	Bola devordan sakrab tushdi.
Let's **go down** to the river.	Keling daryoga tushamiz.

Birikmalar

to lie down yotmoq	He **lay down** under a tree.	U daraxt ostida yotdi.
to sit down o'tirmoq	**Sit down**, please.	O'tiring, marhamat.
To write down yozib qo'ymoq	**Write down** my address.	Mening manzilimni yozib qo'ying.

Iboralar

up and down — u yoqdan bu yoqqa
down to — -gacha
upside down ostin-ustun, ag'dar-to'ntar, ayqash-uyqash

to bring down the price — narxni tushirmoq.

During

1. *mobaynida, davomida, paytida, -da* (davom etib turgan vaqtni ifodalaydi).

During the last three months he has made great progress in German.	Oxirgi uch oy davomida u nemis tilidan katta yutuqqa erishdi.
During my stay in London I visited many museums.	Londanda bo'lganimda men ko'p muzeylarga bordim.
During the vacation we visited many relatives across the country.	Ta'til (davomi)da biz mamlakatimizdagi ko'p qarindoshlarimiznikiga bordik.
During the summer we do not have to study.	Yozda (yoz davomida) biz o'qishga bormasmiz.

Except

1. *-dan tashqari:*

Everybody is ready **except** you.	Sizdan tashqari hamma tayyor.
He goes there every day **except** Sunday.	U, u yerga yakshanbadan tashqari har kuni boradi.

Except bilan *besides* ni taqqoslash.

O'zbek tilidagi *-dan tashqari* iborasiga ingliz tilida **except** va **besides** predloglari to'g'ri keladi.

Except ishlatganimizda shu predlogdan keyin kelayotgan shaxs yoki narsadan tashqari shu vaziyatda hech narsa mavjud emasligini tushunamiz, **besides** ishlatganimizda esa shu predlogdan keyin kelayotgan shaxs yoki narsadan tashqari shu vaziyatda yana boshqa shaxs yoki narsalar mavjudligini va **besides** dan keyin kelayotgan shaxs yoki narsalar o'sha bor bo'lgan shaxs yoki narsalarga qo'shimcha bo'layotganini tushunamiz:

U nemis tilidan **tashqari** birorta ham chet tilini bilmaydi.	He does not know any foreign languages **except** German.
U nemis tilidan **tashqari** ikkita chet tilini biladi.	He knows two foreign languages **besides** German.

For

1. *uchun, -ga.*

This letter is **for** you.	Bu xat sizga (siz uchun).
It is a great pleasure (disappointment) **for** me.	Bu men uchun katta huzur (ko'ngilsizlik)dir.
He will do all he can **for** you.	U siz uchun qo'lidan kelgan hamma ishni qiladi.
A thermometer is used **for** measuring temperature.	Termometr haroratni o'lchash uchun ishlatiladi.

2. *uchun, -ga* (narx, to'lov).

I bought this book **for** five dollars.	Men bu kitobni besh dollarga sotib oldim.
They have not paid **for** the goods yet.	Ular hali mollar uchun haq to'laganlari yo'q.

3. *uchun, tarafdor* (ish harakat kim uchun sodir etilayotgan bo'lsa o'sha shaxs yoki buyum oldida ishlatiladi, antonimi **against**).

I am **for** your proposal.	Men sizning taklifingiz tarafdoriman.
Many people heroically fought **for** their country.	Ko'p odamlar vatanlari uchun qahramonona kurashdilar.

4. *uchun* (sababni ifodalaydi):

He was rewarded **for** his bravery.	U jasurligi uchun mukofotlandi.
He was fined **for** crossing the street against the red light.	Qizil chiroqda ko'chani kesib o'tgani uchun unga jarima solindi.

5. *uchun, -ga* (maqsadni ifodalaydi):

I sent him **for** the doctor.	Men uni shifokorga yubordim.
I'll call **for** you.	Men Sizni olib ketgani kelaman.

6. *davomida* (ish-harakatning qancha davom etishini ifodalaydi). O'zbek tilida tushib qolishi mumkin.

I shall stay here **(for)** two hours.	Men bu yerda ikki soat (davomida) bo'laman.
He worked at the factory **(for)** three years.	U zavodda uch yil (davomida) ishladi.

7. *-ga* (ish-harakatning davom etish muddatini yoki belgilangan vaqtini ifodalaydi):

He went to the Caucasus **for** three weeks.

U Kavkazga uch haftaga bordi.

We made an appointment **for** 5 o'clock.

Biz soat beshga uchrashuv tayinladik.

For predlogi **for** + **ot (olmosh)** + **to** + **V** qurilmasida kelib ish-harakatning shu predlogdan keyin kelayotgan shaxs yoki narsaga tegishli ekanligini ifodalaydi.

It is necessary **for them to be** there at five o'clock.

Ular u yerga soat beshda borishlari kerak.

There is no need **for your brother to go** there.

Akangizning u yerga borishi shart emas.

9. *for* predlogi bilan keladigan fe'l va otlar:

to ask for -ni so'ramoq.	He **asked for** the dictionary. Has anybody **asked for** me?	U lug'atni so'radi. Meni biror kishi so'radimi?
to be bound for -ga yo'nalmoq	The ship **is bound for** Odessa.	Kema Odessaga boryapti.
to care for -yoqtirmoq	I **don't care for** this book.	Men bu kitobni yoqtirmayman.
to call for -uchun kirib chiqmoq	He will **call for** the book tomorrow.	U kitob uchun ertaga kiradi.
to exchange for -ga almashtirmoq.	He **exchanged** French money **for** Russian money.	U fransuz pulini rus puliga almashtirdi.
to hope for -ni umid qilmoq	We **are hoping for** the change in the weather.	Biz ob-havoning o'zgarishiga umid qilamiz.
to be late for -ga kechikmoq	He **was late for** the dinner.	U ovqatga kechikdi.
to leave for -ga jo'namoq	He **has left for** London.	U Londonga jo'nab ketdi.
to look for -ni axtarmoq, -ni izlamoq	I **am looking for** my pencil.	Men qalamimni izlayapman.
to prepare for -ga tayyorlanmoq	My son **is preparing for** his examination.	Mening o'g'lim imtihoniga tayyorlanyapti.
to sail for -ga suzib bormoq	The steamer **sailed for** Batumi.	Paroxod Batumiga suzib ketdi.
to start for -ga jo'namoq	He **started for** Odessa this morning.	U bugun ertalab Odessaga jo'nab ketdi.
to wait for -ni kutmoq	**Wait for** me.	Meni kuting.
to be sorry for doing something biror ish qilgani uchun kechirim so'ramoq	I'm **sorry for** shouting at you yesterday.	Kecha sizga baqirganim uchun kechirasiz.

to feel (to be) sorry for somebody biror kishiga achinmoq	I feel sorry for George. He has a lot of problems.	Men Jorjga achinaman. U har qadamda muammolarga duch kelyapti.
a contract (order, cheque, invoice) for -ga (uchun) shartnoma (buyurtma, chek, hisob).	They have concluded a contract for the supply of timber.	Ular yog'och yetkazib berish haqida shartnoma tuzishdi.
Demand for -ga talab	There is a great demand for these goods.	Bu tovarlarga talab katta.
Negotiations for uchun muzokoralar	Negoiations for the sale of these goods are expected in May.	Bu tovarlarni sotish haqidagi muzokoralarning boshlanishi Mayda kutilayapti.
Respect for -ga hurmat.	I have a profound respect for him.	Mening unga hurmatim katta.

For ishlatilgan iboralar

for ever — abadiy, umrbod
for instance (for example) — masalan
for this purpose — shu maqsadda
for a time — biroz vaqt davomida.

for the time being — hozir
for years — ko'p yillar davomida
in return for — -ning o'rniga
for the first (last) time — birinchi (oxirgi) marta.

From

1. *-dan* (harakat yo'nalishini ifodalaydi, antonimi **to**):

He took the book from the shelf.	U kitobni tokchadan oldi.
He has returned from the south.	U janubdan qaytib keldi.
I have received a letter from my friend.	Men do'stimdan xat oldim.
Take this book from Mr. Bell.	Bu kitobni Mr. Belldan oling.

2. *-dan* (vaqtning boshlanishini ifodalaydi, antonimi **since**):

| I shall study in the library from five till seven. | Men beshdan yettigacha kutubxonada shug'ullanaman. |
| I lived there from 1925 till 1930. | Men u yerda 1925- yildan 1930- yilgacha yashadim. |

3. *-dan* (boshqa predloglar bilan birikib keladi):

| The sun appeared from behind the clouds. | Quyosh bulutlar orqasidan paydo bo'ldi. |
| Take a sheet of paper from under these books. | Bu kitoblar ostidan bir varaq qog'oz oling. |

The arbitrators are appointed **from among** the members of the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission.		Arbitrlar Tashqi Savdo Arbitrlari Komissiyasi a'zolari orasidan tayinlanadi.

4. **from** predlogi bilan keladigan fe'llar:

to buy from -dan sotib olmoq.	We **bought** some milk **from** the shop.	Biz do'kondan sut sotib oldik.
to borrow from -dan qarz olmoq	I **borrowed** 1000 sooms **from** my brother.	Men akamdan 1000 so'm qarz oldim.
to differ from -dan farq qilmoq	The goods delivered **differ from** the samples.	Yetkazib berilgan tovarlar namunalardan farq qiladi.
to judge from -dan (-ga qarab) xulosa qilmoq,	I **judge** so **from** his words.	Men uning so'zlariga qarab shunday xulosa qilaman.
to make from -dan yasamoq (qilmoq)	Cheese **is made from milk.**	Pishloq sutdan qilinadi.
	Lekin: The watch **is made of** gold.	Soat oltindan yasalgan.
to prevent from -ga xalaqit bermoq	The rain **prevented** me **from** coming.	Yomg'ir menga kelishga xalaqit berdi.
to recover from -dan tuzalmoq	He **has** quite **recovered from** his illness.	U kasallikdan butunlay tuzaldi.
to save from -dan saqlamoq	They succeeded **in saving** the house **from** the fire.	Ular uyni yong'indan saqlab qolishga muvaffaq bo'lishdi.
to suffer from -dan azob chekmoq	He **suffered from** the heat while he was in the Crimea.	U Qrimda bo'lganida issiqdan azob chekdi.
to translate from -dan tarjima qilmoq	This article **is translated from** the English.	Bu maqola ingliz tilidan tarjima qilingan.

From **bilan kelgan iboralar:**

from (the) beginning to (the) end — boshidan oxirigacha

from time to time — vaqti-vaqti bilan, ahyon-ahyonda.

from side to side — u tomondan bu tomonga

from day to day — kundan-kunga

from my (his) point of view — mening fikrimcha (uning fikricha).

In

1. *-da, ichida:*

The pencil is **in** the box.	Qalam qutining ichida (qutida).
We live **in** Toshkent.	Biz Toshkentda yashaymiz.

2. vaqtni aytishda ishlatiladi:

a) -da (yil va oy oldida ishlatiladi):

They will arrive **in** May.	Ular may oyida yetib kelishadi.
He was born **in** 1992.	U 1992- yilda tugʻilgan.

b) -dan keyin:

The train will be leaving **in** a few minutes.	Poyezd bir necha daqiqadan keyin joʻnaydi.
He will return **in** a week.	U bir haftadan keyin qaytib keladi.
Jack has gone away. He will be back **in** a week.	Jek ketgan. U bir haftadan keyin qaytib keladi.
The book will come out **in** a month.	Kitob bir oydan keyin chiqadi.

d) -da, davomida, ichida:

The house was built **in** three months.	Uy uch oyda qurildi.
He translated the article **in** an hour.	U maqolani bir soat (ichi)da tarjima qildi.
The construction of this plant was completed **in** ten months.	Bu zavodning qurilishi oʻn oy ichida tugallangan.
I learned to drive **in** four weeks.	Men toʻrt hafta ichida mashina haydashni oʻrgandim.

3. **in** ravish boʻlib kelganda harakat feʼllari bilan ichkariga harakatni bildiradi: **to come (go, walk, get) in** ichkariga kirmoq, **to run in** yugurib kirmoq, **to fly in** uchib kirmoq.

I couldn't **get in** as the door was locked.	Men ichkariga kira olmadim, chunki eshik qulf edi.
He **ran in** with a telegram in his hand.	U qoʻlida telegramma bilan yugurib kirdi.
Please, **fill in** the form in Uzbek.	Iltimos, shaklni oʻzbekcha toʻldiring.

I z o h : Ichkariga boʻlgan harakat **into** predlogi bilan ham ifodalanadi:

He ran **into the house**.	U uyga yugurib kirdi.

In predlogi bilan keladigan feʼllar, sifatlar va sifatdoshlar:

to arrive in -ga yetib kelmoq	He arrived in London.	U Londonga yetib keldi.
to deal in biror narsa bilan savdo qilmoq	That organization **deals in** grain.	U tashkilot gʻalla bilan savdo qiladi.
to end in bilan tugamoq.	The Second World War **ended in** the utter defeat of fascist Germany and Imperialist Japan.	Ikkinchi Jahon urushi fashistlar Germaniyasi va imperialistik Yaponiyaning batamom magʻlubiyati bilan tugadi.

to be engaged in bilan shug'ullanmoq, band bo'lmoq	That organization is engaged in the sale of timber.	Bu tashkilot yog'och sotish bilan shug'ullanadi.
to include in ichiga kiritmoq	He included these figures in his report.	U bu raqamlarni ma'ruzasiga kiritdi.
to result in natijaga ega bo'lmoq	The negotiations resulted in the conclusion of an agreement.	Muzokoralar natijasida bitim tuzildi.
to succeed in -ga muvaffaq bo'lmoq	He succeeded in getting her address.	U uning manzilini topishga muvaffaq bo'ldi.
to take part (to participate) in -da qatnashmoq (ishtirok etmoq)	He took part in the discussion of this question.	U bu masalani muhokama qilishda ishtirok etdi.
dressed in -da kiyingan, kiyimda bo'lmoq	He was dressed in a grey suit.	U kulrang kostyumda edi.
rich in -ga boy	The Ural Mountains are rich in minerals.	Ural tog'lari ma'danlarga (foydali qazilmalarga) boy.
to be in the habit of odatga ega bo'lmoq	He is in the habit of getting up early.	U erta turish odatiga ega. (U erta turishga odatlangan.)
to be in love with -ni sevmoq	They are in love with each other.	Ular bir-birlarini sevishadi.
to be in need of -ga muhtoj bo'lmoq	I am in need of your help.	Men sizning yordamingizga muhtojman.
to be interested in -ga qiziqmoq.	He is interested in history.	U tarixga qiziqadi.
to be in uyda (ish joyida) bo'lmoq.	Is Mr. Bell in?	Mr. Bell o'zidami?

In predlogi bilan kelgan iboralar:

in the rain — yomg'irda
in the sun — quyoshda
in the shade — soyada
in the dark — qorong'ida
in bad weather — yomon havoda
in the affirmative (the negative) — ijobiy (salbiy)
in bulk — uyib, tepa qilib
in any case — har ehtimolga qarshi, ehtiyot shart
in the circumstances — ana shu (ushbu) sharoitda

in ink — siyoh bilan
in biro — sharikli ruchkada
in pencil — qalamda
in words — so'z bilan
in figures — raqam bilan
in cash — naqd pul bilan
in order (disorder) — tartibli, saranjom (tartibsiz)
in part — qisman
in conclusion — pirovardida, oxirida, nihoyat
in the direction — yo'nalishda, -ga qarab

in the country — qishloqda, shahardan tashqarida
in demand — talabda, xaridorgir
in due course — vaqtida
in the east (west, south, north) — sharqda (g'arbda, janubda, shimolda)
in full — to'la
in full swing — eng qizg'in paytda
in general — umuman
in somebody's interest(s) — -ning manfaati uchun
in the long run — oxiri, axiyri; oqibatda, pirovardida, axir
in a loud (calm) voice — baland (past) ovozda
in the market — bozorda
in stock — omborda
in store — zaxirada
in the street — ko'chada
in a picture — rasmda
in a mirror — oynada
in the front of a car — avtomobilning oldida
in the back of the car — avtomobilning orqasida
in the sea — dengizda
in the corner — muyulishda, burchakda
in excitement — hayajon ichida
in the beginning (end) — boshida (oxirida)
in a letter — (bir) xatda.

in question — gap ketayotgan (Here is the book in question. Mana gapirilayotgan kitob).
in English (Uzbek, Russian, French) — inglizcha (o'zbekcha, ruscha, fransuzcha) The letter was written in English. Xat inglizcha yozilgan edi.
Lekin: He speaks English. U inglizcha gapiradi.
In return — o'rniga
in sight — ko'rish doirasida
in so far as — modomiki, hamonki; sababli, uchun
in the meantime — shu asnoda, shu vaqt ichida
in the spring (summer, autumn, winter) — bahorda (yozda, kuzda, qishda)
in the morning (afternoon, evening) — ertalab, (kunduzi, kechqurun)
in the open air — ochiq havoda
in one's opinion — -ning fikricha
in (at) one's option — xohlagani, tanlagani, didiga yoqqani
in vain — behuda, bekorga
in time — o'z vaqtida
in a car/in a taxi — avtomobilda/taksida
in a line — bir chiziqda
in a queue — navbatda
in a row — bir qatorda
in the past (future) — o'tmishda (kelajakda).

In va *at* predloglarini taqqoslash:

In predlogi vaqtga nisbatan ishlatilganda vaqtning davomiyligini ifodaydi (**in March, in 1945**), at predlogi esa vaqting lahzasini ifodalaydi (**at ten o'clock, at midnight, at noon**).

In predlogi joyga nisbatan ishlatilganda mamlakatlar va katta shaharlar oldida (**in the United States of America, in London***)*, at esa kichik shahar va joylar oldida ishlatiladi (**at Pushkino, at Klin**). **Last, next, this, every** so'zlari bilan kelgan birikmalardan oldin *at, on, in* predloglari ishlatilmaydi.

I'll see you **next** Friday.

Men kelasi jumada siz bilan uchrashaman.

They got married **last** March.

Ular o'tgan yili martda turmush qurdilar.

Inside

1. -*ichiga, ichkarida* (antonimi **outside**).

The friends went **inside** the house to talk.	Do'stlar suhbatlashgani uyning ichiga kirishdi.
The children are **inside** the house.	Bolalar uyning ichida.

2. -*ichkariga, -ichkarida* (ravish bo'lib keladi).

Open the box and put the key **inside**.	Qutini oching va kalitni ichiga qo'ying.
I looked into the box, but there was nothing **inside**.	Men qutining ichiga qaradim, lekin u yerda (ichkarisida) hech narsa yo'q edi.

Into

1. *ichiga* (biror narsaning ichiga)

I am going **into** the room.	Men xonaning ichiga kiryapman.
He put the book **into** his bag.	U kitobni xaltasiga soldi.

Into bilan kelgan fe'l va iboralar:

to change (to turn) **into** — -ga o'zgar(tir)moq, -ga aylanmoq	Water **turns into** steam at 100 centigrade.	Suv selsiy bo'yicha 100 gradusda bug'ga aylanadi.
to devide into (in) — -ga bo'lmoq, -ga bo'linmoq	The book **is devided into** ten chapters.	Kitob o'nta bobga bo'linadi.
to look into, to inqire into — -ni qarab chiqmoq, o'rganmoq	I will **look into** the matter.	Men masalani o'rganib (qarab) chiqaman.
to convert into — -ga aylantirmoq	This field **will be converted into** a park.	Bu dala daraxtzorga (parkka) aylantiriladi.
to translate into — -ga tarjima qilmoq	**Translate it into** English.	Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.
to come into (in) force — kuchga kirmòq	The law **came into force** last year.	Qonun o'tgan yili kuchga kirgan.
to get into the habit — odatlanmoq	He **got into the habit** of smoking at the age of eighteen.	U o'n sakkiz yoshida chekishni o'rgandi.
to take into account (cosideration) — hisobga olmoq, e'tiborga olmoq.	The fact must **be taken into account**.	Bu fakt hisobga olinishi kerak.

Of

1. -ning

London is the capital of Great Britain.	London Buyuk Britaniyaning poytaxti.
The First World Congress of Partisans of Peace was held in Paris at the end of April, 1949.	Tinchlik tarafdorlarining Birinchi Jahon Kongressi Parijda 1949- yil aprelning oxirida bo'lib o'tgan.

2. -dan

Some of my friends came to see me off.	Do'stlarimning ba'zilari meni kuzatgani kelishdi.
Many of us will go to the south in the summer.	Yozda ko'pchiligimiz janubga boramiz.

3. -dan (narsaning nimadan yasalganini bildiradi).

The watch is made of gold.	Soat oltindan yasalgan.
The house is built of brick.	Uy g'ishtdan qurilgan.

4. -li (o'lchov, og'irlik, pul birliklari oldidan kelgan sondan oldin ishlatiladi).

We have ordered an engine of 5,000 H.P.	Biz 5000 ot kuchili motorga buyurtma berdik.
The S.S. «Pskov» sailed from Odessa with a cargo of 5,000 tons of wheat.	«Pskov» paroxodi 5000 tonnali bug'doy bilan Odessadan chiqdi.
He signed a cheque to the amount of 1,000 dollars.	U 1000 dollarli chekka imzo chekdi.

Of bilan keladigan fe'llar, sifatlar va iboralar:

to accuse of — -da ayblamoq	What was the man **accused of?**	Bu kishi nimada ayblangan?
to consist of — -dan iborat bo'lmoq	The report **consists of** three parts.	Ma'ruza uch qismdan iborat.
to deprive of — -dan mahrum qilmoq	You **have deprived** me **of** the pleasure.	Siz meni rohatdan mahrum qildingiz.
to hear of — haqida eshitgan bo'lmoq (bilmoq)	I haven't **heard of** his arrival yet.	Men hali uning kelganini eshitganim yo'q (bilmayman).
to inform of — -ni xabar qilmoq	I **informed** him **of** this fact.	Men uni bu faktdan xabardor qildim.
to remind of (about) — -ni eslatmoq	I **reminded** him **of** (about) his promise.	Men unga va'dasini eslatdim.
to remind of somebody, something — biror kishini, narsani eslatmoq	He **reminds** me **of** my brother.	U menga akamni eslatadi.

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to speak (talk) of — haqida gaplashmoq	Who **have** you **been speaking of**?	Siz kim haqida gapira-yotgan edingiz?
to think of — haqida o'ylamoq	What **are** you **thin-king of**?	Nima haqda o'ylayapsiz?
to be afraid of — -dan qo'rqmoq	The girl **is afraid of** dogs.	Qiz itlardan qo'rqadi.
to be ashamed of — -dan uyalmoq	I **am ashamed of** what I did.	Men qilib qo'ygan ishim-dan uyalyapman.
to be fond of — -ni sevmoq	He **is** very **fond of** his mother.	U onasini juda sevadi.
to be full of — bilan to'la bo'lmoq	The room **was full of** people.	Xona odamlar bilan to'la edi.
to be independent of — -dan mustaqil bo'lmoq	She **is** quite **indepen-dent of** her parents now.	U hozir ota-onasidan bu-tunlay mustaqil.
to be proud of — -dan faxrlanmoq	We **are proud of** our country.	Biz Vatanimiz bilan faxr-lanamiz.
to be sure (certain) of — -ga amin bo'l-moq	I **was sure of** his honesty.	Men uning sofdilligiga amin edim.
to be worthy of — -ga arzimoq	He **is worthy of** praise.	U maqtashga arziydi.
to be in need of —ga muhtoj bo'lmoq	They **are in need of** these goods.	Ularga bu tovarlar (mol-lar) kerak. (Ular bu tovar-larga muhtoj).
to be of importance — ahamiyatga ega bo'l-moq	This question **is of no importance** to me.	Bu masalaning menga ahamiyati yo'q.
to be of interest — qi-ziqarli bo'lmoq	Their proposal **is of no interest** to us.	Ularning taklifi bizga qi-ziqarli emas.
to be of value — qim-matga ega bo'lmoq	The cargo **is of great value.**	Yuk katta qimmatga ega.
to come in sight of — -ni ko'rmoq	At last they **came** in **sight of** land.	Nihoyat ular yerni ko'-rishdi.
to get rid of — -dan xalos bo'lmoq, qutul-moq	I don't know how **to get rid of** my cold.	Shamollashdan (tumov-dan) qanday qutulishni bilmayman.
to make use of — -dan foydalanmoq, -ni ishlatmoq	Can you **make use of** this?	Siz buni ishlata olasizmi?
to take advantage of — -dan foydalan-moq	We must **take advan-tage of** this opportu-nity.	Biz bu imkoniyatdan foy-dalanishimiz kerak.
to take care of — -ga g'amxo'rlik qilmoq	You must **take care of** your health.	Siz sog'lig'ingiz haqida o'ylashingiz kerak.

Iboralar:

plenty of, a great (good) deal of, a lot of — ko'p, **of late** — keyingi vaqt ichida

a number of — ko'p, qator

unheard of — quloq eshitmagan

of course — albatta.

to the south (north, east, west) of — -ning janubida shimolida, sharqida, g'arbida)

the newspaper (letter) of the 1st of April — Birinchi maydagi gazeta (xat)

the town of Kitob — Kitob shahri.

Off

1. *-dan, ustidan* (biror narsaning ustidan olinishini, qo'zg'atilishini ifodalaydi, antonimi **on**).

He took all the things **off** the table.	U stol ustidan hamma narsalarni oldi.
The rain ran **off** the roof.	Tomdan yomg'ir suvi oqib tushardi.
The knife fell **off** the table.	Pichoq stoldan tushib ketdi.

2. *-dan* (biror narsadan uzib olish, ajratib olishda ishlatiladi).

Cut a bit **off** the rope, it's too long.	Arqondan ozroq kesib oling, u juda uzun.
He bit a small piece **off** a biscuit.	U pecheniydan ozgina tishlab uzib oldi.
He broke a large branch **off** the tree.	U daraxtning katta shoxini sindirib oldi.

Off bilan keluvchi fe'llar:

to be off — jo'namoq	It's late. I must **be off**.	Kech bo'ldi. Jo'nashim kerak.
to get off — -dan tushmoq (tramvay-dan, poyezddan va h.k.)	He **got off** at the next stop.	U keyingi bekatda tushdi.
to put off — keyinga qoldirmoq	Never **put off** till to-morrow what you can do today.	Bugungi ishni ertaga qo'y-mang.
to take off — yech-moq (kiyimni)	**Take off** your coat.	Paltongizni yeching.
to set off — jo'namoq.	They **set off** on a long journey.	Ular uzoq sayohatga jo'-nadilar.

On (upon)

1. *-da, -ga (ustida, ustiga)*

The picture is hanging **on** the wall.	Surat devorda osilgan (turibdi).
Put the magazine **on** the table.	Jurnalni stol ustiga qo'ying.

2. *-da* (hafta kunlari va sana oldida qo'yiladi)

The meeting took place **on** Monday.	Yig'ilish dushanbada bo'ldi.
They arrived **on** the first of June.	Ular birinchi iyunda yetib kelishdi.

I z o h : Kun qismlari (boʻlaklari) oldida **in** predlogi ishlatiladi: **in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening**. Agar shu soʻzlarning aniqlovchisi boʻlsa **on** predlogi ishlatiladi: **on a fine summer morning, on a cold evening, on the moring of the first of June**.

3. *-da, keyin* (odatda, gerundiy bilan keladi).

On receiving your letter I telephoned to your brother.	Sizning xatingizni olganimda (olganimdan keyin) men akangizga qoʻngʻiroq qildim.
On coming home I began to work.	Uyga kelganimdan keyin men ishlay boshladim.

4. *haqida, to ʻgʻrisida:*

He spoke **on** the international situation.	U xalqaro vaziyat haqida gapirdi.
He delivered a lecture **on** modern American literature.	U hozirgi zamon Amerika adabiyoti haqida maʼruza oʻqidi.
What is your opinion **on** this subject.	Bu masalada fikringiz qanday.

5. Ravish boʻlib kelib, birga kelgan feʼldagi ish-harakatning davom etishini ifodalaydi.

They walked **on** and **on** until they reached a village.	Ular qishloqqa yetib kelmagunlaricha yurishni davom ettirishdi (yuraverishdi).
Though it was quite dark, they drove **on**.	Ancha qorongʻu tushib qolgan boʻlsa ham, ular (mashinada) yurishni davom ettirishdi.

On bilan birga keluvchi feʼllar:

to agree on — -ga kelishmoq	The parties could not **agree on** the terms of the contract.	Tomonlar shartnoma shartlariga kelisha olmadilar.
to comment on — -ni sharhlamoq	He did not **comment on** this event.	U bu voqeani sharhlamadi.
to congratulate on — bilan tabriklamoq	I **congratulated** him **on** his success.	Men uni muvaffaqiyati bilan tabrikladim.
to depend on — -ga bogʻliq boʻlmoq	That doesnʼt **depend on** me.	Bu menga bogʻliq emas.
to insist on — -ni qattiq turib maʼqullamoq, talab qilib turib olmoq, bajartirmoq, qildirmoq	I **insist on** your present.	Men sizning hozir boʻlishingizni talab qilaman!
to rely on — -ga ishonmoq, -ga suyanmoq	You may **rely on** that.	Bunga ishonishingiz mumkin.

to spend on — -ga sarflamoq	He **spent** most of his money **on** books.	U pulining ko'p qismini kitoblarga sarfladi.
to call on — -kiga kirib chiqmoq	I shall **call on** him tomorrow.	Men ertaga unikiga kirib chiqaman.
to carry on — (ishni) olib bormoq, yuritmoq	They **are carrying on** negotiations for the sale of wheat.	Ular bug'doy sotib olish haqida muzokaralar olib borishyapti.
to get on — yurishmoq, chiqishmoq, murosa qilmoq	How are you **getting on**? They **get on** very well together.	Ishlaringiz yaxshimi? Ular bir-birlari bilan yaxshi murosa qiladilar (chiqisha-dilar).
to go on — davom ettirmoq	**Go on** working!	Ishni davom ettiring!
to look on — -ni tomosha qilmoq, -ni kuzatmoq, -ga qarab turmoq	He was not helping; he **was** only **looking on.**	U yordam bergani yo'q; faqat tomosha qilib turgan edi.
to put on — -ni kiymoq.	**Put** your coat **on!**	Paltoingizni kiying!

On **bilan kelgan iboralar:**

on the initiative of — -ning tashabbusi bilan
on the part of — -ning tomonidan
on the right (left) hand side — o'ng (chap) qo'l tarafda
on the contrary aksincha
on the invitation of — -ning taklifi bilan
on board a (the) ship — kema bortida
on a large scale — katta hajmda
on the way — yo'lda, borishda
on the ground that — asosda,
on the whole — umuman
on the advice (suggstion) of —-ning maslahati (taklifi) bilan
later on — keyinchalik, keyinroq.

and so on — va hokazo
on land — quruqlikda
on behalf of — -ning nomidan
on an (the) average — o'rtacha
on purpose — atayin, ataylab, jo'rttaga, qasddan
on business — ish (xizmat) bilan
on condition that — sharti bilan
on sale — sotuvda
on credit — kreditga, qarzga
on demand — talabi bilan
on foot — piyoda
on sea — dengizda
on the one (other) hand bir (boshqa) tomonda(n).

Out of

1. *-dan* (ichkaridan tashqariga chiqishni, harakatni bildiradi, antonimi **into**).

He **walked out of** the house.   U uydan chiqdi.
He **took** the letter **out of** his pocket.   U xatni cho'ntagidan oldi.
He **ran out of** the house.   U uydan yugurib chiqdi.

2. *-siz bo'lmoq, biror narsasi tugab qolmoq.* (**out of** + **noun** = **to lack, to be without**)

Maria went to the store because she was **out of** milk.	Mariya do'konga bordi, chunki uning suti tugagan edi.

Out ravish bo'lib kelib, harakat fe'llari bilan keladi va ichkaridan tashqariga harakatni ifodalaydi. Masalan: **to come (go, get, walk) out** *chiqmoq,* **to run out** *yugurib chiqmoq,* **to fly out** *uchib chiqmoq,* **to jump out** *sakrab chiqmoq,* **to take out** *chiqarmoq,* **to pull out** *tortib chiqmoq, sug'urmoq.*

He **went out** without saying a word.	U bir so'z demasdan chiqib ketdi.

Out **bilan kelgan birikmalar:**

to be out uyda (ish joyida) bo'lmaslik	Olim Salimov **is out**.	Olim Salimov uyda (ishda) emas.
to check out (borrow books, etc., from a library) kutubxonadan kitob olmoq	I went to the library and **checked out** thirty books last night for my research work.	Men kecha kutubxonaga bordim va ilmiy ishim uchun o'ttizta kitob oldim.
to check out (investigate) tekshirmoq, ko'rib bermoq	This photocopy machine is not working properly. Could you **check out** the problem?	Bu nusxa ko'chirish mashinasi yaxshi ishlamayapti. Bu muammoni hal qilib bera olasizmi?
to check out of hisob-kitob qilmoq	We were told that we had **to check out of** the hotel before one o'clock, or else we would have to pay for another day.	Bizga mehmonxonadan soat birgacha hisob-kitob qilishimiz kerakligini aytishdi, aks holda yana bir kunga haq to'lashga majbur bo'lar ekanmiz.
to drop out of tashlamoq, -dan chiqmoq	This organization has done a great deal to prevent young people from **dropping out of** school.	Bu tashkilot yoshlarni maktabni tashlab ketishlarini oldini olish uchun ko'p ishlar qildi.
to figure out hal qilmoq, tushunmoq	After failing to **figure out** his income tax return, Hal decided to see an accountant.	Hal o'zining daromad solig'ini hisoblab chiqara olmagach, hisobchi bilan uchrashishga qaror qildi.
to find out bilmoq, oydinlashtirmoq, aniqlamoq	I'll try to **find out** his address.	Men uning manzilini bilishga harakat qilaman.
to make out tushunmoq	I can't **make out** the meaning of this word.	Men bu so'zning ma'nosini tushuna olmayapman.
to pass out (hand out) tarqatmoq	The political candidate **passed out** campaign literature to her co-workers.	Siyosiy nomzod saylov kompaniyasi kitobchalarini o'zining targ'ibotchilariga tarqatdi.

to pass out hushi-dan ketmoq	The intense heat in the garden caused Maria **to pass out.**	Bog'dagi kuchli issiq Mariyaning hushidan keti-shiga sabab bo'ldi.
to point out ko'r-satib o'tmoq	We **pointed out** in our letter that the time of delivery of the goods has expired.	Biz xatimizda tovarlarni yetkazib berish vaqti o't-ganligini ko'rsatib o'tdik.
to set out jo'namoq, yo'lga tushmoq	They **set out** early in the morning.	Ular ertalab vaqtli yo'lga tushishdi.
to try out sinab ko'rmoq	General Mills asked us **to try out** their new product.	General Millz bizdan o'z-larining yangi mahsulot-larini sinab ko'rishimizni so'radi.
to watch out for ehtiyot bo'lmoq	While driving through that development, we had **to watch out** of the little children playing in the street.	Yangi qurilish bo'ylab mashina haydab borar ekanmiz, ko'chada o'y-nab yurgan kichkina bola-lardan ehtiyot bo'lishi-mizga to'g'ri keldi.
to work out ishlab chiqmoq.	They **worked** out a new plan.	Ular yangi reja ishlab chiqdilar.

Out of bilan kelgan iboralar:

out of danger — xavfsiz, xavfdan holi
out of date — eski
out of order — buzuq
out of use — foydalanilmaydigan
out of town — shaharda bo'lmaslik, safarda bo'lmoq.

out of pity (envy) — rahmi (havasi) kelganidan
out of doors — tashqarida
out of necessity — zarur bo'lganda
out of work — ishsiz
out of the question — imkoni yo'q.

Mr. Adams cannot see you this week because he **is out of town.**
Your request for an extension of credit is out of the question.

Bu hafta Mr. Adams sizni qabul qila olmaydi, chunki u safarda.
Sizning kreditni cho'zish haqidagi ilti-mosingizni qondirishning imkoni yo'q.

Out of va *from* predloglarini taqqoslash:

Out of *ichkaridan* ma'nosida ishlatiladi, **from** esa *-dan* ma'nosida ishlatiladi.Ikkalasi ham *qayerdan?* So'rog'iga javob bo'ladi.
He **came out of** the house.   U uydan chiqdi.
He **came from** London.   U Londondan keldi.

Outside

1. *tashqarida, tashqariga, tashqarisiga, tashqarisida* (antonimi **inside**).

He was standing outside the door .	U eshikning tashqarisida turgan edi.
He went outside the house to meet his friend.	U do'stini kutib olgani uyning tash-qarisiga chiqdi.

2. *tashqariga, tashqarida* (ravish bo'lib keladi):

Put these flowers outside.	Bu gullarni tashqariga qo'ying.
He is waiting for us outside.	U bizni tashqarida kutyapti.

Over

1. *ustida, uzra* (antonimi **under**).

An aeroplane flew **over** the town.	Shahar ustida (bir) samolyot uchib o'tdi.
A lamp was hanging **over** the table.	Stol ustida (bir) chiroq osilib turar edi.

2. *ko'p, ziyod, oshiq* (antonimi **under**).

There were **over** a hundred people at the meeting.	Yig'ilishda yuzdan ziyod kishi bor edi.
The engine weighs **over** a ton.	Motor bir tonnadan oshiq keladi.

3. *orqali, -dan (oshib)*:

Chkalov was the first pilot to fly **over** the North Pole.	Chkalov Shimoliy qutb ustidan uchib o'tgan birinchi uchuvchidir.
The boy climbed **over** the wall of the garden.	Bola bog' devoridan oshib o'tdi.

4. Ravish bo'lib keladi va biror narsa yoki masofa ustidan oshib harakat qilishni bildiradi. Masalan: **to climb over** *tirmashib oshib o'tmoq*, **to fly over** *uchib (oshib) o'tmoq*, **to go over** *-dan o'tmoq*, **to throw over** *oshirib otmoq*.

Though the barrier was high, he **jumped over** without difficulty.	To'siq baland bo'lsa ham, u qiynalmas-dan sakrab o'tdi.
Throw the ball **over**, please.	Iltimos, to'pni oshirib oting!

Over bilan kelgan birikmalar:

to go over tomoniga o'tmoq	Many tolibs **went over** to the side of government troops.	Ko'p toliblar hukumat qo'shinlari tarafiga o'tdi.
to take over for -ni o'rnida bo'lmoq, -ni almashtirmoq.	Marie had a class this afternoon, so Janet **took over** for her.	Bugun tushdan keyin Merining darsi bor edi, shuning uchun ham uning o'rniga Janet dars o'tib turdi.
to run over (mashina) bosib ketmoq	He **was run over** by a car.	Uni mashina bosib ketdi.

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| to talk over muho-kama qilmoq | We must talk the matter over | Biz masalani muhokama qilishimiz kerak. |
| to think over o'ylab ko'rmoq. | I'll think it over. | Men buni o'ylab ko'ra-man. |

Over bilan kelgan iboralar:

over and over (again) — qayta-qay-ta, ko'p marta

the meeting (concert, lesson) is over — yig'ilish (konsert, dars) tugadi. .

all over the world (country, town)— butun dunyo (mamlakat, shahar) bo'y-lab.

Past

1. *yonidan* (by bilan birga predlog va ravish bo'lib keladi).

| He walked **past** the house. | U uy oldidan (yonidan) o'tdi. |
| He **drove (went, ran) past** without looking at me. | U menga qaramasdan yonimdan ma-shinada (piyoda, yugurib) o'tdi. |

2. *o'tdi* (vaqtni aytishda ishlatiladi).

| It is half **past** three. | Uch yarim bo'ldi (uchdan yarim soat o'tdi). |

Round, around

1. *atrofida, aylana.* (**Round around** ga qaraganda ko'proq ishlatiladi. Berk doira bo'yicha to'liq aylanma harakatni ifodalamoqchi bo'lganimizda faqat **round** ishlatiladi.)

He traveled **round** the world.	U dunyo bo'ylab sayohat qildi.
The earth moves **round** the sun.	Yer quyosh atrofida aylanadi.
There are many flowers **round (around)** the house.	Uy atrofida ko'p gullar bor.

2. *atrofga, atrofda, aylanib* (ravish bo'lib keladi).

| The door is locked, you will have to go **round.** | Eshik qulf, aylanib o'tishingizga to'g'-ri keladi. |
| He looked **round (around).** | U atrofga qaradi. |

round va *around* bilan kelgan iboralar:

round the corner — muyulishda, burchakda

to travel around the country —mam-lakat bo'ylab sayohat qilmoq.

all around — hamma yerda

all the year round — butun yil bo'yi.

Since

1. *-dan buyon* (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatilib, vaqtning boshlanish nuqtasini bildiradi). **Since** kelgan gapning kesimi *Present Perfect* yoki *Present Perfect Continuous* zamonlaridan birida bo'ladi:

He has been living in Tashkent **since** last year.	U o'tgan yildan buyon Toshkentda yashaydi.
I have not seen him **since** Monday.	Men uni dushanbadan buyon ko'rganim yo'q.

2. *O'shandan buyon* degan ma'noda *since* ravish bo'lib keladi:

He left Samarkand last year and I have not seen him **since.**	U o'tgan yili Samarqanddan ketgan edi va men uni o'shandan buyon ko'rganim yo'q.

I z o h. **since** bog'lovchi bo'lib quyidagi vazifalarda ham kelishi mumkin:
   a) *-dan buyon*: I have not seen him **since he** returned to Tashkent. Men uni Toshkehtga kelganidan buyon ko'rganim yo'q.
   b) *sababli, tufayli, uchun*: **Since** you are ill, I'll do the work for you. Siz kasal bo'lganligingiz uchun men bu ishni sizning o'rningizga bajaraman.

3. **Since** va **from** predloglarini taqqoslash.

Since va **from** predloglari *-dan* degan ma'noda biror ish-harakatning boshlanish nuqtasini ko'rsatadi. **Since** o'tgan zamonda boshlanib, hozirga qadar davom etayotgan ish-harakatning boshlanish vaqtini bildirsa, **from** o'tmishda bo'lib o'tgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi:

I have been working **since** 12 o'clock.	Men soat 12 dan buyon ishlayapman (hozir ham ishlashda davom etyapman).
He has been ill **since** Monday.	U dushanbadan buyon kasal (hozir ham sog'aygan emas).
He works **from** eight till four.	U sakkizdan to'rtgacha ishlaydi.
I lived in Karshi **from** 1975 till 1996.	Men Qarshida 1975- yildan to 1996-yilgacha yashaganman.
Tomorrow I shall work **from** 10 o'clock.	Ertaga men soat 10 dan ishlayman.

Through

1. *-dan, ichidan, orasidan*:

He was walking **through** the forest.	U o'rmon ichidan yurdi.
She **looked** through the window.	U derazadan qaradi.

2. *tufayli, oqibatida:*

You've made this mistake **through** your carelessness.	Siz ehtiyotsizligingiz tufayli bu xatoga yo'l qo'ydingiz.

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Till, until

Till va until predloglari -gacha, -ga qadar (-maguncha) ma'nosida vaqtni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

I'll stay here till (until) Monday.	Men bu yerda dushanbagacha qolaman.
We shall wait for your answer till (until) five o'clock.	Biz sizning javobingizni soat beshgacha kutamiz.

From ... till -dan .... -gacha iborasida ba'zan till o'rniga to ham kelishi mumkin:

I shall work from nine to (till) three.	Men 9 dan 3 gacha ishlayman.

I z o h : 1. -gacha qo'shimchasi joyni ifodalaganda till, until emas , as far as ishlatiladi:

I'll go with you as far as the stadion. Men siz bilan stadiongacha boraman.

2. till, until bog'lovchi vazifasida ham kelib, -guncha, -maguncha degan ma'noni bildiradi:

Let us wait until (till) the rain stops. Yomg'ir tinguncha kutib turaylik.

To predlogi

1. -ga:

Ish-harakatning biror joyga yoki biror shaxsga qarab yo'nalishini bildirib, qayerga? savoliga javob bo'ladi.

He went to the Crimea.	U Qrimga ketdi.
He came to the meeting at five o'clock.	U majlisga soat beshda keldi.
Send him to the manager at once.	Uni darhol boshqaruvchining oldiga jo'nating.

2. -ga:

Ish-harakatning kimga qaratilganligini bildiradi:

The teacher explained this rule to the students.	O'qituvchi bu qoidani talabalarga tushuntirdi.
I wrote a letter to my father yesterday.	Kecha men otamga xat yozdim.

O'zidan keyin to predlogini talab qiluvchi fe'llar:

to agree to — -ga rozi bo'lmoq, qo'shilmoq	He agreed to my offer.	U mening taklifimga qo'shildi.
to amount to — (summani) tashkil etmoq, -gacha yetmoq	The cost of transportation amounts to 2,000 dollars.	Yukni tashish qiymati 2000 dollarga yetadi.
to apologize to — -dan uzr so'ramoq	We apologized to him for the mistake.	Biz undan xatoimiz uchun uzr so'radik.
to attach to — -ga ilova qilmoq	We have attached a copy of the telegram to the letter.	Biz xatga telegrammaning bir nusxasini ilova qildik.

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to belong to — -ga te-gishli, qarashli bo‘lmoq	This book **belongs to** me.	Bu kitob menga qarashli!
to happen to — -ga nimadir bo‘lmoq	What has **happened to** him?	Unga nima bo‘ldi?
to listen to — -ga quloq solmoq, -ni tinglamoq	**Listen to** me!	Menga quloq soling!
to object to — -ga qarshi bo‘lmoq, -ga e’tiroz bildirmoq	He **objected to** my offer.	U mening taklifimga qar-shi chiqdi.
to pay attention to — -ga e’tibor bermoq	He didn’t **pay attention to** this fact.	U bu faktga e’tibor ber-madi.
to call (draw) smb.’s attention to — birov-ning diqqatini ... -ga tortmoq, jalb qilmoq	Did you **call his attention to** this fact?	Siz uning diqqatini bu faktga jalb qildingizmi?
to prefer to — -dan afzal ko‘rmoq	I **prefer** coffee **to** tea.	Men choydan ko‘ra ko-feni afzal ko‘raman.
to reply to — -ga ja-vob bermoq	I **replied to** his letter yesterday.	Men kecha uning xatiga javob qaytardim.
to refer to — -ga ha-vola qilmoq, -ni dalil keltirmoq	In his telegram he re-ferred to our letter.	Telegrammasida u bizning xatimizga havola qilgan.
to seem (appear) to — tuyulmoq, bo‘lib ko‘-rinmoq	It **seems (appears) to** me that something is wrong.	Menga nimadir noto‘g‘-ridek bo‘lib ko‘rindi.
to subscribe to — -ga obuna bo‘lmoq	We **subscribed to** that magazine.	Biz bu jurnalga obuna bo‘ldik.
to telephone to — -ga qo‘ng‘iroq qilmoq	He **telephoned to** his brother.	U akasiga qo‘ng‘iroq qildi.
to talk to ⎫ bilan gap- to speak to ⎭ lashmoq	I **shall speak to** him about the matter to-morrow.	Men u bilan bu masala haqida ertaga gaplasha-man.
to telegraph ⎫ -ga telegraf to wire ⎬to dan xabar cable ⎭ bermoq.	I **telegraphed (cabled, wired) to** them yester-day.	Men kecha ularga tele-grafdan xabar berdim.

to ko‘pgina sifatlardan keyin ishlatiladi:

acceptable — ma’qul, qabul qilarli	liable — lozim, kerak
attentive — e’tiborli, sinchkov	necessary —zarur, kerakli
clear — aniq, ravshan	opposite — qarama-qarshi
devoted — sodiq, fidoyi	polite — odobli, xushmuomila
equal — teng, barobar	similar — o‘xshash, bir xil
familiar — tanish	strange — begona, notanish

grateful — minnatdor
important —muhim
kind — mehribon, rahmdil
known — mashhur, taniqli
unknown — noma'lum

superior — eng oliy; sifatga oid
inferior — eng past
unpleasant — yoqimsiz, noxush
useful — foydali
useless — befoyda

It is not **clear to** me why he behaved like that.

U o'zini nega bunday tutganligi menga tushunarsiz (qorong'i).

This machine is **similar to** model 12A in our catalogue.

Bu mashina bizning katalogimizdagi 12A modelga o'xshash.

It will be very **useful to** me.

Bu men uchun juda foydali bo'ladi.

Your proposal is **acceptable to** us.

Sizning taklifingiz bizga ma'qul.

I z o h : **useful, important, strange, necessary** kabi bir qator sifatlardan keyin **to** ning o'rniga **for** ishlatilishi ham mumkin. Bunda gapdagi predlog bilan kelgan ot yoki olmosh undan keyin kelgan infinitivning ish-harakatini bajaradi.

It is necessary **for you to start** at once.

Siz darhol jo'nashingiz zarur.

It will be very useful **for me to read** this book.

Men uchun bu kitobni o'qish juda foydali.

to bilan kelgan iboralar:

to the amount (of) summada, hajmda
to the north, south, west, east (of) — (-dan) shimolga, janubga, g'arbga, sharqqa
to the right (left) — o'ngga (chapga).

to the end — oxirigacha
to my (his) disappointment (sorrow, joy) — mening (uning) umidsizligimga (g'amimga, xursandchiligimga)
in reply (answer) to — ga javoban.

to va *into* predloglarini taqqoslash.

To va **into** predloglari *-ga* ma'nosida harakatning yo'nalishini bildiradi. **to** predlogi harakatning biror shaxsga yoki narsaga yo'nalganini bildirsa, **into** harakatning biror narsaning ichki qismiga yo'nalganini bildiradi:

He went **to** the shop.

U do'konga ketdi.

He went **into** the shop.

U do'konning ichiga kirdi.

Towards predlogi

1. *-ga tomon, -ga qarab* ma'nosida:

He was walking **towards** the sea.

U dengiz tomon borayotgan edi.

The ship sailed **towards** the south.

Kema janub tomonga suzib ketdi.

This was the first step **towards** reconciliation.

Bu yarashishga tomon birinchi qadam edi.

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2. *-ga, -ga nisbatan* ma'nosida:

His attitude **towards** this matter is favourable.	Uning bu masalaga munosabati yaxshi.
He is friendly **towards** me.	U menga nisbatan do'stona munosabatda.

3. *-ga yaqin, -gacha* ma'nolarida vaqtni ifodalaydi va biror vaqtdan oldin, biror vaqtga yaqinni bildiradi:

The rain stopped **towards** morning.	Yomg'ir ertalabga yaqin to'xtadi.
We expect to receive the goods **towards** the end of May.	Biz may oyining oxirigacha tovarlarni olishga umid qilamiz.

Under predlogi;

1. *tagida, ostida* ma'nosida joyni bildiradi (**over**ning antonimi):

He was lying **under** a tree.	U daraxt tagida yotar edi.
He put the basket **under** the table.	U savatni stol ostiga qo'ydi.

2. *ostida* (ko'chma ma'noda) quyidagi birikmalarda ishlatiladi:

under the guidance (control, management, command)	rahbarligi (nazorati, boshqaruvi, qo'mondonligi) ostida
under the title (heading)	sarlavha ostida
under the name	nomi ostida, bilan
under fire	o't (olov) ostida, ichida, o'q ostida
under the influence	ta'siri ostida.

3. *-dan kamroq, -ga yaqin* ma'nosida kamaytirilgan miqdorni bildiradi (**above** ga teskari ma'noda):

There were **under** fifty people there.	U yerda ellikka yaqin odam bor edi.
He is **under** fourty.	U qirq yoshlarga borgan edi.

under **bilan keladigan iboralar:**

to be under consideration — ko'rib chiqilmoq

to be under construction — qurilmoq

to be under discussion — muhokama qilinmoq ko'ra, binoan.

under the circumstances — ushbu vaziyatda

under the contract (agreement) — shartnomaga

to be under repair — ta'mirlanmoq.

Up **predlogi**

1. *yuqoriga, -dan, bo'ylab yuqoriga* (antonimi **down**, harakat fe'llari bilan pastdan yuqoriga harakatni bildiradi).

He walked **up** the stairs.	U zinadan ko'tarildi.
The steamer sailed **up** the river.	Paroxod daryo bo'ylab yuqoriga (oqimga qarshi) suzib ketdi.

2. *yuqorida, yuqoriga* ma'nosida ravish bo'lib keladi:

He looked **up** and saw them.	U yuqoriga qaradi va ularni ko'rdi.
The barometr is going **up**.	Barometr ko'tarilyapti.

3. *oldiga* (harakat fe'llari bilan biror shaxs yoki buyumning oldiga yaqinlashishni bildiradi):

He came **up** and asked me the time.	U mening oldimga keldi va vaqtni so'radi.
He went straight **up** to the manager.	U to'ppa-to'g'ri menejerning oldiga bordi.
The motor car drove **up** to the gate.	Avtomobil darvoza oldiga keldi.

4. **to eat, to drink, to fill, to use, to sell , to buy, to grow** va boshqa fe'llar bilan birikib kelib, shu ish-harakatni oxirigacha amalga oshirilganligini bildiradi:

He drank **up** all the milk.	U sutning hammasini ichib qo'ydi.
All our ink is used **up**.	Hamma siyoh ishlatilib bo'lindi.

up bilan keladigan fe'lli birikmalar:

to fill up to'ldirmoq	He was asked **to fill up** a form.	Undan blankani to'ldirishni so'rashdi.
to get up uyqudan turmoq	At what time do you **get up**?	Siz ertalab nechada uyqudan turasiz?
to give up tashlamoq, to'xtatmoq (odatni)	He **has given up** smoking.	U chekishni tashladi.
to look up (lug'atdan) qidirmoq	I must **look up** this word in the dictionary.	Men bu so'zni lug'atdan qidirishim kerak.
to make up tuzmoq	**Make up** some sentences with these expressions.	Bu iboralar bilan bir nechta gaplar tuzing.
to make up for o'rnini qoplamoq	We must **make up for** lost time.	Biz yo'qotilgan vaqtning o'rnini qoplashimiz kerak.
to pick up yerdan olmoq, terib olmoq	**Pick up** that book .	Bu kitobni yerdan oling.
to ring (call) up telefon qilmoq	**Ring me up** at eight o'clock.	Menga sakkizda qo'ng'iroq qiling.
to stand up turmoq	Stand up, please.	Iltimos, o'rningizdan turing.
to wake up uyg'onmoq, uyg'otmoq.	I usually **wake up** early. Please, **wake me up** at six o'clock.	Men odatda vaqtli uyg'onaman. Iltimos, meni oltida uyg'oting.

Up bilan kelgan iboralar:

up to -gacha	**I was up at six o'clock.** Men oltida turgan edim.

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up-to-date zamonaviy
up and down u yoqdan bu yoqqa
to make up one's mind to do smth.
biror narsa qilmoqchi bo'lmoq
the time is up vaqt tugadi
It is up to you (him, her) to decide
Buni siz (u) hal qilishingiz kerak!

up to here shu yergacha
up to now, up to the present time
hozirgacha
to come up to one's expectations
kutganidek bo'lmoq
What's up? Nima bo'ldi? Nima gap?

With predlogi

1. *bilan* ma'nosida (biror ishni bajarishda birgalik, hamkorlikni bildiradi).

He lives *with* his brother. — U akasi bilan yashaydi.

Will you come and have dinner **with** me? — Bugun kechqurun men bilan ovqatlanmaysizmi?

He likes to play **with** his children. — U bolalari bilan o'ynashni yaxshi ko'radi.

2. *-li, bilan* ma'nosida (biror narsa bilan birgalikda yana boshqa narsaga ham egalikni bildiradi).

I have bought a book **with** pictures for my little daughter. — Men kichik qizcham uchun rasmli kitob sotib oldim.

A man **with** a suitcase in his hand entered the hall. — Qo'lida chamadoni bor kishi zalga kirdi.

3. *bilan* ma'nosida (biror harakat bajarilayotgandagi holatni ifodalaydi):

He listened to me **with** interest. — U meni qiziqish bilan tingladi.

She said it **with** a smile. — U buni tabassum bilan aytdi.

He likes to sleep **with** the windows open. — U derazalarni ochib uxlashni yoqtiradi.

4. *bilan, yordamida* ma'nosida (biror predmet vositasida ish-harakatni bajarishni bildiradi).

The bread was cut **with** a sharp knife. — Non o'tkir pichoq bilan kesildi.

I like to write **with** a fountain pen. — Men avtoruchka bilan yozishni yaxshi ko'raman.

with dan oldin keladigan ayrim fe'llar, sifatlar va sifatdoshlar:

to agree with -ga qo'shilmoq, rozi bo'lmoq	I agree with you.	Men sizga qo'shilaman.
to compare with — bilan solishtirmoq	I shall compare your translation **with** the original.	Men sizning tarjimangizni asli bilan solishtirib ko'rmoqchiman.
to deal with — bilan aloqada, muomalada bo'lmoq	He has **to deal with** different kinds of people.	Uni turli odamlar bilan muomalada bo'lishiga to'g'ri keladi.

to fill with — bilan to'lmoq	The child's eyes **filled with** tears.	Bolaning ko'zlari yoshga to'ldi.
to insure smth. with — tomonidan sug'urta qilmoq	The cargo **is insured with** «Davsugurta».	Yuk «Davsug'urta» tomonidan sug'urta qilindi.
to leave with — -ga, -da qoldirmoq	I have **left the letter with** the secretary.	Men xatni kotibaga qoldirdim.
to open an account with — -da hisob-raqam ochmoq	We **have opened an account with** «Paxtabank».	Biz «Paxtabank»da hisobraqam ochdik.
to supply (provide) with — bilan ta'minlamoq	Uzbekistan **supplies** textile industry **with** cotton.	O'zbekiston o'z to'qimachilik sanoatini paxta bilan ta'minlaydi.
to tremble (shake, shiver) with -dan titramoq, qaltiramoq	He **trembled with** cold.	U sovuqdan titrar edi.
to be angry with — -dan xafa bo'lmoq, jahli chiqmoq	I am **angry with** you.	Men sizdan xafaman.
pale (red, tired) with — -dan oqarmoq (qizarmoq, charchamoq)	She **was pale with** excitement.	U hayajondan oqarib ketdi.
pleased (displeased) with — mamnuna bo'lmoq (qoniqmaslik)	I **was pleased with** his answer.	Men uning javobidan mamnun bo'ldim.
popular with — orasida mashhur bo'lmoq	Brighton **is popular with** holiday-makers.	Brayton dam oluvchilar orasida mashhur.
satisfied with — -dan qoniqmoq.	He **is satisfied with** her work.	U uning ishidan qoniqdi.

6. **with** va **by** predloglarini taqqoslash:

With va **by** predloglari ma'no jihatdan o'zbek tilidagi *bilan* ko'makchisiga to'g'ri keladi. Ammo **by** ko'pincha majhul nisbatdagi fe'ldan keyin kelib, *tomonidan* deb ham tarjima qilinadi va ish-harakatning bajaruvchisini ko'rsatadi. **With** esa, aniq nisbatda ham, majhul nisbatda ham ish-harakatni bajarish vositasini bildiradi:

The fire was put out **by** the firemen.	Yong'in o't o'chiruvchilar tomonidan o'chirildi.
The fire was put out **with** water.	Olov suv bilan o'chirildi.
They put out the fire **with** water.	Ular olovni suv bilan o'chirishdi.

Within predlogi

1. *ichida, -dan kechikmasdan* ma'nosida ish-harakat bajariladigan biror vaqt chegarasini ko'rsatadi.

I shall give you an answer **within** a week.	Men Sizga bir hafta ichida javob aytaman.
Payment will be made **within** ten days.	To'lov o'n kun ichida amalga oshiriladi.

2. *within masofada* ma'nosida quyidagi birikmalarda ishlatiladi:
within reach (sight, hearing) *yetish (ko'rish, eshitish) masofasida*;
within three miles of the station *vokzaldan uch milya masofada*.

For, during, in, within predloglarini taqqoslash:
For ish-harakat davom etadigan biror vaqt muddatini bildiradi va o'zbek tiliga *davomida, muddatga* deb tarjima qilinadi.Ba'zi hollarda u tushirib qoldirilishi va o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmasligi ham mumkin:

I lived there **(for)** three years.	Men u yerda uch yil *(davomida)* yashadim.
I shall stay there **(for)** seven days.	Men u yerda yetti kun *(muddatga)* qolmoqchiman.

During o'zbek tiliga *davomida, mobaynida* deb tarjima qilinadi va *qachon?* so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi hamda biror vaqt mobaynida bajariladigan bir yoki bir nechta ish-harakatni ko'rsatadi:

During the last three months he has made great progress in German.	So'nggi uch oy mobaynida u nemis tilidan katta muvaffaqiyatlarga erishdi.

In predlogi *-dan keyin, ichida* deb tarjima qilinadi va *qachon?* so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi:

The construction of this plant was completed **in** ten months.	Bu zavod qurilishi o'n oy (ichi)da tugatildi.

Within predlogi *ichida, -dan kechikmasdan* deb tarjima qilinadi:

I shall give you an answer **within** three days.	Men sizga uch kundan kechiktirmasdan javob beraman.

Without predlogi

1. **Without** predlogi o'zbek tilidagi *-siz* qo'shimchasiga to'g'ri keladi (antonimi **with**):

I cannot do it **without** your help.	Men buni sizning yordamingizsiz bajara olmayman.
He went out **without** his hat.	U shlyapasiz chiqib ketdi.

2. **Without** ko'pincha gerund bilan birgalikda bo'lishsizlikni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi va o'zbek tiliga *-masdan* deb tarjima qilinadi:

He can speak English **without
making** any mistakes.

I went out **without waking** him.

U ingliz tilida birorta ham **xato qilmas-
dan** gapira oladi.

Men uni **uyg'otmasdan** chiqdim.

Without bilan kelgan iboralar:

without doubt — shubhasiz
without fail — albatta, shaksiz
without notice — (rasmiy) ogoh-
lantirmasdan.

without the knowledge (of) — bilmasdan
it goes without saying — bu o'z-o'zidan
ma'lum
to do without smb./smth. — birov
yoki biror narsasiz ham amallamoq.

Guruh predloglar

according to — -ga muvofiq,
ko'ra, binoan

According to the information received
by us, the steamer will arrive on the
tenth of May.
Biz olgan ma'lumotga ko'ra, paroxod
10- mayda keladi.

apart from — -ni hisobga olma-
ganda; -dan tashqari

Apart from the high price, the terms
of payment and delivery proposed by
that firm do not suit us.
Yuqori narxni hisobga olmaganda, bu
firma taklif etgan to'lov va yetkazib
berish shartlari bizga ma'qul emas.

as to (as for) — -ga kelsak

As to (for) the journey, we shall speak
about that later. Sayohatga kelsak, biz
bu haqda keyinroq gaplashamiz.

because of — tufayli

She doesn't go there **because of** the
rain.
U yomg'ir tufayli u yoqqa bora olmadi.

but for — ... bo'lmaganda

But for him I should have missed the
train. U bo'lmaganda men poyezdga
kech qolgan bo'lar edim.

by means of — vositasida,
yordamida

In ports ships are discharged **by means**
of cranes.
Portlarda kemalarning yuki kranlar
yordamida tushiriladi.

in accordance with — -ga mu-
vofiq; -ga ko'ra

He did not act **in accordance with**
our instructions.
U bizning ko'rsatmamizga muvofiq
harakat qilmadi.

in addition to — -ga qo'shimcha

I am sending you this information **in
addition to** my telegram. Men sizga
telegrammamga qo'shimcha ravishda
bu ma'lumotni ham yuboryapman.

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in case of — sodir bo'lganda, yuz berganda; bo'lsa, holda

as compared with (in comparison with) bilan taqqoslaganda

in conformity with — -ga ko'ra

in consequence of — ...ning natijasida, ... oqibatida

in favour of — ...ning foydasiga, nomiga

in front of — qarshisida, ro'parasida

in spite of — ga qaramasdan

instead of — ...ning o'rniga

in the event of — agar, mabodo ... sa

in view of — sababli, boisdan, sharofati bilan

owing to — sababli, tufayli, vajdan

In case of fire ring up 01.
Yong'in sodir bo'lganda, 01ga qo'ng'iroq qiling.
The production of machinery has greatly increased in the country **as compared with** 1980.
Mamlakatda mashinalar ishlab chiqarish 1980- yil bilan solishtirganda ancha o'sdi.
You have not executed the order **in conformity with** our instructions.
Siz buyurtmani bizning ko'rsatmamizga ko'ra bajarmagansiz.
In consequence of this accedent the motor car was damaged.
Bu falokat (baxtsiz hodisa) natijasida avtomobil shikastlandi.
The cheque was drawn **in favour of** the sellers.
Chek sotuvchilar foydasiga (nomiga) yozildi.
The post office is just **in front of** our house.
Pochta idorasi bizning uyimiz ro'parasida joylashgan.
We finished the work in time **in spite of** all difficulties.
Hamma qiyinchiliklarga qaramasdan, biz ishni o'z vaqtida tugatdik.
Give the red pencil **instead of** the green one.
Yashil qalamning o'rniga menga qizilini bering.
In the event of the lecture being postponed due notice will be given.
Agar ma'ruza qoldirilsa, bu haqda e'lon beriladi.
In view of the fact that he was ill I had to do it myself.
U kasalligi boisdan men bu ishni o'zim bajarishimga to'g'ri keldi.
We could not get there in time **owing to** a severe storm.
Kuchli bo'ron tufayli biz u yerga o'z vaqtida yetib bora olmadik.

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on behalf of, in the name of	He signed the contract **on behalf of**
...ning nomidan	the sellers.
	U shartnomaga sotuvchilar nomidan
	imzo chekdi.
subject to — bo'lsa, sharti	We make this offer **subject to** recei-
bilan, holda	ving your confirmation by cable.
	Biz bu taklifni siz telegramma orqali
	tasdiqlasangiz amalga oshiramiz.
thanks to — tufayli, sababli,	**Thanks to** his help we finished our
sharofati bilan	work early.
	Uning yordami sharofati bilan biz
	ishni erta tugatdik.
with a view to — maqsadida,	We arrived in London **with a view to**
maqsadi bilan	concluding an agreement for the pur-
	chase of machinery.
	Biz mashinalar sotib olish uchun
	shartnoma tuzish maqsadida London-
	ga keldik.
with (in) regard to, with (in) res-	I have something to tell you **with (in)**
pect to xususida, haqida, to'g'-	**regard to** this matter.
risida, nisbatan.	Men bu masala xususida sizga bir
	narsa aytmoqchiman!

VIII. BOG'LOVCHI (THE CONJUNCTION)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

1. Gaplarni va gap bo'laklarini bir-biri bilan bog'lash uchun ishlatiladigan so'zlarga bog'lovchilar deyiladi.

Teng va ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar mavjud.

2. Teng bog'lovchilar gapning uyushuq bo'laklarini va mustaqil gaplarni bir-biriga bog'laydi:

I have received a letter **and** a te-	Men xat va telegramma oldim.
legram.	
The sun has set, **but** it is still light.	Quyosh botdi, ammo hali kun yorug'.
Go at once **or** you will miss your	Darhol boring, bo'lmasa poezdga ul-
train.	gurmaysiz!

3. Ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar ergash gaplarni bosh gaplarga bog'laydi:

I can't do it now **because** I am	Men hozir buni qila olmayman chunki
very busy.	juda bandman.
I said **that** he would come in	Men uning kechqurun kelishini aytdim.
the evening.	
If you wish, I will help you.	Agar istasangiz, men sizga yordam
	beraman.

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4. Bog'lovchilar shakliga ko'ra sodda va qo'shma bo'ladi:

Sodda bog'lovchlar: **and** *va, bilan,* **but** *ammo, lekin,* **if** *agar,* **that.**

Qo'shma bog'lovchilar: **as well as** *ham, shuningdek,* **so that, in order that** *uchun, maqsadda,* **as soon as** *-gach, bilanoq* va boshqalar.

Ba'zi qo'shma bog'lovchilar ikkilangan, ya'ni ikki qismdan iborat bo'ladi: **both ... and** *ham ... ham,* **not only ... but also** *faqat ... emas ... ham,* **either ... or** *yoki ... yo,* **neither ... nor** *na ... na* va boshqalar.

Ba'zi bog'lovchilar sifatdoshlar shakliga ega bo'ladi: **provided (providing)** *shartda, agar ... bo'lsa,* **seeing** *bilib; modomiki, hamonki,* **supposing** *shunday, aytaylik, faraz qilaylik.*

<div align="center">TENG BOG'LOVCHILAR</div>

And — *va, bilan*	The contract was concluded on the 15th of May, **and** the sellers chartered a vessel immediately.	Shartnoma o'n beshinchi mayda tuzildi va sotuvchilar zudlik bilan kema yolladilar.
As well as — *ham, hamda, shuningdek*	We have received your telegram **as well as** your letter of the 20th May.	Biz Sizning telegrammangizni, shuningdek 20-maydagi xatingizni oldik.
Both ... and — *ham ... ham*	**Both** the wheat **and** the barley will be shipped tomorrow.	Bug'doy ham, arpa ham ertaga yuklanadi.
Not only ... but also — *faqat ... emas ... ham*	We object **not only** to the terms of payment, **but also** to the time of delivery.	Biz faqat to'lov shartlariga emas, yetkazib berish vaqtiga ham e'tiroz bildiramiz.
But — *ammo, lekin*	We agree to the terms of payment **but** object to the time of delivery.	Biz to'lov shartlariga rozimiz, lekin yetkazib berish shartlariga e'tiroz bildiramiz.
Or — *yoki, yo'qsa*	The village is about seven **or** eight kilometers from here. Hurry up **or** you will miss the train.	Qishloq bu yerdan yetti yoki sakkiz kilometr uzoqda. Shoshiling, aks holda poyezdga kech qolasiz!
Either ... or — *yoki ... yo.*	The manager is **either** at the office **or** at the laboratory.	Menejer yoki ofisda, yo laboratoriyada.

I z o h : Mustaqil sodda gaplarni bir-biri bilan bog'lashda **moreover** *bundan tashqari,* **therefore** *shuning uchun,* **so** *shunday qilib,* **however** *har holda, shunday bo'lsa ham,* **nevertheless** *shunga qaramasdan, biroq,* **otherwise, else, or else** *aks holda* kabi ravishdan ham foydalaniladi.

1. **That, if, whether** bog'lovchilari ega, kesim va to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarni bosh gap bilan bog'laydi:

Whether the documents will arrive tomorrow is not certain (*ega ergash gap*).	Hujjatlarning ertaga yetib kelish-kelmasligi noma'lum.
The difficulty is **that** it is impossible to charter a ship in such a short time (*kesim ergash gap*).	Qiyinchilik bunday qisqa vaqt davomida kema yollash imkoniyati yo'qligida.
Ask him **whether (if)** he can do it tomorrow (*to'ldiruvchi ergash gap*).	Undan bu ishni ertaga qilish yoki qila olmasligini so'rang.

2. Hol ergash gaplarni bosh gap bilan bog'lovchi bog'lovchilar:

a) quyidagilar payt ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

after — *keyin*	**After** the steamer had left the port, we sent a telegram to the buyers.	Paroxod portni tark etgach, biz xaridorlarga telegramma yubordik.
as — *-da*	**As** I was coming here, I met your brother. **As** winter approached, the days became shorter.	Bu yoqqa kelayotganimda men akangizni uchratdim. Qish yaqinlashar ekan, kunlar qisqara boshladi.
as long as — *to, qadar*	**As long as** you insist on these terms, we shall not be able to come to an agreement with you.	To siz shu shartlarga turib olar ekansiz, biz siz bilan kelisha olmaymiz.
as soon as — *-gach, bilan*	He will do it **as soon as** he comes home.	U uyiga kelishi bilan (kelgach) bu ishni qiladi.
since — *-dan buyon*	What have you been doing **since** I last saw you?	Sizni men oxirgi marta ko'rganimdan buyon nima qilyapsiz.
until (till) — *-maguncha (-gacha)*	I shall stay here **until (till)** I have finished my work.	Men ishimni tugatmagunimcha (tugatganimcha) shu yerda bo'laman.
while — *-da, paytida, vaqtida*	**While** the legal adviser was drawing up the contract we were discussing the specification of the goods.	Yuristimiz shartnomani tuzayotganida biz tovarlarning xususiyatlarini muhokama qildik.

b) quyidagilar sabab ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

as *uchun, sababli*	**As** I have not read the book, I cannot tell you anything about it.	Men kitobni o'qib chiqmaganim sababli, u haqda biror narsa deyolmayman.

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because — *chunki*	I cannot do it now **because** I am very busy.	Men buni hozir qila olmayman, chunki juda bandman.
since — *sababli, modomiki*	**Since** the documents have not arrived, we cannot load the goods.	Modomiki, hujjatlar yetib kelmagan ekan, biz tovarlarni yuklay olmaymiz.
for — *uchun*	He walked quickly, **for** he was in a great hurry.	U tez yurdi, chunki u juda shoshilardi.
seeing (that) — *ko'rib, bilib, sababli*	**Seeing (that)** he is ill today, we shall have to postpone the meeting.	Uning kasalligi tufayli, majlisni qoldirishimizga to'g'ri keladi.

d) quyidagilar shart ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

if *agar*	He will get the letter tomorrow **if** you send it off now.	Agar siz xatni hozir jo'natsangiz, u uni ertaga oladi.
on condition (that) — *shu shart bilan, bo'lsa*	I will lend you the book **on condition (that)** you return it on Monday.	Men sizga kitobni dushanba kuni qaytarib berish sharti bilan berib turaman.
provided (that), providing (that) — *agar, sharti bilan*	We shall be able to ship the goods at the end of May **provided (that)** the order is received immediately.	Agar buyurtma zudlik bilan olinsa, biz tovarlarni may oyining oxirida yuklay olamiz.
supposing (that) — *agar, faraz qilaylik, boringki*	**Supposing (that)** he doesn't come, who will do the work?	Boringki, u kelmasa, ishni kim qiladi?
unless — *agar -masa*	I shall go there tomorrow **unless** I am too busy.	Agar juda band bo'lmasam, men u yerga ertaga boraman.

e) quyidagilar maqsad ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

lest — *-maslik maqsadida*	They wrapped the instruments in oilcloth **lest** they should be damaged by sea water.	Asboblar dengiz suvidan zararlanmasligi uchun ularni kleyonka bilan o'rashdi.
so that, in order that, that — *uchun, maqsadda*	I gave him the book **so that (in order that, that)** he might study the subject at home.	Uyida o'qisin deb, men kitobni unga berdim.

f) quyidagi bog'lovchilar ravish ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

as — *dek, -day, -ga o'xshatib*	I'll do it **as** you told me.	Men buni siz aytganingizdek qilaman!
as if (as though) — *xuddi*	You answer **as if (as though)** you did not know the rule.	Siz xuddi qoidani bilmagandek javob beryapsiz.

so ... that — *shun-day ... boʻl- ganligi uchun*	The sea was **so** stormy **that** the vessel could not leave the port.	Dengizda shunday dovul ediki, kema portni tark eta olmadi.
such ... that — *shunday ... boʻl- ganligi uchun*	There was **such** a storm that day **that** the vessel could not leave the port.	Oʻsha kuni dengizda shunday dovul ediki, kema portni tark eta olmadi.

g) quyidagi bogʻlovchilar qiyosiy ergash gaplarini bogʻlaydi:

as ... as — *-dek, kabi*	I get up **as** early **as** you do.	Men sizdek erta turaman.
(not) so ... as — *-dek ... emas*	The book is **not so** interes- ting **as** I thought.	Kitob men oʻylaganim- dek qiziq emas ekan.
than — *-ga qara- ganda, -dan ham*	He returned sooner **than** we had expected.	U biz kutganimizdan ham ertaroq qaytib keldi.

h) quyidagilar natija ergash gaplarni bogʻlaydilar:

so that — *uchun*	The loading of the goods was completed on Monday **so that** on Tuesday the ship was able to leave the port.	Seshanba kuni kema port- ni tark eta olishi uchun tovarlarni yuklash du- shanba kuni tugallandi.

i) quyidagi bogʻlovchilar toʻsiqsiz ergash gaplarni bogʻlaydi:

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 (al- though) — *-ga qaramasdan, garchi, -sa ham.*	He speaks English perfectly **though (although)** he has ne- ver been to England.	U Anglyada hech qachon boʻlmagan boʻlsa ham, ingliz tilida juda yaxshi gapiradi.

BOGʻLOVCHI SOʻZLAR

Ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bogʻlashda bogʻlovchilardan tashqari **who, whose, what, which, that** olmoshlari va **when, where, how, why** ravishlari ham ishlatiladi. Ular bogʻlovchilardan farq qilib, gapda birorta gap boʻlagi ham boʻlib keladi:

I don't know **when** he will return.	Uning qachon qaytib kelishini bilmay- man.

(**When** ergash gapni bosh gapga bogʻlaydi va ergash gapda payt holi boʻlib keladi).

I know the man **who** wrote this article.	Men bu maqolani yozgan kishini bilaman (taniyman).

(**Who** ergash gapni bosh gapga bogʻlaydi va ergash gapda ega boʻlib keladi.)

He told me **what** he had seen there.	U u yerda koʻrganlarini menga aytib berdi.

(**What** ergash gapni bosh gapga bogʻlaydi va ergash gapda toʻldiruvchi boʻlib keladi).

SHAKLI BIR-BIRIGA MOS KELADIGAN BOG'LOVCHILAR, PREDLOGLAR VA RAVISHLAR

Ba'zi bog'lovchilarning shakli predloglar va ravishlar bilan mos keladi. Ularning qaysi so'z turkumiga mansubligini ularning gapdagi vazifasidan aniqlaymiz:

1. He always comes **before** I do (**before** — bog'lovchi, ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'layapti).

   U har doim mendan **oldin** keladi.

   I shall go there **before** dinner (**before** — predlog; otga muno-sabatni ko'rsatyapti).

   Men u yerga tushlikdan **oldin** boraman.

   I have seen this **before** (**before** — fore — ravish; ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish vaqtini ko'rsatyapti).

   Men buni **oldin** ko'rganman.

2. I found the letter **after** he had left (**after** — bog'lovchi).

   Men xatni u ketganidan **keyin** topdim.

   He came **after** breakfast (**after** — bog'lovchi).

   U nonushtadan **keyin** keldi.

   We can do that **after** (**after** — ravish).

   Buni **keyin** qila olamiz.

3. What have you been doing **since** I saw you last? (**since** — bog'lovchi).

   Men sizni oxirgi marta ko'rganimdan **buyon** nima qilayotgan edingiz?

   I have not been there **since** 1990 (**since** — predlog).

   Men u yerda 1990- yildan **buyon** bo'l-ganim yo'q.

   He left London six months ago, and I have not seen him **since** (**since** — ravish).

   U Londonni olti oy ilgari tark etdi, men uni **o'shandan buyon** ko'rganim yo'q.

UNDOV SO'ZLAR (THE INTERJECTION)

Undov so'zlar his-hayajon va tuyg'uni ifodalovchi so'zlardir. Ular gap bo'lagi bo'lmaydi:

His father, **alas,** is no better.

Afsus, uning otasi tuzalmayapti.

Oh! How you frightened me.

O! Meni qanchalik qo'rqitib yubor-ding.

Well! What do you think of it?

Xo'sh! Bu haqda Sizning fikringiz qanday?

IX. FE'L (THE VERB)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

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

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

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

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

-en: to widen	—	kengaytirmoq
to strengthen	—	kuchaytirmoq
-fy: to simplify	—	soddalashtirmoq
to signify	—	ifodalamoq, bildirmoq
-ize: to mobilize	—	jalb qilmoq
to organize	—	tashkil qilmoq
-ate: to demonstrate	—	namoyish qilmoq
to separate	—	ajratmoq
re-: to resell	—	qayta sotmoq
dis-: to disarm	—	qurolsizlantirmoq
to disappear	—	g'oyib bo'lmoq
un-: to unload	—	yukni tushirmoq
to untie.	—	yechmoq.

d) *qo'shma fe'llar* ikki so'zdan yasaladi:

to white*wash*	—	oqlamoq
to broad*cast*	—	radiyoda eshittirmoq.

Eng keng tarqalgan qo'shma so'zlar **fe'l + ravish**

to come in	—	kirmoq
to take off	—	yechmoq
to go on	—	davom ettirmoq

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

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

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

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

Buyruq maylidagi fe'llar ham fe'lning shaxsi ma'lum shakliga kiradi, chunki u tushirib qoldirilayotgan **(you)** eganing kesimidir:

Close the window, please.

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

I have come here to speak to you (infinitiv gapda maqsad holi)	Men bu yerga siz bilan gaplashgani keldim.
We discussed different methods of **teaching** foreign languages. (gerund aniqlovchi)	Biz xorijiy tillarni o'qitishning turli metodlarini muhokama qildik.
The book **lying** on the table belongs to **Mr. A.** (aniqlovchi)	Stol ustida yotgan kitob Mr. A.ga qarashli.

<div align="center">TO'G'RI VA NOTO'G'RI FE'LLAR</div>

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

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

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

Infinitive	*Simple Past*	*Past Participle*
to open	open**ed**	open**ed**
to work	work**ed**	work**ed**
to expect	expect**ed**	expect**ed**

3. **-ed** qo'shimchasi quyidagicha o'qiladi:

a) [d] tovushidan tashqari, jarangli undoshlar va unlilar bilan tugagan fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va u [d] deb o'qiladi:

liv**ed**,	inform**ed**,	
answer**ed**,	follow**ed**.	

b) [t] tovushidan tashqari, jarangsiz undoshlar bilan tugagan fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda, qo'shimcha — [t] deb o'qiladi:

help**ed**,	ask**ed**,	finish**ed**.

d) [d] va [t] tovushlari bilan tugagan fe'llarga qo'shilgan **-ed** qo'shimchasi [id] deb o'qiladi:

wait**ed**,	intend**ed**,	want**ed**.

4. Fe'lning **Simple Past** va **Past Participle** shakllarini yasashda quyidagi imlo o'zgarishlari sodir bo'ladi:

a) o'qilmaydigan **-e** harfiga tugagan fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda o'qilmaydigan **-e** tushib qoladi:

to live — liv**ed,**   to hope — hop**ed;**

b) oldida undoshi bo'lgan -y harfi bilan tugagan fe'llarga -ed qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda **y** harfi **i** harfi bilan almashtiriladi:

to cry — cr**ied,**   to try — tr**ied.**

Agar **y** dan oldin **unli** kelgan bo'lsa, **y** saqlab qolinadi:

to play — play**ed,**   to stay — stay**ed;**

d) agar bir bo'g'inli fe'l oldida qisqa unlisi bo'lgan bitta undosh bilan tugagan bo'lsa, **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda o'sha undosh ikkilantiriladi:

to stop — stop**ped,**   to wrap — wrap**ped,**   to nod — nod**ded;**

e) ko'p bo'g'inli qisqa unlidan keyin bir undosh bilan tugagan fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda agar oxirgi bo'g'in urg'uli bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilantiriladi:

to permit — permit**ted,** to refer — refer**red.**

Agar fe'l **l** harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, oxirgi bo'g'in urg'u olsa ham, olmasa ham, oxirgi **l** harfi ikkilantiriladi:

to travel — travel**led,** to cancel — cancel**led,** to compel — compel**led.**

AQSHda qabul qilingan imlo qoidalariga ko'ra, oxirgi **l** harfi faqat urg'uli bo'g'inlarda ikkilantiriladi:

compel**led.** Ammo: traveled, canceled.

5. Simple Past va Past Participle shakllari **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shmasdan, turli yo'llar bilan yasaladigan fe'llar *noto'g'ri fe'llar* deyiladi. Noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakllarini biz darsliklardagi maxsus jadvallardan yoki lug'atdan o'rganamiz.

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

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

go [gou] **1.** *v* (**went; gone**) 1) bormoq;
send [send] **1.** *v* (**sent**) 1) jo'natmoq.

Quyida ba'zi noto'g'ri fe'llarning ro'yxatini keltiramiz

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	SIMPLE PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
beat	beat	beaten	beating
begin	began	begun	beginning
bind	bound	bound	binding
bite	bit	bitten	biting
blow	blew	blown	blowing
break	broke	broken	breaking
bring	brought	brought	bringing
build	built	built	building
buy	bought	bought	buying
catch	caught	caught	catching
choose	chose	chosen	choosing
do	did	done	doing
drink	drank	drunk	drinking
drive	drove	driven	driving
eat	ate	eaten	eating
fall	fell	fallen	falling
feel	felt	felt	feeling
find	found	found	finding
fly	flew	flown	flying
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
get	got	gotten	getting
give	gave	given	giving
hear	heard	heard	hearing
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
keep	kept	kept	keeping
know	knew	known	knowing
lead	led	led	leading
leave	left	left	leaving
lose	lost	lost	losing
make	made	made	making
meet	met	met	meeting
pay	paid	paid	paying
ride	rode	ridden	riding
run	ran	run	running
say	said	said	saying
see	saw	seen	seeing
sell	sold	sold	selling
send	sent	sent	sending
sing	sang	sung	singing
sink	sank	sunk	sinking
sit	sat	sat	sitting

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	SIMPLE PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
spend	spent	spent	spending
stand	stood	stood	standing
steal	stole	stolen	stealing
strive	strove (strived)	striven (strived)	striving
swim	swam	swum	swimming
take	took	taken	taking
teach	taught	taught	teaching
tear	tore	torn	tearing
tell	told	told	telling
think	thought	thought	thinking
throw	threw	thrown	throwing
understand	understood	understood	understanding

Ba'zi fe'llarning shakli **Simple Past** va **Past Participle**da o'zgarmaydi:

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	SIMPLE PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
bet	bet	bet	betting
bid	bid	bid	bidding
cost	cost	cost	costing
cut	cut	cut	cutting
fit	fit	fit	fitting
hit	hit	hit	hitting
put	put	put	putting
quit	quit	quit	quitting
read	read	read	reading
shut	shut	shut	shutting
spread	spread	spread	spreading

FE'L TURLARI

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

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

He **speaks** French. U fransuzcha gapiradi.
They **returned** yesterday. Ular kecha qaytib kelishdi.

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

She **is reading** a book.	U kitob o'qiyapti.
I **have read** the newspaper.	Men gazetani o'qidim.
I **do not know** it.	Men buni bilmayman.
He **will go** there.	U u yerga boradi.

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

He **is** an engineer.	U — injener.
The box **was** heavy.	Quti og'ir edi.

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

He **can read** German.	U nemischa o'qiy oladi.
I **must do** it at once.	Men buni zudlik bilan qilishim kerak.
You **may come** soon.	Siz tezda kelishingiz mumkin.
You **ought to help** him.	Siz unga yordam berishingiz kerak!
You **needn't go** there.	Siz u yerga bormasangiz ham bo'-ladi.

YORDAMCHI FE'LLAR
(AUXILIARY VERBS)

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

I **am** reading.	Men o'qiyapman.
They **have** come.	Ular kelishgan.
Do you speak English?	Siz inglizcha gapirasizmi?
He **will** return soon.	U tezda qaytadi.

2. Modal fe'l ma'nosidagi **to be, to have, shall (should), will (would)** fe'llari kelib *zaruratni, istakni, niyatni* ifodalaydi.

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

To be fe'li

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Don't be angry.　　　　　　Jahlingiz chiqmasin.
Don't be late.　　　　　　Kechikmang.

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

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

Simple Present va **Simple Past** zamonlarda quyidagi qisqartirishlar yuz beradi:
I am not = **I'm not**
He is not = **he's not** yoki he **isn't**
She is not = **he's not** yoki he **isn't**
It is not = s **it's not** yoki it s **isn't**
We are not = **we're not** yoki we **aren't**
You are not = **you're not** yoki you **aren't**
They are not = **they're not** yoki they **aren't**
I (he, she, it) was not = I (he, she, it) **wasn't**
We (you, they) were not = we(you, they) **weren't**

9. **To be** fe'li yordamchi fe'l bo'lib keladi:
a) hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi **(Present Participle)** bilan birga kelib barcha davom **(Continuous** va **Perfect Continuous)** zamonlarni yasashda ishlatiladi:
I **am waiting** for Peter.　　　　Men Piterni kutyapman.

She **was writing** a letter at five o'clock. — U soat beshda xat yozayotgan edi.

I **shall be working** at three o'clock. — Men soat uchda ishlayotgan bo'laman.

It **has been raining** since morning. — Ertalabdan buyon yomg'ir yog'yapti.

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

He **is** often **invited** there. — Uni u yerga tez-tez taklif qilishadi.

He **was asked** a difficult question. — Undan qiyin savol so'rashdi.

The translation **will be finished** tomorrow. — Tarjima ertaga tamom qilinadi.

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

He **is** an engineer. — U — injener.

He **is** the best student in the first course. — U birinchi kursda eng yaxshi talaba.

The story **was** interesting. — Hikoya qiziq edi.

She **will be** a teacher next year. — U kelasi yili o'qituvchi bo'ladi.

The task of our representatives **was** to ship the goods immediately. — Vakillarimizning vazifasi tovarlarni zudlik bilan yuklash edi.

11. To be fe'li asosiy fe'l bo'lib keladi va *bo'lmoq, joylashmoq* ma'nosini beradi:

He **is** at the Institute now. — U hozir institutda.

She **was** in Samarkand during the summer. — U yozda Samarqandda edi.

I **shall be** at home tonight. — Men bu oqshom uyda bo'laman.

Hozirgi zamon bo'lishsiz shaklida **to be** fe'li *emas* deb tarjima qilinadi:

He **isn't** at home. — U uyda emas.

They **are not** in London. — Ular Londonda emas.

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \\ \text{was} \end{array} \right\} + \text{to} + \text{V}$$

Bu yerda **V** — fe'lning asosiy shakli.

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

They **are to begin** this work at once. — Ular bu ishni birdan boshlashlari kerak.

He **is to come** here tomorrow. — U bu yerga ertaga kelishi kerak.

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

I **was to send** him a telegram, but I forgot.	Men unga telegramma yuborishim kerak edi, lekin unutibman.
The goods **were to be delivered** at the end of the month.	Mollar oyning oxirida yetkazib berilishi kerak edi.

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

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\textbf{Was}\\\textbf{Were}\end{array}\right\} + \textbf{to} + \textbf{have} + \textbf{P.P.}$$

Bu yerda **P.P.** — Past Participle O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi.

I **was to have finished** my work yesterday.	Men ishimni kecha tugatishim kerak edi.

Kelasi zamonda **to be** zaruratni ifodalash ma'nosida ishlatilmaydi.

I z o h : **To be** dan keyin majhul nisbatning infinitivi kelib, zaruratdan tashqari, *ehtimollikni* ham ifodalashi mumkin.

Such books **are to be found** in all libraries.	Bunday kitoblar barcha kutubxonalardan topilishi mumkin.
Many new beautiful buildings are **to be seen** in the streets of our town.	Shahrimiz ko'chalarida ko'p yangi chiroyli binolarni ko'rish mumkin.

To have fe'li

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

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

He **was having dinner** when I came.	Men kelganimda u ovqatlanayotgan edi.
He **is having a talk** with his father in the garden.	U bog'da otasi bilan suhbatlashyapti.

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

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\textbf{Have}\\\textbf{Has}\\\textbf{Had}\\\textbf{Shall (will) have}\end{array}\right\} + \textbf{P. P.}$$

I **have seen** the new film.	Men yangi filmni ko'rdim.
I **had finished** my work by five o'clock.	Men ishimni beshgacha tugatgan edim.
I **shall have translated** the article by ten o'clock.	Men soat o'ngacha maqolani tarjima qilib bolaman.

Present Perfect va **Past Perfect**da quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:
I have written = I**'ve written**; I have not written = I**'ve not written** = I **haven't written**; He has written = he**'s written**; he has not written = he**'s not written** = he **hasn't written**; I had written = I**'d written**; I had not written = I**'d not written** = I **hadn't written** va h.k.

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

I **have** a good watch.	Mening yaxshi soatim bor.
He **had** a large library.	Uning katta kutubxonasi bor edi.
We **shall** soon **have** a new radio set.	Bizda tezda yangi radiopriyomnik bo'ladi.

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

Have you a good watch?	Yaxshi soatingiz bormi?
Had he a large library?	Uning katta kutubxonasi bormi?

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

Did he **have** a large library?	Uning katta kutubxonasi bormi?

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

I **haven't a** watch.	Mening soatim yo'q.
He **hasn't any** books on this subject.	Unda bu sohada kitoblar yo'q.
I **hadn't any** time to go there.	Mening u yerga borishga vaqtim yo'q.

Barcha murakkab shakllarda bo'lishsizlik **not** birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:
I **shall not (shan't) have** any time to go there tomorrow.
I **have not (haven't) had** any time to go there today.

Bo'lishsiz gaplar **no** olmoshi yordamida ham yasalishi mumkin. Bunda **no** otdan oldin qo'yiladi va otning oldiga **artikl** ham, **any** olmoshi ham qo'yilmaydi:
I **have no** watch.
He **has no** books on this subject.

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I **had no** time to go there.
I'll **have no** time to go there tomorrow.
I've **had no** time to go there today.

Boʻlishsizlikning **have (has, had) no** shakli koʻproq ishlatiladi. Feʻlning boʻlishsiz shakli esa gapning boʻlishsizlik maʼnosini oshirishda ishlatiladi.
Qisqa javob faqat **not** yuklamasi bilan yasaladi:
Have you a dictionary? — No, I **haven't (have not).**

7. Ogʻzaki nutqda **to have** feʻli oʻrnida hozirgi zamonda **have (has) got** ishlatiladi: I **have** = I **have got** = I've **got,** he (she) **has** = he (she) **has got** = he's **got,** she's **got:**

I've **got** a large library = I have a large library.	Menda katta kutubxona bor.
Has he **got** a good dictionary? = Has he a good dictionary?	Uning yaxshi lugʻati bormi?
I **haven't got** an English dictionary. = I have no English dictionary.	Menda inglizcha lugʻat yoʻq.

Agar toʻldiruvchi kishilik olmoshidan yasalgan boʻlsa, boʻlishsiz gaplarda **haven't, hasn't** emas faqat **haven't got** va **hasn't got** ishlatiladi.

I **haven't got it.**	Undan menda yoʻq.
He **hasn't got them**	Ulardan menda yoʻq.

8. **To have** feʻli qator otlar bilan birikib keladi va oʻzining dastlabki *bor (ega) boʻlmoq* maʼnosini yoʻqotadi:

- **to have dinner** — ovqatlanmoq
- **to have breakfast** — nonushta qilmoq
- **to have supper** — kechki ovqatni yemoq
- **to have a rest** — dam olmoq
- **to have a talk** — gaplashmoq, muzokara olib bormoq
- **to have a quarrel** — janjallashmoq
- **to have a walk** — sayr qilmoq
- **to have a smoke** — chekmoq
- **to have a good time** — vaqtni yaxshi oʻtkazmoq.

9. Yuqoridagi iboralarning soʻroq va boʻlishsiz shakllari **Simple Present** va **Simple Past**da **to do** yordamchi feʻli yordamida yasaladi:

When **do** you **have** dinner?	Qachon tushlik qilasiz?
Did you **have** a good rest last summer?	Oʻtgan yozda yaxshi dam oldingizmi?
We **didn't have** supper at home yesterday.	Biz kecha kechki ovqatni uyda yemadik.

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

have **has** **had** **shall have** **will have**	**+ to + V**

I **have to get up** early on Mondays.	Dushanba kunlari meni erta turishimga to'g'ri keladi.
They **had to go** there.	Ular u yerga borishga majbur bo'lishdi.
He **will have to do** it.	U buni qilishga majbur bo'ladi.

I z o h . **Had to** o'tgan zamonda bajarilishi kerak bo'lgan va bajarilgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

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

Do you **have to write** this exercise?	Bu mashqni yozishingiz kerakmi?
You **don't have to write** this exercise.	Sizga bu mashqni yozish shart emas.
Did they **have to go** there?	Ular u yerga borishlari kerak edimi?
They **didn't have to go** there.	Ularning u yerga borishlariga to'g'ri kelmadi.

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

I've got (have got) to do it.	Men buni qilishga majburman.
He's got (has got) to write it.	U buni yozishi kerak.

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

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

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I **have my hair cut** at this hairdresser's.	Men shu sartaroshxonàda soch oldira-man.
I **had my watch repaired** yesterday.	Kecha men soatimni tuzattirdim.
I **shall have the letters posted** immediately.	Men xatlarni zudlik bilan jo'nataman.

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

Do you **have your hair cut** at this hairdresser's?
I **don't have my hair cut** at this hairdresser's.
Did you **have the letters posted** yesterday?
I **didn't have the letters posted** yesterday.

13. **To have** fe'li

$$\boxed{\text{to have} + \text{ot (yoki olmosh)} + \text{to} + V}$$

birikmasida ishlatiladi va niyatni, maqsadni, xohishni ifodalaydi:

I **have something to tell** you.	Mening sizga aytadigan gapim bor.
I **have a new book to show** you.	Menda sizga ko'rsatadigan bir kitob bor.

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

Have you anything to tell me?
I **haven't** anything to tell you.

I z o h : AQSHda **to have** fe'li **Simple Present** va **Simple Past**dagi barcha holatlarda, yordamchi fe'l bo'lib kelgandan tashqari, so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari **to do** fe'lining shakllari yordamida yasaladi, Buyuk Britaniyada ham shunga moyillik bor.

Does he **have** a good library?	Unda yaxshi kutubxona bormi?
I **don't have** anything to show you.	Menda sizga ko'rsatadigan hech narsa yo'q.

To do fe'li

1. **To do** fe'li aniq va majhul nisbatning barcha zamonlarida umumiy qoidalar asosida tuslanadi. **Simple Present** da 3- shaxs birlikda **does** va qolgan shaxs va sonlar uchun **do, Simple Past**da **did** shakli mavjud.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do come tonight.	Bu oqshom albatta keling.
Do write to me a few lines.	Albatta, menga bir enlik xat yozib yuboring.
Do have another cup of tea.	Yana bir piyola choy iching.
Do be reasonable.	Mulohazali bo'ling. (O'ylab ish qiling.)

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

He **has done** his exercises.	U mashqlarini bajardi.
They **will do** their work tonight.	Ular ishlarini bu oqshom qiladilar.

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

Does he **do** it?	U buni qiladimi?
Did he **do** it?	U buni qildimi?
I **did** not **do** it.	Buni men qilmadim.

`Shall (should)` va *will (would)* fe'llari

1. **Shall** va **will** fe'llarining faqat ikkita shakli bor: hozirgi zamon shakli — **shall, will** va o'tgan zamon shakli — **should, would**. Bu fe'llardan keyin asosiy fe'llar **to** yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi:

I **shall be** busy on Monday.	Dushanbada men band bo'laman.
He **will come** soon.	U tezda keladi.

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I said that I **should be** busy on Monday.	Dushanbada men band boʻlishimni aytdim.
He said that he **would come** soon.	U tezda kelishini aytdi.

Ogʻzaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

I shall = **Iʼll**	I should = **Iʼd**
He will = **heʼll**	he would = **heʼd**
She will - **sheʼll**	she would = **sheʼd**
We shall = **weʼll**	we should = **weʼd**
You will = **youʼll**	you would = **youʼd**
They will = **theyʼll**	they would = **theyʼd**
shall not = **shanʼt**	will not = **wonʼt**
should not = **shouldnʼt**	would not =**wouldnʼt**

Shall feʼli

1. **Shall** 1- shaxs birlik va koʻplikda kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

I **shall be** free tonight.	Men bu oqshom boʻsh boʻlaman.
Shall I see you tomorrow?	Sizni ertaga koʻramanmi?
We **shall not have** an English lesson tomorrow.	Bizda ertaga ingliz tili darsi yoʻq.

I z o h . AQSHda birinchi shaxsda **shall** oʻrnida **will** ishlatiladi, hozir Angliyada ham shunga moyillik bor.

2. **Shall** feʼli 1- shaxsda soʻroq gaplarda *farmoyish, buyruq, koʻrsatma* olish maqsadida ishlatiladi:

Shall I close the window?	Derazani yopaymi?
Where **shall** we **wait** for you?	Sizni qayerda kutaylik?

3. **Shall** feʼli 2 va 3- shaxs birlik va koʻplikda ishlatilib, modal maʼnoga ega boʻladi va *vaʼdani, buyruqni, poʻpisani, ogohlantirishni* bildiradi:

Tell her that she **shall have** the books tomorrow.	Unga ayting, kitoblarni ertaga oladi.
You **shanʼt have** any cause for complaint.	Sizda shikoyat qilishga hech qanday asos boʻlmaydi.
You **shall write** your exercises at once.	Siz mashqlaringizni darhol yozing.
They **shall regret** it if they do it.	Agar shunday qilishsa, ular afsuslana-dilar.

4. Javobida **shall** ishlatish mumkin boʻlgan soʻroq gaplarda 2-shaxs bilan **shall** ishlatiladi. Hozir **will shall**ni siqib chiqaryapti:

Shall (will) you be eighteen or nineteen tomorrow?	Ertaga oʻn sakkizga kirasizmi yoki oʻn toʻqqizga?

— I **shall be** nineteen.	— O'n to'qqizga.
Shall (will) you **have** an English or French lesson on Friday?	— Juma kuni sizda ingliz tili darsi bo'-ladimi yoki fransuz tili darsi?
— We **shall have** an English lesson.	— Bizda ingliz tili darsi bo'ladi.

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

When **shall** they **come?**	Ular qachon kelishsin?
Shall he **wait** for you at the hotel?	U Sizni mehmonxonada kutsinmi?

Should fe'li

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

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

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

I said I **should be** glad to see him.	Men uni ko'rishdan xursand bo'lishim-ni aytdim.
I said that we **should have** a meeting on Monday.	Men dushanba kuni bizda yig'ilish bo'lishini aytdim.

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

He said that Tom **should have** the books in a few days.	U Tom kitobni bir necha kundan keyin olishini aytdi.

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

I asked him where I **should wait** for him.	Men undan uni qayerda kutishim kerakligini so'radim.
I asked Nancy whether Tom **should come** in the morning.	Men Nansidan Tom ertalab kelishi kerak-kerak emasligini so'radim.

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

I **should go** there if I had time.	Agar vaqtim bo'lganda u yerga borardim.
We **should have caught** the train if we had walked faster.	Agar tezroq yurganimizda biz poyezdga ulgurgan bo'lar edik.

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

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

If I **should come**, I shall speak to them about it.	Agar men kela olsam edi bu haqda ular bilan gaplashar edim.
If he **should refuse,** they would be greatly disappointed.	Agar u rad etsa, ularning hafsalalari juda qaytar edi.

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

$$\boxed{\text{should} + \text{V}}$$

It is important **that** he **should return** tomorrow.	Uning ertaga qaytishi muhim.
It is desirable **that** the agreement **should be signed** before May.	Bitimning may oyidan oldin imzolanishi muhim.
It was necessary **that** the question **should be settled** without delay.	Masala kechiktirilmasdan hal qilinishi kerak.

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

It is possible that the steamer **may arrive** tomorrow.	Ehtimol paroxod ertaga yetib keladi.
Is it possible that the steamer **should arrive** tomorrow?	Paroxod ertaga yetib kelishi mumkinmi?

2. Bu vaziyatda (ayniqsa, AQSHda), ko'pincha, **shoud** + **V** o'rnida Present Subjunctive (istak mayli) ishlatiladi:
It is important that he **return** (=**should return**) tomorrow.
It is desirable that the agreement **be signed** (=**should be signed**) before May.
3. Bu vaziyatda ergash gap o'rnida ko'pincha, **for** + **ot (olmosh)** +**to** + **V** qurilmasi ishlatiladi:
It is important **for him to return** tomorrow. =
It is important **that he should return** tomorrow.
It is desirable **for the agreement to be signed** before May. =
It is desirable **that the agreement should be signed** before May.

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

It is surprising that he **should think** so. = It is surprising that he **thinks** so.	Uning bunday o'ylashi g'alati.

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

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

It is strange that he **should behave** so.	Uning o'zini bunday tutishi g'alati.
It is strange that he **should have behaved** so.	Uning o'zini bunday tutganligi g'alati.

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

He suggested **that** the case **should be postponed.**	U ishning kechiktirilishini taklif qildi.
He recommended **that** the goods **should be shipped** at once.	U mollarning zudlik bilan yuklanishini tavsiya qildi.
The doctor insists **that** he **should go** to the South.	Doktor uning janubga borishini qattiq turib talab qiladi.
The sellers demand **that** payment **should be made** within five days.	Sotuvchilar to'lovni besh kun ichida amalga oshirishni talab qildilar.
He ordered **that** the steamer **should be discharged** at once.	U paroxodning yukini zudlik bilan bo'shatishni buyurdi.

I z o h : Yuqoridagi fe'llardan keyin (ayniqsa, AQSHda) **should + V** ham, **Present Subjunktiv** ham ishlatiladi:
The sellers demanded that payment **be made** (=**should be made**) within five days.
He ordered that the steamer **be discharged** (= **should be dischsrged**) at once.

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

I am sorry that you **should think** so.	Sizning bunday o'ylashingiz meni afsuslantiradi.
I regret that you **should not know** it.	Buni bilmasligingiz meni afsuslantiradi.

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

I am disappointed that he **should work** so little at his English.	Uning ingliz tili ustida bunchalik oz ishlashi mening ko'nglimni qoldiradi.
I am disappointed that he **should have worked** so little at his English.	Uning ingliz tili ustida bunchalik kam ishlaganligi mening ko'nglimni qoldiradi.
I was surprised that he **should behave** so.	Uning o'zini bunday tutishi meni hayron qoldiradi.
I was surprised that he **should have behaved** so.	Uning o'zini bunday tutganligi meni hayron qoldiradi.

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

I am surprised that he **should not realize** his mistake.	Uning xatosini tushunmaganligi meni ajablantiradi.
I am surprised that he **does not realize** his mistake.	

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

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

I'll ring him up at once **so that** he **shouldn't wait** for me.	U kutib turmasligi uchun men unga zudlik bilan qo'ng'iroq qilaman.
I'll open the widow **so that** it **should be** cooler in the room.	Xona salqin bo'lsin deb, derazani ochaman.

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

Why **should** you **dislike** him so much?	Nima uchun uni bunchalik yoqtirmaysiz?
Why **should** you **think** that he is not capable of doing this work?	Nima uchun Siz uni bu ishni qila olmaydi deb o'ylaysiz?
I don't understand why you **should be angry** with him.	Undan nima uchun achchiqlanishingizga men tushunmayman.

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

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

You **should call on** him tomorrow.	Siz unikiga ertaga borishingiz kerak.
He **should help** them.	U ularga yordam berishi kerak.
You **shouldn't go** there.	Siz u yerga bormasligingiz kerak.

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d) ish-harakat oʻtgan zamonga taalluqli boʻlsa, biror shaxs burchini bajarmagan, gapiruvchining fikricha, notoʻgʻri ish qilgan boʻlsa, **should + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi va tanbehni yoki taʼnani ifodalaydi:

He **should have helped** them.	U ularga yordam berishi kerak edi.
You **shouldn't have gone** there yesterday.	Siz kecha u yerga bormasligingiz kerak edi.

Will

1. **Will** feʼli 2 va 3- shaxs birlik va koʻplikda kelasi zamonni yasashda yordamchi feʼl boʻlib keladi:

He **will come** to London soon.	U yaqinda Londonga keladi.
Will you **have** a meeting tomorrow?	Ertaga sizlarda yigʻilish boʻladimi?
You **will see** him tonight.	Siz uni bu oqshom koʻrasiz.

2. **Will** 1- shaxs birlik va koʻplikda modal maʼnosida ishlatiladi va kelasi zamondagi *istakni, xohishni, maqsadni, rozilikni* yoki *vaʼdani* ifodalaydi:

I **will call** on you tomorrow.	Men ertaga siznikiga kirib oʻtaman.
We **will** help him.	Biz unga yordam beramiz.

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

Will you **close** the window?	Derazani yoping, iltimos.
Will you **pass** me the salt?	Tuzni uzatib yuborasizmi?
Won't you **have** a glass of water?	Bir stakan suv ichmaysizmi?

Would

1. **Would** (**will** feʼlining oʻtgan zamon shakli) qoʻshma gapning bosh gapidagi feʼl oʻtgan zamonda boʻlganda ergash gapda, 2 va 3- shaxs birlik va koʻplikda ishlatiladi.

He said that he **would come** soon.	U tezda kelishini aytdi.
I told him that you **would leave** London on Monday.	Men unga siz dushanba kuni Londondan joʻnashingizni aytdim.

2. **Would** 1- shaxs birlik va koʻplikda modal maʼnosida ishlatiladi va *maqsadni, istakni* yoki *kelishuvni* ifodalaydi:

I said I **would help** him.	Men unga yordam berishimni aytdim.
We said that we **would come** to see him.	Biz uni koʻrgani kelishimizni aytdik.

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

He **would go** there if he had time.	Agar uning vaqti boʻlsa, u u yerga borar edi.
You **would have caught** the train if you had walked faster.	Agar tezroq yurganingizda poyezdga ulgurgan boʻlar edingiz.

4. Would boʻlishsiz gaplarda ishlatilib, oʻtgan zamonda biror ishni qilishni *qattiq istamaslikni* ifodalaydi:

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

U meni ishontirishga harakat qilardi, lekin, men unga aslo quloq solmasdim.

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

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

5. Would oʻtgan zamonda takrorlanib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

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

U qirgʻoqda soatlab oʻtirar va dengizga qarar edi.

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

Men uyga qaytishda unikiga kirib turar edim.

Bu yerda **would** ning ma'nosi **used to** ning ma'nosiga yaqinlashadi, lekin **used to** koʻproq ishlatiladi.

6. Would iltimosni ifodalaydi:

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

Menga tuzni uzatib yuborasizmi?

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

Iltimos, soatni aytib yubora olmay-sizmi?

MODAL FE'LLAR

1. Can (could), may (might), must, ought to, need modal fe'llar boʻlib, mustaqil oʻzlari ishlatilmaydi, ular asosiy fe'llarning infinitivi bilan ishlatiladi va asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatning bajarilish *imkoniyatini, qobiliyatini, ehtimolligini, zaruratini* bildiradi. Modal fe'llar asosiy fe'l bilan birgalikda gapda qoʻshma kesim boʻlib keladi:

He **can do** it himself.

U buni oʻzi qila oladi.

They **may come** tonight.

Ular bu oqshom kelishlari mumkin.

I **must speak** to him.

Men u bilan gaplashishim kerak.

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

Bu ish zudlik bilan qilinishi kerak.

You **needn't do** it.

Siz buni qilmasligingiz kerak.

2. Modal fe'llar *nuqsonli fe'llar (Defective Verbs)* boʻlib, ularda boshqa fe'llarda boʻlgan barcha shakllar yoʻq. **Can** va **may** fe'llarining hozirgi va oʻtgan zamon shakli bor: **can — could, may — might.** **Must, need, ought to** fe'llarining faqat hozirgi zamon shakli mavjud. Modal fe'llarning infinitiv, sifatdosh va gerund kabi shaxsi noma'lum shakllari mavjud emas.

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

I **can do** it.

Men buni qila olaman.

You **may take** it.

Siz uni olishingiz mumkin.

I **must go** there.

Men u yerga borishim kerak.

You **needn't do** it.

Siz buni qilishingiz shart emas.

You **ought to help** him.

Siz unga yordam berishingiz kerak.

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

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

cannot = **can't**	could not = **couldn't**
may not = **mayn't**	might not = **mightn't**
must not = **mustn't**	ought not = **oughtn't**
need not = **needn't**	

6. So'roq gaplar yasashda modal fe'llarning o'zi gap egasining oldiga qo'yiladi: **Can you** do it? **May I** take it? **Must he** go there? **Ought he to** help him? **Need he** do it?

Can (could) modal fe'li

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

I **can do** it now.	Men uni hozir qila olaman.
I **can speak** English.	Men inglizcha gapira olaman.
He **can finish** his work next week.	U ishini kelasi hafta tugata oladi.
This work **can be done** at once.	Bu ishni birdan qilsa bo'ladi.
The steamer **can be discharged** tomorrow.	Paroxodning yukini ertaga tushirsa bo'ladi.

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

I **can** do it. = I **am able to** do it.	Men buni qila olaman.
I **could** do it. = I **was able to** do it.	Men buni qila oldim.
I **shall be able to** do it.	Men buni qilishga qodir bo'laman.

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

He **cannot have done** it.	U buni qilgan bo'lishi mumkin emas.
He **cannot have said** it.	Buni u aytgan bo'lishi mumkin emas.
Can he **have said** it?	Buni u aytganmikin?

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

He **could (was able to) swim** very well when he was young.	U yoshligida juda yaxshi suza olar edi.

He **could (was able to) read**	U bir yil fransuz tilini o'rganganidan
French books after he had	keyin fransuzcha kitoblarni o'qiy
studied French for a year.	olardi.
He **could (was able to) speak**	U bolaligida inglizcha gapira olardi.
English when he was a boy.	

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

We **were able to discharge** the	Biz yigirma to'rt soat ichida paroxod-
steamer in twenty-four hours.	ning yukini tushira oldik.
He **was able to translate** the	U maqolani lug'atsiz tarjima qila oldi.
article without a dictionary.	
She **was able to do** it without	U buni mening yordamimsiz qila oldi.
my help.	

5. **Could** modal fe'li bosh gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan o'zlashtirma gapning ergash gapida ishlatiladi:

a) **Can + V** ishlatilgan ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilsa, o'zlashtirma gapda **could + V** ishlatiladi:

He said that he **could speak**	U nemischa gapira olishini aytdi.
German.	
He said that he **could finish**	U ishini vaqtida tugata olishini aytdi.
his work in time.	

b) **Can + have + P.P.** ishlatilgan ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilsa, o'zlashtirma gapda **could + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi:

I said that he **couldn't have done** it.   Men u bunday qila olmasligini aytdim.

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

If he tried, he **could do** it.	Agar harakat qilsa u buni qila olardi.
If he had a good dictionary,	Agar yaxshi lug'ati bo'lganda u maqo-
he **could translate** the article.	lani tarjima qila olardi.
If he had tried, he **could**	Agar u harakat qilganda buni qila
have done it.	olgan bo'lar edi.
If he had worked harder, he	Agar u qattiqroq ishlaganda edi, ishini
could have finished his work	o'z vaqtida tugatgan bo'lar edi.
in time.	

May (might)

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

You **may take** my dictionary.	Siz mening lug'atimni olishingiz
	mumkin.
May I come in?	Kirsam mumkinmi?

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

He **was allowed to go** there.	Unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berishdi.
He **has been allowed to go** there.	Unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berishdi.
He **will be allowed to go** there.	Unga u yerga borishga ruxsat beriladi.

I z o h : **May** ga teskari *mumkin emas* ma'nosida **may not (mayn't)** bilan bir qatorda **must not (mustn't)** ham ishlatiladi:

You **mayn't smoke** here.	Bu yerda chekish mumkin emas.
You **mustn't smoke** here.	Bu yerda chekish mumkin emas.

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

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

He **may know** her address.	Balki u uning manzilini bilar.
He **may come** to London in the summer.	U Londonga yozda kelishi mumkin.

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

— Where is he?	— U qayerda?
— He **may be walking** in the garden.	— U bog'da sayr qilayotgan bo'lishi mumkin.

May bo'lishsiz gaplarda ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He **may not know** her address.	U uning manzilini bilmasligi mumkin.
You **may not find** him there.	Siz uni u yerdan topa olmasligingiz mumkin.

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

He **may have left** London.	U Londondan jo'nab ketgan bo'lishi mumkin.
He **may have lost** your address.	U Sizning manzilgohingizni (adresin-gizni) yo'qotgan bo'lishi mumkin.
He **may not have come** yet.	U hali kelmagan bo'lishi mumkin.

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

I shall give him my exercises so that he **may correct** them.	Men unga tekshirish uchun mashq-larimni beraman.
I'll give you the book today so that you **may have** time to read it before the examination.	Imtihonlardan oldin o'qishga vaqtingiz bo'lishi uchun kitobni men sizga bugun berib turaman.

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

She said that Tom **might take** her dictionary.	U Tom uning lug'atini olishi mumkin-ligini aitdi.

5. **Might** bosh gapi oʻtgan zamonda boʻlgan oʻzlashtirma gapda taxminni ifodalaydi:

a) koʻchirma gapda **may + V** ishlatilgan boʻlsa, oʻzlashtirma gapda **might + V** ishlatiladi:

He said that Nancy **might know** her address.	U uning adresini Nansi bilishi mumkinligini aytdi.

b) koʻchirma gapda **may + have + P.P.** ishlatilgan boʻlsa, oʻzlashtirma gapda **might + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi:

He said that Nancy **might have known** their address.	U ularning adresini Nansi bilishi mumkinligini aytdi.

6. Bosh gapi oʻtgan zamonda boʻlgan qoʻshma gapning maqsad ergash gaplarida **might + V** ishlatiladi:

I gave him my exercises so that, he **might correct** them.	U tekshirsin deb, men mashqlarimni unga berdim.

7. Hozirgi zamonda boʻlgan noreal shart gapli qoʻshma gaplarning bosh gapida **might + V** ishlatiladi:

If you tried, you **might get** the book.	Agar harakat qilsangiz, kitobni olar edingiz.
If she called at his office at five oʻclock, she **might find** him there.	Agar u uning ofisiga soat beshda borganda uni topar edi.

8. Oʻtgan zamondagi noreal shart ergash gapli qoʻshma gapning bosh gapida **might + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi:

If he had been here, he **might have helped** us.	Agar u shu yerda boʻlganda edi u bizga yordam bergan boʻlishi mumkin edi.
If she had called at his office at five oʻclock yesterday, she **might have found** him there.	Agar u kecha soat beshda unung ofisiga borganda u uni oʻsha yerdan topgan boʻlishi mumkin edi.

Must

1. **Must** feʼli maʼlum bir kuch taʼsiridagi *zaruratni*, hamda *buyruq* yoki *maslahatni* ifodalaydi. **Must** *kerak* deb tarjima qilinib hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatini ifodalaydi:

I **must do** it now.	Men buni hozir qilishim kerak.
He **must go** there tomorrow.	U u yerga ertaga borishi kerak.
You **must post** the letter at once.	Siz xatni birdan joʻnatishingiz kerak.
You **must consult** a doctor.	Siz shifokorga borishingiz kerak.
The work **must be done** at once.	Ish birdan qilinishi kerak.
The steamer **must be discharged** tomorrow.	Paroxodning yuki ertaga tushirilishi kerak.

I z o h : **Mustning** boʻlishsiz shakli **must not** mayning maʼnosiga teskari boʻlgan taqiqlashni ifodalaydi:

— **May** I do it?   — No, you **mustn't.**

Buni qilsam mumkinmi?   — Yoʻq, mumkin emas.

Must ga teskari boʻlgan maʼnoda **needn't** *kerak emas* ishlatiladi:

He **needn't go** there.   Unga u yerga borish kerak emas.

You **needn't do** it.   Siz buni qilishingiz shart emas.

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

2. Maʼlum bir kuch taʼsiridagi zaruratni **have + to + V** ham ifodalaydi, lekin bu birikma buyruq va maslahatni ifodalash uchun ishlatilmaydi:

I **must do** it now. = I **have to**   Men buni hozir qilishim kerak.
do it now.

He **must go** there tomorrow.   U u yerga ertaga borishi kerak.
= He **has to go** there tomorrow.

Oʻtgan zamondagi zaruratni ifodalshda **had + to + V,** kelasi zamonda koʻpincha **shall (will) have + to + V** ishlatiladi:

I **had to go** there.   Men u yerga borishga majbur boʻldim.

I **shall have to do** it.   Men buni qilishim kerak.

3.**Must** gapiruvchi toʻgʻri deb oʻylagan taxminni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Hozirgi zamondagi taxminni ifodalash uchun **must + V,** oʻtgan zamondagi taxminni ifodalsh uchun **must + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi:

He **must know** her address.   U uning manzilini bilishi kerak.

He **must be** in the library now.   U hozir kutubxonada boʻlishi kerak.

Where is he? — He **must be**   U qayerda? — U bogʻda sayr qilayotgan
walking in the garden.   boʻlishi kerak.

They **must have forgotten** to   Ular xat bilan telegrammalarining
send us a copy of the telegram   koʻchirmasini yuborishni unutgan boʻl-
with their letter.   salar kerak.

The cases **must have been da-**   Qutilar kemaning yuki tushirilayot-
maged during the unloading   ganda shikastlangan boʻlishi kerak.
of the vessel.

Ought to

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

He **ought to help** his friend.   U doʻstiga yordam berishi kerak.

You **ought to be** more careful.   Siz biroz ehtiyotkorroq boʻlishingiz
                                              kerak.

2. **Ought + to + have + P.P.** oʻtgan zamonga taalluqli boʻlib, biror kishi burchini bajarmaganda yoki nomunosib xatti-harakat qilganda, unga nisbatan *tanbeh* va *taʼna* maʼnosida ishlatiladi:

You **ought to have done** it yesterday.	Siz buni kecha qilishingiz kerak edi.
He **ought to have sent** that cable.	U o'sha telegrammani jo'natishi kerak edi.

Need

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

Need he **come** here?	U bu yerga kelishi kerakmi?
You **needn't come** so early.	Siz bunchalik barvaqt kelishingiz kerak emas.

I z o h : **Need** bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplarning bo'lishli javobida **must** bilan javob beriladi:

— **Need** I go there at once?	— U yerga darhol borishim kerakmi?
— **Yes, you** must.	— Ha, kerak.

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

— **Must** I go there at once?	— Men u yerga darhol borishim kerakmi?
— No, you **needn't.**	— Yo'q, kerak emas.

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

You **needn't have come** so early.	Siz bunchalik barvaqt kelmasangiz ham bo'lar edi.

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

You **need** a long rest.	Siz uzoq dam olishingiz kerak.
I **don't need** your book any longer.	Endi menga sizning kitobingiz kerak emas.
Does he **need** my help?	Unga mening yordamim kerakmi?
We **needed** the dictionary badly.	Bizga lug'at juda ham kerak bo'ldi.
I'll **need** your advice.	Menga sizning maslahatingiz kerak bo'ladi.

4. **Need** asosiy fe'l sifatida jonli egadan* keyin kelganda uning orqasidan infinitiv ishlatiladi:

$$\boxed{\textbf{Ega + need + to + V}}$$

* Egani jonli va jonsiz ega sifatida farqlash ingliz tili grammatikasi uchun xosdir.

John and his brother **need to whitewash** the house.	Jon bilan ukasi uyni oqlashlari kerak.
My friend **needs to learn** Spanish.	Mening do'stim ispanchani o'rganishi kerak.
He **will need to drive** alone tonight.	U bu oqshom yakka o'zi mashina haydashi kerak.

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

$$
\text{Jonsiz ega + need } + \begin{cases} \text{Ving} \\ \text{To + Be + P.P.} \end{cases}
$$

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

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

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

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

X. INFINITIV (THE INFINITIVE)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

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

Infinitive otning ko'pgina xususiyatlariga ega bo'lib, gapda quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

1. Ega bo'lib keladi:
To skate is pleasant.　　　　Yaxmalak uchish yoqimli.

2. Ot kesim tarkibida keladi:
Your duty was **to inform** me about it immediately.　　Bu haqda menga zudlik bilan xabar qilish sizning burchingiz edi.

3. Fe'l kesim tarkibida keladi:
She began **to translate** the article.　　U maqolani tarjima qila boshladi.

4. To'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:
I asked him **to help** me.　　Men undan menga yordam berishini so'radim.

5. Aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:
He expressed a desire **to help** me.　　U menga yordam berish istagini bildirdi.

6. Hol bo'lib keladi:
I went to the station **to see off** a friend.　　Men bir do'stimni kuzatgani stansiyaga bordim.

Infinitivning fe'llik xususiyatlari quyidagilarda ko'rinadi:

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

I told him **to post the letter.**   Men unga xatni jo'natishni aytdim.

2. Infinitiv ravish bilan aniqlanishi mumkin:

I asked him **to speak slowly.**   Men undan sekin gapirishini so'radim.

3. Infinitivning zamon va nisbat shakllari mavjud.

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

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

INFINITIV SHAKLLARINING YASALISHI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACTIVE INFINITIVE VA PASSIVE INFINITIVE

1. Infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakat ma'lum bir shaxs yoki narsaga qarashli bo'lmasligi mumkin:

To drive a car in a big city is   Katta shaharda mashina haydash juda
very difficult.   qiyin.

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

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

Men u yerga borishga qaror qildim.

Ask **him to come** early. (**to come** infinitivi ifodalagan ish-harakati to'ldiruvchi **him** ga qarashli.)

Unga barvaqt kelishini ayting.

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

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

U sizni ziyofatga taklif qilishni juda istaydi.

I want **to inform** Tom of Bill's arrival.

Men Tomni Billning kelganidan xabardor qilishni istayman.

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

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

U o'zini ziyofatga taklif qilishlarini juda istaydi.

I want **to be informed** of her arrival.

Menga uning kelganini xabar qilishlarini istayman.

SIMPLE VA PERFECT INFINITIVE

Simple Infinitive (Active va **Passive)** quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

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

I am glad **to see** you.

Men sizni ko'rishdan xursandman.

I saw him **enter** the house.

Men uning uyga kirganini ko'rdim.

2. Infinitiv **may, must should, ought** modal fe'llari va **to expect** *(umid qilmoq, kutmoq),* **to intend** *(qasd qilmoq),* **to hope** *(umid qilmoq),* **to want** *(istamoq)* kabi fe'llar bilan kelib, kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatini ifodalaydi:

He **may come tomorrow.**

U ertaga kelishi mumkin.

I hope **to see** him at the concert.

Men uni konsertda uchratishga umid qilaman.

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

Men u yerga yakshanba kuni bormoqchiman.

3. Vaqtdan qat'iy nazar, umuman sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatini ifodalaydi:

To skate is pleasant.

Yaxmalak uchish yoqimli.

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Perfect Infinitive (Active va **Passive)** quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1. Gapning kesimidagi fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun:

He seems **to have finished** his work. U ishini tugatganga o'xshaydi.
This writer is said **to have written** a new novel. Aytishlaricha bu yozuvchi yangi roman yozgan.

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

He must **have fogotten** about it. U buni unutgan bo'lishi kerak.
I don't know where he is. He **may have gone** to London. Uning qayerdaligini bilmayman. Londonga ketgan bo'lishi mumkin.

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

He should (ought to) **have gone** there. U o'sha yoqqa ketgan bo'lishi kerak edi.
You could **have helped** him. Siz unga yordam bera olardingiz.
He was to **have come yesterday.** U kecha kelishi kerak edi.

4. **to intend, to hope, to expect, to mean** fe'llarining o'tgan zamondagi shaklidan keyin kelib, ish-harakatni amalga oshirishga *ahd, umid qilinganligi, shu ish-harakatning sodir etilishi kutilganligiga qaramay u sodir etilmaganligini bildiradi:*

I intended **to have finished** my work last night. Men kecha oqshom ishimni tugatishga ahd qilgan edim (tugata olmadim).
I hoped **to have met** him there. Men uni o'sha yerda uchratishga umid qilgan edim (uchratmadim).

CONTINUOUS VA PERFECT CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

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

That firm is reported **to be conducting** negotiations for the purchase of sugar. Xabar berilishicha, o'sha firma shakar sotib olish haqida muzokaralar olib borayotgan ekan.
The weather seems **to be improving.** Ob-havo yaxshilanayotganga o'xshaydi.

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

They are said **to have been conducting** negotiations for a long time. Aytishlaricha, ular muzokaralarni uzoq vaqt olib borishgan.
He is known **to have been working** on this problem for many years. Uning bu muammo ustida ko'p yillar ishlaganligini odamlar bilishadi.

INFINITIVNING *TO* YUKLAMASI BILAN KELISHI

1. Odatda, infinitivdan oldin **to** yuklamasi keladi: **to speak, to buy.** Agar gapda ikkita infinitiv boʻlib, ular **and** yoki **or** bogʻlovchisi bilan bogʻlangan boʻlsa, ikkinchi infinitivdan oldin **to** yuklamasi qoʻyilmaydi:

I intend **to call** on him and **discuss** this question.	Men unikiga bormoqchiman va bu masalani muhokama qilmoqchiman.
I asked him **to telephone** to me on Monday or **wire.**	Men undan dushanba kuni telefon qilishni yoki telegramma yuborishni soʻradim.

2. Quyidagi feʼllardan keyin har doim infinitiv **to** yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi:

afford	*qurbi yetmoq*	manage	*eplamoq*
agree	*kelishmoq; koʻnmoq, rozi boʻlmoq*	mean	*koʻzda tutmoq*
		need	*kerak boʻlmoq*
appear	*koʻrinmoq*	offer	*taklif qilmoq*
arrange	*uyushtirmoq*	plan	*rejalashtirmoq*
ask	*soʻramoq*	prepare	*tayyorlamoq*
attempt	*urinmoq*	pretend	*mugʻambirlik qilmoq*
beg	*yalinmoq*	promise	*vaʼda bermoq*
care	*qiziqmoq*	refuse	*rad etmoq*
claim	*daʼvo qilmoq*	regret	*afsuslanmoq*
consent	*rozi boʻlmoq*	remember	*eslamoq*
decide	*qaror qilmoq*	seem	*boʻlib koʻrinmoq*
demand	*talab qilmoq*	strive	*harakat qilmoq*
deserve	*arzimoq*	struggle	*kurashmoq, urinmoq*
desire	*qattiq istamoq*	swear	*ont ichmoq*
expect	*umid qilmoq*	tend	*oʻch boʻlmoq*
fail	*muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchramoq*	threaten	*qoʻrqitmoq*
		try	*urinmoq*
forget	*unutmoq*	volunteer	*yordamini taklif qilmoq*
hesitate	*ikkilanmoq*	wait	*kutmoq*
hope	*umid qilmoq*	want	*istamoq*
intend	*niyat qilmoq*	wish	*istamoq, xohlamoq*
learn	*oʻrganmoq*		

I **can't afford to buy** it.	Buni sotib olishga mening qurbim yetmaydi.
She **appeared to be tired.**	U charchagan koʻrinadi.
They **agreed to help** us.	Ular bizga yordam berishga rozi boʻlishdi.
I'll **arrange to meet** you at the airport.	Men sizni aeroportda kutib olishni uyushtiraman.

He **asked to come** with us.	U biz bilan borishni so'radi.
The president **will attempt to reduce** inflation.	President inflyatsiyani kamaytirishga harakat qiladi.
He **begged to come** with us.	U biz bilan borishini iltimos qildi.
I **don't care to see** that show.	Men bu tomoshani ko'rishga qiziq-mayman.
She **claims to know** a famous movie star.	U mashhur film yulduzini taniyman deb da'vo qiladi.
She finally **consented to marry** him.	Nihoyat u unga uylanishga rozi bo'ldi.
I have **decided to leave** on Monday.	Men dushanba kuni jo'nashga qaror qildim.
I **demand to know** who is responsible.	Kim javobgarligini bilishni talab qila-man.
I **promise not to be late.**	Kechikmaslikka va'da beraman.
I **refuse to believe** his story.	Uning hikoyasiga ishonishdan bosh tortaman.
I **regret to tell** you that you failed.	Sizning muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchra-ganingizni aytishdan afsuslanaman.
I **remembered to lock** the door.	Eshikni qulflaganim esimga tushdi.
He **pretends not to understand.**	U o'zini tushunmaganga solyapti.
He **volunteered to help** us.	U o'z ixtiyori bilan bizga yordam ber-moqchi.
I **will wait to hear** from you.	Men sizdan xabar kelishini kuta-man.
I **want to tell** you something.	Men sizga bir nima aytmoqchiman.
She **wishes to come** with us.	U biz bilan borishni xohlaydi.
That cat **seems to be** friendly.	O'sha mushuk o'zini do'stona tut-moqda.
I **struggled to stay** awake.	Men uxlab qolmaslikka harakat qildim.
She **swore to tell** the truth.	U haqiqatni aytishga qasam ichdi.
She **threatened to tell** my parents.	U meni ota-onamga aytish bilan qo'r-qitdi.
She **deserves to win** the prize.	U mukofotni yutsa arziydi.
I **expect to enter** graduate school in the fall.	Men kuzda aspiranturaga kirishga umid qilaman.
She **failed to return** the book to the library in time.	U kitobni kutubxonaga vaqtida qaytara olmadi.
I **forgot to mail** the letter.	Men xatni jo'natishni unutibman.
Don't hesitate to ask for my help.	Mendan yordam so'rashga ikkilanmang.
Jack **hopes to arrive** next week.	Jek kelasi hafta qaytib kelishga umid qiladi.
He **learned to play** the piano.	U pianino chalishni o'rgandi.
She **managed to finish** her work early.	U ishini erta tugatishga muvaffaq bo'ldi.

I **didn't mean to hurt** your feelings.	Men sizning dilingizni og'ritmoqchi emas edim.
They **offered to help** us.	Ular bizga yordamlarini taklif qilishdi.
We **prepared to welcome** them.	Biz ularni kutib olishga tayyorgarlik ko'rdik.
John expects **to begin** studying law next semester.	Jon keyingi semestrda huquqni o'rganmoqchi.
Mary **learned to swim** when she was very young.	Meri suzishni juda yoshligida o'rgangan.
The budget **committee** decided to postpone this meeting.	Budjet qo'mitasi bu yig'ilishni kechiktirishga qaror qildi.
The president **will attempt to reduce** inflation in the next four years.	Prezident keyingi to'rt yilda inflatsiyani kamaytirishga harakat qiladi.
The soldiers **are preparing to attack** the village.	Askarlar qishloqqa hujum qilishga tayyorgarlik ko'rishyapti.

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

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

She **advised me to wait** until tomorrow.	U menga ertagacha kutishni maslahat qildi.
She **allowed me to use** her car.	U menga mashinasidan foydalanishga ruxsat berdi.
I **asked John to help** us.	Men Jon bizga yordam berishini so'radim.
They **begged us to come.**	Ular bizning kelishimizni iltimos qildilar.
Her laziness **caused her to fail.**	Uning dangasaligi uning muvaffaqiyatsizligiga sabab bo'ldi.
I couldn't **convince him to accept** our help.	Men uni yordamimizni qabul qilishga ko'ndira olmadiim.

He **encouraged me to try** again.	U meni yana urinib ko'rishga da'vat etdi.
I **expect you to be** on time.	Men sizning vaqtida kelishingizga umid qilaman.
I **forbid you to tell** him.	Men sizga unga aytishni taqiqlayman.
They **forced him to tell** the truth.	Ular uni haqiqatni aytishga majbur qilishdi.
She **hired a boy to mow** the lawn.	U maysani o'rish uchun bir bolani yolladi.
He **instructed them to be careful.**	U ularga ehtiyot bo'lishga ko'rsatma berdi.
Harry **invited the Bells to come** to his party.	Harri Bellarni ziyofatiga kelishga taklif qildi.
We **needed Chris to help** us figure out the solution.	Bizga Kris yechimni hisoblab chiqish uchun kerak edi.
The judge **ordered me to pay** a fine.	Sudya menga jarima to'lashni buyurdi.
He **permitted the children to stay** up late.	U bolalarga kech yotishga ruxsat berdi.
I **persuaded him to come** for a visit.	Men uni mehmonga kelishga ko'ndirdim.
She **reminded me to lock** the door.	U menga eshikni qulflashni eslatdi.
Our teacher **requires us to be** on time.	O'qituvchimiz bizdan vaqtida kelishni talab qiladi.
My brother **taught me to swim.**	Mening akam menga suzishni o'rgatdi.
The doctor **told me to take** these pills.	Doktor menga bu dorilarni ichishni aytdi.
I **urged her to apply** for the job.	Men uni ishga kirish uchun ariza yozishga undadim.
I **want you to be** happy.	Men sizning baxtli bo'lishingizni istayman.
I **warned you not to drive** too fast.	Men sizni mashinani tez haydamang deb ogohlantirgan edim.

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

anxious	*juda istovchi*	good	*yaxshi*
able	*qodir*	hard	*qattiq, og'ir*
boring	*zerikarli*	pleased	*xursand*
common	*oddiy*	prepared	*tayyor*
dangerous	*xavfli*	ready	*tayyorlangan*
difficult	*qiyin*	strange	*begona, g'alati*
eager	*intiluvchi*	usual	*odatiy*
easy	*oson*		

Mohammad is **anxious to see** his family.	Muhammad oilasini koʻrishni juda istaydi (oilasidan tashvishlanadi).
It is **dangerous to drive** in this weather.	Bunday havoda mashina haydash xavfli.
We are **ready to leave** now.	Hozir biz joʻnashga tayyormiz.
It is **difficult to pass** this test.	Bu testdan oʻtish qiyin.
It is **uncommon to find** such good crops in this section of the country.	Mamlakatning bu qismida bunday hosilni uchratish gʻayrioddiy.
Ritsuko was **pleased to be admitted** to the college.	Ritsuko kollejga qabul qilinganidan xursand.

5. **to stop, to remember, to forget** feʼllaridan keyin infinitiv ham, gerund ham ishlatilishi mumkin, faqat maʼno bir oz oʻzgaradi:

John **stopped studying.**	Jon oʻqishni toʻxtatdi (boshqa oʻqimaydi.).
John **stopped to study.**	Jon oʻqish uchun toʻxtadi.

6. **begin, continue, hate, like, love, start, can't stand** feʼllaridan keyin infinitiv ham, gerund ham ishlatilishi mumkin, lekin maʼnoda oʻzgarish boʻlmaydi:

I **like to go (going)** to movies.	Men kinoga borishni yoqtiraman.
I **love to play (playing)** chess.	Men shaxmat oʻynashni sevaman.
It **started to snow (snowing).**	Qor yogʻa boshladi.

7. **to want, to wish, to mean, to try, to allow, to be going to, ought to, to have to, should (would) like, used** feʼllaridan keyin gapda oldin ishlatilgan infinitivning oʻrnida faqat **to** yuklamasi kelishi mumkin:

He wants me to go there tonight, but I **don't want to (go** tushuniladi).	Bu oqshom u mening u yerga borishimni istaydi, lekin men borishni istamayman.
I was asked to take part in the trip, but I **am not going to (take part** tushuniladi).	Mendan sayohatda ishtirok etishni soʻrashdi, lekin men qatnashmoqchi emasman.
The boy wanted to go for a bathe, but **was not allowed to (go** tushuniladi).	Bola choʻmilishga borishni istar edi, lekin unga ruxsat berishmadi.
I didn't want to stay there, but I **had to (stay** tushuniladi).	Men u yerda qolishni istamagandim, lekin qolishimga toʻgʻri keldi.

INFINITIVNING *TO* YUKLAMASISIZ ISHLATILISHI

Infinitiv quyidagi hollarda to yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi:

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

You must **do** it at once.	Siz buni darhol qilishingiz kerak.
He can **speak** German.	U nemischa gapira oladi.

May I **come** in?   Kirsam mumkinmi?
Need he **come** here?   Uning bu yerga kelishi shartmi?

2. **to make** *(majbur qilmoq)*, **to let** *(ruxsat bermoq)*, **to see** *(koʻrmoq)*, **watch** *(kuzatmoq)*, **to hear** *(eshitmoq)*, **to feel** *(his qilmoq)*, baʼzan **to help** *(yordam bermoq)* (ayniqsa, AQSHda) va boshqa feʼllardan keyin obyektiv kelishikdagi olmosh yoki otdan keyin infinitiv **to** yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi:

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

He made me **read** this book.   U meni bu kitobni oʻqishga majbur qildi.
I let him **go** there.   Men unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berdim.

Help me **(to) do** it.   Buni qilishga menga yordam bering.
I saw **her leave** the room.   Men uni xonadan chiqqanini koʻrdim.
I heard **her sing.**   Men uning ashula aytayotganini eshitdim.

I felt **him put** his hand on my shoulder.   Men uni qoʻlini yelkamga qoʻyganini his qildim.

I z o h : Yuqoridagi feʼllar majhul nisbatda ishlatilganda, ulardan keyin keladigan feʼl **to** yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi:
He **was made to do** it.   Uni buni qilishga majbur qilishdi.
He **was seen to leave** the room.   Uning xonadan chiqqanini koʻrishgan.

3. **had better** *(yaxshisi)*, **would rather, would sooner** *(yaxshisi)* kabi birikmalardan keyin:
You had better **go** there at once.   Siz yaxshisi u yerga darhol boring.
I would rather **not tell** them about it.   Yaxshisi men bu haqda ularga aytmayman.

For + ot (obyektiv kelishikdagi olmosh) + infinitiv

Bu qurilma mustaqil murakkab gap boʻlagi sifatida namoyon boʻladi (qoʻshma ega, qoʻshma kesim, qoʻshma aniqlovchi, qoʻshma hol). Bu qurilmada oddiy va majhul nisbatdagi infinitiv ishlatilishi mumkin:
It is easy **for you to say** that.   Buni aytish sizga oson.
It is necessary **for the goods to be packed** in strong cases.   Tovarlarni qattiq qutilarga joylash zarur.
This is **for you to decide.**   Buni siz hal qilishingiz kerak.
The first thing **for me to do** is to find out when the steamer arrives.   Mening birinchi qiladigan ishim paroxodning qachon kelishini aniqlash.
The water was too cold **for the children to bathe.**   Suv bolalarga choʻmilish uchun juda sovuqlik qilardi.

NOMINATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE
(INFINITIVLI NOMINATIV)

$$\boxed{\text{Ega} + \text{kesim} + \text{to} + \text{V}}$$

It is said *(aytishlaricha)*, **it is reported** *(xabar berilishicha)*, **it seems** *(o'xshaydi)*, **it is likely** *(ehtimol)* deb boshlanuvchi ergashgan qo'shma gaplarni tarkibida **infinitivli nominativ** bo'lgan sodda gaplar bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Ergashgan qo'shma gap	Sodda gap
It is said that they know Chinese very well.	**They are said to know** Chinese very well.
Aytishlaricha ular xitoychani juda yaxshi bilishadi.	Aytishlaricha ular xitoy tilini juda yaxshi bilishadi.

Infinitivli nominativda infinitivning har xil turlari ishlatilishi mumkin.

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

He **is said to live** in London.	Aytishlaricha u Londonda yashaydi.
He **was said to know** several oriental languages.	Aytishlaricha u bir nechta sharq tillarini bilgan.

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

He is said **to be writing** a new play.	Aytishlaricha u yangi pyesa yozayotgan ekan.
The water **seems to be boiling.**	Suv qaynayotganga o'xshaydi.

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

He **is said to have lived** in Brighton.	Uni Braytonda yashagan deyishadi.
He **is said to have been appointed** director of a big plant.	Aytishlaricha u katta bir zavodning direktori etib tayinlangan.
The steamer **was known to have left** port on the 15th May.	Aytishlaricha paroxod portni 15- mayda tark etgan.

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

The goods **are reported to have been awaiting** shipment for several days.	Xabar berilishicha tovarlar yuklashni bir necha kun kutib qolgan.
He **was said to have been travelling** about the country a good deal.	Aytishlaricha u mamlakat bo'ylab ancha vaqt sayohat qilayotgan edi.

INFINITIVLI NOMINATIVNING ISHLATISH HOLATLARI

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

He **is said to live** in Boston. (= It is said that he lives in Boston.)	Aytishlaricha u Bostonda yashaydi.
This plant is known to produce tractors.(= It is known that this plant produces tractors.)	Bu zavodning traktor ishlab chiqarishi ma'lum.
They are believed to be on their way to Moscow. (= It is believed that they are on their way to Moscow.)	Taxmin qilishlaricha ular Moskvaga ketyaptilar.
The delegation is reported to have left Tashkent. (= It is reported that the delegation has left Tashkent.)	Xabar berilishicha delegatsiya Toshkentdan jo'nab ketdi.

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

He **was expected to arrive** in the evening.	Uning kechqurun kelishini kutishayotgan (umid qilishayotgan) edilar.

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

He **is considered (to be)** an experienced engineer.	Uni tajribali muhandis deb hisoblaydilar.

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

He **seems to know** English well. (=It seems that he knows English well.)	U inglizchani yaxshi biladiganga o'xshaydi.
The weather appears to be improving. (= It appears that the weather is improving.)	Ob-havo yaxshilanadiganga o'xshaydi.
I happened to be there at that time. (= It happened that I was there at that time.)	O'sha paytda men tasodifan o'sha yerda edim.
He **proved to be** a good worker. (= It proved that he was a good worker.)	U yaxshi ishchi ekan.

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I z o h : **to seem, to appear, to prove** fe'llaridan keyin ko'pincha **to be** fe'li tushib qoladi;

He **seemed (to be)** angry.   U jahli chiqqanga o'xshaydi (uning jahli chiqqanga o'xshaydi).

He **proved (to be)** a good engineer.   U yaxshi muhandis ekan.

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

They are likely to come soon. (= It is likely that they will come soon.)   Aftidan ular tezda kelishadi.

The goods are unlikely to arrive at the end of the week. (= It is unlikely that the goods will arrive at the end of the week.)   Tovarlarning haftaning oxirigacha yetib kelishi amri mahol (dargumon).

They are certain to come to London. (= It is certain that they will come to London.)   Ular shubhasiz Londonga kelishadi.

He is sure to return soon.   U albatta tezda qaytib keladi.

Likely bilan yasalgan infinitivli birikmalar aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda ham uchraydi:

The delegates, **who are likely to arrive** tomorrow, will be lodged at this hotel.   Ertaga keladigan delegatlar ehtimol shu mehmonxonaga joylashtiriladilar.

The delegates **likely to come** tomorrow will be lodged at this hotel.   Ertaga keladigan delegatlar ehtimol shu mehmonxonaga joylashtiriladilar.

MUSTAQIL INFINITIVLI BIRIKMA

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

The sellers offered the buyers 5,000 tons of gas-oil, **delivery to be made** in October.   Sotuvchilar xaridorlarga 5000 tonna gazoyl taklif qilishdi, yetkazib berish oktabrda amalga oshiriladi.

The buyers requested the sellers to keep them informed of the position of the vessel, **the communications to be addressed** to their agents.   Xaridorlar sotuvchilardan kemaning joyini bildirib turishni so'radilar, buning ustiga o'zlarining agentlari orqali.

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XI. GERUND

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

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

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

a) ega bo'lib keladi:

Reading is her favourite oc-cupation.   O'qish — uning sevimli mashg'uloti.

b) ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

Her greatest pleasure is **reading**.   Uning eng sevimli mashg'uloti — o'qish.

d) fe'l kesim tarkibida keladi:

He finished **reading** it.   U uni o'qishni tugatdi.

e) vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

I remember **reading** it.   Men uni o'qiganimni eslayman.

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

I am fond of **reading.**   Men o'qishni yaxshi ko'raman.

g) aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

I had the pleasure of **reading** in the newspaper of your success.   Men sizning muvaffaqiyatingiz haqida gazetada o'qib rohatlandim.

h) hol bo'lib keladi:

After **reading** the letter I put it into the drawer.   Men xatni o'qiganimdan keyin uni g'aladonga solib qo'ydim.

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

I think **of going** to the south in the autumn.   Men kuzda janubga bormoqchiman.

We insisted on **their chartering** a vessel at once.   Biz ularning zudlik bilan kemani ijara qilishlarini talab qildik.

We objected to the **buyer's paying** only part of the invoice amount.   Biz xaridorlarni yuk haqining faqat bir qismini to'lashlariga e'tiroz bildirdik.

4. Gerund fe'lning quyidagi xususiyatlariga ega:

a) Gerund vositasiz to'ldiruvchi olishi mumkin:

I remember **reading this book.**   Men bu kitobni o'qiganimni eslayman.

b) Gerund ravish bilan aniqlanishi mumkin:

He likes **reading aloud.**   U ovoz chiqarib o'qishni yoqtiradi.

d) Gerund zamon va nisbat shakllariga ega bo'ladi:

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

ODDIY NISBATDAGI GERUND (ACTIVE GERUND) VA MAJHUL NISBATDAGI GERUND (PASSIVE GERUND)

1. Gerund ma'lum shaxs yoki narsaga qarashli bo'lmagan ish-harakatini ifodalashi mumkin:

Swimmimg is a good exercise.   Suzish — yaxshi mashq.

Lekin ko'pincha gerundning ish-harakati ma'lum shaxs yoki narsaga qarashli bo'ladi:

I think of **going** to the south
in the summer (**going I** egaga
qarashli).

Men yozda janubga borish haqida
o'ylayapman.

Thank **you** for **coming** (coming
to'ldiruvchi **you** ga qarashli).

Kelganingiz uchun rahmat.

2. Gerund ifodalagan ish-harakati u qarashli bo'lgan shaxs yoki narsa tomonidan bajarilsa, **Activ Gerund** ishlatiladi:

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

U do'stlarini uyiga taklif qilishni yax-
shi ko'radi.

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

Men unga xatni ko'rsatganimni eslay-
man.

He entered the room without
noticing her.

U xonaga uni payqamay kirib keldi.

3. Gerund ifodalayotgan ish-harakati u qarashli bo'lgan shaxs yoki narsa ustida sodir bo'layotgan bo'lsa, **Passive Gerund** ishlatiladi:

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

U do'stlari uni taklif qilishlarini yoq-
tiradi.

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

Menga xatni ko'rsatganlarini eslayman.

He entered the room without
being noticed.

U o'zini payqatmasdan xonaga kirdi.

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

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

Men tufligimni ta'mirlatishim kerak.

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

Bu ko'ylakni yuvish kerak.

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These bags require **drying** (**being dried emas**).	Bu xaltalarni quritish kerak.
The book is worth **reading** (being read emas).	Bu kitobni o'qisa arziydi.

SIMPLE VA PERFECT GERUND

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

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

I am surprised at **hearing** this.	Bu menga g'alati eshitiladi.
I was quite disappointed at not **finding** him there.	Men uni u yerdan topa olmaganim uchun hafsalam pir bo'ldi.

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

We intend **shipping** the goods in May.	Biz tovarlarni may oyida yuklashni niyat qilganmiz.
We think **of going** there in the summer.	Biz yozda u yerga borishni o'ylayapmiz.

d) vaqtdan qat'iy nazar:

Swimming is a good exercise.	Suzish — yaxshi mashq.
Loading heavy weights requires great skill.	Og'ir yuklarni yuklash katta mahorat talab qiladi.

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

I don't remember **having seen** him before.	Men uni ilgari ko'rganimni eslamayman.
He mentioned **having read** it in the paper.	U buni gazetada o'qiganini eslatdi.

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

On receiving the answer of the firm we handed all the documents to our legal adviser.	Firma javobini olib biz barcha hujjatlarni yuristimizga berdik.
After concluding the contract, the representative of the firm left London.	Shartnoma tuzilgach firma vakili Londonni tark etdi.

4. Gerunddagi ish-harakat kesimdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganligini ta'kidlash zarurati bo'lmaganda **Perfect Gerund** o'rniga **Simple Gerund** ishlatiladi:

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

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He apologized for **leaving** the door open (**for having left** emas). U eshikni ochiq qoldirgani uchun kechirim so'radi.

GERUNDNING VAZIFALARI

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

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

GERUNDNING PREDLOGLARDAN KEYIN KELISHI

1. Predlog talab qiluvchi ko'pgina fe'l, sifat, sifatdosh va otlardan keyin gerund ishlatiladi va predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

I am fond **of reading.**	Men o'qishni yaxshi ko'raman.
When do you think **of going** there?	Siz u yerga qachon bormoqchisiz?
The exporters succeeded **in char-tering** a steamer of the required size.	Export qiluvchilar talab qilingan hajm-dagi paroxod yollashga muvaffaq bo'l-dilar.
We insisted **on being informed** by cable of the arrival of the ship.	Biz kemaning kelishi haqida telegraf orqali xabardor qilishlarini talab qildik.
He felt satisfaction **in helping** them.	U ularga yordam berganidan qanoat hosil qildi.
There is no harm **in doing** that.	Bunday qilishning zarari yo'q.
Did you find any difficulty **in solving** this problem?	Bu masalani yechishda birorta qiyinchilik sezdingizmi?
There is no sense **in going** there today.	Bugun u yerga borishdan ma'no yo'q.

Verb + Preposition + Gerund

accuse of *-da ayblamoq*	be interested in *-ga qiziqmoq*
approve of *-ni qo'llab-quvvatlamoq*	keep on *-davom ettirmoq*
be better off *-yaxshisi*	look forward to *-ni umid qilmoq*
confess to *-bo'yniga olmoq, tan olmoq*	object to *-ga e'tiroz bildirmoq*
consist in *-dan iborat bo'lmoq*	persist in *-sabot ko'rsatmoq*
count on *-ga ishonmoq*	prevent in *-oldini olmoq, xalaqit bermoq*
depend on *-iga tobe (bog'liq) bo'lmoq*	put off *-orqaga surmoq*
disapprove of *-ni ma'qullamaslik*	rely on *-ga ishonmoq*
be engaged in *-bilan shug'ullanmoq*	result in *-hosil bo'lmoq*
get used to *-ga ko'nikmoq*	spend in *-bilan o'tkazmoq*
give up *-tashlamoq (yomon odatni)*	succeed in *-ga muvaffaq bo'lmoq*

hear of -*ni eshitmoq*	suspect of -*da gumon qilmoq*
insist on -*talab qilmoq*	think about -*ni o'ylamoq*
worry about -*dan tashvishlanmoq*	think of -*ni fikrlamoq*

You **would be better off leaving** now instead of tomorrow.	Siz yaxshisi ertaning o'rniga hozir jo'nasangiz bo'lardi.
Fred **confessed to stealing** the jewels.	Fred taqinchoqlarni o'g'irlaganini tan oldi.
John **gave up smoking** because of his doctor's advice.	Jon doktorning maslahati bilan chekishni tashladi. ·
Mary **insisted on taking** the bus instead of the plane.	Meri samolyot o'rnida avtobusda ketishni yoqlab turib oldi.
We **are interested in buying** your goods.	Biz sizning tovarlaringizni sotib olishga qiziqamiz.
We **are not looking forward to going** back	Biz qaytib ketishni umid qilganimiz yo'q (qaytib ketmoqchi emasmiz).

Adjective (Participle) + Preposition + Gerund

accustomed to -*ga o'rgangan*	interested in -*ga qiziquvchi*
afraid of -*dan qo'rqmoq*	proud of -*dan g'ururlanuvchi*
capable of -*ga qobil*	responsible for -*ga mas'uliyatli*
disappointed at -*dan hafsalasi*	successful in -*da omadli*
pir bo'lmoq	surprised at -*dan ajablangan*
fond of -*ni sevmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq*	tired of -*dan charchagan*
intent on -*da sabotli*	

We **are accustomed to sleeping** late on weekends.	Biz dam olish kunlari kech turishga o'rganganmiz.
Mitch **is afraid of getting** married now.	Mich hozir uylanishdan qo'rqadi.
Jean is not **capable of understanding** the predicament.	Jin qiyinchilikni tushunishga qodir emas.
Craig is **fond of dancing.**	Kreig raqsga tushishni sevadi.
Alvaro is **intent on finishing** school next year.	Alvaro kelasi yili maktabni tugatishni maqsad qiladi.
We are **interested in seeing** this film.	Biz bu filmni ko'rishga qiziqamiz.

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

I am proud **of being** a citizen of · Uzbekistan. = I am proud **to be** a citizen of Uzbekistan.	Men O'zbekiston fuqarosi bo'lishdan faxrlanaman.

Noun + Preposition + Gerund

art of -da mahorat	method for -uchun uslub
astonishment at -dan hayratga tushish	(method of) -ning uslubi
apology for -uchun uzr	necessity of -da zarurat
choice of -tanlangan narsa	objection to -ga e'tiroz
disappointment at -hafsalasi pir bo'lish	opportunity of -ga qulay imkoniyat
excuse for -dan bahona	plan for -uchun reja
experience in -da tajriba	pleasure of -dan rohatlanish
fear of -dan qo'rquv	possibility of -ga imkoniyat
habit of -da ko'nikma	preparation for -uchun tayyorgarlik
hope of -dan umid	problem of -ning muammosi
idea of -fikr, g'oya	process of -ning jarayoni
importance of -muhimlik	reason for -uchun sabab
intention of -ga qasd qilish	right of -huquqi
interest in -ga qiziqish	skill in -da mahorat
means of -ning vositasi	surprise at -dan ajablanish
	way of -ning yo'li (vositasi)

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

Jorjda maktabni tashlashiga bahona yo'q.

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

Konni bu masalani raqamlar bilan ifodalash uslubini takomillashtirdi.

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

Bu ushbu mulkni yaxshi narxda qo'lga kiritishning imkoniyatidir.

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

Buni erta tark etishga sabab yo'q.

I z o h : Gerund fe'l yoki sifatdan yasalgan otni aniqlab kelganda, otdan keyin u yasalgan fe'l yoki sifatdan keyin keladigan predlog keladi, vositasiz to'ldiruvchi talab qiladigan fe'ldan yasalgan otdan keyin esa of predlogi ishlatiladi:

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

Bu hujjatni imzolashga e'tirozingiz bormi?

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

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

U uni u yerda ko'rib ajablandi.

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

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

Tovarlar ushbu usulda o'ralsa, ularning nobud bo'lishidan xavotirlanmasa ham bo'ladi.

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

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

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

Termometr — haroratni o‘lchaydigan asbob.

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

Bu yuk tashuvchi samolyot.

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

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

Yollovchilar paroxodga tungi paytda tovar yuklash huquqiga egadirlar.

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

Men buni qilmoqchi emasman.

3. Gerund gapda hol bo‘lib keladi:

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

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

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

After saying this he left the room.

Buni aytgandan keyin u xonani tark etdi.

Before leaving for London I called on my brother.

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

In retreating the German fascists burned down towns and villages.

Nemis fashistlari chekinayotganlarida shahar va qishloqlarni yondirdilar.

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

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

On coming home ... = coming home
After saying this ... = having said this
In retreating ... = while retreating

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

Excuse me **for being** so late.

Kechikkanligim uchun kechirasiz.

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

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

He caught cold **through getting** his feet wet.	Oyog'i ho'l bo'lganligi uchun u sha- molladi.

d) **by** *(bilan, vositasida)* predlogi bilan ravish holi bo'lib keladi:

He improved his article **by changing** the end.	Oxirini o'zgartirib u maqolasini ancha yaxshiladi.
We were able to discharge the boat in 24 hours **by using** a po- werful crane.	Biz kuchli kranlarni ishlatib kemaning yukini 24 soat ichida tushirishga muvaf- faq bo'ldik.

e) **besides** *(-dan tashqari)*, **instead of** *(-ning o'rnida)*, **without** *(-siz, -mas- dan)*, **apart from** *(-dan tashqari)* kabi predloglar bilan ... ... holi bo'lib keladi:

Besides being clever, he is very industrious.	Aqlli bo'lishidan tashqari u juda ti- rishqoq.
Instead of writing the letter him- silf, he asked his friend to do it.	Xatni o'zi yozish o'rniga, u do'stidan xat yozib berishini so'radi.
He left the room **without waiting** for a reply.	U javobni kutmasdan xonani tark etdi.

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

A Polish delegation arrived in Tashkent **with the object of conducting** trade negotiations.	Polsha delegatsiyasi savdo muzokarala- rini olib borish uchun Toshkentga keldi.
He gave these instructions **with a view to speeding up** the ship- ment of the goods.	Tovarlarni yuklashni jadallashtirish uchun u bu ko'rsatmalarni berdi.

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

I have come here **to discuss** the matter with the manager.	Men bu yerga masalani menejer bilan muhokama qilgani keldim.
I went to the station **to meet** my father.	Men stansiyaga otamni kutib olgani bordim.

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

You will never speak good English **without learning** grammar.	Siz grammatikani o'rganmasdan hech qachon ingliz tilini yaxshi gapira olmay- siz.
In the event of being ordered to two ports of loading the stea- mer will not arrive at the port of discharge before September 15th.	Paroxod ikkita portdan yuk olgan hol- da, yukni tushirish portiga 15- sentabr- dan oldin yetib kelmaydi.

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

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

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

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

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

Direktor yuklash muddatini uzaytirish tarafdori.

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

Kapitan tovarlarni palubaga yuklashga qarshi.

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

Men offisga kelganimda menejer ketmoqchi bo'lib turgan ekan.

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

Muzokaralar hali ham tugallanishdan yiroq.

GERUNDNING PREDLOGSIZ ISHLATILISHI

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

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

Menejer kotibaga xatni aytib turishni tugatdi.

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

Biz kema yollashni direktor Angliyadan qaytib kelmaguncha kechiktirdik.

I can't help telling you about it.

Men Sizga bu haqda aytmasdan turolmayman.

I enjoy listening to music.

Men musiqa tinglaganimda rohatlanaman.

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

to finish tamomlamoq
to stop, to give up, to leave off to'xtatmoq, tashlamoq
to keep, to keep on, to go on davom ettirmoq
I **can't help** -masdan tura olmayman.

to avoid qochmoq
to need, to require, to want kerak bo'lmoq
to enjoy rohatlanmoq, yoqtirmoq
to put off, to postpone, to delay kechiktirmoq, orqaga surmoq.

Gerund **worth** *(arzirli)* va **busy** *(band)* sifatlari bilan ham fe'l kesim bo'lib keladi:

These goods **are worth buying.**

Bu tovarlarni sotib olsa arziydi.

When I entered the room, he **was busy translating** an article.

Men xonaga kirganimda, u maqola tarjima qilish bilan band edi.

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I z o h : **need, to want, to require** fe'llaridan keyin va **worth** sifatidan keyin **Passive Gerund** o'rnida **Active Gerund** ishlatiladi (173- betga qarang).

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

to begin, to start — *boshlamoq*   **to prefer** — *afzal bilmoq*
to continue — *davom ettirmoq*   **to hate** — *yoqtirmaslik*
to like — *yoqtirmoq*   **to intend** — *ahd qilmoq*
to dislike — *yoqtirmaslik*   **I can (can't) afford** — *qila olmayman*

I like **bathing (= to bathe)** in   Men dengizda cho'milishdan ko'ra
a river better than in the sea.   daryoda cho'milishni yaxshi ko'raman.
We began **talking (=to talk)** about   Biz rezina bozoridagi ahvol haqida
the position of the rubber market.   suhbatlasha boshladik.
It continued **raining (=to rain).**   Yomg'ir yog'ishni davom ettirdi.
We do not intend **placing (=to place)** Biz bunday mashinalarga buyurtma
orders for such machines.   bermoqchi emasmiz.

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

He mentioned **having read** it   U buni gazetada o'qiganini eslatdi.
in the paper.
I remember **having seen** him before.   Men uni ilgari ko'rganimni eslayman.
I don't mind **walking.**   Men piyoda yurishimizga e'tiroz bildir-
                                           mayman.

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

admit *-bo'yniga olmoq*	miss *-sog'inmoq*
advise *-maslahat bermoq*	postpone *-kechiktirmoq*
anticipate *-bashorat qilmoq*	practice *-mashq qilmoq*
appreciate *-baholamoq*	quit *-tark etmoq*
avoid *-qochmoq*	recall *-eslamoq, chaqirmoq*
complete *-tugatmoq*	recollect *-eslamoq*
consider *-hisobga olmoq*	recommend *-tavsiya qilmoq*
delay *-kechiktirmoq*	regret *-afsuslanmoq*
deny *-inkor etmoq*	remember *-eslamoq*
discuss *-muhokama qilmoq*	report *-xabar qilmoq*
dislike *-xush ko'rmaslik*	resent *-jahli chiqmoq*
enjoy *-yoqtirmoq*	resist *-qarshilik qilmoq*
finish *-tugatmoq*	resume *-davom ettirmoq*
forget *-unutmoq*	risk *-tavakkal qilmoq*
can't help *-masdan turolmaslik*	stop *-to'xtatmoq,*
keep *-saqlamoq, davom ettirmoq*	suggest *-taklif qilmoq*
mention *-eslatmoq*	tolerate *-chidamoq*
mind *-e'tiroz bildirmoq*	understand *-tushunmoq*

He **admitted stealing** the money.	U pulning o'g'irlanganini tan oldi.
She **advised waiting** until tomorrow.	U ertagacha kutishni maslahat berdi.
I **anticipate having** a good time on vacation.	Men ta'tilda vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazishga umid qilaman.
He **avoided answering** my question.	U mening savolimga javob berishdan o'zini olib qochdi.
I finally **completed writing** my term paper.	Men nihoyat choraklik ma'ruzamni yozishni tugatdim.
I **will consider going** with you.	Men siz bilan borishni muhokama qilaman (o'ylab ko'raman).
He **delayed leaving** for school.	U maktabga kechikib jo'nadi.
She **denied committing** the crime.	U jinoyatni qilganini inkor etyapti.
They **discussed opening** a new business.	Ular yangi ish boshlashni muhokama qilishdi.
I **dislike driving** long distances.	Men mashinada uzoq yurishni yoqtirmayman.
We **enjoyed visiting** them.	Ularnikida biz vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazdik.
She **finished studying** about ten.	U soat o'nlarda shug'ullanishni tugatdi.
I'll **never forget visiting** Napoleon's tomb.	Men Napoleonning qabrini ziyorat qilganimizni hech qachon unutmayman.
I **can't help worrying** about it.	Men bu haqda tashvishlanmasdan turolmayman.
I **keep hoping** he will come.	Men u keladi deb umid qilishni davom ettiraman.
She **mentioned going** to a movie.	U kinoga borishni eslatdi.
Would you **mind helping** me with this?	Siz buni qilishda menga yordam bera olasizmi?
I **miss being** with my family.	Men oilam bilan bo'lishni sog'inaman.
Let's **postpone leaving** until tomorrow.	Keling jo'nashni ertagacha kechiktiramiz.
The athlete **practiced throwing** the ball.	Sportchi to'pni tashlashni mashq qildi.
He **quit trying** to solve the problem.	U masalani yechishga urinishni bas qildi.
I **don't recall meeting** him before.	Men uni ilgari uchratganimni eslamayman.
I **don't recollect meeting** him before.	Men uni ilgari uchratganimni eslamayman.
She **recommended seeing** the show.	U tomoshani ko'rishni tavsiya qildi.
I **regret telling** him my secret.	Men unga sirimni aytganimdan afsuslanaman.
I **can remember meeting** him when I was a child.	Men bolaligimda uni uchratganimni eslay olaman.
I **resent her interfering** in my business.	Uning mening ishimga aralashishi meni jahlimni chiqaradi.

I **couldn't resist eating** dessert.	Men shirinlikni yemasdan turolmay-man.
She **suggested going** to a movie.	U kinoga borishni taklif qildi.
I **don't understand his leaving** school.	Men uning maktabni tashlaganini tu-shunmayman. *c*

4. Gerund ega vazifasida keladi:

Skating is pleasant.	Yaxmalak uchish yoqimli.

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

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

Gerund bilan bir qatorda ega vazifasida infinitiv ham kelishi mumkin:

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

5. Gerund ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

Her greatest pleasure **was tra-velling.**	Uning eng yoqtirgan narsasi sayohat qilishdir.

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

Her greatest pleasure was **to travel.**

OT YOKI OLMOSHDAN KEYIN KELADIGAN GERUND

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

They began **speaking** (**speaking** ifodalagan ish-harakat **they** ega-ga tegishli).	Ular gaplasha boshladilar.
I am obliged to **you** for **helping** me (**helping** ifodalagan ish-harakat **you** to'ldiruvchiga tegishli).	Yordam berganingiz uchun men sizdan minnatdorman.

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

| The agent informed the firm of **the buyer's having insured** the cargo. | Agent firmaga xaridor tovarlarni sug'urta qilganligini xabar qildi. |
| We insisted on **their delivering** the goods immediately. | Biz ularning tovarlarni zudlik bilan yetkazib berishlarini talab qildik. |

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

| We insisted on **the contract being signed** immediately. | Biz shartnomaning zudlik bilan imzolanishini talab qildik. |
| He objected to **the ships leaving** the port in such stormy weather. | U kemalarning bunday bo'ronli havoda portni tark etishiga e'tiroz bildirdi. |

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

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

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

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

| We objected to **the buyer (the buyer's** o'rnida**) paying** only part of the invoice amount. | Biz xaridorning yuk haqining faqat bir qismini to'lashiga e'tiroz bildirdik. |
| Excuse **me (my** o'rnida**) interrupting** you. | Sizning so'zingizni bo'lganim uchun kechirasiz. |

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

The student's knowing French well helped him considerably in learning English (qo'shma ega). Talabaning fransuz tilini yaxshi bilgani, ingliz tilini o'rganishda ancha yordam berdi.	= **That the student knew** French well helped him considerably in learning English.
There was no hope of **our getting** the tickets (qo'shma aniqlovchi). Bilet olishimizga umid yo'q edi.	= There was no hope **that we should get** the tickets.
He insisted **on my returning** soon (qo'shma to'ldiruvchi). U mening tezda qaytishimni talab qildi.	= He insisted **that I should return** soon.

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

Zalga ma'ruzachi kirib kelganda, kuchli qarsaklar yangradi.

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

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

VERBAL NOUNS (FE'LDAN YASALGAN OTLAR)

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

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

U qo'mita yig'ilishlarida ishtirtok etdi.

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

Meni ularning qattiq gapirishi uyg'otib yubordi.

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

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

Ular kemani yuklashga kirishdilar.

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

to manufacture — *ishlab chiqarmoq*   manufacture — *ishlab chiqarish*
to produce — *ishlab chiqarmoq*   production — *ishlab chiqarish*
to ship — *yuklamoq*   shipment — *yuklash*
to deliver — *yetkazib bermoq*   delivery — *yetkazib berish*
to arrive — *yetib kelmoq*   arrival — *yetib kelish*
to sell — *sotmoq*   sale — *sotuv*

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

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

Bizga kemaning kelishi haqida xabar qilishdi.

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

Hindistonda paxta yetishtirish ancha ko'paydi.

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

Bu firma turbinalar ishlab chiqarish bilan shug'ullanadi.

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

Biz firmaga shakar sotish haqidagi shart-nomamizni jo'natdik.

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XII. SIFATDOSH (THE PARTICIPLE)

1. Sifatdosh fe'lning ham fe'llik, ham sifatlik yoki ravishlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaklidir.

2. Sifatlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh gapda aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

We visited one of the largest plants **producing** tractors in our country.	Biz mamlakatimizda traktor **ishlab chiqaruvchi** katta zavodlardan biriga bordik.
A **broken** cup lay on the table.	**Siniq** piyola stolda yotardi.

3. Ravishlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh gapda hol bo'lib keladi:

He sat at the table **thinking.**	U stolda o'ychan o'tirar edi.
Standing on the bank of the river, he watched the dockers at work.	Daryo qirg'og'ida tik turib u dokerlarning (yukchilarning) ishini kuzatdi.

4. Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh o'zidan keyin to'ldiruvchi olishi mumkin:

Signing the letter the manager asked the secretary to send it off at once.	Xatni imzolagach, menejer kotibadan uni zudlik bilan jo'natib yuborishni so'radi.

5. Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh ravish bilan aniqlanishi mumkin:

Packing his things **quickly,** he hurried to the station.	Narsalarini tezlik bilan joylashtirib, u stansiyaga shoshildi.

6. Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh zamon va nisbat shakllariga ega bo'ladi:

a) o'timli fe'llarning ikkita **oddiy nisbat** va uchta **majhul nisbat** shakli mavjud:

	Active	Passive
Present	asking	being asked
Past	—	asked
Perfect	having asked	having been asked

b) o'timsiz fe'llarning uchta **oddiy nisbatdagi** shakli mavjud:

	Active
Present	coming
Past	come
Perfect	having come

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SIFATDOSHLARNING YASALISHI

1. **Present Participle Active** (oddiy nisbatdagi hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi) fe'lning negiziga (**to** yuklamasi tushirib qoldirilgan infinitivga) **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi:

to read	*o'qimoq*	reading	*o'qiyotgan*
to stand	*tik turmoq*	standing	*tik turayotgan*
to study	*o'rganmoq*	studying	*o'rganayotgan.*

Present Participle ni yasashda quyidagi imlo qoidalariga amal qilinadi:

a) agar fe'l o'qilmaydigan **e** harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, **e** harfi tushirib qoldiriladi va **-ing** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

to make	*qilmoq*	mak**ing**
to give	*bermoq*	giv**ing**

b) qisqa o'qiluvchi unlidan keyin bitta undosh bilan tugagan bir bo'g'inli fe'llarga **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shganda ularning oxirgi undoshi ikkilantiriladi:

to sit	*o'tirmoq*	sitting
to get	*olmoq*	getting

d) undosh bilan tugagan ikki yoki undan ortiq bo'g'inli fe'lga **-ing** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda, oxirgi bo'g'in urg'uli bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanadi, oxirgi bo'g'in urg'usiz bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanmaydi:

to permit	*ruxsat bermoq*	permit**ting**
to refer	*-ga havola qilmoq*	refer**ring**

L e k i n :

to open	*ochmoq*	opening
to order	*buyurmoq*	ordering

e) agar fe'l **l** harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, oxirgi bo'g'inga urg'u tushish-tushmasligidan qat'iy nazar, **l** harfi ikkilanadi:

to travel	*sayohat qilmoq*	trave**lling**
to cancel	*bekor qilmoq*	cance**lling**
to compel	*majbur qilmoq*	compe**lling**

AQSHda qabul qilingan imlo qoidalariga ko'ra oxirgi bo'g'inga urg'u tushsa, oxirgi **l** harfi ikkilanadi (133-bet):

to compel	compe**lling**
to cancel	cance**ling**
to travel	trave**ling**

Quyidagilarga e'tibor bering:

to die	*o'lmoq*	dying
to lie	*yotmoq, yolg'on gapirmoq*	lying
to tie	*bog'lamoq*	tying

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2. To'g'ri fe'llarning **Past Participle** (**P.P.** — o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) shakli fe'lning asosiga **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

to ask *so'ramoq*   asked *so'ralgan*
to order *buyurmoq*   ordered *buyurilgan.*

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**P.P. — Past Participle**) shakli fe'lning o'zagida o'zgarish bilan yasaladi (133-betga qarang):

to give *bermoq*   given *berilgan*
to buy *sotib olmoq*   bought *sotib olingan.*

3. **Perfect Participle Active** (tugallangan sifatdoshning oddiy nisbati) **to have** fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli **having** va asosiy fe'lning **Past Participle** shakli yordamida yasaladi:

> **having + P.P.**

having bought *sotib olib,* **having written** *yozib,* **having asked** *so'rab,* **having done** *qilib.*

4. **Present Participle Passive** (hozirgi zamon sifatdoshining majhul nisbati) **to be** fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli va asosiy fe'lning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakli yordamida yasaladi:

> **being + P.P.**

being written, being asked.

5. **Perfect Participle Passive** (tugallangan sifatdoshning majhul nisbat shakli) **to be** yordamchi fe'lining **Perfect Participle** shakli **having been** va asosiy fe'lning **Past Participle** (o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

> **having been + P.P.**

having been written, having been asked.

6. Bo'lishsiz shakli sifatdosh oldiga **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi: **not asking, not having asked.**

Present Participle Active

1. **Present Participle Active** kesimdagi ish-harakat bilan bir paytda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Kesim hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh hozirgi zamondagi ish-harakatni, kesim o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh

o'tgan zamondagi ish-harakatni, kesim kelasi zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni bildiradi:

1. She **is looking** at the woman **sitting** at the window.	U deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga qarayapti.
When I entered the room, I **gave** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window.	Xonaga kirganimda men xatni deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga berdim.
When you enter the room, you **will give** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window.	Xonaga kirganingizda, xatni deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga berasiz.
2. **Knowing** the English language well, he **can translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.	Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila oladi.
Knowing the English language well, he **was able to translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.	Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila olardi.
Knowing the English language well, he **will be able to translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.	Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila oladi.

Present Participle hozir — gapirayotgan paytdagi ish-harakatni bildirishi mumkin:

The man **sitting** at the window **came** from London yesterday.	Deraza oldida o'tirgan kishi kecha Londondan kelgan.

2. **Present Participle Active** otga aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

a) ot oldida ishlatiladi:

The **rising** sun was hidden by the clouds.	Chiqayotgan quyoshni bulutlar yashirdi.
They looked at the **flying** plane.	Ular uchayotgan samolyotga qaradilar.

b) otlardan keyin aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga mos keluvchi sifatdoshli iboralarda:

The man **smoking** a cigarette (= **who is smoking** a cigarette) is my brother.	Sigaret chekayotgan kishi mening akam.
I picked up the letter **lying** on the floor (=**which was lying** on the floor).	Men polda yotgan xatni oldim.

3. **Present Participle Active** hol bo'lib keladi:

a) **while** yoki **when** bog'lovchilari bilan payt holi bo'lib keladi va ular payt ergash gaplariga to'g'ri keladi:

While discharging the ship (= **While we were discharging** the ship) we found a few broken cases.	Biz kemaning yukini tushirayotganimizda bir nechta siniq qutilarni topdik

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When going home (= When **I was going** home) I met my brother.

Uyga borayotganimda akamni uchratdim.

Odatiy, takrorlanib turuvchi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ham sifatdoshdan oldin **when** ishlatilishi mumkin:

When drawing up a contract for the sale of goods it is necessary to give a detailed description of the goods.

Tovarlarni sotish haqida shartnoma tuzishda tovarlarni batafsil tasvirlab berish zarur.

Payt holi bo'lib keladigan sifatdoshli iboralarda ba'zan **Present Participle** gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan harakatni ifodalaydi:

Arriving at the station (= **When I arrived** at the station) I called a porter.

Stansiyaga yetib kelib, men hammolni chaqirdim.

4. Sabab holi bo'lib keladigan sifatdoshli iboralarda ishlatiladi. Bu iboralarni sabab ergash gaplar bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Knowing English well (= **As he knew** English well) he translated the article without a dictionary.

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u maqolani lug'atsiz tarjima qildi.

Having plenty of time (= **As we had** plenty of time) we decided to walk to the station.

Vaqtimiz ko'p bo'lgani uchun biz stansiyaga piyoda borishga qaror qildik.

5. Ravish holi bo'lib keladigan sifatdoshli iboralarda ishlatiladi:

He sat in the armchair **reading** a newspaper.

U kresloda gazeta o'qib o'tirar edi.

The customs officer stood on deck **counting** the cases.

Bojxona xodimi palubada qutilarni sanab turardi.

Yuqoridagi sifatdoshli iboralarni ergash gap bilan almashtirib bo'lmaydi, ularni ikkinchi kesim bilan almashtirsa bo'ladi:

He sat in the armchair and **read** a newspaper.

U kresloda o'tirardi va gazeta o'qirdi.

The customs officer stood on deck and **counted** the cases.

Bojxona xodimi palubada turardi va qutilarni sanardi.

6. **Present Participle Active to be** fe'lining shakllari bilan kelib **Continuous** va **Perfect Continuous** zamonlarini yasaydi: **I am reading, I was reading, I shall be reading, I have been reading, I had been reading.**

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

1. **Perfect Participle Active** hol bo'lib keladi va gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

2. **Perfect Participle Active** sifatdoshli iboralarda sabab holi bo'lib keladi. Bunday iboralarning kesimi **Perfect** zamonda kelgan sabab ergash gaplar bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Having lived in London for many years (=**As he had lived** in London for many years) he knew that city very well.	Londonda ko'p yillar yashaganligi sababli (=U Londonda ko'p yillar yashagani sababli), u bu shaharni juda yaxshi bilardi.
Having fulfilled the terms of the contract (= **As we had fulfilled** the terms of the contract) we refused to admit the claim of the firm.	Shartnoma shartlarini bajarib (shartnoma shartlarini bajarganligimiz sababli), biz firmaning da'vosini rad etdik.

3. **Perfect Participle Active** payt holi bo'lib keladi va sifatdoshdagi ish-harakat gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganini bildiradi. Bunday iboralar kesimi **Perfect** zamonda bo'lgan payt ergash gaplar bilan almashtirilishi mumkin:

Having collected all the material (= **After he had collected** all the material), he was able to write a full report on the work of the commission.	Barcha materiallarni to'plagach (= U barcha materiallarni to'plagandan keyin), komissiya ishi haqida to'liq hisobot yoza oldi.

I z o h : Ushbu hol uchun **Perfect Participle** bilan bir qatorda **after** predlogi bilan kelgan **Simple Gerund** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:
Having collected all the material... = **After collecting** all the material...

Ikkita bevosita oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakat bo'lsa va bir ish-harakatni ikkinchisidan oldin sodir bo'lganini ta'kidlash zarurati bo'lmasa, **Perfect Participle** emas **Present Participle** ishlatiladi va bu iboralarga to'g'ri keladigan ergash gaplarda fe'l **Simple** zamonlarida ishlatiladi:

Arriving at the station (= When we **arrived** at the station) we went straight to the booking office.	Stansiyaga yetib kelib (= Biz stansiyaga yetib kelganimizda), to'g'ri kassaga bordik.
T a q q o s l a n g : We arrived at the station and went straight to the booking office.	
Receiving the telegram (=When he received the telegram), he rang up the director.	Telegrammani olib (=Telegrammani olganida) u direktorga qo'ng'iroq qildi.
T a q q o s l a n g He received the telegram and rang up the director.	

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I z o h :. Yuqoridagi holat uchun sifatdosh bilan birgalikda koʻpincha **on** predlogi bilan kelgan **Simple Gerund** ishlatiladi:

Arriving at the station ... = **On arriving** at the station ...

Receiving the telegram ... = **On receiving** the telegram ...

PRESENT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

1. **Present Participle Passive** hozir yoki hozirgi vaqt davomida sodir boʻladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunday birikma oʻrnida **Present Continuous Passive** qoʻllangan ergash gap ishlatilishi mumkin: **Present Participle Passive** sifatdoshli iboralarda aniqlovchi vazifasini bajarib, kesimi **Present Continuous Passive** zamonda boʻlgan aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga mos keladi:

The large building **being built** in our street (= **which is being built** in our street) is a new schoolhouse.	Koʻchamizda qurilayotgan katta bino, yangi maktab binosidir.
Yesterday the professor told us about the experiments now **being carried on** in his laboratory (= **which are** now **being carried on** in his laboratory).	Kecha professor bizga laboratoriyasida olib borilayotgan tajribalar haqida gapirib berdi.

2. **Present Participle Passive** ishlatilgan sifatdoshli iboralar sabab va payt hollari boʻlib keladi va kesimi majhul nisbatda kelgan sabab va payt ergash gaplariga toʻgʻri keladi. Bunday iboralar hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida kam ishlatiladi va ular oʻrnida koʻpincha tegishli ergash gaplar ishlatiladi:

Being packed in strong cases (= **As the goods were packed** in strong cases), the goods arrived in good condition.	Tovarlar qattiq qutilarga joylangani uchun, ular yaxshi ahvolda yetib keldi.
Being asked (= **When he was asked**) whether he intended to return soon, he answered that he would be away for about three months.	Undan tezda qaytib kelish-kelmasligini soʻraganlarida, u uch oyga ketishini aytdi.

Ushbu vazifada **Present Participle Passive** bilan bir qatorda koʻpincha **Past Participle** ishlatiladi:

Being packed in strong cases ...   = **Packed** in strong cases ...

Being asked whether ...   = **Asked** whether **...**

PAST PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

1. **Past Participle** otlar oldida aniqlovchi boʻlib keladi:

A **broken** cup was lying on the table.	Stolda siniq piyola yotardi.
She mended **the torn** sleeve of her dress.	U koʻylagining yirtiq yengini yamadi.

2. Past Participle otlar orqasidan aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi va ular aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga mos keladi:

This firm is interested in the purchase of automobiles **produced** by our plants (= **which are produced** by our plants).	Bu firma bizning zavodlarimizda ishlab chiqarilgan avtomobillarni sotib olishga qiziqadi.
The answer **received** from the sellers (= **which had been received** from the sellers) greatly surprised us.	Sotuvchilardan biz olgan javob bizni juda hayron qoldirdi.
The ship **chartered** by the buyers (=**which has been chartered** by the buyers) will arrive at Odessa next week.	Xaridorlar yollagan kema kelasi hafta Odessaga yetib keladi.
All books **taken** (= **which were taken**) from the library must be returned next week.	Kutubxonadan olingan barcha kitoblar kelasi hafta qaytarilishi kerak.
The questions **discussed** at a number of meetings last month (=**which were discussed** at a number of meetings last month) have now been decided.	O'tgan oyda ko'p yig'ilishlarda muhokama qilingan masalalar hozir yechildi.

3. Past Participle odatiy, umuman sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Unga mos keluvchi ergash gapda **Simple Present Passive** ishlatish mumkin:

They sent us a list of goods **imported** by that firm (=**which are imported** by that firm).	Ular bizga o'sha firma tomonidan import qilingan tovarlarning ro'yxatini yuborishdi.
A thermometer is an instrument **used** for measuring temperature (=**which is used** for measuring temperature).	Termometr — haroratni o'lchash uchun ishlatiladigan asbob.

4. Past Participle qo'shma kesim tarkibida keladi:

My pencil is **broken.**	Mening qalamim siniq.
The letters were **typed.**	Xatlar mashinkada yozildi.

5. Past Participle sifatdoshli iboralarda ishlatiladi, payt va sabab holi bo'lib keladi. Bunday iboralar kesimi majhul nisbatda bo'lgan ergash gaplarga to'g'ri keladi:

Asked (=**When he was asked**) whether he intended to return soon, he replied that he would be away for about three months.	Undan tezda qaytish-qaytmasligini so'raganlarida, u taxminan uch oylar ketishini aytdi.
Squeezed by ice (=**As the steamer was squeezed** by ice), the steamer could not continue her way.	Muzda qisilib qolib, paroxod yo'lini davom ettira olmadi.

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Payt holi bo'lib keluvchi **Past Participle** ishlatilgan sifatdoshli iboralardan oldin ko'pincha **when** bog'lovchisi ishlatiladi:

When asked whether he intended to return soon... .

Hol vazifasida kelgan sifatdoshli iboralarda **Past Participle** bilan birga **Present Participle Passive** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Asked whether he intended to return soon ...	= **Being asked** whether he intended to return soon ...
Squeezed by ice ...	= **Being squeezed** by ice ...

I z o h : Ba'zi fe'llarning Past Participle (o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) shakli ko'plikni bildirgan otga aylanadi, shu xususiyatga ega bo'lgan barcha shaxs yoki narsalarni bildiradi va aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi (...-bet): **the rewarded** *mukofotlanganlar*, **the wounded** *yaralanganlar*.

6. **Past Participle** *to have* fe'lining shakllari bilan birikib kelib **Perfect** zamonlarni yasaydi: **I have read** *men o'qidim*, **I had read** *men o'qigandim*, **I shall have read** *men o'qigan bo'laman*.

7. **Past Participle** *to be* fe'lining shakllari bilan birikib kelib majhul nisbat shakllarini yasaydi: **I am given** *menga berishadi*, **I was given** *menga berishdi*, **I shall be given** *menga berishadi*.

<div align="center">

PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

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Perfect Participle Passive sabab va payt holi bo'lib keladi va gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni bildiradi:

Having been sent to the wrong address(= As the letter had been sent to the wrong address) the letter didn't reach him.	Xat noto'g'ri manzilga yuborilgani uchun, u (xat) unga yetib bormadi.
Having been dried and sorted (= After the goods had been dried and sorted) the goods were placed in a warehouse.	Tovarlar quritilib navlarga ajratilgach omborga joylandi.

Perfect Participle Passive ko'pincha **Present Participle Passive** yoki **Past Participle** bilan almashtiriladi:

Having been sent to the wrong address ...	= **Being sent** to the wrong address...	= **Sent** to the wrong address ...

I z o h : Payt holini ifodalovchi **Perfect Participle Passive** o'rnida ko'pincha **Passive Gerund** ishlatiladi:

Having been dried and sorted the goods were placed in a warehouse.	= **After being dried and sorted** the goods were placed in a warehouse.

ANIQLOVCHI VAZIFASIDA KELGAN *PRESENT* VA *PAST PARTICIPLE*NING GAPDAGI O'RNI

1. **Present va Past Participle** fe'llik xususiyatlarini yo'qotib, ma'no jihatidan sifatga yaqinlashganda aniqlanuvchi vazifasida otning oldidan keladi:

He sent me some **illustrated** catalogues.	U menga bir nechta suratli kataloglar yubordi.
A **broken** cup lay on the table.	Siniq piyola stolda yotardi.

2. **Present va Past Participle** da sifatlik xususiyati bo'lmay, faqat fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lsa, ular aniqlanuvchi bo'lib otdan keyin keladi va bu sifatdoshlarni aniqlovchi ergash gap bilan almashtirsa bo'ladi:

They showed us a list of **the goods sold** (=which had been sold).	Ular bizga sotilgan tovarlarning ro'yxatini ko'rsatishdi.
The captain informed us of the quantity of **wheat loaded** (=which had been loaded).	Kapitan bizga yuklangan bug'doyning miqdorini xabar qildi.
We have sent invitations to the **parties participating** (=which are participating).	Biz qatnashuvchi tomonlarga taklif-nomalar jo'natdik.

3. Sifatdoshning izohlovchi so'zlari bo'lganda ular aniqlovchi vazifasida faqat otdan keyin keladi:

They showed us a list of **the goods sold at the auction.**	Ular bizga kimoshdi savdosida sotil-gan tovarlar ro'yxatini ko'rsatishdi.
The captain informed us of the quantity of **wheat loaded in Odessa.**	Kapitan bizga Odessada yuklangan bug'doy miqdorini xabar qildi.
We have sent invitations to the **parties participating in the agreement.**	Biz bitimda ishtirok etuvchi tomon-larga taklifnomalar yubordik.

MUSTAQIL SIFATDOSHLI BIRIKMALAR

1. Ingliz tilida hol vazifasida kelgan sifatdoshli iboralar ikki xil bo'ladi:

a) sifatdosh ifodalagan ish-harakat egaga tegishli bo'lgan sifatdoshli iboralar:

Knowing English well, **my brother** was able to translate the article without any difficulty (**knowing** egaga tegishli bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifo-dalaydi).	Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun me-ning akam maqolani qiynalmasdan tarjima qila oldi.
Having lost the key **he** could not enter the house (**having lost** egaga qarashli ish-harakatni ifodalaydi).	Kalitni yo'qotib, u uyga kira olmadi.

b) sifatdoshlar o'z mustaqil egasiga ega bo'ladigan va bu sifatdoshlar gapning egasi bilan bog'lanmaydigan iboralar ham bor. Bunday iboralar mustaqil sifatdoshli iboralar deb ataladi:

The student knowing English well, the examination did not last long. (knowing oʻzining the student egasiga ega).	Student ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun imtihon uzoq choʻzilmadi.
My sister having lost the key, we could not enter the house (having lostning egasi my sister).	Opam kalitni yoʻqotib qoʻyganligi sababli biz uyga kira olmadik.

2. Bunday iboralar turli xil hol vazifasida keladi. Ular ergash gaplarga toʻgʻri keladi:

a) payt holi boʻlib keladi:

The sun having risen (After the sun had risen), they continued their way.	Quyosh chiqqandan keyin ular yoʻllarini davom ettirishdi.

b) sabab holi boʻlib keladi:

The professor being ill (=As the professor was ill), the lecture was put off.	Professor kasalligi sababli, leksiya qoldirildi.

3. Mustaqil sifatdoshli iboralar **there is** li yoki soxta ega **it** li gaplarga ham mos kelishi mumkin:

There being a severe storm at sea (=As there was a severe storm at sea), the steamer could not leave the port.	Dengizda kuchli boʻron boʻlganligi sababli, paroxod portni tark eta olmadi.
It being Sunday (= As it was Sunday), the library was closed.	Yakshanba boʻlganligi sababli kutubxona yopiq edi.

MURAKKAB TOʻLDIRUVCHI (COMPLEX OBJECT)

1. Baʼzi oʻtimli feʼllardan keyin **Complex Object** deb ataladigan qurilma ishlatiladi. Bu qurilma ikki qismdan: ega qismi — *bosh kelishikdagi ot* yoki *obyektiv kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshi* va feʼl qismi — *sifatdosh* yoki *infinitivdan* iborat boʻladi. **Complex Object** gapda bitta gap boʻlagi — murakkab toʻldiruvchi sifatida keladi:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ot (bosh kel.)} \\ \text{olmosh (obyek.kel.)} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(to) + V} \\ \text{Ving} \end{array} \right.$$

2. **to want** *(istamoq)*, **to expect** *(umid qilmoq, kutmoq)*, **should/would like** *(istamoq, xohlamoq)* feʼllaridan keyin **Complex Object**da infinitiv **to** yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi:

I expect **you to be** in the office earlier tomorrow to do some urgent work.	Shoshilinch ishni bajarish uchun sizning ertaga ofisga ertaroq kelishingizga umid qilaman.

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I want **my brother to begin** learning French.	Men ukamning fransuz tilini oʻrganishni boshlashini istayman.
I'd like **you to give** me your contract form.	Men sizdan shartnomangizning loyihasini berishingizni istayman.

Complex Objectda Passive Infinitive ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

They want **the goods to be delivered** in May.	Ular tovarlarning may oyida yetkazib berilishini istaydilar.
We expect **the contract to be signed** today.	Biz shartnomaning bugun imzolanishiga umid qilamiz.
We'd like **the delivery date to be extended** by two months.	Biz yetkazib berish muddatining ikki oyga uzaytirilishini istaymiz.

3. Sezgi, idrokni ifodalovchi **to see** *(koʻrmoq)*, ˙to watch, to observe *(kuzatmoq)*, **to notice** *(payqamoq)*, **to hear** *(eshitmoq)*, **to feel** *(his qilmoq)* feʼllaridan keyin **Complex Object** da to yuklamasisiz **infinitive** yoki **hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi** ishlatiladi:

$$\left.\begin{matrix} \textbf{ot (bosh kel.)} \\ \textbf{olmosh (obyek.kel.)} \end{matrix}\right\} + \left\{\begin{matrix} \textbf{V} \\ \textbf{Ving} \end{matrix}\right.$$

4. **Complex Object** dagi tugallangan ish-harakatni to yuklamasisiz kelgan **infinitive** ifodalaydi:

I've seen **Jane dance** in a new ballet.	Men Jeynning yangi baletda raqsga tushganini koʻrdim.
I heard **her come** in some minutes ago.	Men uning bir necha minut ilgari ichkariga kirganini eshitgan edim. ˙
We watched **the train leave** the station.	Biz poyezdning stansiyadan joʻnaganini kuzatdik.

5. **Complex Object** dagi davom˙ etayotgan ish-harakatni **hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi** ifodalaydi:

Mr. Blake **watched the children playing** in the street.	Mr. Bleyk koʻchada oʻynayotgan bolalarni tomosha˙ qildi. ˙·
I **heard somebody calling** my name.	Kimdir ismimni aytib chaqirayotganini eshitdim.
We **watched him** slowly **approaching** the gate.	Biz uning asta-sekin darvozaga yaqinlashayotganini kuzatdik.

Complex Objectda Passive Participle ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

The captain **watched the goods being discharged.**	Kapitan tovarlarning tushirilishini kuzatdi.
We **saw the engines being** carefully **packed** in cases.	Biz motorlarning qutilarga ehtiyotkorlik bilan joylanishini koʻrdik.

6. **Complex Object** da **Past Participle** (O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

a) **to see, to watch, to hear** kabi sezgi-idrokni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan:

I saw **the bales opened** and **samples drawn.**	Men to'plar ochilganini va namunalar olinganini ko'rdim.
I heard **his name mentioned** several times during the conversation.	Suhbat davomida men uning nomi bir necha marta aytilganini eshitdim.
I saw **the luggage put** into the car.	Men yukni mashinaga ortishganini ko'rdim.

b) istak-xohishni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan **Past Participle** bilan birga **Passive Infinitive** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He **wants the work done** immediately. = He wants **the work to be done** immediately.	U ishning tez bajarilishini istaydi.
The manager **wishes the cases counted and weighed.** = The manager **wishes the cases to be counted and weighed.**	Menejer qutilarning sanalishini va taroziga tortilishini istaydi.

d) **Complex Object** da **to have** fe'lidan keyin **Past Participle** ishlatilib sifatdoshdagi ish-harakat ega tomonidan emas, boshqa shaxs yoki narsa tomonidan ega uchun bajarilishini bildiradi:

I **had my hair cut** yesterday.	Kecha men sochimni oldirdim (oldim).
I **shall have the letters posted** immediately.	Men xatlarni tezda jo'nattirib yuboraman.
I **must have my luggage sent** to the station.	Men yuklarimni stansiyaga yuboraman (yubortiraman).

To have fe'li turli shakllarda va birikmalarda ishlatilishi mumkin:

I **have** my shoes mended in that shop.	Men poyabzalimni o'sha do'konda yamataman.
I **am going to have** my hair cut.	Men sochimni olmoqchiman.
I **want to have** the walls of my room painted.	Men xonamning devorini bo'yatishni istayman.

XIII. FE'L ZAMONLARI
SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) ZAMONLAR GURUHI

ODDIY HOZIRGI ZAMON FE'LI
(THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE)

ODDIY HOZIRGI ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Simple Present** ning 3-shaxs birlikdan tashqari barcha shakllari fe'lning asosiy shaklini, (infinitivning **to** yuklamasi tushirib qoldirilgan shaklini) qo'yish bilan yasaladi. 3-shaxs birlikda fe'lning asosiy shakliga -s qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: .to work — I (we, you, they) **work,** he **works.**

3-shaxs birlik qo'shimchasi -s jarangli undosh tovushlar va unlilardan keyin **[z]**, jarangsiz undosh tovushlardan keyin **[s]** deb o'qiladi: He reads [riːdz]. He sees [siːz]. He writes [raits].

3-shaxs birlikda **ss, ch, sh, x** (sirg'aluvchi tovushlar) bilan tugagan fe'llarga -**es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va **[iz]** deb o'qiladi: I pass — he passes, I dress — he dresses, I teach — he teaches, I wish — he wishes.

I z o h : Oldida undosh harfi bo'lgan -y harfi bilan tugagan fe'llarga 3- shaxs birlikda
-es qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va y harfi i harfiga aylanadi: I cry — he **cries**
[kraiz]; I carry — he **carries** [kariz].

Oldida unli harfi bo'lgan y harfi bilan tugagan fe'llarga 3- shaxs birlikda umumiy qoida asosida -s qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: I play — he plays [pleiz].

3- shaxs birlikda to do, to go fe'llariga -**es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: He **goes,** he **does.**

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli asosiy fe'lning oldiga **do (does)** yordamchi fe'lini va **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega} + \textbf{do (does)} + \textbf{not} + \textbf{V}}$$

I **do not work.** He **does not work.**

3. So'roq shakli **do** yordamchi fe'lini (3-shaxs birlikda **does**) egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan yasaladi: **Do** I **work? Does** he (she) **work?**

$$\boxed{\left.\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Do} \\ \textbf{Does} \end{array}\right\} + \text{ega} + \textbf{V ?}}$$

4. Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar qo'llaniladi:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \text{I } \textbf{don't} \\ \text{He (she, it) } \textbf{doesn't} \\ \text{We (you, they) } \textbf{don't} \end{array}\right\} \text{ work.}$$

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ODDIY HOZIRGI ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Simple Present** *odatiy, doimiy, egaga xos bo'lgan* yoki *umuman yuz beradigan* ish-harakatini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi (*hozir emas*):

The postman **brings** us the newspaper in the morning.	Pochtachi bizga gazetani ertalab olib keladi (odatiy harakat).
John **walks** to school every day.	Jon har kun maktabga piyoda boradi.
The earth **goes** round the sun.	Yer quyosh atrofida aylanadi.
An atheist **doesn't believe** in God.	Ateist xudoga ishonmaydi.
What **does** this word **mean** ?	Bu so'z qanday ma'noni anglatadi?
He **lives** in Tashkent.	U Toshkentda yashaydi (doimiy).
He **speaks** French well.	U fransuz tilida yaxshi gapiradi (egaga xos xususiyat).

2. **Continuous** zamonlarda ishlatilmaydigan (**to see, to recognize, to want, to understand**) fe'llari bilan *gapirayotgan paytimizda, hozir* sodir bo'layotgan ish-harakatini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi (**Present Continuous** o'rnida):

I **see** a ship in the distance.	Men uzoqda kemani ko'ryapman.
Don't talk so loudly, I **hear** you well.	Buncha qattiq gapirmang, sizni yaxshi eshityapman.
I **don't understand** this sentence.	Men bu gapni tushunmayapman.

3. **If** *(agar)*, **unless** *(agar ...-masa)*, **provided that** *(bo'lsa, shartda)*, **when** *(-da, paytida)*, **before** *(oldin)*, **until** *(-maguncha)*, **till** *(-gacha)* **as soon as** *(-gach)*, **as long as** *(-da)* kabi bog'lovchilar bilan bog'langan shart va payt ergash gaplarda **Simple Present** zamoni **Simple Future** o'rnida kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

If he **comes**, I shall ask him about it.	Agar u kelsa, men undan bu haqda so'rayman.
I shall go there **unless** it **rains**.	Agar yomg'ir yog'masa men u yerga boraman.
I shall stay here **until** he **returns**.	U qaytib kelmaguncha men shu yerda bo'laman.
We shall send you the documents **as soon as** we **receive** them from London.	Biz hujjatlarni Londondan olishimiz bilan, ularni sizga yuboramiz.

4. Harakatni ifodalaydigan **to leave** *(jo'namoq, tark etmoq)*, **to start** *(boshlamoq, jo'namoq)*, **to sail** *(suzib ketmoq)*, **to return** *(qaytib kelmoq)*, **to arrive** *(yetib kelmoq)*, **to go** *(bormoq)*, **to come** *(kelmoq)* kabi fe'llar bilan **Simple Present** kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunda kelasi zamonni ko'rsatuvchi payt holi bo'lishi kerak:

Does your brother **arrive** on Monday?	Akangiz dushanba kuni yetib keladimi?
The steamer **sails** tomorrow.	Paroxod ertaga suzib ketadi.

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ODDIY O'TGAN ZAMON FE'LI (THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE)

1. **Simple Past** ni yasashda to'g'ri fe'llarning o'zagiga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: to work — I work**ed**, to live — I live**d**, to expect — I expect**ed**. -**ed** qo'shimchasi [d], [t] yoki [id] deb o'qiladi (132- bet): li**ved**, work**ed**, expect**ed**.

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning **Simple Past** dagi shakli turli yo'llar bilan yasaladi (133- betga qarang): to speak — **spoke**; to begin — **began**; to sell — **sold**; to lose — **lost**.

2. **Simple Past** ning bo'lishsiz shakli fe'lning asosiy shaklidan oldin **did** yordamchi fe'li va **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

> **Ega + did + not + V**

I did not work. He did not work. I did not speak. He did not speak.

3. **Simple Past** ning so'roq shakli **did** yordamchi fe'lini egadan oldin va asosiy fe'lning o'zagini egadan keyin qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

> **Did + ega + V ?**

Did I work? Did he work? Did I speak? Did he speak?

ODDIY O'TGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Simple Past** o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Bu zamon o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan voqealarni hikoya qilishda ishlatiladi.

2. **Simple Past** yesterday *(kecha)*, last week *(o'tgan hafta)*, an hour ago *(bir soat ilgari)*, the other day *(shu kunlarda, o'tgan kunlarda)*, on Monday *(dushanbada)*, in **1998** *(1998-yilda)*, during the war *(urush davrida)* kabi payt hollari bilan ishlatiladi:

The goods **arrived** yesterday.	Tovarlar kecha keldi.
The negotiations **ended** last week.	Muzokaralar o'tgan haftada tugadi.
He **came** at five o'clock.	U soat beshda keldi.
I **spoke** to him the other day	Men shu kunlarda u bilan gaplashdim.
Did you **go out** last night?	Kecha tunda siz biror joyga bordingizmi?

Ish-harakatning sodir bo'lgan vaqti kesimi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan ergash gap bilan ham berilishi mumkin:

He **called** when I was at the Institute.	U men institutdaligimda menikiga kelibdi.

Ish-harakatning sodir bo'lgan vaqti ko'rsatilmasligi, lekin fahmlanishi mumkin:

I **bought** this book in London.	Men bu kitobni Londondan sotib olganman.
I **recognized him** with difficulty.	Men uni qiyinchilik bilan tanidim.

3. Bir nechta oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakat sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon etilsa **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

He **left** the hotel, **took** a taxi and **drove** to the theatre.	U mehmonxonadan chiqdi, taksi oldi va teatrga jo'nadi.
The manager **entered** the office, **sat down** at his desk, and **began** to look through the morning mail.	Menejer ofisga kirdi, stoliga o'tirdi va ertalabki pochtani qarab chiqa boshladi.
When I **arrived** at the railway station, I **went** to the booking-office and **bought** a ticket.	Men temiryo'l vokzaliga kelganimda, kassaga bordim va bilet sotib oldim.

4. **Simple Past** o'tgan zamondagi odatiy, takrorlanib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

Last winter I **spent** a lot of time in the library.	O'tgan qishda men ko'p vaqtimni kutubxonada o'tkazardim.
Last year I often **went** to the theatre.	O'tgan yil men tez-tez teatrga borib turar edim.
While she was in Tashkent, she often **called on** us every evening.	U Toshkentdaligida ko'pincha har oqshom biznikiga kelib turar edi.

Ushbu holat uchun ko'pincha **used + to + V** ham ishlatiladi:
Last summer I **used to spend** a lot of time in the library.
Last year I often **used to go** to the theatre.
While she was in Tashkent, she **used to call** on us every evening.

Used to o'tgan zamonda uzoq davom etgan ish-harakatni yoki holatni ham ifodalaydi (ayniqsa, **to be, to know, to live** kabi fe'llar bilan):

He **used to be** very strong in his youth.	U yoshligida juda kuchli edi.
I **used to know** that man.	Men u kishini bilar edim (tanir edim).
He **used to live** in Brighton	U Braytonda yashar edi.

Used faqat o'tgan zamonda ishlatiladi. So'roq shakli **did** yordamchi fe'li yordamida yoki usiz yasaladi. Bo'lishsiz shakli esa **did** siz yasaladi:

Used you (**Did** you **use**) **to take** English lessons every day?	Siz har kun ingliz tili darslari olardingizmi?
He **used not (usen't, usedn't) to have** dinner at home.	U uyda ovqatlanmasdi.

THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

1. **Simple Future** asosiy fe'lning oldiga 1-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda **shall** yordamchi fe'lini, qolgan shaxslarda **will** yordamchi fe'lini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega + shall (will) + V}}$$

I (we) **shall work,** he (you, they) **will work.**

2. **Simple Future** ning bo'lishsiz shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega + shall (will) + not + V}}$$

I (we) **shall not work.** He (you, they) **will not work.**

3. So'roq shaklini yasashda **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'li eganing oldiga o'tkaziladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Shall (will) + ega + V ?}}$$

Shall I (we) **work? Will** he (you, they) **work?**

Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shaklda		Bo'lishsiz shaklda	
I'll		I shan't	
He'll		I'll not	
She'll		He won't	
We'll	work	He'll not	
You'll		She won't	
They'll		She'll not	
		It won't	work
		It'll not	
		We shan't	
		We'll not	
		You won't	
		You'll not	
		They won't	
		They'll not	

1. **Simple Future** kelasi zamonda sodir boʻladigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

He **will return** to Tashkent in a few days.	U bir necha kun ichida Toshkentga qaytib keladi.
We **shall not see** him till Monday.	Biz uni dushanbagacha koʻrmaymiz.
He **will be tired** after his work.	U ishdan keyin charchaydi.
They **will take** English lessons twice a week.	Ular haftada ikki marta ingliz tili darsi oʻtishadi.

OʻTGAN ZAMONDAGI KELASI ZAMON
(THE SIMPLE FUTURE IN THE PAST TENSE)

1. **Simple Future in the Past** zamoni **Simple Future** ga oʻxshab yasaladi, faqat **shall** yordamchi feʼli oʻrniga **should, will** yordamchi feʼli oʻrniga **would** ishlatiladi:

Boʻlishli shakli	Boʻlishsiz shakli
I should work	I should not work
He (she, it) would work	He (she, it) would not work
We should work	We should not work
You would work	You would not work
They would work	They would not work

2. Quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

Boʻlishli shakl	Boʻlishsiz shakl
He'd She'd We'd You'd They'd } work	I'd not He wouldn't He'd not She wouldn't She'd not It wouldn't We shouldn't We'd not You wouldn't You'd not They wouldn't They'd not } work

Simple Future in the Past oʻtgan zamonga nisbatan kelasi zamonda sodir boʻlgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. **Simple Future in**

the Past bosh gapdagi kesim o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda, o'zlashtirma gapdagi kelasi zamonni ifodalaydi:

I said that I **should go** there the next day.

Men u yerga kelgusi kuni borishimni aytdim.

He knew that Nancy **would return** next week.

U Nansining kelgusi haftada kelishini bilar edi.

He asked them whether they **would take part** in that work.

U ulardan o'sha ishda qatnashish-qatnashmasliklarini so'radi.

HOZIRGI DAVOM ZAMON FE'LI
(THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

HOZIRGI DAVOM ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Present Continuous** to be fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi shakllaridan biri va asosiy fe'lning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (**Present Participle**) shaklini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$$\text{Ega} \ + \ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{am} \\ \textbf{is} \\ \textbf{are} \end{array} \ + \ \textbf{Ving}$$

Bu yerda **Ving** = hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi:
I am working. He is working. We are working.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **am, is, are** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$$\text{Ega} + \left. \begin{array}{c} \textbf{am} \\ \textbf{is} \\ \textbf{are} \end{array} \right\} + \textbf{not} + \textbf{Ving}$$

I am not working. He is not working. We are not working.

3. So'roq shakli gapning egasining oldiga yordamchi fe'lni o'tkazish bilan yasaladi:

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Am} \\ \textbf{Is} \\ \textbf{Are} \end{array} \right\} + \textbf{ega} + \textbf{Ving?}$$

Am I working? Is he working? Are you working?

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4. Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shakli	Bolishsiz shakli
I'm He's She's It's working. We're You're They're	I'm not He isn't He's not She isn't She's not It isn't It's not working. We aren't We're not You aren't You're not They aren't They're not

HOZIRGI DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. Gapirilayotgan paytda, hozir sodir bo'layotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He **is reading** a book.	U kitob o'qiyapti.
She **is typing** a letter.	U mashinkada xat yozyapti.
Don't make any noise, he **is sleeping.**	Shovqin qilmang, u uxlayapti.

Quyidagi *hissiyotni, idrokni* va *aqliy holatni* ifodalovchi fe'llar davom zamonlarda ishlatilmaydi:

| like -*yoqtirmoq*
love -*sevmoq*
hate -*yoqtirmaslik, nafratlanmoq*
want -*istamoq*
wish, desire -*xohlamoq*
see -*ko'rmoq*
hear -*eshitmoq*
feel -*his qilmoq*
notice -*payqamoq*
know -*bilmoq* | understand -*tushunmoq*
remember -*eslamoq*
forget -*unutmoq*
believe -*ishonmoq*
recognize -*tanimoq*
seem, appear -*ko'rinmoq, o'xshamoq*
possess -*egalik qilmoq*
contain -*o'z ichiga olmoq*
consist -*dan iborat bo'lmoq*
be -*bo'lmoq* |

2. Gapirilayotgan paytda bo'lmasa ham hozirgi zamonda uzoq vaqt davom etadigan ish harakatini ifodalaydi:

| He **is writing** a new play. | U yangi pyesa yozyapti. |
| That firm **is carrying on** negotiations for the purchase of ore. | U firma ruda sotib olish haqida muzokoralar olib boryapti. |

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3. If, when, while va boshqalar bilan boshlangan payt va shart ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonda davom etgan (Future Continuous o'rnida) ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

If I am sleeping when he comes, wake me up, please.

U kelganida agar men uxlayotgan bo'l-sam, iltimos, meni uyg'oting.

I shall be reading the newspaper **while** you **are writing** your grammar exercises.

Siz grammatika mashqlarini bajara-yotganingizda men gazetani o'qiyotgan bo'laman.

4. Kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatini ifodalaydi. Bunda ish-harakatning bajarilishi aniq va gapda esa kelasi zamonni ko'rsatuvchi payt holi bo'lishi kerak:

They **are going** to the theatre tonight.

Ular bu oqshom teatrga boradilar (boryaptilar).

He **is taking** his examination on Friday.

U juma kuni imtihon topshiradi.

We **are buying** a new radio set soon.

Biz yaqinda yangi radiopryomnik so-tib olamiz.

She **is leaving** by the five o'clock train.

U soat beshlik poyezd bilan jo'nayapti.

TO BE GOING TO V... BIRIKMASI

1. Agar biror ish qilishga *ahd (qasd)* qilingan bo'lsa yoki shu ish-harakatning kelasi zamonda amalga oshishi aniq bo'lsa **to be going to ...** birikmasi ishlatiladi va bu birikma o'zbek tiliga -*moqchi bo'lmoq* deb tarjima qilinadi:

I **am going to learn** French next year.

Men kelasi yili fransuz tilini o'rgan-moqchiman.

He **is going to spend** his summer vocation in the Crimea.

U yozgi ta'tilini Qrimda o'tkazmoqchi.

We **are going to ship** these goods by the next ship.

Biz bu tovarlarni keyingi kemaga yuk-lamoqchimiz.

I z o h : **to go** va **to come** fe'llari *to be going to V...* birikmasi bilan ishlatilmaydi.
He is going to go there va **He is going to come here** o'rnida **He is going there** va **He is coming here** yoki **He intends to go there** va **He intends to come here** ishlatiladi.

2. *to be going to V...* birikmasi egasi jonsiz predmet bo'lgan gapdagi kelasi *zamonda amalga oshish ehtimolligi juda yuqori bo'lgan* yoki *amalga oshishi muqarrar bo'lgan* ish-harakatni ifodalsh uchun ishlatiladi:

The sea air **is going to do** you **good.**

Dengiz havosi sizga yoqadi (foyda beradi).

The sky is clearing up; the rain **is going to stop** in a minute.

Osmon yorishyapti; yomg'ir bir ozdan keyin to'xtaydi.

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3. *to be going to V...* birikmasidan keyin majhul nisbatdagi infinitiv ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He **is going to be appointed** manager of that department.	U o'sha bo'limning boshlig'i qilib tayinlanadi.
The goods **are going to be shipped** by the next steamer.	Tovarlar keyingi paroxodga yuklanadi.
Two huge hydroelectric stations are **going to be built** on the Volga.	Volgada ikkita yangi ulkan elektr stansiyalari quriladi.

O'TGAN DAVOM ZAMON FE'LI
(THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE)

O'TGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. Past Continuous to be fe'lining o'tgan zamondagi shakllaridan biri (**was, were**) va asosiy fe'lning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli (**Present Participle = Ving**) yordamida yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega + was (were) + Ving}}$$

I **was working**. We **were working**.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **was (were)**dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega + was (were) + not + Ving}}$$

I **was not working**. We **were not working**.

3. So'roq shaklini yasashda **was (were)** yordamchi fe'l eganing oldiga o'tkaziladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Was (were) + ega + Ving ?}}$$

Was I working? Were you working?

O'TGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Past Continuous** o'tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin boshlanib o'sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatini ifodalaydi. Bu vaqt :

a) **at five o'clock** *(soat beshda),* **at noon** *(peshinda),* **at midnight** *(yarim tunda),* **at that moment** *(o'sha vaqtda)* kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ifodalanadi:

He **was writing** his exercises at five o'clock.	U soat beshda mashqlarini yozayotgan edi.

| It **was raining** at noon. | Peshinda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi. |
| What **was** he **doing** at that moment. | U o'sha payt nima qilayotgan edi? |

b) **Simple Past** bilan ifodalangan o'tgan zamondagi ikkinchi bir ish-harakati bilan:

He **was writing** his exercises *when I entered the room.*	Men xonaga kirganimda u mashqlarini yozayotgan edi.
It **was raining** *when I left the house.*	Men uydan chiqqanimda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi.
What **was** he **doing** *when you called on him?*	Siz unikiga borganingizda u nima qilayotgan edi?
He hurt his leg while he **was playing** football.	U futbol o'ynayotganida oyog'ini chiqarib qo'ydi.
As *I* **was coming** here *I met your brother.*	Men bu yoqqa kelayotganimda akangizni uchratdim.

Past Continuousli gapda ish-harakat sodir bo'layotgan vaqt ko'rsatilmasligi, u boshqa gaplarda ifodalangan bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday hol ko'pincha biror joyni tasvirlashda sodir bo'ladi:

| It was evening. My mother **was reading** a book, and I **was watching** TV. Suddenly the door opened, and my brother came in. | Oqshom edi. Onam kitob o'qiyotgan edi va men televizor ko'rayotgan edim. To'satdan eshik ochilib akam kirib keldi. |
| It was ten o'clock in the morning when I entered the office. Some visitors **were waiting** for the manager. The secretary **was speaking** to somebody on the phone, and the bookkeeper **was dictating** a letter to the stenographer. | Men ofisga kirganimda ertalabki soat o'n edi. Bir necha kishilar boshliqni kutayotgan edilar. Kotiba telefonda allakim bilan gaplashayotgan edi, hisobchi stenografistga aytib xat yozdirayotgan edi. |

2. **Past Continuous** o'tgan zamonda uzilib-uzilib uzoq vaqt davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

| He **was writing** a play during the summer. | U yozda pyesa yozayotgan edi. |
| In June that firm **was carrying on** negotiations for the purchase of wheat. | Iyunda o'sha firma bug'doy sotib olish haqida muzokaralar olib borayotgan edi. |

3. **all day long** *(kun bo'yi)*, **all day yesterday** *(kecha kun bo'yi)*, **all the time** *(butun vaqt)*, **the whole evening** *(butun oqshom)*, **from five till eight** *(soat beshdan sakkizgacha)* kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan **Simple Past** ham, **Past Continuous** ham ishlatilishi mumkin. **Past Continuous** ishlatilganda ish-harakatning bajarilish jarayoni tushuniladi, **Simple Past** ishlatilganda esa ish-harakatning bajarilish fakti (bajarilgan-bajarilmaganligi) tushuniladi:

| I **was reading** *all day yesterday.* | Men kecha kun bo'yi o'qidim. |
| I **read** *all day yesterday.* | |

It **was raining** *the whole evening.*	Butun oqshom yomg'ir yog'di.
It **rained** *the whole evening.*	
I **was working** in the library *from* *three till five.*	Men soat uchdan beshgacha kutub-xonada ishladim.
I **worked** in the library *from three* *till five.*	

Yuqoridagi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan kelgan, oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ikki yoki undan ortiq ish-harakat sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon etilsa, faqat **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

I came home early, **rested** *from* *five till six,* and then **worked** *the* *whole evening.*	Men uyga erta keldim, soat beshdan oltigacha dam oldim, so'ngra butun oqshom ishladim.

4. Ikkita davom etgan ish-harakat bir paytda sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, jarayonni ifodalashda har ikkalasida ham **Past Continuous** dan, agar ish-harakatning sodir bo'lgan-bo'lmaganligini ko'rsatishda har ikkalasida ham **Simple Past** dan foydalaniladi:

While he **was having** his breakfast, I **was reading** the newspaper.	U nonushta qilayotganida men gazeta o'qiyotgan edim.
While he **had** his breakfast, I **read** the newspaper.	U nonushta qilganida men gazeta o'qidim.
While I **was doing** my homework, he **was resting.**	Men uy ishimni bajarayotganimda, u dam olayotgan edi.
While I **did** my homework, he **rested.**	Men uy ishimni bajarganimda, u dam oldi.

KELASI DAVOM ZAMON FE'LI
(THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE)

KELASI DAVOM ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. Future Continuous **to be** fe'lining kelasi zamondagi shakli va asosiy fe'lning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli bilan yasaladi:

> **Ega + shall (will) + be + Ving**

I shall be working, he will be working.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **shall (will)** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

> **Ega + shall (will) + not + be + Ving**

I shall not be working, he will not be working.

3. So'roq shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Shall (will) + ega + be + Ving}}$$

Shall I be working? Will he be working?

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I **shall** be working	I **shall not** be working	**Shall** I be working?
He (she,it) **will** be working	He (she, it) **will not** be working	**Will** he (she,it) be working?
We **shall** be working	We **shall not** be working	**Shall** we be working?
You **will** be working	You **will not** be working	**Will** you be working?
They **will** be working	They **will not** be working	**Will** they be working?

4. Og'zaki nutqda **Simple Future** da quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: **I'll** be working, **he'll** be working; **I shan't** be working; **I'll not** be working; **he'll not** be working, **he won't** be working.

KELASI DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Future Continuous** kelasi zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin boshlanib, o'sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu vaqt quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

a) **at five o'clock** *(soat beshda)*, **at noon** *(peshinda)*, **at midnight** *(yarim tunda)*, **at that moment** *(o'sha vaqtda)* kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ishlatiladi:

I **shall** still **be working** *at six o'clock.* Soat oltida men hali ham ishlayotgan bo'laman.

He can't come at two o'clock to-morrow because **he'll be giving** a lesson *at that time.* U ertaga soat ikkida kela olmaydi, chunki o'sha paytda u dars berayotgan bo'ladi.

b) payt va shart ergash gaplaridagi **Simple Present** bilan ifodalangan boshqa bir kelasi zamondagi ish-harakati bilan:

When I come back, they **will be having** supper. Men qaytib kelganimda ular kechki ovqatni yeyayotgan bo'ladilar.

I **shall be working** when he returns. U qaytib kelganida men ishlayotgan bo'laman.

If you come after eleven o'clock, **I shall be sleeping.** Siz o'n birdan keyin kelsangiz men uxlayotgan bo'laman.

I z o h : Payt va shart ergash gaplarda **Future Continuous** ishlatilmaydi, ularning o'rnida **Present Continuous** ishlatiladi:

If he **is sleeping** when you come, wake him up. Agar siz kelganingizda u uxlayotgan bo'lsa, uni uyg'oting.

2. Future Continuous kelasi zamondagi uzoq vaqt davomida uzilib-uzilib davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

I **shall be preparing** for my examination in May.	Men may oyida imtihonimga tayyorlanayotgan bo'laman.
He **will be writing** a play during the summer.	U yoz davomida pyesa yozayotgan bo'ladi.
In June that firm **will be carrying on** negotiations for the purchase of wheat.	Iyunda o'sha firma bug'doy sotib olish haqida muzokaralar olib borayotgan bo'ladi.

3. all day long *(kun bo'yi)*, **all day tomorrow** *(ertaga kun bo'yi)*, **all the time** *(butun vaqt)*, **the whole evening** *(butun oqshom)*, **from five till eight** *(soat beshdan sakkizgacha)* kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan **Simple Future** ham, **Future Continuous** ham ishlatilishi mumkin. **Future Continuous** ishlatilganda ish-harakatning bajarilish jarayoni tushuniladi, **Simple Future** ishlatilganda esa ish-harakatning bajarilish fakti (bajarilish-bajarilmasligi) tushuniladi:

I **shall be reading** *all day tomorrow.*	Men ertaga kun bo'yi o'qiyotgan bo'laman.
I **shall read** *all day tomorrow.*	
It **will be raining** *the whole evening.*	Butun oqshom yomg'ir yog'ayotgan bo'ladi.
It **will rain** *the whole evening.*	
I **shall be working** in the library *from three till five.*	Men soat uchdan beshgacha kutubxonada ishlayotgan bo'laman.
I **shall work** in the library *from three till five.*	

Yuqoridagi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan kelgan ish-harakat oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ikki yoki undan ziyod ish-harakatlardan bo'lsa va ular sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon etilsa, faqat **Simple Future** ishlatiladi:

I'll **come** home early, I'll **rest** *from five till six,* and then I'll **work** *the whole evening.*	Men uyga erta kelaman, soat beshdan oltigacha dam olaman, so'ngra butun oqshom ishlayman.

4. Ikkita davom etgan ish-harakat bir vaqtda sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, jarayonni ifodalash lozim bo'lsa, bosh gapda **Future Continuous** va ergash gapda **Present Continuous** ishlatamiz, agar ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish faktini ifodalashni istasak (sodir bo'lish-bo'lmasligi), bosh gapda **Simple Future** ni, ergash gapda esa **Simple Present** ni ishlatamiz:

While he **is having** his breakfast, I **shall be reading** the newspaper.	U nonushta qilayotganida men gazetani o'qiyotgan bo'laman.
While he **has** his breakfast, I **shall read** the newspaper.	U nonushta qilganida men gazetani o'qiyman.
While I **am doing** my homework, he **will be resting.**	Men uy ishimni qilayotganimda, u dam olayotgan bo'ladi.

| While I **do** my homework, he **will rest.** | Men uy ishimni qilganimda u dam oladi. |

5. **Future Continuous** qisqa muddatli ish-harakatini ham ifodalab **Simple Future** o'rnida ishlatiladi va ish-harakatni sodir qilish *niyatini* yoki shu ish-harakatining sodir bo'lishi *aniqligini* bildiradi:

| He **will be meeting** us at the station. | U bizni stansiyada kutib oladi. |
| I **shall be writing** to him tomorrow. | Men unga ertaga xat yozaman. |

O'TGAN ZAMONDAGI KELASI DAVOM ZAMON FE'LI
(THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST)

Future Continuous in the Past ham **Future Continuous** ga o'xshab yasaladi, faqat **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llarining o'rnida **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llari ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli
I **should be working**	I **should not be working**
He (she, it) **would be working**	He (she, it) **would not be working**
We **should be working**	We **should not be working**
You **would be working**	You **would not be working**
They **would be working**	They **would not be working**

Og'zaki nutqda **Simple Future in the Past** nikiga o'xshash qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: **I'd** be working, **he'd** be working; I **shouldn't** be working, **I'd** not be working, he **wouldn't** be working, **he'd** not be working va h.k.

Bosh gapdagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda ergash gapdagi kelasi zamonda davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Future Continuous in the Past** ishlatiladi. Bu zamon ko'pincha ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ergash gapda ishlatiladi:

| She said that she **would be giving** an English lesson at five o'clock. | U soat beshda ingliz tilidan dars berayotgan bo'lishini aytdi. |
| He thought that I **should be working** all day. | U meni kun bo'yi ishlaydi deb o'ylabdi. |

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON FE'LI
(THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE)

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Present Perfect** zamoni **to have** fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi shakllari **have** va **has** hamda asosiy fe'lning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi **(Past Participle)** yordamida yasaladi: I **have worked,** he **has worked,** we **have worked.**

$$\boxed{\text{Ega} + \textbf{have (has)} + \textbf{P.P.}}$$

2. **Present Perfect** ning bo'lishsiz shakli **have** yoki **has** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega} + \textbf{have (has)} + \textbf{not} + \textbf{P.P.}}$$

I have not worked, he has not worked, we have not worked.

3. **Present Perfect**ning so'roq shakli **have** va **has** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\textbf{Have (has)} + \text{ega} + \textbf{P.P.?}}$$

Have I worked? Has he worked? Have we worked?

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I **have** worked He (she, it) **has** worked We **have** worked You **have** worked They **have** worked	I **have** not worked He (she, it) **has** **not** worked We **have** not worked You **have** not worked They **have** not worked	**Have** I worked? **Has** he (she, it) worked? **Have** we worked? **Have** you worked? **Have** they worked?

4. Og'zaki nutqda, odatda, quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shaklda	Bo'lishsiz shaklda
I've He's She's It's ⎫ We've ⎬ worked You've They've ⎭	I haven't I've not He hasn't He's not She hasn't She's not It hasn't ⎫ It's not ⎬ worked We haven't We've not You haven't You've not They haven't ⎭ They've not

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HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Present Perfect** gapirilayotgan vaqtdan oldin tugagan, natijasi ko'z oldimizda bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Ish-harakat ancha oldin tugagan bo'lishi mumkin, bunda asosiy e'tibor vaqtga emas natijaga qaratiladi.

I **have broken** my pencil.	Qalamimni sindirib qo'ydim.
Has the secretary **come?**	Kotiba keldimi?
I **have opened** the window.	Men derazani ochdim.
I **have not written** my exercises.	Men mashqlarimni yozmadim.
My father **has gone** to Boston.	Mening otam Bostonga ketgan.
They **have informed** me of the time of shipment of the goods.	Ular menga tovarlarni yuklash vaqti haqida xabar berishdi.

2. **Present Perfect** bir necha marta takrorlangan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

I **have read** that book twice.	Men o'sha kitobni ikki marta o'qiganman.
I **have seen** that film three times.	Men o'sha filmni uch marta ko'rganman.

3. **Present Perfect** ko'pincha quyidagi ravishlar bilan ishlatiladi: **ever** *(biror vaqt)*, **never** *(hech qachon)*, **often** *(tez-tez, ko'pincha)*, **already** *(allaqachon)*, **yet** *(hali), (allaqachon)*, **lately** *(yaqinda)*, **just** *(hozirgina)*.

I **have** never **read** that book.	Men o'sha kitobni hech qachon o'qiganim yo'q.
He **hasn't finished** his work yet.	U hali ishini tugatgan emas.
I **have** often **been** there.	Men u yerda tez-tez bo'lib turardim.
Have you ever **been** to the Caucasus?	Siz Kavkazda (biror vaqt) bo'lganmisiz?
I **have** already **read** this book.	Men bu kitobni allaqachon o'qidim.
I **haven't received** any letters from him lately.	Men yaqinda undan xat olganim yo'q.
I **have** just **seen** him.	Men uni hozirgina ko'rdim.

I z o h : **just now** *(hozirgina)* ravishi bilan **Simple Past** ishlatiladi: I **saw** him just now. Men uni hozirgina ko'rdim.

4. Hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari — **today** *(bugun)*, **this week** *(shu hafta)*, **this month** *(shu oy)*, **this year** *(bu yil)* bilan **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

Have you **read** the newspaper today?	Bugun gazetani o'qidingizmi?
He **has** not **received** any letters from Tom this week.	U bu hafta Tomdan hech qanday xat olgani yo'q.

I z o h : **today, this week, this month** kabi hali tugamagan vaqt ko'satkichlari mavjud bo'lgan gaplarda *bugunning, shu haftaning, shu oyning* ma'lum bo'lagi ko'zda tutilganda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

I **got up** early today.	Men bugun erta turdim.
He **was late** for the lecture today.	U bugun ma'ruzaga kech qoldi.

5. Present Perfect *since* (*biror vaqtdan hozirgacha*) predlogi bilan ishlatiladi:

I **haven't heard** from him since June.	Men iyundan buyon u haqda eshit-ganim yo'q.
He **has known** Mr. Bell since 1998.	U mister Bellni 1998- yildan beri ta-niydi (biladi).

Since bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **Present Perfect**, ergash gapida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

I **have** only **received** two letters from him **since I came** back from London.	Men Londondan qaytib kelganimdan buyon undan faqat ikkita xat oldim.
I **haven't heard** from him **since** he **left** Tashkent. ·	U Toshkentdan ketganidan beri u haqda eshitganim yo'q.

Since ravish bo'lib kelgan gapda ham **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:
He left Tashkent in 1998, and I **haven't seen** him **since.**

6. Davom zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bilan **Present Perfect Continuous** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

He **has been** here since two o'clock.	U soat ikkidan beri shu yerda.
I **have known** him for three years.	Men uni uch yildan beri (davomida) taniyman.

Ba'zi fe'llar bilan ham **Present Perfect**, ham **Present Perfect Continuous** ishlatilishi mumkin:

I **have lived** in London for five years (yoki: I **have been living** in London for five years).	Men Londonda besh yildan beri yasha-yapman.

7. after, when, as soon as, until (till), if bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan payt va shart ergash gaplarda **Future Perfect** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

I shall go to the country **as soon as I have passed** my examinations.	Men imtihonlarimni topshirgach qish-loqqa boraman.
I'll give you the book **after I have read** it.	Men kitobni o'qib bo'lganimdan ke-yin uni sizga beraman.
We shall start at five o'clock **if** it **has stopped** raining by that time.	Agar yomg'ir to'xtasa biz soat beshda jo'naymiz.

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O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMON FE'LI
(THE PAST PERFECT TENSE)

O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Past Perfect to have** fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli **had** va asosiy fe'lning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega} + \text{had} + \text{P.P.}}$$

I **had worked**, he **had worked**.

2. **Past Perfectning** bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun **had** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yamiz:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega} + \text{had} + \text{not} + \text{P.P.}}$$

I **had not worked**, he **had not worked**.

3. **Past Perfect**ning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun **had** yordamchi fe'lini eganing oldiga o'tkazamiz:

$$\boxed{\text{Had} + \text{ega} + \text{P.P.?}}$$

Had I worked? Had he worked?

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I **had worked**	I **had not worked**	**Had** I **worked?**
He (she, it) **had worked**	He (she, it) **had not worked**	**Had** he (she, it) **worked?**
We **had worked**	We **had not worked**	**Had** we **worked?**
You **had worked**	You **had not worked**	**Had** you **worked?**
They **had worked**	They **had not worked**	**Had** they **worked?**

4. Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartmalar ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli
I'd He'd She'd } worked We'd You'd They'd	I hadn't I'd not He hadn't He 'd not She hadn't She 'd not It hadn't } worked We hadn't We 'd not You hadn't You 'd not They hadn't They 'd not

O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Past Perfect** o'tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin tamom bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. O'tgan zamondagi bu vaqt quyidagicha berilishi mumkin:

a) **by 5 o'clock** *(soat beshgacha)*, **by Saturday** *(shanbagacha)*, **by the 15th of December** *(15 dekabrgacha)*, **by the end of the year** *(yilning oxirigacha)*, **by that time** *(o'sha vaqtgacha)* va boshqa vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan:

We **had translated** the article *by five o'clock.*	Biz soat beshgacha maqolani tarjima qilib bo'ldik.
We **had shipped** the goods *by that time.*	O'sha paytgacha biz tovarlarni yuklab bo'lgan edik.
By the end of the year we **had learnt** to speak French.	Yilning oxirigacha biz fransuzcha gapirishni o'rgandik.

b) **Simple Past** bilan ifodalangan o'tgan zamondagi ikkinchi bir ish-harakati bilan:

They **had shipped** the goods *when your telegram arrived.*	Sizning telegrammangiz kelganda ular tovarlarni yuklab bo'lgan edilar.
We sent him a telegram yesterday as we **had not received** any letters from him *for a long time.*	Biz unga telegramma jo'natdik, chunki undan anchadan beri xat-xabar olmagan edik.
We **had not reached** the station *when it began to rain.*	Yomg'ir yog'a boshlaganda biz stansiyaga yetib bormagan edik.
They **had not yet loaded** the goods *when they received our telegram.*	Ular bizning telegrammamizni olganlarida hali tovarlarni yuklab bo'lmagan edilar.

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Ish-harakati sodir bo'lgan vaqt **Past Perfect** ishlatilgan gapda emas, boshqa gapda ham bo'lishi mumkin:

As I was going to the station, it began to rain. Fortunately, I **had taken** an umbrella and **(had) put on** a coat.

Stansiyaga borar ekanman yomg'ir yog'a boshladi. Baxtimga soyabon olgan va palto kiygan ekanman.

I received a letter from my brother yesterday. *I* **had not heard** from him *for a long time.*

Men kecha akamdan xat oldim. Men undan ko'pdan buyon xat-xabar olmagan edim.

2. Ikki yoki undan ortiq oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakat sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon qilinsa, hammasida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

He **arrived** at the Waterloo station, **took** a taxi and **drove** to the hotel. Then he **went** to the telegraph office and **sent** his wife a telegram.

U Voterloo vokzaliga yetib keldi, taksi oldi va mehmonxonaga ketdi. So'ngra u telegrafga borib xotiniga telegramma jo'natdi.

He **came** home late in the evening. He **had supper, read** newspaper and **went** to bed.

U uyiga kech keldi. Kechki ovqatini yedi, gazeta o'qidi va uxlagani yotdi.

Bir nechta oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon qilish bo'linib, ulardan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakati kelsa o'sha ish-harakat **Past Perfect**da ishlatiladi:

He came home late in the evening. He **had visited** the Museum of Fine Arts and **had been** to the concert. He had supper, read the newspaper and feeling tired, went to bed.

U uyga kechqurun kech keldi. U San'at muzeyiga bordi va konsertda bo'lgan edi. U kechki ovqatini yedi, gazetani o'qidi va charchab joyiga yotdi.

Misoldagi **came, had supper, read, went to bed** harakatlari oldinma-ketin sodir bo'ladi, **had visited** va **had been** harakatlari esa ulardan oldin sodir bo'lgan.

3. **after** *(-dan keyin)* bilan bog'langan ergash gapda **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

After the sun **had set,** we decided to return home.

Quyosh botgandan keyin biz uyga qaytishga qaror qildik.

After the cases **had been counted**, I left the warehouse.

Qutilar sanab bo'lingandan keyin men ombordan chiqdim.

Ikki ish-harakatni biri ikkinchisidan oldin sodir bo'lganligini ta'kidlash zarurati bo'lmaganda **after** ishlatilgan gapda ham **Simple Past** ishlatiladi.

After he **turned off** the light, he left the room.

Chiroqni o'chirgach u xonadan chiqdi.

After he **signed** the letter, he asked the secretary to send it off.

Xatni imzolagandan keyin u kotibaga xatni jo'natib yuborishni aytdi.

4. **When** dan keyin odatda, **Simple Past** ishlatiladi. Lekin **when** *-dan keyin* ma'nosida kelganida **when** bilan boshlangan gapda **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

When the secretary **received** the telegram, he immediately showed it to the manager.	Kotiba telegrammani olgach u uni zudlik bilan menejerga ko'rsatdi.
When (=after) they **had gone,** he began to work.	Ular ketganidan keyin u ishini boshladi.

5. **before** bilan boshlangan ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **Past Perfect,** ergash gapida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi. **Past Perfect**ning ishlatilishi bosh gapdagi ish-harakat ergash gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganligini ta'kidlaydi:

I **had finished** my work before he **returned.**	U qaytib kelishidan oldin men ishimni tugatdim.
We **had come** to an agreement on the terms of payment before you **arrived.**	Siz kelishingizdan oldin biz to'lov shartlari haqida bir bitimga kelgan edik (kelishib olgan edik).

Ish-harakatlarni oldin-ketin sodir bo'lganligini ta'kidlash zarurati bo'lmaganda, bosh gapda ham, ergash gapda ham **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

I **turned off** the light before I **left** the room.	Men xonadan chiqishimdan oldin chiroqni o'chirdim.
He **read** the contract again before he **signed** it.	U shartnomani imzolashdan oldin uni qayta o'qib chiqdi.

Ba'zan **before** kelgan ergash gapda **Past Perfect** va bosh gapda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi. Bunda **before** *-dan oldin* degan ma'noni beradi:

The manager **returned** before the typist **had typed** all the letters.	Mashinistka barcha xatlarni yozib bo'lishidan oldin menejer qaytib keldi.
We **reached** the station before it **had become** dark.	Qorong'i tushishidan oldin biz stansiyaga yetib oldik.

6. Tarkibida **hardly, scarcely, no sooner** ravishlar bo'lgan qo'shma gaplarning bosh gapida **Past Perfect** va ergash gapida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

He **had** *hardly (scarcely)* **entered** the house, when it **started** to rain.	Yomg'ir yog'a boshlaganda u uyga arang kirib olgan edi.
No sooner **had** he **arrived,** than he **fell** ill.	U yetib kelar-kelmas kasal bo'lib qoldi.

KELASI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON FE'LI
(THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE)

KELASI TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Future Perfect** zamoni **to have** fe'lining kelasi zamondagi shakli (**shall have, will have**) va asosiy fe'lning oʻtgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) yordamida yasaladi:

> Ega + shall have (will have) + P.P.

I shall have worked, he will have worked, we shall have worked.

2. **Future Perfect**ning boʻlishsiz shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'llardan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qoʻyish bilan yasaladi:

> Ega + shall (will) + not + have + P.P.

I shall not have worked, he will not have worked, we shall not have worked.

3. **Future Perfect** ning soʻroq shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'lini eganing oldiga oʻtkazish bilan yasaladi:

> **Shall (will)** + ega + have + P.P.?

Shall I have worked? Will he have worked? Shall we have worked?

Boʻlishli shakli	Boʻlishsiz shakli	Soʻroq shakli
I **shall have worked**	I **shall not have worked**	**Shall** I **have worked?**
He (she,it) **will have worked**	He (she, it) **will not have worked**	**Will** he (she, it) **have worked?**
We **shall have worked**	We **shall not have worked**	**Shall** we **have worked?**
You **will have worked**	You **will not have worked**	**Will you have worked?**
They **will have worked**	They **will not have worked**	**Will they have worked?**

KELASI TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Future Perfect** kelasi zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin tamom boʻladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Kelasi zamondagi bu vaqt quyidagicha berilishi mumkin:

a) **by 5 oʻclock** *(soat beshgacha),* **by Saturday** *(shanbagacha),* **by the 15th of December** *(15 dekabrgacha),* **by the end of the year** *(yilning oxirigacha),* **by that time** *(oʻsha vaqtgacha)* va boshqa vaqt koʻrsatkichlari bilan:

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| We **shall have translated** the article *by five o'clock.* | Biz maqolani soat beshgacha tarjima qilib bo'lamiz. |
| We **shall have shipped** the goods *by that time.* | Biz o'sha vaqtgacha tovarlarni yuklab bo'lamiz. |

b) payt va shart ergash gapda **Simple Present** bilan ifodalangan kelasi zamondagi ikkinchi bir ish-harakat bilan:

They **will have shipped** the goods *when your telegram arrives.*	Sizning telegrammangiz kelganida ular tovarlarni yuklab bo'ladilar.
I **shall have finished** this work *before you return.*	Men bu ishni siz qaytib kelishingizdan oldin tamomlayman.
The train **will have left** *by the time we get to the station.*	Biz stansiyaga yetib borgunimizgacha, poyezd jo'nab ketadi.

Payt va shart ergash gaplarda **Future Perfect** ishlatilmaydi: **Future Perfect** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

| We shall send them the documents **after** we **have shipped** the goods. | Biz tovarlarni yuklab bo'lganimizdan keyin hujjatlarni ularga jo'natamiz. |

2. **Future Perfect** ba'zan kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni emas, o'tgan zamondagi farazni ifodalaydi va ma'nosi **must** fe'lining ma'nosiga yaqinlashadi.

| You **will have read** in the newspapers about the conclusion of this agreement. | Siz bu bitimning tuzilganligi haqida gazetalarda o'qigan bo'lishingiz kerak. |
| The reader **will have observed** an upward tendency in wool prices on the London market. | Gazetxon London bozorida yung narxlarining o'sishga moyilligini kuzatgan bo'lsa kerak. |

<div style="text-align:center">

O'TGAN ZAMONDAGI KELASI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON
(THE FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST TENSE)

</div>

1. **Future Perfect in the Past Tense** xuddi **Future Perfect Tense** dek yasaladi, lekin **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llarining o'rniga **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llari ishlatiladi.

2. **Future Perfect in the Past Tense** ko'pincha o'zlashtirma gaplarda ishlatilib, bosh gapdagi ish-harakat o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda ko'chirma gaplardagi kelasi zamonni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

| I said that I **should have copied** the text by five o'clock. | Men matnni soat 5 ga qadar ko'chirib bo'lishimni aytdim. |
| He said that he **would have taken** his examination by the first of May. | U imtihonlarini birinchi mayga qadar topshirib bo'lishini aytdi. |

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMON FE'LI
(THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Present Perfect Continuous** zamoni **to be** fe'lining **Present Perfect** shakli **(have been, has been)** va hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi **(Present Participle)** yordamida yasaladi:

> Ega + have (has) + been + V ing

I **have been** working, he **has been** working, we **have been** working.

2. **Present Perfect Continuous** ning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

> ega + have (has) + not + been + Ving

I **have not been** working, he **has not been** working, we **have not been** working.

3. **Present Perfect Continuous** ning so'roq shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'lni eganing oldiga o'tkazish bilan yasaladi:

> **Have (has)** + ega + been + Ving?

Have I **been** working? **Has** he **been** working? **Have** we **been** working?

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I have been working	I have not been working	Have I been working?
He (She, it) has been working	He (she, it) has not been working	Has he (she, it) been working?
We have been working	We have not been working	Have we been working?
You have been working	You have not been working	Have you been working?
They have been working	They have not been working	Have they been working?

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Present Perfect Continuous** o'tgan zamonda boshlanib hozir ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatini ifodalaydi. Bu zamon uchun ish-harakatning sodir bolish vaqtini ko'rsatish zarur. **Present Perfect Continuous** *for an hour (bir soat davomida)*, *for a month (bir oy davomida)*, *for a long time*

*(uzoq vaqt davomida), **since yesterday** (kechadan buyon), **since five o'clock** (soat beshdan buyon), **how long** (qancha vaqt), **since when** (qachondan buyon)* kabi vaqt koʻrsatkichlari bilan ishlatiladi:

I **have been waiting** for my brother *for a long time.*	Men akamni uzoq vaqt (davomida) kutyapman.
I **have been reading** the newspaper *since five o'clock.*	Men gazetani soat beshdan buyon oʻqiyapman.
What **have** you **been doing** here *since early morning?* —I **have been preparing** for my examination.	Ertalabdan buyon bu yerda nima qilayapsiz? — Imtihonimga tayyorlanyapman.
He **has been living** in London *for five years.*	U Londonda besh yil (davomida) yashayapti.
He **has been teaching** English *since 1998.*	U 1998- yildan buyon ingliz tilini oʻqitadi.
How long **has** he **been living** in London?	U Londonda qancha (qachondan buyon) yashayapti?
Since when **have** you **been working** at this factory?	Siz bu zavodda qachondan buyon ishlayapsiz.

2. **Present Perfect Continuous** hozir davom etayotgan ish-harakatni va odatiy, doimiy ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Yuqoridagi misollarda ish-harakatni qancha davom etishini koʻrsatuvchi vaqt koʻrsatkichlari boʻlmasa hozir davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Present Continuous** va odatiy, doimiy ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Simple Present** ishlatilgan boʻlardi:

Hozirgacha davom etib tugayotgan ish-harakati

Qancha davom etganligini korsatuvchi vaqt koʻrsatkichi bilan	Qancha davom etganligini koʻrsatuvchi vaqt koʻrsatkichi boʻlmasa
I **have been waiting** for my brother *for a long time.*	I **am waiting** for my brother.
I **have been reading** the newspaper *since five o'clock.*	I **am reading** the newspaper.
It **has been raining** *since morning.*	It **is raining.**
He **has been living** in London *for five years.*	He **lives** in London.
He **has been teaching** English *since 1998.*	He **teaches** English.

3. Umuman sodir boʻladigan, doimiy, odatiy, egaga xos ish-harakat toʻgʻrisida gap ketganda yuqoridagi vaqt koʻrsatkichlari bilan ish-harakatning davom etganligiga eʼtibor berganimizda **Present Perfect Continuous** ishlatiladi, ish-harakatning sodir boʻlganligi faktiga eʼtibor berganimizda esa **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

He **has been living** in London for five years. = He **has lived** in London for five years.	U Londonda besh yil (davomida) yashayapti.

| He **has been teaching** English since 1998. = He **has taught** English since 1998. | U 1998- yildan buyon ingliz tili o'qitadi. |
| He **has been working** at that factory since he came to Samarkand. = He **has worked** at that factory since he came to Samarkand. | U Samarqandga kelganidan buyon o'sha zavodda ishlaydi. |

4. Davom zamonlarda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bilan **Present Perfect Continuous** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

She **has been** in London for two years.	U Londonda ikki yil (davomida) bo'ldi.
How long **have** you **known** him?	Uni qachondan buyon taniysiz (bilasiz)?
I **have known** him since my childhood.	Men uni bolaligimdan buyon taniyman (bilaman).

5. **Present Perfect Continuous** o'tgan zamonda boshlanib bevosita gap borayotgan vaqtdan oldin tugagan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Davom etgan vaqt ko'rsatilishi ham, ko'rsatilmasligi ham mumkin:

| I feel tired as I **have been working** in the garden for several hours. | Men charchadim chunki men bog'da bir necha soat (davomida) ishlagan edim. |
| Although the sun is shining, it is still cold as it **has been raining** hard. | Quyosh charaqlab turgan bo'lsa ham, hali ham sovuq edi, chunki kuchli yomg'ir yoqqan edi. |

O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMON FE'LI
(THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Past Perfect Continuous** zamoni to be fe'lining **Past Perfect** shakli **(had been)** va asosiy fe'lning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi **(Present Participle)** shakli yordamida yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega + had + been + Ving}}$$

I **had been working, he had been working.**

2. **Past Perfect Continuous** ning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'l **had** dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega + had + not + been + Ving}}$$

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

3. **Past Perfect Continuous** ning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun birinchi yordamchi fe'lni eganing oldiga o'tkazamiz:

$$\boxed{\text{Had} + \text{ega} + \text{been} + \text{Ving?}}$$

Had I been working? Had he been working?

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I had been working	I had not been working	Had I been working?
He (she, it) had been working	He (she) had not been working	Had (she, it) been working?
We had been working	We had not been working	Had we been working?
You had been working	You had not been working	Had you been working?
They had been working	They had not been working	Had they been working?

O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN DAVOM
ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Past Perfect Continuous** zamoni **Simple Past** zamoni bilan ifodalangan birorta o'tgan zamondagi ish-harakatdan oldin boshlanib o'sha paytda ham davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. **Past Perfect Continuous** ning ishlatilishi uchun **for two hours** *(ikki soat davomida)*, **for three months** *(uch oy davomida)*, **for a long time** *(uzoq vaqt davomida)* kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bo'lishi shart:

I **had been working** for a long time when my brother came.

Akam kelganida men uzoq vaqt ishlayotgan edim.

His sister **had been living** in London for three years when the war broke out.

Urush boshlanganda uning opasi Londonda uch yil yashayotgan edi.

It **had been raining** for two hours when I left home.

Men uydan chiqqanimda yomg'ir ikki soat davomida yog'ayotgan edi.

2. Yuqoridagi misollarda yuqorida aytib o'tilgan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bo'lmasa, **Past Perfect Continuous** o'rnida **Past Continuous** ishlatiladi:

O'tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin boshlanib o'sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakati

Qancha vaqt davom etganligini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichi bilan	Qancha vaqt davom etganligini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichi bo'lmasa
1. I **had been working** for a long time when my brother came.	I **was working** when my brother came.
2. His sister **had been living** in London for three years when the war broke out.	His sister **was living** in London when the war broke out.
3. It **had been raining** for two hours when I left home.	It **was raining** when I left home.
4. She **had been sleeping** for three hours when we returned.	She **was sleeping** when we returned.

3. **Past Perfect Continuous** o'tgan zamondagi birorta ish-harakatidan oldin boshlanib o'sha ish-harakatdan bevosita oldin tugagan ish-harakatini ifodalash uchun ham ishlatiladi. Gapda davom etgan vaqtni ko'rsatuvchi ko'rsatkichlar mavjud bo'lishi ham, mavjud bo'lmasligi ham mumkin:

Although the sun was shining, it was still cold as it **had been raining** hard for two hours.

Quyosh charaqlab turgan bo'lsa ham hali ham sovuq edi, chunki ikki soat (davomida) qattiq yomg'ir yoqqan edi.

He felt very tired when he came home as he **had been playing** football.

U uyga kelganida qattiq charchaganini his qildi, chunki u futbol o'ynagan edi.

KELASI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMON FE'LI (THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

KELASI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Future Perfect Continuous** zamoni **to be** fe'lining **Future Perfect** dagi shakli (**shall have been, will have been**) va hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli (**Present Participle**) yordamida yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega + shall (will) + have + been + Ving}}$$

I **shall have been working**, he **will have been working**.

2. **Future Perfect Continuous** ning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$$\boxed{\text{Ega + shall (will) + not + have + been + Ving}}$$

I **shall not have been working**, he **will not have been working**.

3. **Future Perfect Continuous** ning soʻroq shakli birinchi yordamchi feʼlni eganing oldiga oʻtkazish bilan yasaladi:

> **Shall (will) + ega + have + been + Ving?**

Shall I have been working? Will he have been working?

Future Perfect Continuous kelasi zamondagi birorta ish-harakatidan oldin boshlanib, oʻsha ish-harakat boshlanganda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu zamonda ham ish-harakatni davom etish vaqtini koʻrsatuvchi vaqt koʻrsatkichi boʻlishi kerak:

I shall begin to work at ten oʻclock in the morning. When you return home at five oʻclock, I **shall have been working** *for seven hours.*	Men ertalab soat oʻnda ishlashni boshlayman. Siz soat beshda qaytib kelganingizda men yetti soat ishlayotgan boʻlaman.
By the 1st of May, 1998, he **will have been working** at the factory *for twenty years.*	1998- yil birinchi mayda u zavodda yigirma yil ishlayotgan boʻladi.

OʻTGAN ZAMONDAGI KELASI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMON FEʼLI
(THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST TENSE)

The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past zamoni **Future Perfect Continuous** ga oʻxshab yasaladi, faqat **shall** va **will** yordamchi feʼllari oʻrnida **should** va **would** yordamchi feʼllari ishlatiladi: I **should have been working**, he **would have been working**, we **should have been working**, I **should not have been working**, he **would not have been working**.

Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense bosh gapidagi feʼl oʻtgan zamonda boʻlgan qoʻshma gapning ergash gapida **Future Perfect Continuous** oʻrnida ishlatiladi:

He said that by the first of May he **would have been working** at that plant *for twenty years.*	U birinchi mayda oʻsha zavodda ishlayotganiga yigirma yil boʻlishini aytdi.

OʻTIMLI VA OʻTIMSIZ FEʼLLAR
(TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS)

1. Ingliz tilida baʼzi feʼllar oʻzidan keyin vositasiz toʻldiruvchi talab qiladi, boshqacha aytganda, feʼldagi ish-harakat birorta shaxs yoki buyumga — obyektga oʻtadi. Bunday feʼllar oʻtimli feʼllar deb ataladi:

He **invited me** to the concert.	U meni konsertga taklif qildi.
I **read newspapers** in the evening.	Men gazetalarni kechqurun oʻqiyman.

2. O'zidan keyin vositasiz to'ldiruvchi talab qilmaydigan fe'llar o'timsiz fe'llar deb ataladi:

I **live in** Shahrisabz. — Men Shahrisabzda yashayman.
My father **arrived** yesterday. — Mening otam kecha yetib keldi.

3. Ingliz tilida ba'zi fe'llar ham o'timli, ham o'timsiz fe'l bo'lib keladi:

to open	1. ochmoq (o'timli)	He **opened** the door. U eshikni ochdi.
	2. ochilmoq (o'timsiz)	The library **opened** at 10 o'clock. Kutubxona soat o'nda ochildi.
to begin	1. boshlamoq (o'timli)	I **begin work** at nine o'clock. Men ishni soat to'qqizda boshlayman.
	2. boshlanmoq (o'timsiz)	Our English lessons **begin** at nine o'clock. Ingliz tili darslarimiz soat to'qqizda boshlanadi.
to drop	1. tushirmoq (o'timli)	He **dropped his pencil.** U qalamini tushirib yubordi.
	2. tushmoq (o'timsiz)	The apple **dropped** to the ground. Olma yerga tushdi.
to grow	1. o'stirmoq (o'timli)	We **grow cotton.** Biz paxta yetishtiramiz.
	2. o'smoq (o'timsiz)	Beautiful flowers **grow** in the garden. Bog'da chiroyli gullar o'sadi.

3. Ingliz tilidagi ba'zi o'timli fe'llarga o'zbek tilida o'timsiz fe'llar to'g'ri keladi: **to follow** *(kuzatmoq, ergashmoq),* **to approach** *(yaqinlashmoq).*

Please **follow me.** — Iltimos, mening orqamdan yuring.
He **approached the house.** — U uyga yaqinlashdi.

4. Ingliz tilidagi ba'zi o'timsiz fe'llarga o'zbek tilida otimli fe'llar to'g'ri keladi: **to listen to** *(-ni tinglamoq),* **to wait for** *(-ni kutmoq):*

Listen to me, please. — Meni tinglang, iltimos.
She **is waiting for her brother.** — U akasini kutyapti.

MAJHUL NISBAT
(THE PASSIVE VOICE)

1. Agar gapning egasi gapdagi ish-harakatni bajaruvchisi bo'lsa, fe'l **oddiy nisbatda (The Active Voice)** ishlatiladi:

The sun **attracts** the planets. — Quyosh sayyoralarni tortib turadi.
Pushkin **wrote** «Poltava» in 1828. — Pushkin «Poltava» she'rini 1828-yilda yozgan.

2. Agar gapning egasi ish-harakat ta'siri ostida bo'lsa, fe'l **majhul nisbatda (The Passive Voice)** ishlatiladi:

The planets **are attracted** by the sun.

Sayyoralar quyosh tomonidan tortiladi.

«Poltava» **was written** by Pushkin in 1828.

«Poltava» 1828- yilda Pushkin tomonidan yozilgan.

3. O'timli fe'llar ham oddiy nisbatda, ham majhul nisbatda ishlatiladi. O'timsiz fe'llar faqat oddiy nisbatda ishlatiladi.

MAJHUL NISBAT ZAMONLARINING YASALISHI

1. Majhul nisbatning zamonlari **to be** yordamchi fe'lini kerakli zamonda qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Asosiy fe'ldan yasalgan o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi esa hamma zamonlarda o'zgarmay qoladi:

Be + P.P.

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	I **am** invited	I **am being** invited	I **have been** invited
Past	I **was** invited	I **was being** invited	I **had been** invited
Future	I **shall be** invited	—	I **shall have been** invited
Future in the Past	I **should be** invited	—	I **should have been** invited

2. Majhul nisbatning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi: I **am not invited, I have not been invited, I shall not have been invited.**

3. Majhul nisbatning so'roq shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'lni eganing oldiga o'tkazish bilan yasaladi: **Am I invited? Have I been invited? Shall I have been invited?**

4. Oddiy nisbatdagi ega majhul nisbatda **by** predlogli to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi va u ba'zan tushib qolishi ham mumkin:

The bridge **was built** in 1975.　　Ko'prik 1975- yilda qurilgan.

5. Majhul nisbatda ba'zan ish-harakatni bajarish qurolini ko'rsatish uchun **with** predlogi bilan kelgan to'ldiruvchi ishlatilishi mumkin:

The paper was cut **with a knife.**　Qog'oz pichoq bilan kesildi.

XIV. GAP (THE SENTENCE)

1. Gap deb tugallangan fikrni ifodalovchi so'zlar yig'indisiga aytiladi.

The sun rises in the east.   Quyosh sharqdan chiqadi.

2. Gapning tarkibiga kiruvchi va birorta so'roqqa javob bo'luvchi so'zlar *gap bo'laklari deb* ataladi.

3. Gap bo'laklari *bosh bo'laklar* va *ikkinchi darajali gap bo'laklariga* bo'linadi. Bosh bo'laklarga **ega** va **kesim** kiradi. Ikkinchi darajali gap bo'laklariga to'ldiruvchi (the Object), aniqlovchi (the Attribute) va hol (the Adverbial Modifire) kiradi.

4. Tuzilishiga ko'ra gaplar **sodda** va **qo'shma gaplarga** bo'linadi.

5. Qo'shma gaplar **bog'langan qo'shma gaplarga** va **ergashgan qo'shma gaplarga** bo'linadi.

The steamer arrived at the port yesterday (sodda gap).

Paroxod kecha portga (yetib) keldi.

The agreement was signed, and the delegation left London (bog'langan qo'shma gap).

Bitim imzolandi va delegatsiya Londonni tark etdi.

After the goods had been unloatad, they were taken to the warehouse (ergashgan qo'shma gap).

Tovarlar tushirilganidan keyin, ombor-xonaga olib borildi.

6. Maqsadiga ko'ra gaplar quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi:

a) **darak gaplarga (Declarative Sentences)**:

The library is on the second floor.   Kutubxona ikkinchi qavatda.

b) **so'roq gaplarga (Interrogative Sentences)**:

When did you come?   Siz qachon keldingiz?

d) **buyruq gaplar (Imperative Sentences)**:

Open the window, please.   Iltimos, derazani oching.

e) **undov gaplar (Exclamatory Sentences)**:

How well she sings!   U qanday yaxshi kuylaydi!

SODDA GAP (THE SIMPLE SENTENCE)

YIG'IQ VA YOYIQ GAPLAR (UNEXTENDED AND EXTENDED SENTENCES)

1. Sodda gaplar yig'iq va yoyiq gaplarga bo'linadi:

2. Yig'iq gaplar faqat bosh bo'laklar — ega va kesimdan iborat bo'ladi:

The car   stopped.   Mashina to'xtadi.
(ega)   (kesim)

3. Yoyiq gaplarda bosh boʻlaklardan tashqari ikkinchi darajali boʻlaklar — aniqlovchi, toʻldiruvchi va hol boʻladi. Ikkinchi darajali boʻlaklar bosh boʻlaklarni izohlab keladi:

The **blue** car stopped **at the gate.**   Koʻk mashina·darvoza oldida toʻxtadi.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali boʻlak — **blue** soʻzi (aniqlovchi) ega — **the car** soʻzini izohlab kelyapti, ikkinchi darajali boʻlak — **at the gate** (oʻrin holi) kesim **stopped** ni izohlaydi.

The manager **of the office** has   Ofis menejeri telegramma oldi.
received **a telegram.**

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali boʻlak — **of the office** (aniqlovchi) gapning egasi — **the manager** soʻzini izohlaydi, ikkinchi darajali boʻlak **a telegram** (toʻldiruvchi) kesimni — **has received** soʻzini izohlaydi.

4. Ega va unga qarashli boʻlgan ikkinchi darajali boʻlaklar ega guruhini (yoyiq ega) tashkil qiladi. Kesim va unga qarashli boʻlgan ikkinchi darajali boʻlaklar kesim guruhini (yoyiq kesimni) tashkil qiladi.

Ega guruhi (Subject Group)	*Kesim guruhi (Predicate Group)*
The blue **car**	**stopped** at the gate.
The manager of our office	**has received** a telegram.

5. Ikkinchi darajali gap boʻlaklari ham oʻz navbatida boshqa ikkinchi darajali boʻlaklar bilan izohlanishi mumkin va ular bilan qoʻshilib yoyiq gap boʻlaklarini tashkil qiladi:

The manager has received an   Menejer muhim telegramma oldi.
important telegram.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali gap boʻlagi **a telegram** (toʻldiruvchi) boshqa bir ikkinchi darajali gap boʻlagi **important** (aniqlovchi) tomonidan izohlanadi va yoyiq toʻldiruvchini hosil qiladi.

The question was discussed at the   Masala qoʻmita yigʻilishida muhokama
meeting **of the committee.**   qilindi.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali gap boʻlagi **at the meeting** (oʻrin holi) boshqa bir ikkinchi darajali gap boʻlagi **of the committee** (aniqlovchi bilan izohlanadi) va ular **at the meeting of the committee** yoyiq oʻrin holini tashkil qiladi.

XV. GAPNING BOSH BOʻLAKLARI VA ULARNING IFODALANISHI

EGA (THE SUBJECT)

Ega quyidagilar bilan ifodalanadi:
1. Ot bilan:
The steamer has arrived.   Paroxod yetib keldi.
The meeting is over.   Yigʻilish tugadi.

2. Olmosh bilan:

He works at a factory. U zavodda ishlaydi.
Someone wants to speak to you. Siz bilan kimdir gaplashmoqchi.
Who tore this book? Bu kitobni kim yirtdi.

3. Infinitiv va infinitivli iboralar bilan:

To swim is pleasant. Cho'milish yoqimli.
For him to come was impossible. Uning uchun kelishning imkoni yo'q edi.

4. Gerund yoki gerundli ibora bilan:

Smoking is not allowed here. Bu yerda chekishga ruxsat etilmaydi.
Annette's being French might upset him a little. Annetning fransuz bo'lishi uni ozroq xafa qilishi mumkin edi.

5. Son bilan:

Three were absent from the lecture. Leksiyada uchta (uch kishi) yo'q edi.
The first and **fourth** stood beside him in the water. Ikkinchi va to'rtinchi uning yonida suvda turardi.

6. Ot vazifasida ishlatilgan har qanday so'z yoki so'z birikmasi bilan:

«**Had**» is the Past Tense of the verb «to have». «Had» «to have» fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli.
«**No**» is his usual reply to any respect. Istagan iltimosga uning javobi «yo'q».

IT SOXTA EGASI

O'zbek tilida *Qish. Sovuq.* kabi shaxsi noma'lum gaplar bor. Ingliz tilida bunday gaplarga soxta egali gaplar to'g'ri keladi. Ingliz tilida gapda ega bo'lishi shart bo'lganligi uchun, o'zbek tilidagi shaxsi noma'lum gaplar uchun soxta **it** egasi olinadi. **It** olmoshi quyidagi hollarda soxta ega bo'lib keladi:

1. Tabiat ko'rinishlarini tasvirlaganda:

It is winter. Qish.
It is cold. Sovuq.
It is getting dark. Qorong'i tushyapti.
It was a warm spring day. Sovuq bahor kuni edi.

2. Ob-havo holatini ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan:

It offen snows in December. Dekabrda tez-tez qor yog'adi.
It has been raining since three o'clock. Uch soatdan buyon yomg'ir yog'ayapti.
It was freezing. Sovuq tushayotgan edi.

3. Vaqtni va masofani aytishda:

It is early morning. Erta tong.
It is five o'clock. Soat besh.

It is noon.	Peshin.
It is one kilometer from our house to the river.	Bizning uyimizdan daryogacha bir kilometr.
It is not far to the railway station.	Temiryoʻl vokzaligacha uzoq emas.

4. Majhul nisbatdagi baʼzi iboralarda ishlatiladi:

It is said ...	Aytishlaricha ...
It is believed ...	Hisoblashlaricha ...
It is expected ...	Taxmin qilinishicha ...

5. Gapning egasi kesimdan keyin kelib infinitive, gerund yoki ergash gapdan ifodalanganda ham soxta ega **it** ishlatiladi:

It was difficult **to find a suitable steamer.**	Mos paroxodni topish qiyin edi.
It's no use **telling him about it.**	Bu haqda unga aytishning foydasi yoʻq.
It was clear **that he would not come.**	Uning kelmasligi maʼlum edi.

<center>IT IS ... THAT ... BIRIKMASI</center>

1. Agar biror gap boʻlagiga urgʻu bermoqchi boʻlsak, shu gap boʻlagini **it is (was) ... that (who, whom)** birikmasi orasiga joylashtiramiz. Agar I met his sister in the park. (Men uning singlisini bogʻda uchratdim) gapidagi **I** egasiga urgʻu bermoqchi boʻlsak **I** ni **it was** va **that** orasiga joylashtiramiz:

It was I that (who) met his sister in the park.	Men uning singlisini bogʻda uchratdim.

2. Agar **his sister** toʻldiruvchini ajratib koʻrsatmoqchi boʻlsak, uni **it was** va **that (whom)**ning orasiga qoʻyamiz:

It was his sister **that (whom)** I met in the park.	Uning singlisini men bogʻda uchratdim.

3 Agar **in the park** oʻrin holini ajratib koʻrsatmoqchi boʻlsak, uni **it was** va **that** orasiga joylashtiramiz:

It was in the park **that** I met his sister.	Bogʻda uning singlisini uchratdim.

4. **It is ... that** birikmasi yordamida ergash gaplarni ham ajratib koʻrsatish mumkin:

I told him the news **after he had returned from London.**	U Londondan qaytib kelganidan keyin men unga yangilikni aytdim.
It was after he had returned from London **that** I told him the news.	U Londondan qaytib kelganidan keyin men unga yangilikni aytdim.

5. **Until (till)** mavjud boʻlgandagi **not** li boʻlishsizliklarning tarjimasiga eʼtibor bering:

We did not receive a letter from them **until (till) May.**	Biz ulardan may oyigacha xat olmadik.

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It was not until (till) May that we received a letter from them.	Biz faqat may oyida ulardan xat oldik.
She did not learn the truth until (till) she returned home.	U uyiga qaytib kelmaguncha haqiqatni bilmadi.
It was not until (till) she returned home that she learned the truth.	Faqat uyga qaytib kelganidan keyingina u haqiqatni bildi.

ONE VA THEY EGA VAZIFASIDA

1. Ish-harakatning bajaruvchi noaniq yoki umumlashgan bo'lsa **one** olmoshi *odam, har bir kishi* ma'nosida ishlatiladi va ega bo'lib keladi. **One** ko'pincha modal fe'llar bilan ishlatiladi:

One should be careful when crossing the road.	Yo'lni kesib o'tayotganda (odam) ehtiyot bo'lish(i) kerak.
One must always keep one's word.	Odam o'z so'zida turishi kerak.

2. Xuddi shunday vazifada **they** olmoshi ham ishlatiladi. **They** ko'pincha **to say** fe'li bilan ishlatiladi:

They say the wheat crop will be fine this year.	Aytishlaricha, bu yil bug'doy hosili yaxshi bo'ladi.

KESIM (THE PREDICATE)

1. Kesim sodda va qo'shma kesimga bo'linadi. Qo'shma kesim ham o'z navbatida qo'shma ot-kesim va qo'shma fe'l-kesimga bo'linadi:

He learns French (sodda kesim).	U fransuz tilini o'rganadi.
My father is a doctor (qo'shma ot-kesim).	Mening otam — doctor.
I must go there at once (qo'shma fe'l-kesim).	Men u yerga zudlik bilan borishim kerak.

SODDA KESIM

Sodda kesim zamon, nisbat va maylga ega bo'lgan fe'l bilan ifodalanadi:

She works at a factory.	U zavodda ishlaydi.
He is reading.	U o'qiyapti.
They will return soon.	Ular tezda qaytishadi.
The goods were loaded by means of cranes.	Tovarlar kranlar yordamida yuklandi.

QO'SHMA OT-KESIM

Qo'shma ot-kesim **to be** bog'lovchi fe'lining shakli va ot qismdan iborat bo'ladi. Kesimning ot qismi uning asosiy ma'nosini ifodalaydi.

Kesimning ot qismi quyidagilardan yasaladi:

1. Otdan:

I am **a student.**	Men talabaman.
They are **workers.**	Ular ishchilar.

2. Olmoshdan:

It is **she.**	Bu — u.
This book is **yours.**	Bu kitob sizniki.

3. Predlogli ot yoki olmosh bilan:

The room is **in disorder.**	Xona tartibsiz ahvolda.
She was **in despair.**	U tushkunlikda.
He is **against it.**	U bunga qarshi.

4. Sifat yoki sifatdoshdan:

The morning was **warm.**	Tong iliq edi.
The glass is **broken.**	Stakan siniq.

5. Infinitivdan:

Your duty is **to help** them immediately.	Ularga zudlik bilan yordam berish sizning burchingiz.
My intention is **to go** to London next year.	Mening niyatim kelasi yili Londonga borish.

I z o h : To be fe'li infinitiv bilan kelib qo'sha fe'l-kesim ham bo'lib keladi va *kerak* ma'nosida zaruratni ifodalaydi. Buni **to be** infinitiv bilan kelib qo'shma ot-kesim bo'lib kelganidan farqlash kerak:

The task of the agent **was to ship** the goods immediately (**was to ship** — qo'shma ot-kesim).	Agentning vazifasi mollarni zudlik bilan yuklash edi.
The agent **was to ship** the goods immediately (**was to ship** — qo'shma fe'l-kesim).	Agent mollarni zudlik bilan yuklashi kerak edi.

6. Gerund dan:

Her greatest pleasure was **traveling.**	Sayohat qilish uning eng sevimli mashg'uloti.

7. Qo'shma kesimlarda **to be** dan tashqari **to become, to grow, to get, to turn** *bo'lmoq* ma'nosida, **to seem** *o'xshamoq,* **to look** *ko'rinmoq* ma'nosida bog'lovchi fe'l bo'lib keladi:

He **became** a doctor.	U doctor bo'ldi.
It **grew** warmer.	Havo ilidi.
He **is getting** old.	U qariyapti.
She **turned** pale.	Uning rangi quv o'chdi (oqardi).
They **seemed** tired.	Ular charchaganga o'xshashadi.
He **looks** ill.	U kasal ko'rinadi.

QO'SHMA FE'L-KESIM

Qo'shma fe'l-kesim fe'lning shaxs-sonni ifodalagan shakli va infinitiv yoki gerunddan yasaladi. Infinitiv yoki gerund kesimning ma'nosini beradi, fe'lning shaxs-sonni ifodalagan shakli esa yordamchi fe'l vazifasini bajaradi.

Qo'shma fe'l-kesimlar quyidagicha yasaladi:

1. Modal fe'l va infinitivdan:

He **may return** soon.　　　　　U tezda qaytib kelishi mumkin.
You **must read** this book.　　　Siz bu kitobni o'qishingiz kerak.
The conference **is to open** tomorrow.　Konferensiya ertaga ochilishi kerak.
I **have to go** there.　　　　　Men u yerga borishim kerak.
He **can do** it.　　　　　　　U buni qila oladi.

2. Infinitiv yoki gerund va yakka o'zi to'liq ma'no bermaydigan **to begin** *(boshlamoq)*, **to continue** *(davom ettirmoq)*, **to finish** *(tugatmoq)*, **to like** *(yoqtirmoq)*, **to want** *(istamoq)*, **to intend** *(niyat qilmoq)*, **to try** *(harakat qilmoq)*, **to avoid** *(qochmoq)*, **to hope** *(umid qilmoq)*, **to promise** *(va'da bermoq)* kabi fe'llardan yasaladi:

She **began to translate** the article.　U maqolani tarjima qila boshladi.
I **have finished writing** the exercise.　Men mashqni yozishni tugatdim.
He **avoided sitting** in the sun.　　U quyoshda o'tirishdan qochdi.

3. Qo'shma fe'l-kesim oldidan bog'lovchi fe'l kelgan sifat va infinitivdan, ba'zan gerunddan yasaladi:

I **am glad to see** you.　　　　Men sizni ko'rishdan xursandman.
He **is ready to help** her.　　　U unga yordam berishga tayyor.
This book **is worth reading.**　　Bu kitob o'qishga arziydi.

THERE IS BIRIKMASIDA KESIM

1. O'quchiga hali noma'lum bo'lgan shaxs yoki narsaning biror joyda yoki biror vaqtda mavjudligini ifodalash uchun *bor, mavjud* degan ma'noni beruvchi **there is (are)** birikmasi ishlatiladi. **There is (are)** birikmasi gapning boshida keladi. Undan keyin **ega**, undan keyin **o'rin** va **payt hollari** keladi. Bunday gaplar o'zbek tilida o'rin yoki payt hollar bilan boshlanadi va *bor* deb tugaydi:

There is a telephone in that room.　O'sha xonada telefon bor.
There are many apple trees in the garden.　Bog'da ko'p olma daraxtlari bor.
There was a meeting at the Institute yesterday.　Kecha institutda yig'ilish bo'ldi.

2. **There is** birikmasidan keyin donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi ot noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Ko'plikdagi otlar **some, any, many, two, three** va boshqalar bilan ishlatiladi:

There is **a lamp on the table.**　　Stolda chiroq bor.
There are **some (two, three) lamps** on the table.　Stolda bir nechta (ikkita, uchta) chiroq bor.

3. **There is** birikmasidan keyin aniq artikl bilan kelgan otlar, **this, that, these, those, my, his** va boshqa olmoshlar bilan kelgan otlar ishlatilmaydi.

4. **There is** birikmasidagi **to be** turli zamonlarda ishlatilishi mumkin:

There are very many French books in this library.	Bu kutubxonada koʻp fransuzcha kitoblar bor.
There was a meeting at the club yesterday.	Kecha klubda majlis boʻldi.
There will be a good wheat crop this year.	Bu yil bugʻdoyning hosili yaxshi boʻladi.
There hasn't been any rain for some days.	Bir necha kun yomgʻir boʻlmadi.

5. Soʻroq shakli **to be** feʼlining shaklini yoki undan oldin yordamchi feʼl kelgan boʻlsa, birinchi yordamchi feʼlni **there** ning oldiga oʻtkazish bilan yasaladi:

Is there a telephone in your room?	Sizning xonangizda telefon bormi?
Was there a meeting at the Institute yesterday?	Institutda kecha majlis boʻldimi?
Will there be many people there?	U yerda odam koʻp boʻladimi?

Soʻroq gaplarga qisqa javob **yes** yoki **no** va **there is (are)** birikmasining boʻlishli yoki boʻlishsiz shakidan iborat boʻladi:

Is there a telephone in your room?	Yes, there is No, there isn't.
Was there a meeting at the Institute yesterday?	Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.

Gaplarda **to be** dan oldin boshqa yordamchi feʼllar ishlatilgan boʻlsa, soʻroq gap yasashda eganing oldiga birinchi turgan yordamchi feʼl oʻtkaziladi va javoblarda ham oʻsha yordamchi feʼl ishlatiladi:

Will there be a meeting tonight? Bu oqshom majlis boʻladimi?	Yes, there will.	No, there won't.
Have there been any letters from him lately? Keyingi paytlarda undan xat boʻldimi?	Yes, there have.	No, there haven't.

6. Boʻlishsiz gaplar ikki yoʻl bilan yasaladi:

a) **there** dan keyingi birinchi yordamchi feʼldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qoʻyiladi va undan keyin birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar noaniq artikl bilan keladi, koʻplikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar **any** olmoshi bilan keladi. Boʻlishsiz gaplarda quyidagi qisqartmalar ishlatiladi: **isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't, hasn't, haven't, hadn't, won't** va **boshqalar:**

There isn't a telephone in this room.	Bu xonada telefon yoʻq.
There aren't any chairs in the room.	Xonada stullar yoʻq.
There wasn't any water in the bottle.	Shishada suv yoʻq.

| There hasn't been any rain for ten days. | O'n kun (davomida) yomg'ir bo'lmadi. |
| There won't be any meeting tonight. | Bu oqshom hech qanday majlis bo'lmaydi. |

b) **there is** dan keyin **no** olmoshi qo'yiladi va undan keyin artikl ham, **any** olmoshi ham ishlatilmaydi:

There is no telephone in this room.	Bu xonada telefon yo'q.
There was no water in the bottle.	Shishada suv yo'q.
There are no chairs in the room.	Xonada stullar yo'q.

No bilan yasalgan bo'lishsiz gaplar ko'proq ishlatiladi; bo'lishsizlik ma'nosini kuchaytirish maqsadida **not** ishlatiladi.

7. **There** dan keyin **to be can, must, may, ought to** va boshqa modal fe'llar bilan ham kelishi mumkin:

There must be a dictionary on the shelf.	Tokchada lug'at bo'lishi kerak.
There ought to be more books on this subject in our library.	Kutubxonamizda bu sohada kitoblar ko'proq bo'lishi kerak.
There can be no doubt about it.	Bunga shubha bo'lishi mumkin emas.

8. **There** dan keyin **to be** ma'nosida kelgan **to live** *(yashamoq)*, **to exist** *(mavjud bo'lmoq)*, **to stand** *(turmoq)*, **to lie** *(yotmoq)* fe'llari ham kelishi mumkin:

| There lived an old doctor in the village. | Qishloqda qari bir doctor yashar edi. |
| There exist different opinions on this question. | Bu masalada turli fikrlar mavjud. |

EGA BILAN KESIMNING MOSLASHUVI

1. Kesim ega bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

The book is on the table.	Kitob stolda.
The books are on the table.	Kitoblar stolda.
I am invited to the party.	Meni kechaga taklif qilishdi.
They are invited to the party.	Ularni kechaga taklif qilishdi.
He goes to the Institute every morning.	U har kuni ertalab institutga boradi.
They go to the Institute every morning.	Ular har kuni ertalab institutga borishadi.

2. Agar gapda **and** bilan bog'langan ikkita ega bo'lsa, kesim ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

| The telegram and the letter have been sent off. | Telegramma bilan xat jo'natildi. |
| Peter and Mary were here. | Piter va Meri shu yerda edi. |

3. Agar **there is/are** iborasidan keyin bir nechta ega bo'lsa, kesim ularning birinchisi bilan moslashadi:

There is a lamp, an inkpot and some pencils on the table. — Stolda chiroq, siyohdon va bir nechta qalamlar bor.

There were two girls and a boy in the room. — Xonada ikkita qiz va bitta o'g'il bola bor edi.

4. Agar ko'plikdagi otning oldida **a lot of** bo'lsa, fe'l ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

There are a lot of books on the table. — Stolda ko'p kitoblar bor.

5. Ikkita ega **with** *(bilan)*, **as well as** *(shuningdek)* bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan bo'lsa, kesim ularning birinchisi bilan moslashadi:

A woman with a baby in her arms **was** standing at the gate. — Darvozada qo'lida bola bilan bir ayol turgan edi.

The girl and the boys has learned to drive a car. — Qiz bola shuningdek o'g'il bolalar mashina haydashni o'rganishdi.

6. Agar ikkita ega **either ... or** *(yoki...yoki)*, **neither ... nor** *(na ... na)* bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan bo'lsa, kesim ularning keyingisi bilan moslashadi:

Either you or he has done it. — Buni yoki siz qilgansiz, yoki u.

Neither he nor you have translated the sentence correctly. — Gapni na u, na siz to'g'ri tarjima qilgansiz.

7. Agar ega jamlama otdan yasalgan bo'lsa (crew, family, committee, government, board va boshq.) va u yaxlit bir butun narsani ifodalasa, fe'l birlikda keladi. Agar jamlama ot alohida a'zolarni bildirsa fe'l ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

The crew consists of twenty men. — Komanda yigirma kishidan iborat.

The crew were standing on the deck. — Komanda palubada turar edi.

My brother's family is large. — Akamning oilasi katta.

The family were sitting round the table. — Oila stol atrofida o'tirgan edi.

A committee was formed to work out a new plan. — Yangi reja ishlab chiqish uchun qo'mita tuzildi.

The committee are of the opinion that the plan can be carried out in two months. — Qo'mita rejani ikki oy ichida bajarsa bo'ladi, degan fikrda.

8. Agar **each, every, everyone, everybody, everything, no one, nobody, somebody, someone, either, neither** kabi olmoshlar ega vazifasida kelsa, undan keyin keladigan kesim bilrlikda bo'ladi:

Each of us **has** his duties. — Har birimizning vazifalarimiz bor.

Everybody was at the meeting. — Hamma yig'ilishda edi.

Everything is ready. — Hamma narsa tayyor.

No one was here. — Bu yerda hech kim yo'q edi.

Nobody knows about it.	Bu haqda hech kim bilmaydi.
Somebody (someone) is knocking at the door.	Allakim eshikni taqillatyapti.
Either of the examples **is** correct.	U misol ham, bu misol ham to'g'ri.
Neither of the answers **is** correct.	Na u javob, na bu javob to'g'ri (emas).

9. Agar **all** *hamma narsa* ma'nosida ega bo'lib kelgan bo'lsa, kesim birlikda bo'ladi:

All is clear.	Hamma narsa ravshan.

Agar **all** *hamma (kishilar)* ma'nosida ega bo'lib kelsa, kesim ko'plikda bo'ladi:

All were of the same opinion.	Hamma bir xil fikrda edi.

10. Agar ega **both** *har ikkalasi* olmoshidan yasalgan bo'lsa, kesim ko'plikda bo'ladi:

«Which of these examples is correct?»	— Bu misollarning qaysi biri to'g'ri?
«**Both are** correct.»	— Har ikkalasi to'g'ri.

11. Agar ega **who?, what?** kabi so'roq olmoshlardan yasalgan bo'lsa, kesim birlikda keladi:

Who has done it?	Buni kim qildi?
What is standing there?	U yerda nima turibdi?

12. Agar ega **who, which, that** kabi nisbiy olmoslardan yasalgan bo'lsa, kesim o'sha olmosh tegishli bo'lgan ot bilan moslashadi:

The boy who is sitting at the window is my brother.	Deraza yonida o'tirgan bola mening akam.
The boys who are sitting at the window are my brothers.	Deraza yonida o'tirgan bolalar mening akalarim.
The book which (that) is lying on the table is mine.	Stolda yotgan kitob meniki.
The books which (that) are lying on the table are mine.	Stolda yotgan kitoblar meniki.
Anybody who says that is mistaken.	Buni aytgan istagan kishi adashadi. (bunday degan kishi adashadi.)

13. Agar gapning egasi **news** *(yangiliklar)*, **physics** *(fizika)*, **statistics** *(statistika)*, **hair** *(soch)*, **money** *(pul)* kabi faqat birlikda ishlatiladigan otlardan yasalgan bo'lsa, kesim birlikda bo'ladi:

What **is the news?**	Qanday yangilik bor?
Phonetics is a branch of linguistics.	Fonetika tilshunoslikning bir qismidir.
Her hair is dark.	Uning sochi qora.
This money belongs to him.	Bu pul unga qarashli.

14. Agar ega faqat ko'plikda ishlatiladigan **goods** *(tovarlar)*, **riches** *(boylik)*, **contents** *(mazmun, mundarija)*, **proceeds** *(tushum)*, **clothes** *(kiyim-kechak)* kabi otlardan yasalgan bo'lsa, kesim ko'plikda bo'ladi:

The goods have arrived.	Tovarlar yetib keldi.

The contents of the letter **have** not been changed.	Xatning mazmuni o'zgartirilmadi.
The proceeds of the sale of the goods **have** been transferred to the firm.	Tovarlarni sotishdan tushgan tushum firmaga o'tkazildi.
My clothes are wet.	Mening kiyimlarim ho'l.

XVI. IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

TO'LDIRUVCHI (THE OBJECT)

1. Ingliz tilida to'ldiruvchining **vositali va vositasiz** turlari mavjud. Vositali to'ldiruvchilar **predlogli va predlogsiz** vositali to'ldiruvchilarga bo'linadi:

I have written **a letter** (vositasiz to'ldiruvchi).	Men xat yozdim.
She gave **the student** a book (predlogsiz vositasiz to'ldiruvchi).	U talabaga kitob berdi.
I have received a telegram **from my brother** (predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi).	Men akamdan telegramma oldim.

VOSITASIZ TO'LDIRUVCHI (THE DIRECT OBJECT)

1. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi o'timli fe'ldagi ish-harakat bevosita o'tgan shaxs yoki narsadir. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi fe'ldan keyin keladi:

I received **a letter** yesterday.	Men kecha xat oldim.

2. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi otdan yasalgan bo'ladi:

I have bought **a book.**	Men kitob sotib oldim.
This plant produces **tractors.**	Bu zavod traktorlar ishlab chiqaradi.

3. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi olmoshdan yasalgan bo'ladi:

I met **him** yesterday.	Men uni kecha uchratdim.
I didn't see **anybody** there.	Men u yerda hech kimni ko'rmadim.

4. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi sondan yasalgan bo'ladi:

How many books did you take from the library?	Kutubxonadan nechta kitob oldingiz?
— I took **three.**	— Uchta.
I have read both books. I like **the first** better than **the second.**	Men har ikkala kitobni o'qib chiqdim. Menga birinchisi ikkinchisiga qaraganda ko'proq yoqdi.

5. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi infinitivdan yasalgan bo'ladi:

He asked me **to do** it.	U mendan buni qilishni so'radi.

6. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi gerunddan yasalgan bo'ladi:

I remember **reading** about it before.

Men bu haqda ilgari o'qiganimni eslayman.

PREDLOGSIZ VOSITALI TO'LDIRUVCHI
(THE INDIRECT OBJECT)

Ba'zi o'timli fe'llardan keyin ish-harakat yo'naltirilgan **to whom?** *kimga?* so'rog'iga javob bo'luvchi ot yoki olmosh keladi. Bunday ot yoki olmoshlar predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchidir. Bu predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchilar bosh kelishikdagi ot yoki obyektiv kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshidan yasaladi va fe'l bilan vositasiz to'ldiruvchining orasida joylashadi:

He gave **the boy** a book.

U bolaga kitob berdi.

I showed **him** the letter.

Men unga xatni ko'rsatdim.

I z o h : ish-harakat yo'naltirilgan shaxs vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan keyin *predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi* yordamida ham berilishi mumkin: He gave a book **to the boy.** I showed the letter **to him.**

PREDLOGLI VOSITALI TO'LDIRUVCHI
(THE PREPOSITIONAL OBJECT)

Predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi fe'l va sifatdan keyin keladi.
1. Predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchilar otdan yasaladi:

We spoke **about our work.**

Biz ishimiz haqida gaplashdik.

He lives **with his parents.**

U ota-onasi bilan yashaydi.

2. Predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchilar predlogli olmoshdan yasaladi:

He spoke **to me** yesterday.

U kecha men bilan gaplashdi.

I agree **with you.**

Men Sizning fikringizga qo'shilaman.

3. Predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi predlogli gerunddan yasaladi:

I am fond **of reading.**

Men o'qishni juda sevaman.

He insists **on doing** it himself.

U buni o'zim qilaman deb turib olgan.

Gapda vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lganda predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

I have received *a letter* **from my sister.**

Men opamdan xat oldim.

I spent *a lot of money* **on books.**

Men kitoblarga ko'p pul sarfladim.

IT SOXTA TO'LDIRUVCHISI

Ba'zi **to find, to consider, to think, to feel** kabi fe'llardan keyin infinitivli iboradan yasalgan to'ldiruvchidan va ergash gapdan oldin **it** olmoshi keladi. Bu holda **it** olmoshi o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi:

I consider **it** important to begin the negotiations at once.

Men muzokaralarni zudlik bilan boshlash muhim deb hisoblayman.

I think **it** necessary to wait a few days.	Men bir necha kun kutish kerak deb o'ylayman.
I find **it** strange that he did not come.	Uning kelmaganligi men uchun g'alati.

<div align="center">

ANIQLOVCHI (THE ATTRIBUTE)

</div>

Aniqlovchi shaxs yoki narsaning belgisini bildiruvchi gap bo'lagidir. Aniqlovchi odatda otni aniqlaydi, ba'zi hollarda esa olmoshni aniqlaydi (**one** olmoshi va **some, any, every, no** olmoshlaridan yasalgan olmoshlarni):

1. Aniqlovchi sifatdan yasaladi:

I received an **important** letter yesterday.	Men kecha muhim xat oldim.
I am going to tell you something **interesting.**	Men sizga qiziq bir narsa aytib bermoq-chiman.

2. Aniqlovchi sifatdoshdan yasaladi:

He bought some **illustrated** magazines.	U bir nechta bezakli jurnal sotib oldi.
The **rising** sun was hidden by the clouds.	Chiqayotgan quyoshni bulutlar ya-shirdi.

3. Aniqlovchi sifatdoshli iboradan yasaladi:

The student **speaking to the teacher** is my brother.	O'qituvchi bilan gaplashayotgan talaba mening akam.
They sent us a list of goods **sold at the auction.**	Ular bizga kim oshdi savdosida sotilgan tovarlarning ro'yxatini yuborishdi.

4. Aniqlovchi sondan yasaladi:

Two thousand tons of sugar were loaded on the ship yesterday.	Kecha kemaga ikki ming tonna shakar yuklandi.
The **second** lesson begins at eleven o'clock.	Ikkinchi dars soat o'n birda boshlanadi.

5. Aniqlovchi olmoshdan yasaladi:

Some magazines are lying on the table.	Bir nechta jurnallar stol ustida yotibdi.
This is **my** book.	Bu mening kitobim.

6. Aniqlovchi bosh kelishikdagi otdan yasaladi:

The **town** library is closed on Sundays.	Yakshanba kunlari shahar kutubxonasi yopiq.
Poland and Germany have con-cluded a **trade** agreement.	Polsha va Germaniya savdo bitimi tuzdi.

7. Aniqlovchi qaratqich kelishigidagi otdan yasaladi:

The teacher corrected **the stu-dent's** mistakes.	Uqituvchi talabaning xatolarini to'g'-riladi.

The expert's conclusion was enclosed in the letter.

Xatga ekspertning xulosasi solingan edi.

8. Aniqlovchi predlogli otdan yasaladi:

The leg **of the table** is broken.

Stolning oyog'i siniq.

I have lost the key **to the enterance door.**

Men kirish eshigining kalitini yo'qotdim.

9. Aniqlovchi infinitivdan yasaladi:

He had a great desire **to travel.**

Uning sayohat qilishga istagi juda baland edi.

10. Aniqlovchi predlogli gerunddan yasaladi:

They discussed different methods **of teaching** foreign lanuages.

Ular chet tillarni o'qitishning turli uslublarini muhokama qilishdi.

11. Ingliz tilida yana otdan yasalgan boshqa aniqlovchilar borki, ular otga boshqa nom beradi. Bunday aniqlovchilar **izohlovchilar** deb ataladi. Izohlovchilar yoyiq bo'lishi mumkun:

Alisher Navoi, **a famous Uzbek poet,** was born in 1441.

Alisher Navoiy, buyuk o'zbek shoiri, 1441- yilda tug'ilgan.

Tashkent, **the capital of Uzbekistan,** was founded two thousand and five hundred years ago.

Toshkentga, O'zbekistonning poytaxtiga, ikki ming besh yuz yil ilgari asos solingan.

12. Aniqlovchining gapda doimiy o'rni yo'q, u otdan yasalgan har qanday gap bo'lagini aniqlashi mumkin:

The **beautiful** bridges **across this river** were built before the war.

Bu daryodagi chiroyli ko'riklar urushdan oldin qurilgan.

Bu gapdagi **bridges** egasining ikkita aniqlovchisi bor: **beautiful, across this river.** Ega ular bilan birgalikda yoyiq egani tashkil qiladi: **The beautiful bridges across this river.**

I have received a letter **of great importance.**

Men katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan xat oldim.

Bu yerda — **a letter** to'ldiruvchisining **of great importance** aniqlovchisi bor va ular **a letter of great importance** — yoyiq to'ldiruvchini yasaydi.

The question was discussed at the meeting **of the Board.**

Masala boshqaruv yig'ilishida muhokama qilindi.

Bu yerda **at the meeting** o'rin holining **of the Board** aniqlovchisi bor va ular yoyiq o'rin holini yasaydi.

Aniqlovchi aniqlash usuliga qarab aniqlanuvchi so'zdan oldin ham, keyin ham kelishi mumkin.

Aniqlovchi quyidagi hollarda aniqlanuvchi so'zdan oldin keladi:

a) sifatdan yasalganda:

She has bought **an interesting book.**

U qiziq kitob sotib oldi.

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Agar ot bir nechta sifat bilan aniqlanayotgan bo'lsa, ularning otga ma'nosi yaqinroq bo'lgani otga yaqinroq qo'yiladi:

It was a **cold autumn day.**　　　　Sovuq kuz kuni edi.

She put on a **new black woolen dress.** U yangi qora jun ko'ylak kiygan edi.

Agar sifat **some, any, no, every** olmoshlardan yasalgan olmoshlarga qarashli bo'lsa , sifat olmoshlardan keyin qo'yiladi:

I am going to tell you **something**　Men sizga qiziq bir narsa aytmoqchi-
interesting.　　　　　　　　　　man.

b) sifatdoshdan yasalganda:

We received some **illustrated cata-** Biz kecha bir nechta bezakli katalog-
logues yesterday.　　　　　　　lar oldik.

I z o h : Agar sifatdosh sifatni bildirmasdan, faqat fe'llik ma'nosida ishlatilsa, u
　　　aniqlanuvchi so'zdan oldin qo'yiladi:
　　　The manager showed us a list of　　Menejer bizga sotilgan mollarning
　　　the goods **sold.**　　　　　　　　ro'yxatini ko'rsatdi.

d) sondan yasalganda:

I've read only **the first chapter**　Men bu kitobning faqat birinchi bobini
of this book.　　　　　　　　　　o'qidim.

e) olmoshdan yasalganda:

This pencil is very good.　　　　Bu qalam juda yaxshi.

f) bosh kelishikdagi otdan yasalganda:

Here is **the town library.**　　　　Mana shahar kutubxonasi.

g) qaratqich kelishigidagi otdan yasalganda:

I followed **the doctor's advice.**　Men doktorning maslahatiga amal
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　qildim.

Aniqlovchi quyidagi hollarda o'zi aniqlaydigan so'zdan keyin keladi:

a) aniqlovchi sifatdoshli iboradan yasalganda:

Ships built for the transportation Neft tashish uchun qurilgan kemalar
of oil are called tankers.　　　　tankerlar deb ataladi.

b) aniqlovchi predlogli otdan yasalganda:

The library of our Institute is　Bizning institutimiz kutubxonasi juda
very good.　　　　　　　　　　　yaxshi.

d) aniqlovchi infinitivdan yasalganda:

He expressed **a desire to help** me.　U menga yordam berish xohishini
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　bildirdi.

e) aniqlovchi predlogli gerunddan yasalganda:

I have no **intention of going** there.　Menda u yerga borish istagi yo'q.

Ish-harakatning qanday va qanday holatda (qayerda, qachon, nima uchun, nega va h.k.) sodir bo'lganligini ko'rsatuvchi gap bo'lagi *hol* deyiladi.

Hol quyidagilarni ifodalaydi (bildiradi):

1. Vaqtni:

She will come **soon.**	U tezda keladi.
We reached the town **the next morning.**	Biz shaharga kelgusi kuni ertalab yetib oldik.

2. O'rin-joyni:

I found him **in the garden.**	Men uni bog'dan topdim.
We could see the river **from the top of the hill.**	Biz qirning tepasidan daryoni ko'ra oldik.

3. Harakatning qanday sodir bo'lishini:

He spoke **slowly.**	U sekin gapirdi.
He copied the letter **with great care.**	U xatni juda ehtiyotkorlik bilan ko'chirdi.

4. Harakatning sodir bo'lish sababini:

I came back **because of the rain.**	Men yomg'ir tufayli qaytib keldim.
The steamer could not leave the port **owing to a severe storm.**	Kuchli to'fon tufayli paroxod portni tark eta olmadi.

5. Maqsadni:

The steamer called at the port **to take on** a fresh supply of coal.	Paroxod portga ko'mir g'amlash uchun kirdi.
I have come **to discuss** the matter.	Men masalani muhokama qilgani keldim.

6. Darajani:

I **quite** agree with her.	Men unga to'liq qo'shilaman.
He has **greatly** changed.	U juda o'zgargan.

Darajani bildiruvchi hollar sifat va ravishlarni ham aniqlashi mumkin:

The machine is **very** heavy.	Mashina juda og'ir.
I know him **rather** well.	Men uni juda yaxshi bilaman.

Hol quyidagilardan yasalishi mumkin:

1. Ravishdan:

The meeting was held **yesterday.**	Yig'ilish kecha o'tkazildi.
He **quickly** opened the door and ran out of the room.	U eshikni tez ochdi va xonadan yugurib chiqdi.

2. Predlogli otdan:

He spent his vacation **in the south.**	U ta'tilini janubda o'tkazdi.
He was in America **during the war.**	U urush paytida Amerikada edi.

3. Sifatdoshdan:

He stood on the deck **counting** the cases.

U palubada qutilarni sanab turar edi.

While reading the book I came across a number of interesting expressions.

Bu kitobni o'qiyotganimda men juda ko'p qiziqarli iboralarga duch keldim.

4. Infinitivdan:

I called on him **to discuss** this matter.

Men bu masalani muhokama qilgani unikiga bordim.

He is clever enough **to understand** it.

Uning buni tushunish uchun aqli yetadi.

5. Predlogli gerunddan:

He locked the door **before leaving** the office.

U ofisdan chiqishdan oldin eshikni qulfladi.

On arriving at the station he went to the information bureau.

Stansiyaga kelganida u axborot byurosiga bordi.

Hollar, odatda, to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi. Gapda ikki yoki undan ortiq hol bo'lganda ular quyidagicha joylashadi: 1) ravish holi; 2) o'rin holi; 3) payt holi:

I met him	by chance	at the theatre	a few days ago.
	(ravish holi)	(o'rin holi)	(payt holi)

Men uni bir necha kun ilgari teatrda tasodifan uchratib qoldim.

XVII. GAPLARDA SO'Z TARTIBI

DARAK GAPLAR (DECLARATIVE SENTENCES)

DARAK GAPLARDA SO'Z TARTIBI

Darak gaplar suhbatdoshga yoki o'quvchiga biror xabarni yetkazish uchun ishlatiladi. Ular biror faktni tasdiqlash (bo'lishli darak gaplar) yoki shu faktni inkor qilish (bo'lishsiz darak gaplar) uchun ishlatiladi. Ingliz tilida darak gaplarda so'z tartibiga qat'iy amal qilinadi, har bir gap bo'lagining o'z o'rni bor. Quyidagi so'z tartibi ingliz tiliga xosdir:

ega	kesim	to'ldiruvchi	hol
The buyers	chartered	a steamer	yesterday.
(ega)	(kesim)	(to'ldiruvchi)	(payt holi)

Aniqlovchining gapda ma'lum o'rni yo'q. U otdan ifodalangan istagan gap bo'lagi bilan kelishi mumkin:

A steamer of **10,000 tons** has arrived at the port.

O'n ming tonnali paroxod portga yetib keldi.

| We have received an **important** telegram. | Biz muhim telegramma oldik. |
| They live in a **new** house. | Ular yangi uyda yashashadi. |

GAPDA TO'LDIRUVCHINING O'RNI

1. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bevosita fe'ldan keyin keladi:

| I bought a **radio-set.** | Men radiopriyomnik sotib oldim. |

Gapda predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi bo'lganda vositasiz to'ldiruvchu undan keyin keladi:

| I sent *my father* **a telegram.** | Men otamga telegramma yubordim. |

I z o h : Qo'shma fe'llardan keyin **to put on** *(kiymoq),* **to take off** *(yechmoq),* **to pick up** *(terib olmoq),* **to let in** *(ichkariga qo'ymoq)* kishilik olmoshlaridan yasalgan vositasiz to'ldiruvchilar fe'l bilan ravishning orasida keladi:

| Put it on. | Buni kiying. |
| Let **him** in. | Uni ichkariga kiriting. |

Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi otdan yasalgan bo'lsa, ravishdan oldin ham, keyin ham kelishi mumkin:

| Put **your coat** on.
Put on **your coat.** } | Paltoingizni kiying. |
| Let **the boy** in.
Let in **the boy.** } | Bolani ichkariga kiriting. |

2. Predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchi har doim fe'l bilan vositasiz to'ldiruvchi orasida keladi:

| We *sent* **the buyers** *the documents.* | Biz xaridorlarga hujjatlarni yubordik. |

3. Predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

| The sellers received *a telegram* **from the buyers.** | Sotuvchilar xaridorlardan telegramma olishdi. |

PREDLOGSIZ VOSITALI TO'LDIRUVCHI VA *TO* PREDLOGI BILAN KELGAN VOSITALI TO'LDIRUVCHI

Ba'zan ish-harakat yo'naltirilgan shaxsni ifodalaydigan predlogsiz vositali to'diruvchi o'rnida **to** predlogi bilan kelgan vositali to'ldiruvchi ishlatiladi va u boshqa predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchilar kabi vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi. **To** prelogi bilan kelgan vositali to'ldiruvchilarning bunday ishlatilishi quyidagi hollarda yuz beradi:

1. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi olmoshdan yasalgan bo'lsa:

| Show *it* **to your brother.** | Buni akangizga ko'rsating. |
| Pass *it* **to them.** | Buni ularga uzatib yuboring. |

| He sent *him* **to me.** | U uni menga jo'natibdi. |
| I'll give *them* **to the secretary.** | Men ularni kotibaga beraman. |

2. Ish-harakat yo'naltirilgan to'ldiruvchi so'zlarning uzun guruhidan iborat bo'lsa, vositasiz to'ldiruvchi esa bir so'zdan yoki so'zlarning qisqa guruhidan bo'lsa:

| I gave *the book* **to our commom friend Mr. Bell.** | Men kitobni umumiy do'stimiz Mr. Belga berdim. |
| We have sent *an enquiry* **on the firm engaged in the manufacture of such equipment.** | Biz shunday jihoz ishlab chiqarish bilan shug'ullanadigan firmaga talabnoma yubordik. |

3. Ish-harakat yo'naltirilgan to'ldiruvchiga (murojaat qilinayotgan shaxsga) urg'u berilganda:

| I told the news **to John** (and not **to Ann).** | Men yangilikni Jonga aytgandim (Anga emas). |
| He gave a book **to my brother** (and not **to me).** | U mening akamga kitob berdi (menga emas.) |

4. **to announce** *(e'lon qilmoq)*, **to attribute** *(izohlamoq)*, **to communicate** *(xabar bermoq)*, **to deliver** *(yetkazmoq)*, **to declare** *(e'lon qilmoq)*, **to describe** *(tasvirlamoq)*, **to explain** *(tushuntirmoq)*, **to introduce** *(tanishtirmoq)*, **to propose** *(taxmin qilmoq)*, **to prove** *(isbotlamoq)*, **to read** *(o'qimoq)*, **to repeat** *(takrorlamoq)*, **to ship** *(yuklamoq)*, **to submit** *(hujjatlarni taqdim qilmoq)*, **to suggest** *(taklif qilmoq)*, **to write** *(yozmoq)* va boshqa fe'llardan keyin:

Explain this rule **to me.**	Bu qoidani menga tushuntiring.
The buyers **submitted** a letter of guarantee **to the sellers.**	Xaridorlar sotuvchilarga kafolot xatini taqdim qildilar.
He **read** the letter **to Jane.**	U xatni Jeynga o'qib berdi.
They **will deliver** the goods **to our agents** at the end of the week.	Ular tovarlarni bizning agentlarimizga haftaning oxirida yetkazib berishadi.

5. Murojaat qilinayotgan shaxs so'roq yoki nisbiy olmoshlardan yasalgan bo'lsa:

To whom did you show the letter?	Xatni kimga ko'rsatdingiz?
To which of you did he tell the news?	Sizning qaysingizga u bu yangilikni aytdi?
There is the student **to whom** I lent my dictionary.	Bu men lug'atimni berib turgan talaba.

Vositasiz toldiruvchi so'roq yoki nisbiy olmoshdan yasalgan bo'lsa predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchi ham, **to** predlogi bilan kelgan vositali to'ldiruvchi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

| *What* did he give **the boy (to the boy)?** | U bolaga nima berdi? |
| *What* books did he show **you (to you)?** | U sizga qanday kitoblarni ko'rsatdi? |

| I returned him the book *which* he had lent **me (to me)**? | Men unga berib turgan kitoblarini qaytardim. |
| We have delivered the goods *which* we sold **them (to them).** | Biz sotgan tovarlarni ularga yetkazib berdik. |

I z o h : Ammo 4- bandda aytib o'tilgan fe'llardan keyin to'ldiruvchi faqat **to** predlogi bilan keladi:

| *What* **did** you **suggest to them**? | Ularga nimani taklif qildingiz? |
| The rule *which* the teacher **explained to us** is very difficult. | O'qituvchi bizga tushuntirgan qoida juda qiyin. |

Fe'l majhul nisbatda bo'lsa, undan keyin predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchi ham, **to** predlogi bilan kelgan vositali to'ldiruvhi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

| The ore **was sold them (to them)** for immediate shipment. | Ruda birdan yuklash sharti bilan sotildi. |
| The book **was lent me (to me)** for five days. | Kitob menga besh kunga berib turildi. |

HOLNING GAPDAGI O'RNI

Hol gapda quyidagicha joylashadi:

1. Ravish holi to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

| I have read *the letter* **with great pleasure.** | Men xatni huzur qilib o'qib chiqdim. |

I z o h : Ravishdan yasalgan ravish hollari fe'ldan oldin kelishi mumkin:

| She **easily** translated the article. | U maqolani osongina tarjima qildi. |

2. O'rin holi ravish holidan keyin keladi:

| I met him *by chance* **at the theatre.** | Men uni teatrda tasodifan uchratib qoldim. |

3. Payt holi o'rin holidan keyin keladi (gapning oxirida). Payt holi gapning boshida ham kelishi mumkin:

| I met him in the park **on Sunday.** | Men uni yakshanba kuni bo'g'da uchratdim. |
| **On Sunday** I met him in the garden. | |

Gapda bir nechta payt hollari bo'lganda aniqroq vaqt ko'rsatkichlari umumiyroq vaqt ko'rsatkichlaridan oldin keladi:

| He was born **on the first of January in the year 1958.** | U 1958- yil birinchi yanvarda tug'ilgan. |
| I shall come here **at ten o'clock tomorrow.** | Men bu yerga ertaga soat o'nda kelaman. |

I z o h : Noaniq vaqt ravishlaridan yasalgan payt hollari asosiy fe'ldan oldin keladi, **to be** fe'lining shakli bo'lganda, undan keyin keladi:

| He **often** goes there. | U u yerga tez-tez borib turadi. |
| He is **always** busy. | U har doim band. |

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Darak gapda soʻz tartibi

Ega	Kesim	Toʻldiruvchi			Hol		
		Predlog-siz vositali toʻl.	Vositasiz toʻldir.	Predlogli vositali toʻl.	Ravish holi	Oʻrin holi	Payt holi
The buyers	chartered		a steamer.				
We	sent	the buyers	the do-cuments.				
We	sent		them	to the buyers.			
The sellers	received		a tele-gram	from the buyers.			
I	met		him		by chance	at the theatre	a few days ago.

BOSH BOʻLAKLARNING ODATDAGI SOʻZ TARTIBIDAN CHEKINISHI

Ega, odatda, kesimdan oldin keladi (toʻgʻri soʻz tartibi). Ega kesimdan keyin ham kelishi mumkin (teskari soʻz tartibi).

1. Gapda **there is** birikmasi ishlatilgan boʻlsa, teskari soʻz tartibi qoʻllanadi:

There **is a telephone** in that room. U xonada telefon bor.
There **was a meeting** at the club yesterday. Kecha klubda yigʻilish boʻldi.

2. Muallif gapi koʻchirma gapdan keyin kelganda va muallif **to say, to ask, to answer, to reply** feʼllaridan foydalangan boʻlsa, bunday gapda teskari soʻz tartibi ishlatiladi. Agar ega kishilik olmoshidan yasalgan boʻlsa, toʻgʻri tartib ishlatiladi:

«I am glad to see you», **said the old man.** «Sizni koʻrishdan xursandman», dedi qariya.
«What is the matter with you?» **asked the doctor.** «Sizga nima boʻldi», dedi shifokor.
«I shall return the book tomorrow», **replied my friend.** «Men kitobni ertaga qaytarib bera-man», dedi doʻstim.

L e k i n :
«I don't smoke,» **he said.** «Men chekmayman», dedi u.

Yuqoridagi feʼllar bilan hol kelganda ham teskari soʻz tartibi ishlatilishi mumkin:

«I am glad to see you,» **said the old man kindly.** «Men sizni koʻrishdan xursandman», dedi qariya xushmuomalalik bilan.

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«Who has taken my dictionary?» **asked the student in an angry voice.**	«Mening lug'atimni kim oldi?» so'radi talaba achchiqlanib.

Kesim qo'shma fe'llardan yasalgan bo'lsa, teskari tartib ishlatilmaydi:
«What is the matter with you?» **the doctor will ask.**	«Sizga nima bo'ldi?» deb so'raydi shifokor.

«Read aloud every day,» **the teacher used to say.**	«Har kun ovoz chiqarib o'qing», derdi o'qituvchi.

Fe'ldan keyin predlogsiz to'ldiruvchi kelsa, teskari tartib ishlatilmaydi:
«What is the matter with you?» **the doctor asked her.**	«Sizga nima bo'ldi?» shifokor undan so'radi.

Predlogli to'ldiruvchi bo'lganda ba'zan teskari tartib ishlatiladi:
«I am glad to see you», **said the old man to him.**	«Sizni ko'rishdan xursandman», dedi qariya unga.

3. Hol bilan boshlangan (ko'pincha o'rin holi bilan), otdan yasalgan egali va o'timsiz fe'llardan yasalgan kesimli gaplarda teskari so'z tartibi ishlatiladi:

On the right **is the Mansion House** — the official residence of the Lord Mayor.	O'ngda Manshn Haus — Lord Meyrning rasmiy qarorgohi joylashgan.

From the window **came the sounds of music.**	Derazadan musiqa sadolari kelardi.

4. **Here** va **there** ravishlari bilan boshlangan egasi otdan yasalgan gaplarda teskari so'z tartibi ishlatiladi. Bunday gaplarning egasi kishilik olmoshlaridan yasalgan bo'lsa, to'g'ri so'z tartibi ishlatiladi:

Here **is the book** you are looking for.	Mana siz izlayotgan kitob.
Here **comes my brother.**	Mana akam kelyapti.
There **is your book.**	Ana sizning kitobingiz.

Lekin:
Here **it is.**	Mana.
Here **he comes.**	Mana u kelyapti.
There **she is.**	Ana u!

5. **never** *(hech qachon)*, **hardly, scarcely** *(arang)*, **seldom** *(kamdan-kam)*, **little** *(oz)*, **in vain** *(behudaga)*, **neither, nor** *(-masa ham)*, **not only** *(faqat ... emas)*, **no sooner ... than** *(-masdan oldin)* kabi ravish va bog'lovchilar bilan boshlangan gaplarda teskari so'z tartibi uchraydi.

Bunday gaplarda eganing oldiga faqat yordamchi yoki modal fe'llar o'tadi. Agar gapda (kesim tarkibida) yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'l bo'lmasa (**Simple Present** va **Simple Past** da), eganing oldiga **do (does)** yoki **did** yordamchi fe'li qo'yiladi:

Never in my life **have I seen** such a thing.	Umrimda hech qachon bunday narsani ko'rmaganman.

No sooner **had he arrived** than he fell ill.	U yetib kelar-kelmas kasal bo'lib qoldi.
Scarcely **had he entered** the house when it started to rain.	U uyga kirar-kirmas yomg'ir yog'a boshladi (yomg'ir boshlanganda u arang uyga kirib oldi).
In vain **did we try** to make him do it.	Biz behudaga uni bu ishni qilishga majbur qilardik.

6. Bog'lovchisiz bog'langan shart ergash gaplarda teskari so'z tartibi ishlatiladi:

Should need arise, we shall communicate with you again.	Agar zarurat tug'ilsa, biz siz bilan yana bog'lanamiz.
Were I to see him tomorrow, I should ask him about it.	Agar uni ertaga ko'rsam, undan bu haqda so'rayman.
Had I seen him yesterday, I should have asked him about it.	Agar kecha uni ko'rganimda edi, men undan bu haqda so'ragan bolardim.

7. **So do I, Neither do I** kabi gaplarda ham teskari so'z tartibi ishlatiladi:

«I get up very early».	— Men juda erta turaman.
«**So do I**».	— Men ham.
«She didn't see him yesterday».	— U uni kecha ko'rmadi.
«**Neither did I**».	— Men ham.

IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLARNING ODATDAGI O'RNIDAN CHEKINISHI

1. Agar **vositasiz to'ldiruvchi** so'zlarning uzun guruhidan iborat bo'lsa, predlogli vositali to'diruvchi yoki holdan keyin kelishi mumkin. Bunda predlogli vositali to'diruvch yoki hol bir so'z yoki so'zlarning qisqa guruhidan yasalgan bo'lishi kerak:

| We have received *from them* **some illustrated catalogues containing a detailed description of these machines.** | Biz ulardan bu mashinalar batafsil tasvirlangan suratli kataloglarini oldik. |
| We have sent *there* **all the specifications of electrical equipment received from London.** | Biz Londondan olingan elektr jihozlarning tafsilotlarini (tasniflarini) yubordik. |

2. Agar boshqacha tartib gap ma'nosining buzilishiga olib kelsa ham, vositasiz to'ldiruvchi predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi yoki holdan keyin keladi:

| I have read *with great pleasure* **the letter sent me by Mr. Bell.** | Men Mr. Bel yuborgan xatni huzur qilib o'qib chiqdim. |

Agar bu gapdagi *with great pleasure* ravish holini to'ldiruvchidan keyin qo'ysak, bu hol **have read** fe'liga emas, **sent** sifatdoshiga qarashli bo'lib qoladi va ma'no buziladi.

3. Orin holi, odatda, ravish holidan keyin keladi, ammo oʻrin holi **here** yoki **there** ravishlaridan yasalgan boʻlsa, ular odatda, ravish holidan oldin keladi:

He will work **here** *with pleasure.* U bu yerda bajon-u dil ishlaydi

I met him **there** *by chance.* Men uni tasodifan u yerda uchratib qoldim.

Biror yoqqa yoʻnalishni bildiradigan fe'llardan keyin oʻrin holi bevosita fe'ldan keyin keladi:

I went **to the theatre** *with his sister.* Men teatrga uning singlisi bilan bordim.

The steamer «Svir» sailed **from** «Svir» paroxodi Odessadan mashina
Odessa *with a cargo of machinery.* ortilgan yuk bilan suzib ketdi.

BOʻLISHSIZ DARAK GAPLAR

1. Boʻlishsiz gaplarda kesim boʻlishsiz shaklda keladi. **Not** inkor yuklamasi kesim tarkibidagi yordamchi yoki modal fe'ldan keyin qoʻyiladi. Agar kesim tarkibida yordamchi yoki modal fe'l boʻlmasa (**Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past**) do, does yoki did yordamchi fe'llari olinadi, asosiy fe'lning **to** yuklamasisiz shakli ishlatiladi. Ogʻzaki nutqda not yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'llar bilan qoʻshilib ketadi:

I **have not (haven't) seen** him today. Men uni bugun koʻrganim yoʻq.

He **is not (isn't) waiting** for you. U Sizni kutmayapti.

He **will not (won't) go** there. U u yerga bormaydi.

She **cannot (can't) come** today. U bugun kela olmaydi.

He **does not (doesn't) work** here. U bu yerda ishlamaydi.

They **did not (didn't) tell** me about it. Ular menga bu haqda gapirmadilar.

2. Agar kesimda ikki va undan ortiq yordamchi fe'l boʻlsa **not** yuklamasi birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin qoʻyiladi:

It **has not been done** yet. Bu hali bajarilmadi.

He **will not have finished** his work by five oʻclock. U soat beshgacha ishini tugata olmaydi.

3. Ingliz tilida boʻlishsizlik **not** yuklamasini emas, boʻlishsiz olmoshlar — **no, nobody, no one, nothing,** boʻlishsiz ravishlar — **never, nowhere,** va bogʻlovchilar **neither ... nor** yordamida ham yasaladi. Bu holda kesim boʻlishli shaklda boʻladi, chunki ingliz tilida bitta gapda faqat bitta inkor boʻlishi mumkin:

I received **no** letters yesterday. Men kecha hech qanday xat olmadim.

No one (nobody) has seen it. Buni hech kim koʻrmagan.

Nothing has happened. Hech narsa (sodir) boʻlmadi.

I have **never** heard about it. Men bu haqda hech qachon eshitmaganman.

Neither Peter **nor** Mary told me about it. Bu haqda menga na Piter, na Meri hech narsa demadi.

4. Bo'lishsiz olmoshlar, ravishlar va bog'lovchilar bilan yasalgan bo'lishsiz gaplar boshqa gaplar bilan quyidagicha almashtirilishi mumkin:

I received **no** letters yesterday. Men kecha hech qanday xat olmadim.

= I did **not** receive **any** letters yesterday.

We found **nobody (no one)** at home. Biz uyda hech kimni topmadik.

= We did **not** find **anybody** at home.

I have read **nothing** about it. Men bu haqda hech narsa o'qiganim yo'q.

= I have **not** read **anything** about it.

We went **nowhere** after supper. Biz kechki ovqatdan keyin hech qayerga bormadik.

= We did **not** go **anywhere** after supper.

I could remember **neither** the name of the author **nor** the title of the book. Men na muallifning ismini, na kitobning nomini eslay olmayman.

I could **not** remember **either** the name of the author **or** the title of the book.

Bo'lishsiz olmoshlar, ravishlar va bog'lovchilar quyidagicha almashtirilishi mumkin:

no	**not ... any**	bilan
nobody	**not ... anybody**	—»—
no one	**not ... anyone**	—»—
nothing	**not ... anything**	—»—
nowhere	**not ... anywhere**	—»—
neither ... nor	**not ... either ... or**	—»—
never	**not ... ever**	—»—

Not ... any, either ... or bilan yasalgan bo'lishsiz gaplar **no** va uning yasamalari yoki **neither ... nor** bilan yasalgan bo'lishsiz gaplarga qaraganda ko'proq ishlatiladi. Ammo **to have** fe'li va **there is** birikmasi bilan bo'lishsiz gaplarda ot oldida **no** qo'yish ko'proq ishlatiladi.

Never ravishi hech qachon **not ... ever** bilan almashtirilmaydi.

5. Bo'lishsiz ega hech qachon **not ... any** va ularning yasamalaridan yasalmaydi. Bu holda faqat **no one, nobody, nothing** yoki otlar bilan **no, neither ... nor** ishlatiladi:

No one (nobody) has seen it. Buni hech kim ko'rgan emas.

Nothing happened yesterday. Kecha hech narsa sodir bo'lmadi.

No steamer left the port yesterday. Kecha portni birorta ham paroxod tark etmadi.

Neither the window nor the door was open. Na eshik, na deraza ochiq edi.

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6. **There is** birikmasi bilan bo'lishsizlik **no one, nobody, nothing** yordamida ham, **not ... anyone, not ... anybody, not ... anything** yordamida ham yasaladi. **Not** yuklamasi **to be** ning shakllari bilan qisqartirmalar hosil qiladi: **isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't**:

There is **nobody** in the garden.
There **isn't anybody** in the garden. } Bog'da hech kim yo'q.

There is **nothing** in the box.
There **isn't anything** in the box. } Qutida hech narsa yo'q.

SO'ROQ GAPLAR (INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES)

UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

1. So'roq gaplar ikki xil bo'ladi: umumiy so'roq gaplar va maxsus so'roq gaplar. Umumiy so'roq gaplar (**General Questions**) hamsuhbatdan savolda ifodalangan fikrni tasdiq yoki inkor qiladigan *ha* yoki *yo'q* javobini olish uchun ishlatiladi. Ular yordamchi fe'llar yoki modal fe'llar bilan boshlanadi:

Do you speak English?   Siz ingliz tilida gapirasizmi?
Can you translate this article   Siz bu maqolani lug'atsiz tarjima qila
without a dictionary?   olasizmi?

2. Maxsus so'roq gaplar (**Special Questions**) gapning biror bo'lagiga berilgan bo'lib **who, what, whose, how, when, where** va boshqa so'roq so'zlar bilan boshlanadi:

Who brought you this book?   Bu kitobni sizga kim olib keldi?
What did you see there?   U yerda nimani ko'rdingiz?
How did he write the dictation?   U diktantni qanday yozdi?
When did he come?   U qachon keldi?
Where **did you see him?**   Uni qayerda ko'rdingiz?

UMUMIY SO'ROQ GAPLAR (GENERAL QUESTIONS)

1. Umumiy so'roq gaplar gapning boshida, eganing oldiga yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'lni qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Agar darak gapda yordamchi fe'l bo'lmasa (**Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past** zamonlarda) eganing oldiga **do (does)** yoki **did** yordamchi fe'llari qo'yiladi, asosiy fe'l esa egadan keyin qo'yiladi:

> **yordamchi (modal) fe'l + ega + V?**

Darak gaplar				Umumiy so'roq gaplar			
Ega	Kesim		To'ld.va hol	Yordam-chi fe'l	Ega	Asosiy fe'l	To'ld. va hol
He	**is**	reading	a letter.	**Is**	he	reading	a letter?
They	**have**	returned	from London.	**Have**	they	retur-ned	from London?
She	**can**	translate	the article.	**Can**	she	transla-te	the article?
You	—	give	English lessons every day.	**Do**	you	give	English lessons every day?
He	—	lives	in Kokand.	**Does**	he	live	in Ko-kand?
She	—	finished	her translati-on in the evening.	**Did**	she	finish	her translati-on in the evening?

2. Kesim tarkibida ikki yoki undan ziyod yordamchi fe'l bo'lsa, eganing oldiga faqat birinchi yordamchi fe'l o'tkaziladi:

Darak gap

He **has been** working since morning.
The work **will have been** done by 5 o'clock.

Umumiy so'roq gap

Has he been working since morning?
Will the work have been done by 5 o'c-lock?

3. **Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past** dagi **to be** va **to have** fe'llarining shakllari eganing oldiga o'tadi:

Darak gap

He **is** in the office.
She **has** a good pen.

Umumiy so'roq gap

Is he in the office?
Has she a good pen?

4. **to be** fe'li bog'lovchi fe'l bo'lib kelganda uning shakli eganing oldiga qo'yiladi, kesimning ot qismi esa bevosita egadan keyin keladi:

Darak gap

He **is a doctor.**
They **were tired.**

Umumiy so'roq gap

Is he **a doctor?**
Were they **tired?**

1. Umumiy so'roq gaplarga, odatda, qisqa javob beriladi. Odatda, javob **yes** yoki **no** so'zlaridan va yordamchi yoki modal fe'ldan iborat bo'ladi. Bo'lishsiz javobda yordamchi yoki modal fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi:

Do you **speak** French?	**Yes**, I **do.**	**No**, I **don't.**
Siz fransuzcha gapirasizmi?	Ha, gapiraman.	Yo'q, gapirmayman.
Is he **resting**?	**Yes**, he **is.**	**No**, he **isn't.**
U dam olyaptimi?	Ha, dam olyapti.	Yo'q, dam olmayapti.
Has she **returned** from London?	**Yes**, she **has.**	**No**, she **hasn't.**
U Londondan qaytib keldimi?	Ha, qaytib keldi.	Yo'q, qaytib kelmadi.
Can you **swim**?	**Yes**, I **can.**	**No**, I **can't.**
Suza olasizmi?	Ha, suza olaman.	Yo'q suza olmayman.

2. Qisqa javoblarda yordamchi yoki modal fe'llardan oldin ravishlar qo'yilishi mumkin:

Did you meet him while you were in London?	No, I **never** did.
Siz Londonda bo'lganingizda uni uchratdingizmi?	Yo'q, hech qachon uchratmadim.
Do you have dinner at home?	Yes, I **always** do.
Siz uyda ovqatlanasizmi?	Ha, har doim.
Will he come here tonight?	Yes, he **probably** will.
U bu yerga bu oqshom keladimi?	Ha, ehtimol.

3. Ingliz tilida ba'zan faqat **yes** yoki **no** dan iborat javoblar ham ishlatiladi:

Can you swim?	**Yes.**	**No.**
Suza olasizmi?	Ha.	Yo'q.
Has she returned from London?	**Yes.**	**No.**
U Londondan qaytib keldimi?	Ha.	Yo'q.

4. Qisqa javoblardan tashqari umumiy so'roq gaplarga to'liq javob ham berilishi mumkin:

Did you like the film?	**Yes, I liked it.**
Sizga film yoqdimi?	Ha, menga yoqdi.

BO'LISHSIZ UMUMIY SO'ROQ GAPLAR

1. Umumiy so'roq gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli egadan keyin asosiy fe'lning oldiga **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Og'zaki nutqda **not** yordamchi yoki modal fe'li bilan qo'shilib ketadi. Umumiy so'roq gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli ajablanishni bildiradi va **nahotki** so'zini qo'shib tarjima qilinadi:

Do you **not** know him?	Nahotki, uni tanimasangiz?
Don't you know him?	

Have you not seen him?	Nahotki, uni ko'rmadingiz?
Haven't you seen him?	
Must you not go there tonight?	Nahotki, sizning u yerga borishingiz kerak bo'lmasa?
Mustn't you go there tonight?	

2. Bo'lishsiz umumiy so'roq gaplarning javobi ham bo'lishli umumiy so'roq gaplarning javobiga o'xshab yasaladi.

Didn't you speak to him yesterday?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Nahotki, kecha u bilan gaplash-magan bo'lsangiz?	Yo'q, gap-lashdim.	Yo'q, gaplash-madim.
Won't he come here tonight?	Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
Bu oqshom u bu yerga kelmaydimi?	Yo'q, keladi.	Yo'q, kelmaydi.

TASDIQ SO'ROQ GAPLAR
(DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS)

1. Umumiy so'roq gaplarning bir turi tasdiq so'roq gaplaridir.

Tasdiq so'roq gaplari bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz darak gapga qisqa umumiy so'roq gap qo'shiladi. Bu so'roq gap bosh gapdagi fe'lga mos yordamchi yoki modal fe'ldan va bosh gapning egasiga mos bo'lgan kishilik olmoshidan iborat bo'ladi. Agar bosh gapning kesimida yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'l bo'lmasa (**Simple Present** yoki **Simple Pastning** bo'lishli shaklida bo'lsa) **do (does)** yoki **did** yordamchi fe'llarining mosi olinadi:

You **speak** French, **don't you?**	Siz fransuz tilida gapirasiz, shunday emasmi?
He **hasn't returned** from London yet, **has he?**	U hali Londondan qaytib kelgan emas, shunday emasmi?

2. Tasdiq so'roq gaplari gapiruvchi o'zining aytgan fikriga tasdiq olishni istaganida ishlatiladi. Gapiruvchi bo'ishli tasdiq olishni istasa, so'roq gapdan oldingi darak gap bo'lishli shaklda so'roq gapdagi yordamchi yoki modal fe'l bo'lishsiz shaklda ishlatiladi. Agar gapiruvchi bo'lishsiz javob olishni istasa, so'roqdan oldingi darak gap bo'lishli bo'ladi va so'roq qismidagi yordamchi yoki modal fe'l bo'lishli shaklda bo'ladi:

She **is** very busy, **isn't she?**	U juda band, shunday emasmi?
She **isn't** very busy, **is she?**	U juda band emas, shundaymi?
Peter **works** hard, **doesn't he?**	Piter qattiq ishlaydi, shunday emasmi?
Peter **doesn't work** hard, **does he?**	Piter qattiq ishlamaydi, shundaymi?
Your sister **went** to London, **didn't she?**	Opangiz Londonga ketdi, shunday emasmi?
Your sister **didn't go** to London, **did she?**	Opangiz Londonga ketgan emas, shun-daymi?

| Your friend **can speak** English, **can't he?** | Do'stingiz inglizcha gapira oladi, shunday emasmi? |
| Your friend **can't speak** English, **can he?** | Do'stingiz inglizcha gapira olmaydi, shundaymi? |

2. Bunday savollarga javoblar, odatda, qisqa bo'ladi va tasdiqni yoki inkorni bildiradi:

Savol	Javob	
	Bo'lishli	Bo'lishsiz
A. *Oldida bo'lishli darak gap kelganda*		
Your friend speaks English, doesn't he?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Sizning do'stingiz inglizcha gapiradi, shunday emasmi?	Ha, gapiradi.	Yo'q, gapirmaydi.
You have finished your work, haven't you?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Siz ishingizni tugatdingiz, shunday emasmi?	Ha, tugatdim.	Yo'q, tugatmadim.
B. *Savoldan oldin bo'lishsiz darak gap kelganda*		
Your friend doesn't speak English, does he?	No, he doesn't.	Yes, he does.
Do'stingiz inglizcha gapirmaydi, shundaymi?	Yo'q, gapirmaydi.	Yo'q, gapiradi.
You haven't finished your work, have you?	No, I haven't.	Yes, I have.
Siz ishingizni tugatmadingiz, shundaymi?	Yo'q, tugatmadim.	Yo'q, tugatdim.

MAXSUS SO'ROQ GAPLAR

1. Maxsus so'roq gaplar gapning biror bo'lagiga beriladi va **who?** *(Kim?)*, **What?** *(Nima? Qanday?)*, **Which?** *(Qaysi?)*, **When?** *(Qachon?)*, **Where?** *(Qayerda? Qayerga?)*, **Why?** *(Nima uchun?)*, **How?** *(Qanday?)*, **How much?** *(Qancha?)*, **How many?** *(Nechta?)*, **How long?** *(Qancha vaqt? Necha soat?)* kabi so'roq so'zlar yoki so'zlar guruhi bilan boshlanadi.

2. Maxsus so'roq gaplarda so'z tartibi umumiy so'roq gaplarnikiga o'xshaydi, faqat gapning boshida so'roq so'zlar qo'yiladi:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \text{when,} \\ \text{where,} \\ \text{why,} \\ \text{how,} \\ \text{how much,} \\ \text{how many} \end{array}\right\} + \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{yordamchi fe'l} \\ \text{modal fe'l} \end{array}\right\} + \text{ega} + \text{asosiy fe'l} + \text{va h.k.?}$$

3. Maxsus so'roq gaplar gapning birorta bo'lagiga beriladi :

The teacher	read	an interesting story	to the students	yesterday.
Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi	To'ldiruvchi	Payt holi

Yuqoridagi gapga quyidagi gap bo'laklariga savol berish mumkin:

1) **Yesterday** payt holiga:

When did the teacher read an interesting story to the students? — O'qituvchi talabalarga qiziq hikoyani qachon o'qib berdi?

2) **To the students** predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchiga:

To whome did the teacher read an interesting story yesterday? — O'qituvchi kecha kimga qiziq hikoya o'qib berdi?

Og'zaki nutqda predlog, odatda, fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi: **Who(m)** did the teacher read an interesting story to yesterday?

3) **An interesting story** vositasiz to'ldituvchiga:

What did the teacher read to the students yesterday? — O'qituvchi kecha talabalarga nima o'qib berdi.

4) **Read** kesimga:

What did the teacher **do** yesterday? — O'qituvchi kecha nima qildi?

5) **Interesting** aniqlovchiga:

What story did the teacher read to the students yesterday? — O'qituvchi kecha talabalarga qanday hikoya o'qib berdi?

Aniqlovchiga savol berilganida **what** *(qanday)*, **which** *(qaysi)*, **whose** *(kimning)*, **how much** *(qancha)*, **how many** *(nechta)* so'roq so'zlari bevosita ular aniqlaydigan otdan oldin keladi:

What story are you reading? — Siz qanday hikoya o'qiyapsiz?
How many books did you buy? — Siz nechta kitob sotib oldingiz?

MAXSUS SO'ROQ GAPLARNING JAVOBLARI

1. Maxsus so'roq gaplarga ma'no jihatidan zarur bo'lgan barcha gap bo'laklarini takrorlash bilan to'liq javob beriladi. Bunda, odatda, otdan yasalgan gap bo'laklari olmoshlar bilan almashtiriladi:

When did the teacher read an interesting story to the students? — He read it to them yesterday.

To whom did the teacher read an interesting story yesterday? — He read it to the students.

What did the teacher read to the students yesterday? — He read an interesting story to the students (yesterday).

What did the teacher do yesterday? — He read an interesting story to the students (yesterday).

2. Ingliz tilida ham oʻzbek tilidagidek qaysi gap boʻlagiga savol berilgan boʻlsa, oʻsha gap boʻlagining oʻzi bilan ham javob berish mumkin:

When did the teacher read an interesting story to the students? — Yesterday.

To whom did the teacher read an interesting story yesterday? — To the students.

GAPNING EGASIGA VA EGANING ANIQLOVCHISIGA BERILADIGAN SAVOLLAR

1. Egaga beriladigan soʻroq gaplar **who** *(kim)* va **what** *(nima)* olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi va ular soʻroq gapning egasi boʻlib keladi. Boshqa maxsus soʻroq gaplardan farq qilib, egaga berilgan soʻroq gaplarda darak gaplarning soʻz tartibi qoʻllaniladi. Soʻroq gapda ega boʻlib kelgan **who, what** olmoshlaridan keyin feʼl uchinchi shaxs birlikda ishlatiladi:

Ega	Kesim	Toʻldiruvchi	Hol
Who	is reading	a book	at the window?
What	is lying		on the table?
Who	gives	English lessons?	
Who	came		here yesterday?

I z o h : Kesim **Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past** zamonlarida boʻlsa, **do** yordamchi feʼli ishlatilmaydi.

2. Eganing aniqlovchisiga berilgan savollarda ham darak gap soʻz tartibi ishlatiladi. Bunday savollar, odatda, **what** *(qanday)*, **which** *(qaysi)*, **whose** *(kimning)*, **how much** *(qancha)*, **how many** *(nechta)* soʻroq olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi va ulardan keyin ega keladi:

What book is lying on the table? — Stolda qanday kitob yotibdi?

Whose children came here yesterday? — Kecha bu yerga kimning bolalari keldi?

How many students work in that laboratory? — Oʻsha laboratoriyada nechta talaba ishlaydi?

3. Egaga yoki eganing aniqlovchisiga berilgan soʻroq gaplarga qisqa javob beriladi. Javob egadan (ot yoki olmoshdan) va yordamchi feʼl yoki modal feʼldan yasalgan kesimdan iborat boʻladi. Soʻroq gapdagi feʼl **Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past** zamonlarda boʻlsa, javobda **do (does)**, yoki **did** yordamchi feʼllarining biri ishlatiladi:

Who **is** standing at the window? — My sister **is**.
Deraza oldida kim turibdi? — Opam.
What book **is** lying on the table? — A French book **is**.
Stolda qanday kitob yotibdi? — Fransuzcha.
Who **can** do it? — I **can**.
Buni kim qila oladi? — Men.

Who **gives** you English lessons?	Mr. A. **does.**
Sizga kim ingliz tilidan dars beradi?	**Mr. A.**

4. Ingliz tilida ham oʻzbek tilidagidek egaga berilgan soʻroq gaplarga faqat egadan iborat javob berilishi mumkin, lekin bu juda kam ishlatiladi:

Who is standing at the window?	**My sister.**
What book is lying on the table?	**A French book.**

OT-KESIMLARGA MAXSUS SOʻROQ GAPLAR TUZISH

1. Kesimi ot-kesim boʻlgan gaplarning egasiga savol berganda, soʻroq gaplar **who** yoki **what** olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi:

Who is a doctor?	Kim shifokor?
What is broken?	Nima siniq?

2. Savol egaga berilganda bogʻlovchi feʼl orqasidan kelayotgan ot bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

Who **is an engineer?**	Kim muhandis?
Who **are engineers?**	Kimlar muhandis?

3. Ot-kesimning ot qismi otdan boshqa soʻzlardan yasalgan boʻlsa, bogʻlovchi feʼl uchinchi shaxs birlikda keladi:

Who **is** ready?	Kim tayyor?
What **is** broken?	Nima siniq?
What **is** out of order?	Nima buzuq?

4. Savol ot-kesimning ot qismiga berilgan boʻlsa, *oʻsha buyumning qanday xususiyatlarga ega ekanligi soʻraladi*. Bunda bogʻlovchi feʼl oʻzidan keyin keladigan ot yoki olmosh bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

What **is he?**	U kim?
What **are they?**	Ular kim?
What **is he (she, it)** like?	U kimga oʻxshaydi?
What **are they** like?	Ular kimga oʻxshaydi?
What sort (kind) of man **is he?**	U qanday kishi?
What sort (kind) of thing **is it?**	U qanday narsa?

5. Ot-kesimga berilgan savollar va ularning javoblari:

What is your brother?	He is a doctor.
Akangiz kim?	U shifokor.
What is the price of this motorcar?	It is 5000 dollars.
Bu avtomobilning narxi qancha?	Besh ming dollar.
What is his brother like?	His brother is a highly educated man and a well-known composer.
Uning akasi qanday kishi?	Uning akasi yaxshi bilimli kishi va mashhur kompozitor.
What kind of book is it?	It's a text-book of English for students.
Bu qanday kitob?	Bu talabalar uchun ingliz tili darsligi.

6. Ot-kesimga savol berilib kishining nasabi (ismi, sharifi) yoki qa-rindoshligi so'ralganda so'roq gap **who** olmoshi bilan boshlanadi, kishining kasbi yoki mansabi so'ralganda esa so'roq gap **what** olmoshi bilan boshlanadi:

Who is that man?   That man is **Mr. A. (my uncle).**
U kishi kim?   U kishi Mr. A. (mening amakim).
What is he?   He is **a lawer (the manager of our office).**
U kim?   U yurist (bizning ofisimizning menejeri).

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MAXSUS SO'ROQ GAPLARNING
BO'LISHSIZ SHAKLI

</div>

1. Maxsus so'roq gaplarning bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun **not** inkor yuklamasini egadan keyin qo'yamiz. Og'zaki nutqda **not** yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'l bilan qo'shilib ketadi:

Why **did** you **not** come yesterday?   Nima uchun kecha kelmadingiz?
Why **didn't** you come yesterday?
What **does** he **not** understand?   U nimani tushunmaydi?
What **doesn't** he understand?

2. Savol egaga yoki eganing aniqlovchisiga berilgan bo'lsa, **not** yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'ldan keyin keladi:

Who **hasn't** seen this film yet?   Bu filmni yana kim ko'rmagan?
Who **doesn't** know this rule?   Bu qoidani kim bilmaydi?

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MUQOBIL SO'ROQ GAPLAR
(ALTERNATIVE QUESTIONS)

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1. Muqobil so'roq gaplar **or** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan ikkita umumiy so'roq gapdan iborat bo'ladi. Odatda, ikkinchi so'roq gap to'liq bo'lmaydi:

Did you spend your leave in the   Siz ta'tilingizni Qrimda o'tkazdingizmi
Crimea **or** (did you spend it) in   yoki Kavkazda?
the Caucasus?
Do you like tea **or** (do you like) coffee?   Siz choyni yoqtirasizmi yoki kofeni?
Is he resting **or** (is he) working?   U dam olyaptimi yoki ishlayaptimi?

2. Muqobil so'roq gaplarga to'liq javob beriladi:

Did you spend your leave in the   — I spent it in the Caucasus.
Crimea **or** in the Caucasus?
Do you like tea **or** coffee?   — I like tea.
Is he resting **or** working?   — He is resting.

3. Muqobil so'roq gap egaga berilgan bo'lsa, ikkinchi egadan oldin doim yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'l keladi. Bunday so'roq gaplarga har qanday egaga berilgan so'roq gaplarga o'xshab, qisqa jabob beriladi:

Did you speak to them,   — The manager did.
or **did the manager**?

Ular bilan siz gaplashdingizmi yoki boshliq?	— Boshliq.
Will you go there, or **will your brother**?	— My brother will.
U yerga siz borasizmi yoki akangiz?	— Akam.

4. Muqobil so'roq gaplar so'roq so'zlar bilan ham boshlanishi mumkin. Bunday so'roq gaplar maxsus so'roq gap va ikkita uyushuq bo'lakdan iborat bo'ladi:

Where did you spend your leave: in the Crimea or in the caucasus?	Ta'tilingizni qayerda o'tkazdingiz: Qrimdami yoki Kavkazda?
Which do you like: tea or coffee?	Qaysini yoqtirasiz: choynimi yoki kofeni?
Which is he doing: resting or working?	U nima qilyapti: dam olyaptimi yoki ishlayaptimi?

BUYRUQ GAPLAR (IMPERATIVE SENTENCES)

1. Buyruq gaplar hamsuhbatni biror ish qilishga undaydi. Ular buyruqni, iltimosni, taqiqlashni va boshqalarni ifodalaydi. Buyruq gaplar bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz bo'lishi mumkin. Buyruq gaplarda fe'l buyruq maylida ishlatiladi. Buyruq gaplarda so'z tartibi darak gaplarnikiga o'xshaydi, ammo ularda ega **(you)** bo'lmaydi va bu gaplar kesimdan boshlanadi:

Open the book.	Kitobni oching.
Put the dictionary on the shelf.	Lug'atni tokchaga qo'ying.
Don't be late, please.	Iltimos, kechikmang.

2. Iltimosni ifodalash uchun buyruq gaplarning oxirida ko'pincha **will you?** yoki **won't you?** ishlatiladi:

| Come here, **will you**? | Iltimos, bu yoqqa keling. |
| Fetch me a chair, **won't you**? | Iltimos, menga stul olib keling. |

3. Iltimosni ifodalash uchun **will** yoki **would** bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplar ham ishlatiladi:

Will you come here?	Iltimos, bu yoqqa keling.
Will you fetch me a chair, please?	Iltimos, menga kursi olib keling.
Would you be good enough to close the window?	Iltimos, derazani yopib yuboring.
Would you mind lending me your dictionary?	Iltimos, menga lug'atingizni berib turing.

UNDOV GAPLAR (EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES)

1. Har qanday darak gapni undov gapga aylantirsa bo'ladi. Undov gaplar kuchli hissiyot bilan aytiladi. Ularda ajablanish, zavqlanish, g'azablanish va boshqa hislar ifoda etiladi:

At last you have returned!	Nihoyat qaytib keldingiz!
Have you ever seen such weather!	Bunday havoni ko'rganmisiz!
Hurry up!	Shoshiling! Tez bo'ling!

2. Undov gaplar ko'pincha **what** *(qanday)*, **how** *(qanchalik)* olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi. Bunday undov gaplarda ega darak gaplardagidek kesimdan oldin keladi:

What a large house that is!	Bu qanday katta uy!
What clever people they are!	Ular qanday aqlli odamlar!
What beautiful hair she has got!	Uning qanday chiroyli sochi bor!
How well she sings!	U qanchalik yaxshi kuylaydi!
How clever he is!	Qanchalik aqlli u!

3. **What** dan keyin keladigan donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi ot noaniq artikl bilan keladi, donalab sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar esa artiklsiz keladi:

What a foolish mistake I have made!	Qanday ahmoqona xato qilibman!
What foolish mistakes I have made!	Qanday ahmoqona xatolar qilibman!
What beautiful weather we are having!	Qanday yaxshi havo!

4. **How** bilan aniqlanadigan sifat va ravishlar bevosita **how** dan keyin keladi:

How quickly you walk!	Qanchalik tez yurasiz!
How clever he is!	Qanchalik aqlli u!

5. Ot-kesimli undov gaplarda ega bilan bog'lovchi fe'l tushib qolishi mumkin:

What a fine building (that is)!	Qanday chiroyli bino u!
How cold (it is)!	Qanday sovuq!

XVIII. QO'SHMA GAPLAR

Qo'shma gaplar butun bir murakkab fikrni ifodalovchi ikki yoki undan ortiq sodda gaplardan iborat bo'ladi.

Qo'shma gaplar ikki xil bo'ladi: bog'langan qo'shma gaplar (Compound Sentences) va ergashgan qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences).

BOG'LANGAN QO'SHMA GAP
(THE COMPOUND SENTENCE)

1. Bog'langan qo'shma gap teng huquqli, bir-biriga tobe bo'lmagan sodda gaplardan iborat bo'ladi. Qo'shma gap tarkibiga kiruvchi sodda gaplar bog'lovchilar yordamida bog'lanadi va ular, odatda, vergul bilan ajratiladi:

The signal was given, **and** the steamer moved slowly from the dock.	Signal berildi, paroxod dokdan sekin jo'nadi.
I came home early, **but** he remained to the end of the concert.	Men uyga erta qaytdim, ammo u konsertning oxirigacha qoldi.

2. Qo'shma gaplarda bir nechta sodda gaplar bog'lovchisiz ham bog'la-nishi mumkin. Bunda ular bir-biridan nuqtali vergul bilan ajratiladi:

The signal was given; the steamer moved slowly from the dock.	Signal berildi; paroxod dokdan sekin jo'nadi.
He will return from London in May; his sister will stay there another month.	U Londondan may oyida qaytib ke-ladi; uning singlisi u yerda yana bir oy qoladi.

ERGASHGAN QO'SHMA GAPLAR

1. Ergashgan qo'shma gap teng bo'lmagan, bir gap ikkinchisiga tobe bo'lgan gaplardan iborat bo'ladi. Ergashgan qo'shma gapda ergash gap (the Subordinate Clause*) bosh gapni (the Principle Clause) izohlab keladi. Ergash gap bosh gap bilan bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi:

He thought	**that** the train arrived at 6.15.
(bosh gap)	(ergash gap)
U o'yladi	poyezd 6.15 da kelgan deb
He will get the letter tomorrow	**if** you send it off now.
(bosh gap)	(ergash gap)
u xatni ertaga oladi	agar uni hozir jo'natsangiz.
After the agreement had been signed,	the delegation left London.
(ergash gap)	(bosh gap)
Bitim imzolanganidan keyin,	delegatsiya Londondan jo'nab ketdi.

2. Ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan bog'lovchilarsiz ham bog'lanishi mumkin:

He said **he would come in the evening.**	U kechqurun kelishini aytdi.
The book **you gave me** is very interesting.	Siz menga bergan kitob juda qiziq.
Had I been there, I should have helped him.	Agar men u yerda bo'lganimda edi, men unga yordam bergan bo'lardim.

ERGASH GAPLARNING TURLARI

1. Ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda bitta gap bo'lagi vazifasini bajarib keladi. Tilimizda nechta gap bo'lagi bo'lsa, shuncha ergash gaplar ham bor. Ular **ega ergash gaplar, kesim ergash gaplar, to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar, aniqlovchi ergash gaplar** va **hol ergash gaplarga** bo'linadi.

2. Gapda bitta, ikkita va undan ko'p gap bo'lagi ergash gaplar bilan ifodalanishi mumkin, boshqacha aytganda qo'shma gap tarkibida bir nechta ergash gap bo'lishi mumkin:

1. **As it was raining,** we could not show our friends from London our	Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani sababli biz yan-gi o'tqazilgan mevali daraxtlarimizni

new fruit trees.
(Faqat bitta gap bo'lagi — sabab holi ergash gap bilan ifodalangan.)

Londonli do'stlarimizga ko'rsata ol-madik.

2. **As it was raining,** we could not show our friends, **who had arrived from London,** our new fruit trees.
(Ikkita gap bo'lagi — sabab holi va aniqlovchi ergash gap bilan ifoda-langan.)

Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani sababli biz Lon-dondan kelgan do'stlarimizga yangi o'tqazilgan mevali daraxtlarimizni ko'rsata olmadik.

3. **As it was raining,** we could not show our friends, **who had arrived from London, what we had planted in our garden.**
(Uchta gap bo'lagi — sabab holi, aniqlovchi va to'ldiruvchi ergash gap bilan ifodalangan.)

Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani sababli biz Lon-dondan kelgan do'stlarimizga bog'i-mizga o'tqazgan mevali daraxtlarni ko'rsata olmadik.

EGA ERGASH GAPLAR (SUBJECT CLAUSES)

1. Ega ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda ega vazifasida keladi. Ular bosh gaplar bilan **who (whom), what, that, whether, if, whose, which, when, where, how, why** kabi bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar bilan bog'lanadi:

That he has made a mistake is strange.

Uning xato qilgani ajablanarli.

Whether they will come today is not known yet.

Ular keladimi yo'qmi hali noma'lum.

When we shall start is uncertain.

Qachon jo'nashimiz noaniq.

How this happened is not clear to any one.

Buning qanday sodir bo'lgani hech kimga aniq emas.

2. Ega ergash gaplar ko'pincha kesimdan keyin keladi; bu holda kesimdan oldin **it** olmoshi qo'yiladi:

It is strange **that he has made a mistake.**
It is not known yet **whether they will come today.**
It is uncertain **when we shall sart.**

3. Ega ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

KESIM ERGASH GAPLAR (PREDICATIVE CLAUSES)

1. Kesim ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda kesim vazifasida keladi. Ular bosh gap bilan ega ergash gaplarda ishlatiladigan bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi:

The trouble is **that I have lost his address.**

Muammo men uning manzilini yo'qo-tib qo'yganligimda.

| The question is **whether they will be able to help us.** | Masala ular bizga yordam bera oladilarmi yo'qmi shunda. |
| The weather is **what it was yesterday.** | Havo kechagidek. |

2. Kesim ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

TO'LDIRUVCHI ERGASH GAPLAR (OBJECT CLAUSES)

1. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda vositasiz yoki predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan ega va kesim ergash gaplarni bosh gapga bog'lashda ishlatiladigan bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi:

He told us **that he felt ill.**	U kasal bo'lib qolganligini aytdi.
He asked us **what we thought of it.**	U bizdan bu haqda qanday fikrda ekanligimizni so'radi.
They laughed at **what he said.**	Ular uning gapidan kulishdi.
I'll ask him to find out **where they live.**	Men undan ular qayerda yashashlarini bilib kelishni so'rayman.
He has just gone away saying **that he will return in an hour.**	U bir soatdan keyin qaytib kelishini aytib hozirgina ketdi.

2. Ko'pincha **that** bog'lovchisi ishlatilmaydi:

| I know **(that) he has returned.** | Men uning qaytib kelganini bilaman. |
| He said **(that) Nodir felt tired.** | U Nodirning charchaganini aytdi. |

3. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

EGA, KESIM VA TO'LDIRUVCHI ERGASH GAPLARGA IZOH

1. **Whose, whom, which, what, when, where, how, why** so'zlari bilan bog'langan ega, kesim va to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarda darak gaplarning so'z tartibi ishlatiladi. So'roq gap tartibi faqat mustaqil so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi:

How did he do it? (Mustaqil so'roq gap.)	U buni qanday qildi?
How he did it is difficult to say. (Ega ergash gap.)	U buni qanday qilganini aytish qiyin.
He told me **how he did it.** (To'ldiruvchi ergash gap.)	U menga buni qanday qilganini aytib berdi.

2. **When** bilan bog'langan ega, kesim va to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonning o'rnida hozirgi zamon ishlatilmaydi. Faqat payt va shart ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonning o'rnida hozirgi zamon ishlatiladi:

| **When he will arrive** is not yet known. | Uning qachon yetib kelishi hali noma'lum. |

| The question is **when he will arrive.** | Masala uning qachon yetib kelishida. |
| He has told me **when he will arrive.** | U menga qachon yetib kelishini aytdi. |

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH
(KO'CHIRMA VA O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPLAR)

1. Bir odamning gapini boshqa birovga o'zgartirmasdan yetkazish ko'chirma gap deyiladi (**Direct Speech**).

Bir odamning gapini to'ldiruvchi ergash gap yordamida faqat mazmunini yetkazish o'zlashtirma gap deyiladi (**Indirect Speech**)

Ko'chirma gap:	O'zlahshtirma gap:
He has said: «**The ship will arrive at the end of the week.**»	He has said **that the ship will arrive at the end of the week.**
«Kema haftaning oxirida keladi», dedi u.	U kemaning haftaning oxirida kelishini aytdi.

Ko'chirma gapdagi *The ship will arrive at the end of the week* gapi mustaqil, alohida bir gapdir. O'zlashtirma gapdagi *that the ship will arrive at the end of the week* gapi to'ldiruvchi ergash gap bo'lib, alohida ishlatilmaydi. *He has said* bosh gap.

2. Ko'chirma gaplardan oldin, odatda, vergul qo'yiladi. Ammo uzun matnlardan oldin ikki nuqta qo'yiladi. Ingliz tilida qo'shtirnoq ko'chirma gapning boshida ham, oxirida ham qatorning yuqorisiga qo'yiladi.

3. Ko'chirma gaplar darak, so'roq va buyruq gaplarga bo'linadi.

DARAK GAPLARNI O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPLARGA AYLANTIRISH

I. Ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gaplarga aylantirishda quyidagi o'zgartirishlar qilinadi:

1. Bosh gap bilan ko'chirma gap o'rtasidagi vergul va qo'shtirnoqlar tushirib qoldiriladi. O'zlashtirma gap oldida **that** bog'lovchisi qo'yiladi, ammo bu bog'lovchi ko'pincha tushib qolishi ham mumkin:

Ko'chirma gap:	O'zlashtirma gap:
He says, «Mary will do it».	He says (that) Mary will do it.
U dedi: «Meri buni qiladi».	U Merining buni qilishini aytadi.

2. Agar bosh gapda to'ldiruvchisiz **to say** fe'li ishlatilgan bo'lsa o'zlashtirma gapda **to say** saqlanib qoladi. Agar ko'chirma gapda **to say** fe'lidan keyin to'ldiruvchi kelgan bo'lsa, ko'chirma gapdagi **to say** fe'li o'zlashtirma gapda **to tell** fe'li bilan almashtiriladi:

Ko'chirma gap:	O'zlashtirma gap:
He **says,** «Mary will come in the evening»	He says that Mary will come in the evening.
U dedi: «Meri kechqurun keladi».	U Merining kechqurun kelishini aytdi.

He has said to me, «The negotiations have begun».	He has told me that the negotiations have begun.
U menga dedi: «Muzokaralar boshlandi».	U menga muzokaralar boshlanganligini aytdi.

I z o h : **To say** dan keyin vositali to'ldiruvchi **to** predlogi bilan ishlatiladi, **to tell** dan keyin esa vositali to'ldiruvchi predlogsiz ishlatiladi.

3. Ko'chirma gapdagi kishilik va egalik olmoshlari ma'noga qarab o'zgartiriladi:

Ko'chirma gap:	O'zlashtirma gap:
Mary says, «Peter has taken **my** dictionary».	Mary says that Peter has taken **her** dictionary.
Meri dedi: «Mening lug'atimni Piter olgan».	Mery uning lug'atini Piter olganligini aytadi.
My brother has said, «I shall come at five o'clock»	My brother has said that **he** will come at five o'clock.
Mening akam dedi: «Men soat beshda kelaman».	Mening akam soat beshda kelishini aytdi.

4. Agar bosh gapdagi fe'l **Simple Present, Present Perfect** yoki **Simple Future** zamonlarining birida bo'lsa, ko'chirma gapdagi zamon o'zlashtirma gapda o'zgarmaydi:

Ko'chirma gap:	O'zlashtirma gap:
He **says (has said, will say)**, «I sent them the catalogue on Monday».	He **says (has said, will say)** that he **sent** the catalogue on Monday.
U deydi (dedi, deydi): «Men katalogni ularga dushanba kuni jo'natdim».	U katalogni ularga dushanba kuni jo'natganligaini aytadi (aytdi).
He **says (has said, will say)**, «We **shall ship** the goods in May».	He **says (has said, will say)** that they **will ship** the goods in May.
U deydi (dedi, deydi): «Biz tovarlarni May oyida yuklaymiz».	U tovarlarni May oyida yuklashlarini aytadi (aytdi).

5. Agar bosh gapdagi fe'l **Simple Past, Past Continuous, Past Perfect** zamonlarida bo'lsa, ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda ergash gapdagi zamon o'tgan zamonga aylantiriladi va quyidagicha o'zgartiriladi:

Simple Present	→	Simple Past
Present Perfect ⎫ Simple Past ⎭	→	Past Perfect
Simple Future	→	Future in the Past
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
Present Perfect Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Continuous	→	Future Continuous in the Past
Future Perfect	→	Future Perfect in the Past
Future Perfect Continuous	→	Future Perfect Continuous in the Past

Ko'chirma gap:	O'zlashtirma gap:
He said, «I **get up** at 8 o'clock».	He said that he **got up** at 8 o'clock.
U dedi: «Men soat 8 da turaman»	U soat 8 da turishini aytdi.
He said, «**I'm reading** an interesting book».	He said that he **was reading** an interesting book.
U dedi: «Men qiziq kitob o'qiyapman».	U qiziq kitob o'qiyotganligini aytdi.
He said, «I **have spoken** to the manager about the terms of delivery of the machine»	He said that he **had spoken** to the manager about the terms of delivery of the machine.
U dedi: «Men menejer bilan mashinani jo'natish muddati haqida gaplashdim».	U menejer bilan mashinani jo'natish muddati haqida gaplashganligini aytdi.
He said, «I **have been waiting** for you since five o'clock».	He said that he **had been waiting** for me since five o'clock.
U dedi: «Men sizni soat beshdan buyon kutayapman».	U meni soat beshdan buyon kutayotganligini aytdi.
He said, «I **bought** the book in Tashkent».	He said that he **had bought** the book in Tashkent.
U dedi: «Men kitobni Toshkentdan sotib oldim».	U kitobni Toshkentdan sotib olganligini aytdi.
He said: «I **was working** at five o'clock».	He said that he **had been working** at five o'clock.
U dedi: «Men soat beshda ishlayotgan edim»	U soat beshda ishlayotgan ekanligini aytdi.
He said, «The contract **will be sighed** in the evening».	He said that the contract **would be** sighed in the evening.
U dedi: «Shartnoma kechqurun imzolanadi».	U shartnoma kechqurun imzolanishini aytdi.
He said, «They **will have unloaded** the steamer by six o'clock».	He said that they **would have unloaded** the steamer by six o'clock.
U dedi: «Kemani soat oltigacha yukini tushirishadi».	U kemaninig yuki soat oltigacha tushirilishini aytdi.

Ko'chirma gapni o'zlshtirma gapga aylantirganda **Past Perfect** va **Past Perfect Continuous** zamonlari o'zgarmay qoladi:

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
He said, «We **had finished** our work by six o'clock».	He said that they **had finished** their work by six o'clock.
U dedi: «Biz ishimizni soat oltigacha tugatgan edik».	U ishlarini soat oltigacha tugatganliklarini aytdi.

6. Ko'chirma gapni o'zlshtirma gapga aylantirganda ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish vaqti ko'rsatilganda **Simple Past** va **Past Continuous** zamonlari o'zgarmay qoladi:

Ko'chirma gap:
He said, «I **began** to study English **in 1998**».

O'zlashtirma gap:
He said that he **began** to study English **in 1998**.

U dedi: «Men ingliz tilini 1998-yilda o'rgana boshladim».

U ingliz tilini 1998- yilda o'rgana boshlaganligini aytdi.

He said, «The goods **were delivered yesterday**».

He said that the goods **were delivered yesterday**.

U dedi: «Tovarlar kecha yetkazib berildi».

U tovarlar kecha yetkazib berilganligini aytdi.

She said, «I **met** John **when I was crossing the road**».

She said that she met John **when she was crossing the road**.

U dedi: «Men Jonni yo'lni kesib o'tayotganimda uchratdim».

U yo'lni kesib o'tayotganida Jonni uchratganligini aytdi.

Ammo **the day before, two days before** kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

She said that she **had been** there **the day before**.

U u yerda bir kun oldin bo'lganligini aytdi.

7. Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda **must** ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish zaruratini biror kuch ta'siri ostida yuz berishini bildirsa **must** o'rnida **had to** qo'llanadi:

She said, «I **must send** John a telegram at once».

She said that she **had to send** John a telegram at once.

U dedi: «Men Jonga zudlik bilan telegramma yuborishim kerak».

U Jonga zudlik bilan telegramma yuborishi kerakligini aytdi.

Must fe'li **buyruq** yoki **maslahatni** ifodalaganda o'zgarmasdan qoladi:

He said to me, «You **must post** the letter at once».

He told me that I **must post** the letter at once.

U menga dedi: «Siz xatni zudlik bilan jo'natishingiz kerak».

U menga xatni zudlik bilan jo'natishim kerakligini aytdi.

He said to Nancy, «You **must consult** a doctor».

He told Nancy that she **must consult** a doctor.

U Nensiga dedi: «Siz shifokorga ko'rinishingiz kerak».

U Nensiga shifokorga ko'rinishi kerakligini aytdi.

8. **Should, ought to** fe'llari o'zlashtirma gaplarda o'zgarmay qoladi:

He said to John, «You **should (ought to) send** them a telegram at once».

He told John that he **should (ought to) send** them a telegram at once.

U Jonga dedi: «Siz ularga zudlik bilan telegramma jo'natishingiz kerak».

U Jonga ularga zudlik bilan telegramma jo'natishi kerakligini aytdi.

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9. Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ko'rsatish olmosh-lari, payt va o'rin-joy ravishlari quyidagicha o'zgaradi:

Ko'chirma gap:	O'zlashtirma gap:
this — bu, shu	**that** — o'sha
these — bular, shular	**those** — o'shalar
now — hozir	**then** — o'shanda
today — bugun	**that day** — o'sha kuni
tomorrow — ertaga	**the next day** — keyingi kuni
the day after tomorrow — ertadan keyin	**two days later** — ikki kundan keyin
yesterday — kecha	**the day before** — bir kun oldin
the day before yesterday — o'tgan kuni	**two days before** — ikki kun oldin
ago — burun, ilgari	**before** — ilgari
next year — kelasi yili	**the next year, the following year** — keyingi yili
here — bu yerda	**there** — u yerda

Ko'chirma gap:	O'zlashtirma gap:
He said, «I can't translate **this** article».	He said that he couldn't translate **that** article.
U dedi: «Men bu maqolani tar-jima qila olmayman».	U o'sha maqolani tarjima qila olmas-ligini aytdi.
He said, «I shall write the letter **tomorrow**».	He said that he would write the letter **the next day.**
U dedi: «Men xatni ertaga yozaman».	U xatni keyingi kuni yozishini aytdi.
He said, «I was **here yesterday**».	He said that he had been **there the day before.**
U dedi: «Men kecha shu yerda edim».	U bir kun oldin o'sha yerda bo'lgan-ligini aytdi.

Ammo yuqorida aytilgan o'zgartirishlar ko'r-ko'rona amalga oshiril-masdan, vaziyat talabiga qarab amalga oshiriladi:

1. He said, «My brother works here».	U dedi: «Mening akam shu yerda ishlaydi».

Agar ko'chirma gap akasi ishlaydigan **joyning o'zida (shaharda, mam-lakatda)** o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilayotgan bo'lsa, o'zlashtirma gapda **here** saqlanib qoladi:

He said that his brother worked **here**.	U akasi shu yerda ishlashini aytdi.

Agar ko'chirma gap akasi ishlayotgan **joydan (shahardan, mamlakatdan) boshqa joyda** o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilayotgan bo'lsa, **here there** bilan almashtiriladi:

He said that his brother worked **there**.	U akasi o'sha yerda ishlashini aytdi.

2. He said, «I like **this** book». U dedi: «Men bu kitobni yoqtiraman».

Agar koʻchirma gapni oʻzlashtirma gapga aylantirayotganda **kitob qoʻl ostida, yaqin joyda boʻlsa this** oʻzgarmay qoladi:

He said that he liked this book. U bu kitobni yoqtirishini aytdi.

Agar oʻzlashtirma gapga aylantirayotganda **kitob qoʻl ostida, yaqin joyda boʻlmasa this** oʻrnida **that** qoʻllanadi:

He said that he liked **that** book. U oʻsha kitobni yoqtirishini aytdi.

3. He said, «I saw Nancy yesterday». U dedi: «Men Nansini kecha koʻrdim».

Agar koʻchirma gap **oʻsha kunning oʻzida** oʻzlashtirma gapga aylantirilsa **yesterday** oʻzgarmay qoladi:

He said that he saw Nancy **yesterday**. U Nansini kecha koʻrganligini aytdi.

Agar koʻchirma gap **bir kundan keyin oʻzlashtirma gapga aylantirilsa yesterday** oʻrnida **the day before** qoʻllanadi:

He said that he had seen Nancy **the day before**. U Nansini bir kun oldin koʻrganligini aytdi.

<div align="center">

SOʻROQ GAPLARNI OʻZLASHTIRMA
GAPLARGA AYLANTIRISH

</div>

1. Agar koʻchirma gaplar soʻroq gap boʻlsa, ularni oʻzlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda, ular toʻldiruvchi ergash gaplarga aylanadi.

Ikki xil koʻchirma soʻroq gaplar ustida toʻxtalib oʻtamiz:

a) **who, which, whose, when, why, how many, how much, how long** va boshqa soʻroq soʻzlar bilan boshlanuvchi *maxsus soʻroq gaplar*.

b) yordamchi feʼllar bilan boshlanuvchi *umumiy soʻroq gaplar.*

2. Maxsus soʻroq gaplarni oʻzlashtirma gaplarga aylantirganda quyidagi oʻzgartirishlar qilinadi:

a) soʻroq belgisi tushirib qoldiriladi;

b) soʻroq gap tartibi darak gap tartibiga aylantiriladi;

d) kesim (yordamchi, modal va asosiy feʼl) egadan keyinga qoʻyiladi;

e) soʻroq gap boshida kelgan soʻroq soʻz yoki soʻzlar bosh gapdan keyin kelib uni ergash gap bilan bogʻlash uchun xizmat qiladi;

f) va darak gaplarni oʻzlashtirma gaplarga aylantirishdagi boshqa oʻzgartirishlar qilinadi.

Koʻchirma gap:	Oʻzlashtirma gap:
He asked me, «Where do they live?»	He asked me **where they lived.**
U mendan soʻradi: «Ular qayerda yashaydilar?»	U mendan ularning qayerda yashashini soʻradi.
He asked me, «Where is Mr. Bell?»	He asked me **where Mr. Bell was.**
U mendan soʻradi: «Mr. Bell qa-yerda?»	U mendan mister Bellning qayerdali-gini soʻradi.
He asked me, «Why have you come so late?»	He asked me **why I had come so late.**

U mendan so'radi: «Nima uchun bunchalik kech keldingiz?»

U mendan nima uchun bunchalik kech kelganimni so'radi.

He asked me, «When will they send the letter?»

He asked me **when they would send the letter**.

U mendan so'radi: «Ular xatni qachon jo'natadilar?»

U mendan ular xatni qachon jo'natishlarini so'radi.

He asked me, «Who showed you my work?»

He asked me **who had showed me his work**.

U mendan so'radi: «Sizga mening ishimni kim ko'rsatdi?»

U mendan ishini menga kim ko'rsatganligini so'radi.

He asked me, «Where were you yesterday?»

He asked me **where I had been the day before**.

U mendan so'radi: «Siz kecha qa-yerda edingiz?»

U mendan bir kun oldin qayerda bo'l-ganligimni so'radi.

Tarkibida **to be** bo'lgan egaga yoki kesimning ot qismiga berilgan so'roq gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirishda so'roq gap tartibi ham, darak gap tartibi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He asked me, «Who is the owner of this car?»

He asked me **who was the owner of that car**.

U mendan so'radi: «Bu mashi-naning egasi kim?»

He asked me **who the owner of that car was**.

U mendan o'sha mashinaning egasi kim ekanligini so'radi.

He asked me, «What is the price of this car?»

He asked me **what was the price of this car**.

U mendan so'radi: «Bu mashina-ning narxi qancha?»

He asked me **what the price of this car was**.

U mendan bu mashinaning narxi qan-cha ekanligini so'radi.

3. *Yordamchi yoki modal fe'l* bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplarni o'zlashtirma gaplarga aylantirganda, ergash gap bosh gapga **whether** yoki **if** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'lanadi va oldingi aytilgan kerakli o'zgartirishlar qilinadi:

Ko'chirma gap:

O'zlashtirma gap:

He asked me, «Have you recei-ved our letter?»

He asked me **whether (if)** I had recei-ved their letter.

U mendan so'radi: «Siz bizning xatimizni oldingizmi?»

U mendan ularning xatini olgan-olma-ganligimni so'radi.

He asked me, «Will you be here tomorrow?»

He asked me **whether (if)** I should be there the next day.

U mendan so'radi: «Siz ertaga shu yerda bo'lasizmi?»

U mendan keyingi kuni o'sha yerda bo'lish-bo'lmasligimni so'radi.

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4. Umumiy so'roq gaplarning javoblarini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda **yes** va **no** so'zlari tushirib qoldiriladi:

Ko'chirma gap:	O'zlashtirma gap:
He asked Nancy, «Do you want to see the new film?»	He asked Nancy **whether** she wanted to see the new film.

She answered: $\begin{cases} \text{«Yes, I do.»} \\ \text{«No, I don't».} \end{cases}$ She answered that $\begin{cases} \textbf{she did.} \\ \textbf{she didn't.} \end{cases}$

U Nansidan so'radi: «Siz yangi filmni ko'rishni istaysizmi?»   U Nansidan yangi filmni ko'rishni istash-istamasligini so'radi.

U javob berdi: «Ha». «Yo'q».   U ha deb javob berdi.
U yo'q deb javob berdi.

I asked him, «Will you go there?»   I asked him **whether** he would go there.

He answered, $\begin{cases} \text{«Yes, I will.»} \\ \text{«No, I won't.»} \end{cases}$ He answered that $\begin{cases} \textbf{he would.} \\ \textbf{he wouldn't.} \end{cases}$

Men undan so'radim: «Siz u yerga borasizmi?»   Men uning u yerga borish-bormasligini so'radim.

U javob berdi: «Ha, boraman.»
«Yo'q, bormayman.»   U ha deb javob berdi.
U yo'q deb javob berdi.

Rasmiy va kitobiy uslubda yuqoridagi javoblar quyidagicha o'zgartiriladi:

He answered **in the affirmative**.	U ijobiy (tasdiqlovchi) javob berdi.
He answered **in the negative**.	U salbiy javob berdi.

BUYRUQ GAPLARNI O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPLARGA AYLANTIRISH

Ko'chirma buyruq gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda quyidagi o'zgartirishlar qilinadi:

1. Agar ko'chirma gap buyruq gap bo'lsa bosh gapdagi **say** fe'li **tell** *(buyurmoq, aytmoq)* yoki **order** *(buyurmoq)* fe'li bilan almashtiriladi. Agar buyruq gap iltimosni ifodalasa **say** fe'li **ask** fe'li bilan almashtiriladi.

2. Ko'chirma gapdagi buyruq maylidagi fe'l o'zlashtirma gapda **to** yuklamasi bilan keluvchi infinitiv bilan almashtiriladi. Bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun infinitivning oldiga **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

3. Mazmunga qarab kishilik, egalik va ko'rsatish olmoshlari almashtiriladi:

Ko'chirma gap:	O'zlashtirma gap:
She said to Tom, «Come at five o'clock».	She told Tom **to come** at five o'clock.
U Tomga dedi: «Soat beshda keling».	U Tomga soat beshda kelishni aytdi.
I said to Ann, «Please, bring me a glass of water.»	I asked Ann **to bring** me a glass of water.
Men Annga dedim: «Iltimos, menga bir stakan suv olib keling».	Men Anndan menga bir stakan suv olib kelishni iltimos qildim.
He said to me, «Don't go there».	He told me **not to go** there.
U menga dedi: «U yerga bormang».	U menga u yerga bormaslikni buyurdi.

ANIQLOVCHI ERGASH GAPLAR
(ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSES)

1. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi va bosh gapga **who (whom), whose, which, that** olmoshlari va **when, where, why** ravishlari yordamida bog'lanadi:

The man **who was here yesterday** is a painter.	Kecha bu yerda bo'lgan kishi rassom.
I know the man **whom you mean.**	Kim haqida gapirayotganingizni bilaman. Siz gapirayotgan kishini bilaman.
Our representative, **whose letter I showed you yesterday,** will return to London at the end of the week.	Men sizga xatini ko'rsatgan bizning vakilimiz shu haftaning oxirida Londonga qaytib keladi.
I have the book **that I was looking for.**	Men izlayotgan kitobimni topdim.
I have seen the house **where (= in which) Tolstoy died.**	Men Tolstoy vafot etgan uyni ko'rdim.
I remember the day **when I first came to London.**	Men Londonga birinchi kelgan kunimni eslayman.
The reason **why he did it is** plain.	U nima uchun bunday qilganligining sababi aniq.

Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar qaysi otni aniqlayotgan bo'lsa, bevosita o'sha otdan keyin keladi.

2. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar uch xil bo'ladi:

a) ajratuvchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar shaxs(lar) yoki buyum(lar)ning shu shaxs yoki buyumning yakka o'ziga xos alohida xususiyatlarini ifodalaydi va ularni shu turdagi hamma shaxs yoki buyumlardan ajratadi:

The letter **that I received from him yesterday** is very important.	Men undan kecha olgan xat juda muhim.
The vessels **which arrived at the port yesterday** were built in Russia.	Kecha portga yetib kelgan kemalar Rossiyada qurilgan.
The children **who lived in that house** are my brother's friends.	O'sha uyda yashovchi bolalar mening ukamning do'stlari.

b) tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar shaxs(lar) yoki narsa(lar)ni belgi va xususiyatlariga qarab, shunday shaxs yoki narsalarning biror turiga kiritadi:

A letter **which is written in pencil** is difficult to read.	Qalamda yozilgan xatni o'qish qiyin.
Vessels **which are used for the transportation of oil** are called tankers.	Neft tashish uchun foydalaniladigan kemalar tankerlar deb ataladi.
Children **who live by the sea** usually begin to swim at an early age.	Dengiz bo'yida yashovchi bolalar suvda suzishni, odatda, erta boshlaydilar.

d) Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar shaxs(lar) yoki narsa(lar)ni tasvirlaydi, shaxs yoki narsalar haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumot beradi:

We have received a letter, **which contains interesting information on the state of the market of wheat.**	Biz bug'doy bozoridagi ahvol to'g'risida qiziqarli axborot beradigan xat oldik.
We have chartered two vessels, **which will arrive in Odessa at the end of the month.**	Biz Odessaga oyning oxirida yetib keladigan ikkita kema yolladik.
In the street I met some children, **who showed me the way to the station.**	Ko'chada menga stansiyaga yo'lni ko'rsatib qo'ygan bir nechta bolalarni uchratdim.
The manager of our office, **who is a highly educated man,** speaks several foreign languages.	Ofis menejeri, yuqori bilimli kishi, bir nechta chet tillarda gapiradi.

3. Ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi ergash gaplarni tushirib qoldirsak mazmun buziladi. Agar — **The letter which I received from him yesterday is very important** gapidagi **that I received from him yesterday** ajratuvchi aniqlovchi ergash gapni tushirib qoldirsak, qanday xat haqida gap ketayotganligi noma'lum bo'lib qoladi. **A letter which is written in pencil is difficult to read** gapidagi tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gapni olib tashlasak, gapning ma'nosi yo'qoladi: **A letter is difficult to read.**

Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarni gapning ma'nosiga ta'sir qilmasdan olib tashlash mumkin. **We have chartered two vessels, which will arrive in Odessa at the end of the month** gapidan ergash gapni olib tashlasak — **We have chartered two vessels,** — gapi tugallangan mazmunga ega bo'ladi, ergash gap esa faqat qo'shimcha ma'lumot beradi. Buni alohida mustaqil gap bilan berish ham mumkin: **They will arrive at the end of the month.**

4. Ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi, tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar, odatda, bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratiladi.

5. Ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda **whom** (who olmoshining obyekt kelishikdagi shakli) va **which** olmoshlari ko'pincha **that** olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi:

A letter **that (which) is written in pencil** is difficult to read.	Qalamda yozilgan xatni o'qish qiyin.
There is the student **that (whom) we saw at the theatre yesterday.**	Ana biz kecha teatrda ko'rgan talaba.

6. **Who** olmoshi kamdan-kam hollarda **that** olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi. **Whose** olmoshi hech qachon that olmoshi bilan almashtirilmaydi.

7. **That** olmoshidan keyin predlog kelmaydi. Bu holda predlog fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

The man **that you are speaking about** is in the next room.	Siz gapiryotgan kishi qo'shni xonada.

This is the house **that I used**   Bu men yashagan uy.
to live in.
The steamer **that we loaded the**   Biz tovarlarni yuklagan paroxod ertaga
goods on will leave the port to-   portni tark etadi.
morrow.

8. Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda **who, whom, which** o'rnida **that** ishlatilmaydi.

9. Ajratuvchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan **that** ko'pincha tushirib qoldiriladi:
There is the student **that (whom)**   Ana men kecha teatrda ko'rgan talaba.
I saw at the theatre yesterday.
= There is the student **I saw at**
the theatre yesterday.
He posted the letter **that (which)**   U yozgan xatini jo'natdi.
he had written. = He posted the
letter **he had written.**

10. Agar nisbiy olmoshdan oldin predlog bo'lsa va nisbiy olmosh tushib qolsa, predlog fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:
This is the house **in which I used to**   Bu men yashagan uy.
live. = This is the house **I used to**
live in.
The steamer **on which we loaded the**   Biz mollarni yuklagan paroxod ertaga
goods will leave the port tomorrow   portni tark etadi.
= The steamer **we loaded the goods**
on will leave the port tomorrow.

11. Ega bo'lib kelgan nisbiy olmoshlar tushirib qoldirilmaydi:
The man **who is sitting there** is   U yerda o'tirgan kishi mening akam.
my brother.
The picture **which (that) hangs**   Devorda osilgan surat Repin tomoni-
on the wall was painted by Repin.   dan chizilgan.

12. Tasvirlovchi, aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda nisbiy olmoshlar tushib qolmaydi:
Mr. Bell, **whom I met yesterday,**   Men kecha uchratgan Mr. Bell unga
asked you to ring him up.   qo'ng'iroq qilishingizni so'radi.

1. Hol ergash gaplar qoʻshma gapda turli hollarning vazifasini bajaradi. Ular payt ergash gaplarga, oʻrin ergash gaplarga, sabab ergash gaplarga, natija ergash gaplarga, ravish ergash gaplarga, toʻsiqsiz ergash gaplarga, maqsad ergash gaplarga, shart ergash gaplarga boʻlinadi.

2. Hol ergash gaplar qoʻshma gapning boshida kelganda bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratiladi.

PAYT ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME)

1. Payt ergash gaplar bosh gapga **when, whenever, while, as, after, before, till, until, as soon as, as long as, since, by the time (that), directly** va boshqa bogʻlovchilar yordamida bogʻlanadi:

When we arrived at the port, the steamer was being loaded with grain.	Biz portga kelganimizda paroxodga gʻalla yuklanayotgan edi.
As I was going down the road, I met your sister.	Koʻchadan ketayotganimda men opangizni uchratdim.
While we were discharging the vessel, we discovered a few bags damaged by sea water.	Biz kemaning yukini tushirayotganimizda dengiz suvidan zararlangan bir nechta qoplarni aniqladik.
After the agreement had been signed, the delegation left London.	Bitim imzolangandan keyin delegatsiya Londonni tark etdi.
As soon as we received your telegram, we instructed our office to prepare the goods for shipment.	Biz sizning telegrammangizni olishimiz bilan, ofisimizga tovarlarni yuklashga tayyorlash toʻgʻrisida koʻrsatma berdik.
We haven't had any news from him **since he left Tashkent.**	U Toshkentni tark etganidan buyon, undan biror xabar olganimiz yoʻq.
I stayed at the custom-house **until the goods had been examined.**	Tovarlarni tekshirib boʻlishmaguncha men bojxonada turdim.

2. Payt ergash gaplarda kelasi zamon ishlatilmaydi. **Simple Future** oʻrnida **Simple Present, Future Continuous** oʻrnida **Present Continuous, Future Perfect** oʻrnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

The manager will ring you up **when he comes.**	Menejer kelganida sizga qoʻngʻiroq qiladi.
As soon as we receive your telegram, we shall instruct our office to prepare the goods for shipment.	Biz sizning telegrammangizni olishimiz bilan, ofisimizga tovarlarni yuklashga tayyorlash toʻgʻrisida koʻrsatma beramiz.
While you are having dinner, I shall be reading the newspaper.	Siz tushlik qilayotganingizda men gazetani oʻqiyotgan boʻlaman.

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I shall stay at the custom-house
**until the goods have been exa-
mined.**

Tovarlarni tekshirib bo'lishmaguncha
men bojxonada turaman.

I z o h . **Till** va **until** dan keyin ergash gapning fe'li bo'lishli shaklda keladi:

I shall stay here **until (till) you return.** Men Siz kel(ma)guningizgacha shu
yerda bo'laman.

Let us wait **until the rain stops.** Keling yomg'ir to'xtaguncha shu
yerda kutamiz.

Agar gapning ma'nosi bo'lishsiz bo'lsa **till** va **until**dan keyin fe'l bo'lishsiz
shaklda ishlatilishi mumkin:

He lay **until he did not feel the
pain any longer.**

U og'riq sezilmay qolguncha yotdi.

O'RIN ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PLACE)

1. O'rin ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan **where, wherever** so'zlari yordamida
bog'lanadi:

I like to spend my leave **where
I can shoot.**

Men ta'tilimni ov qila oladigan joyda
o'tkazishni yoqtiraman.

He went **where the doctor sent him.** U shifokor yuborgan joyga bordi.

Wherever he went, he was welcome. U qayerga bormasin uni yaxshi kutib
olishdi..

SABAB ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CAUSE)

Sabab ergash gaplari bosh gapga **because, as, since, for, no, that**
bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi:

I went away **because there was no
one there.**

U yerda hech kim bo'lmaganligi sa-
babli men ketdim.

As there were no porters, we had
to carry the luggage ourselves.

Hammollar bo'lmaganligi sababli, biz
yuklarimizni o'zimiz ko'tarishimizga
to'g'ri keldi.

Since you have finished your work,
you may go home.

Ishingni tugatgan bo'lsang, uyingga
ketishing mumkin.

Now that he is here, he can help
you.

U shu yerda ekan senga yordam be-
radi.

He walked quickly **for he was in
a great hurry.**

U tez yurdi, chunki u shoshilayotgan
edi.

RAVISH ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF MANNER)

1. Ravish ergash gaplar bosh gapga **as, as if (as though), that** bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi:

You ought to write **as he does.**	Siz u yozgandek yozishingiz kerak.
You answer **as if you did not know this rule.**	Siz xuddi bu qoidani bilmagandek javob berasiz.
He played so well **that everybody admired him.**	U shunday yaxshi o'ynadiki hamma undan zavqlandi.

2. **As if (as though)** bilan bog'langan ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, ergash gapda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi, ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda davom etgan bo'lsa, **Past Continuous** ishlatiladi. Bosh gapdagi ish-harakat qaysi zamonda bo'lishdan qat'iy nazar, ergash gapda **Simple Past** va **Past Continuous** ishlatiladi:

He spoke **as if (as though) he knew** this question very well.	U xuddi bu masalani juda yaxshi bilgandek gapirdi.
They walked slowly up the stairs **as if (as though) they were carrying** something heavy.	Ular zinadan yuqoriga xuddi og'ir narsani ko'tarib borayotgandek ko'tarildilar.

3. **As if** dan keyin hamma shaxs va son uchun **to be** ning **were** shakli ishlatiladi. Lekin hozir, ayniqsa og'zaki nutqda birinchi va uchinchi shaxs birlikda **were** bilan birga **was** ham ishlatiladi:

He loved him as if **he were (was)** his son.	U uni xuddi o'z o'g'lidek sevardi.
He looked in the direction of the enterance door as if **he were (was)** waiting for somebody.	U xuddi birovni kutayotgandek, kirish eshigiga qarardi.

4. Bosh gapdagi ish-harakat qaysi zamonda bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar, ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, ergash gapda **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

I remember the story **as if (as though) I had just read it.**	Men hikoyani xuddi hozir o'qigandek eslayman.
He described the town **as if (as though) he had seen** it himself.	U shaharni xuddi o'zi ko'rib kelgandek tasvirladi.

5. Agar ergash gap **that** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan bo'lsa, bosh gapda sifat va ravishlardan oldin **so,** otlardan oldin **such** ishlatiladi:

He played **so well that everybody admired him.**	U shunday yaxshi chaldiki, hamma undan zavqlandi.
The sea was **so stormy that the loading of the vessel had to be stopped.**	Dengiz shunday bo'ronli ediki, kemani yuklashni to'xtatishga to'g'ri keldi.

The airplane was flying at **such**	Samolyot shunday balandlikda ucha-
a height that we could hardly	yotgan ediki, biz uni arang ko'ra ol-
see it.	dik.

6. Qiyoslash ergash gaplari (**Adverbial Clauses of Comparison**) ham ravish ergash gaplar qatoriga kiradi. Ular bosh gapga **than, as...as, (not) so...as, the...the** yordamida bog'lanadi:

He is older **than he looks.**	U ko'rinishidan ko'ra qariroq.
He works **as** quickly **as I do.** ·	U mendek tez ishlaydi.
The book is not **so** interesting **as you think.**	Kitob Siz o'ylaganchalik qiziq emas.
The more time you spend in the Crimea, the sooner you will recover.	Siz Qrimda qancha ko'p vaqtingizni o'tkazsangiz, shuncha tez tuzalasiz.

I z o h : **the ... the** ishlatilganda birinchi **the** dan keyin (ergash gapda) kelasi zamon o'rnida hozirgi zamon ishlatiladi.

NATIJA ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF RESULT)

1. Natija, ergash gaplar bosh gapning mazmunidan kelib chiqadigan natijani bildiradi va bosh gapga **so that** bog'lovchisi yordamida bog'lanadi. Og'zaki nutqda **so that** o'rnida ko'pincha **so** ishlatiladi:

| He went to the lecture early **so that (so) he got a good seat.** U yaxshi joyni egallash uchun leksiyaga erta bordi. |
| She sat behind me **so that (so) I could not see the expression on her face.** | U yuzining ifodasini ko'rmasligim uchun mening orqamga o'tirdi. |

TO'SIQSIZ ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION)

To'siqsiz ergash gaplar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat ergash gapdagi sharoitga qaramasdan sodir bo'lishini bildiradi va ular bosh gapga **though (although), in spite of the fact that** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'lanadi:

| **Though (although) it was only nine o'clock,** there were few people in the streets. | Soat faqat to'qqiz bo'lishiga qaramasdan, ko'chalarda odam kam edi. |
| He went out **in spite of the fact that he had a bad cold.** | Qattiq shamollaganiga qaramasdan u tashqariga chiqdi. |

1. Maqsad ergash gaplar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat qanday maqsadda sodir boʻlishini bildiradi va bosh gapga **so that, so, in order that** bogʻlovchilari yordamida bogʻlanadi. **So that** koʻp qoʻllanadi; **so** bogʻlovchisi faqat ogʻzaki nutqda ishlatiladi. Bu gaplarning kesimi **may (might) + V** va **should + V** yordamida yasaladi. Ergash gapning kesimi ish-harakatning bajarilish imkoniyati borligini ifodalaganda **may (might)** ishlatiladi, imkoniyat boʻlmaganda **should** ishlatiladi.

Bosh gapdagi kesim hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda boʻlganda **may**, oʻtgan zamonda boʻlganda **might** ishlatiladi. **Should** bosh gapdagi kesim qaysi zamonda boʻlishidan qatʼiy nazar ishlatilaveradi:

The teacher speaks slowly **so that (in order that) his pupils may understand him.**	Oʻquvchilari tushuna olsinlari uchun oʻqituvchi sekin gapiradi.
I gave him the text-book **so that (in order that) he might learn his lesson.**	U darsini oʻrganib olishi uchun, men unga darslikni berdim.
They inroducted their agents to pack the goods carefully **so that the buyers might not have cause to complain.**	Xaridorlarga shikoyat qilishga sabab boʻlmasligi uchun u agentlarga tovarlarni ehtiyotkorlik bilan oʻrashga koʻrsatma berdi.
I'll ring him at once **so (so that) he shouldn't wait for me.**	U meni kutmasligi uchun, men unga darhol qoʻngʻiroq qilaman.
I shall write the letter immediately **so that you may be able to read it** before I hand it to the typist.	Men xatni mashinistkaga berishimdan oldin siz uni oʻqib chiqa olishingiz uchun men xatni shu zahoti yozaman.
He drew a plan of the village **so that she might be able to find his house easily.**	U uning uyini osonlik bilan topa olishi uchun qishloqning rejasini chizib berdi.

2. **May be able** oʻrnida **can, might be able** oʻrnida **could** ishlatilishi mumkin:

I shall write the letter immediately **so that you can read it** before I hand it to the typist.

He drew a plan of the village **so that she could find his house easily.**

3. Kitobiy tilda baʼzan maqsad ergash gaplar bosh gapga **that** va **lest** bogʻlovchilari yordamida bogʻlanadi.

Lest bogʻlovchisi **that ... not** -*maslik uchun* maʼnosida ishlatiladi va undan keyin **should + V** keladi. **Lest** da inkor maʼnosi boʻlganligi sababli undan keyin kelgan kesim boʻlishli shaklda ishlatiladi. **Should + V** oʻrnida baʼzan aniq maylning hozirgi zamon shakli ishlatiladi:

The invitations were sent out early **that the delegations might arrive in time for the conference.**	Delegatsiyalarning konferensiyaga vaqtida kelishlari uchun, taklifnomalar erta joʻnatildi.

We wrapped the instruments in oilcloth **lest they should be damaged by sea water** (= lest they be damaged by sea water).	Asboblar dengiz suvidan buzilmasligi uchun ularni biz kleyonka bilan o'radik.

4. Bosh va ergash gaplarning egasi bitta bo'lsa, ergash gaplar, odatda, infinitivli ibora bilan almashtiriladi. Bunday infinitivli iboralar oldida **in order, so as** bog'lovchilari ishlatiladi. Lekin og'zaki nutqda yuqoridagi bog'lovchilar kam ishlatiladi:

I am going to the lecture early **so that I may get a good seat.** = I am going to the lecture early **to get (so as to get, in order to get) a good seat.**	Yaxshiroq joyni egallash uchun men leksiyaga erta boryapman.
They left home at five o'clock **so that they should not be late for the lecture.** = They left home at five o'clock **not to be late (so as not to be late) for the lecture.**	Leksiyaga kechikmaslik uchun ular soat beshda uydan chiqishdi.

<center>

SHART ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONDITION)
</center>

1. Shart ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan **if** *(agar)*, **unless** *(agar ... -masa)*, **provided (that), providing (that), on condition (that)** *(shartda, sharoitda, agar ...sak)*, **supposing (that), suppose (that)** *(faraz qilganimizda)* kabi bog'lovchilar bilan bo'g'lanadi:

If I see him tomorrow, I shall ask him about it.	Agar men uni ertaga ko'rsam, men undan bu haqda so'rayman.
He won't go there **unless he is invited.**	Agar uni taklif qilishmasa u u yerga bormaydi.
We can deliver the machine in December **provided (that) we receive your order within the next ten days.**	Agar buyurtmangizni keyingi o'n kun ichida olsak, mashinani dekabr oyida yetkazib bera olamiz.

2. Shart ergash gaplar bosh gapdagi fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatning yuzaga kelish-kelmasligi (sodir bo'lish-bo'lmasligi) uchun zarur bo'ladigan shartlarni ifodalaydi.

3. Bundan keyin qulaylik uchun «Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gap» termini o'rnida «shart gaplar» terminini ishlatamiz.

Shart ergash gaplar **real shart gaplar** va **noreal shart gaplarga** bo'linadi.

1. Real shart gaplar agar gapirilayotgan shart-sharoitda amalga oshishi mumkin bo'lgan, real taxminni ifodalaydi. Buni ko'pincha kelasi zamondagi ehtimollik ham deyishadi va u kelasi zamonga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Real shart gaplarning bosh gapida **Simple Future,** ergash gapida esa kelasi zamon o'rnida **Simple Present** ishlatiladi:

If the weather is fine tomorrow, we **shall go** to the country.

Agar ertaga havo yaxshi bo'lsa, biz qishloqqa boramiz.

I'll **give** you the book on the condition (that) you **return** it next week.

Men kitobni sizga kelasi hafta qaytarib berish sharti bilan beraman.

He **won't finish** his work in time unless he **works** hard.

Agar u qattiq ishlamasa, ishini o'z vaqtida tugata olmaydi.

2. Real shart ergash gaplarda **Simple Present** o'rnida **should + V** (fe'lning asosiy shakli) ishlatilishi mumkin va shu shart-sharoitning yuzaga chiqish ehtimolligi juda kamligini ifodalaydi:

If he **should come,** I shall ask him to wait.

Agar u kelib qolsa, men undan kutib turishini so'rayman.

If need **should arise**, we shall communicate with you again.

Agar zarurat tug'ilsa, biz siz bilan yana bog'lanamiz.

3. Shart ergash gaplarda ba'zan **will + V** ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu yerda **will** yordamchi fe'l bo'lib kelmaydi, balki iltimosni ifodalaydi:

We shall be greatful if you **will send** us your catalogue of Diesel engines.

Agar siz o'zingizning dizel motorlaringizning kataloglarini bizga jo'natsangiz, juda minnatdor bo'lardik.

We shall be obliged if you **will acknowledge** the receipt of this letter.

Agar siz xatni olganingizni tasdiqlasangiz, biz sizdan minnatdor bo'lardik.

4. Bosh gapdagi fe'l buyruq maylida ham bo'lishi mumkin:

If you see him, **ask** him to ring me up.

Agar uni ko'sangiz, menga qo'ng'iroq qilishini ayting.

If she should come, **show** her the letter.

Agar u kelib qolsa, xatni unga ko'rsating.

5. Real shart gaplarda hozirgi va o'tgan zamondagi taxmin ham ifodalanishi mumkin:

If he **is** here, he **is** probably **working** in the library.

Agar u shu yerda bo'lsa, ehtimol u kutubxonada ishlayotgandir.

If he **called** on them yesterday, they **gave** him your letter.

Agar u kecha ularnikiga borgan bo'lsa, ular xatingizni unga berishgandir.

Lekin yuqoridagi gaplar juda kam uchraydi.

NOREAL SHART GAPLAR
(UNREAL CONDITIONALS – NOT TRUE)

Noreal shart gapli ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda **amalga oshishi dargumon, yuz berishi ehtimoldan uzoq bo'lgan** ish-harakat ifodalanadi. Ingliz tilida **hozirgi zamon noreal shart gaplar** va **o'tgan zamon noreal shart gaplar** mavjud.

HOZIRGI ZAMON NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

1. **Hozirgi zamon noreal shart gaplar** *hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi* ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Ularda (shart ergash gaplarda) fe'l **Simple Past** zamonda, bosh gapda esa **could, might, should** (I shaxs birlik va ko'plikda), **would** (2 va 3-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda) fe'llari va fe'lning asosiy shakli (**to** siz infinitiv) ishlatiladi. Noreal shart gaplarda hamma shaxs va son uchun **to be** fe'lining **were** shakli ishlatiladi:

$$\text{if} + \text{subject} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Simple Past} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right. + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should (would)} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right. + V$$

If I **had** the time, I **would go** to the movie with you this weekend.	Agar vaqtim bo'lganda haftaning oxirida siz bilan kinoga borardim.
He **would tell** you about it if he **were** here.	Agar u shu yerda bo'lganda, buni sizga o'zi aytib berardi.
If he **didn't speak** so quickly, you **could understand** him.	Agar u bunchalik tez gapirmaganda, siz uni tushuna olardingiz.
If we **received** the documents tomorrow,we **should start** loading the goods on Monday.	Agar biz hujjatlarni ertaga olganimizda, tovarlarni dushanba kuni yuklay boshlardik.
If I **saw** my friend tomorrow, I **should ask** him about it.	Agar do'stimni ertaga ko'rganimda, men undan bu haqda so'rar edim.
He **could do** it if he **tried.**	Agar urinib ko'rsa u buni qila olar edi.
You **might find** him there if you **called** at six o'clock.	Agar soat oltida kelsangiz, uni o'sha yerdan topishingiz mumkin edi.

2. Hozirgi paytda 1- va 3- shaxs birlikda **were** o'rnida **was** ishlatish holatlari uchraydi:

If he **were (was)** here, he **would help** us.	Agar u shu yerda bo'lganda, bizga yordam berar edi.

3. Ish-harakatning yuz berish ehtimoli juda kam bo'lganda, kelasi zamonga taalluqli ergash gapda: **should + V** yoki, **were + to + V** ishlatiladi.

If I **should see** him tomorrow, I should ask him about it.	Agar ertaga men uni ko'rib qolsam, undan bu haqda so'rar edim.

If I **were to** see him tomorrow, I should ask him about it.

Agar ertaga men uni koʻradigan boʻsam edi, men undan bu haqda soʻragan boʻlar edim.

3. Shart ergash gapda baʼzan **would** + **V** ishlatiladi va bu yerda **would** yordamchi feʼl boʻlmasdan, iltimosni ifodalaydi:

We should be obliged if you **would acknowledge** receipt of this letter.

Agar siz bu xatni olganingizni tasdiqlasangiz, biz minnatdor boʻlar edik.

We should be greatful if you **would send** us your catalogue of Diesel engines.

Agar siz oʻzingizning dizel motorlaringizning katalogini bizga joʻnatsangiz sizdan minnatdor boʻlar edik.

OʻTGAN ZAMON NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

1. **Oʻtgan zamon noreal shart gaplar** oʻtgan zamondagi farazni ifodalaydi va shuning uchun ham uni amalga oshirish mumkin emas. Oʻtgan zamondagi noreal shart gapda ish-harakat **Past Perfect** zamonda, bosh gapida esa **should (would, could, might)** feʼlidan keyin **perfekt infinitiv (Have + P.P.)** keladi:

should (would)
If +subject + **had** + **P.P.** + subject + **could** + **have** + **P.P.**
might

If I **had seen** him yesterday, I **should have asked** him about it.

Agar men uni kecha koʻrganimda edi, men undan bu haqda soʻragan boʻlardim.

If we **hadn't lost** our way, we **would have arrived** sooner.

Agar biz yoʻlimizdan adashmaganimizda edi, biz ertaroq kelgan boʻlardik.

He **would not have caught** cold if he **had put** on a warm coat.

Agar u issiq palto kiyganida edi, shamollamagan boʻlar edi.

He **could have done** it if he **had tried.**

Agar harakat qilganida (urinib koʻrganida) u buni qila olgan boʻlar edi.

You **might have found** him there if you **had called** at six oʻclock.

Agar soat oltida kelganingizda edi, siz uni oʻsha yerdan topishingiz mumkin edi.

Baʼzan **could** oʻrnida **should (would)** + **be able to** yoki **should (would)** + **have** + **been able to** ishlatiladi. Lekin bu juda kam uchraydi:

I **could do** it if I tried.
I **should be able to do** it if I tried.
I **could have done** it if I tried.
I **should (would) have been able to do** it if I tried.

ARALASH NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

Ba'zan shart (shart ergash gapdagi ish-harakat) o'tgan zamonga taalluqli bo'lib, natijasi (bosh gapdagi ish-harakat) hozirgi zamonga taalluqli bo'lishi yoki aksincha bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday gaplar aralash shart gaplar deyiladi:

If you **had worked** harder last year, you **would know** English well now.

Agar o'tgan yili qattiqroq ishlaganingizda edi, hozir ingliz tilini yaxshi bilardingiz.

Yuqoridagi gapning shart gapida ish-harakat o'tgan zamonga taalluqli va **Past Perfect** ishlatilgan, bosh gapida esa ish-harakat hozirgi zamonga taalluqli va **would + V** ishlatilgan.

If he **knew** English well, he **would have translated** the article without difficulty yesterday.

Agar u ingliz tilini yaxshi bilganda edi, kecha maqolani qiynalmasdan tarjima qilgan bo'lardi.

Bu yerda shart ergash gapdagi ish-harakat hozirgi zamonda (**Simple Past** ishlatilgan), bosh gapdagi ish-harakat esa o'tgan zamonda (**would + have + P.P.**) ishlatilgan.

SHARTI YOKI NATIJASI BO'LMAGAN NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

Ba'zan noreal shart gaplarda bosh gap yoki ergash gap bo'lmaydi, faqat taxmin qilinadi:

Why didn't you tell me about it? **I should have helped** you. (Bu yerda shartni taxmin qilish mumkin: If you had told me about it *agar menga bu haqda aytganingizda edi*).

Nima uchun menga aytmadingiz? Men sizga yordam bergan bo'lardim.

It is a pity you didn't send us any instructions. We **should have shipped** the goods yesterday. (Bu yerda shartni taxmin qilish mumkin: If we had received your instructions *agar biz sizning ko'rsatmalaringizni olganimizda edi*).

Afsus bizga hech qanday ko'rsatmalar jo'natmadingiz. Biz tovarlarni kecha yuklagan bo'lardik.

If I **had known** it before! (Bu yerda shartdan kelib chiqadigan natijani taxmin qilish mumkin: I should have done it *men buni qilgan bo'lardim* yoki: I should have helped him *men unga yordam berardim*).

Men buni ilgari bilganimda edi!

If they **were** here! (Bu yerda shartdan kelib chiqadigan natija taxmin.

Agar ular shu yerda bo'lganlarida edi!

qilinadi: I should be so glad *men shunday xursand bo'lardimki* yoki: they would explain everything *ular hamma narsani tushuntirib berardilar*).

BOG'LOVCHISIZ BOG'LANGAN
SHART GAPLAR

Real va noreal shart gaplarda **if** bog'lovchisi quyidagi hollarda tushib qolishi mumkin:

1. Real shart gaplarning kesimi **should + V** bilan ifodalangan bo'lib, **if** bog'lovchisi tushib qolsa, **should** gapning boshida keladi:

Should he come, ask him to wait. = If he should come, ask him to wait.	Agar u kelib qolsa, kutib turishini iltimos qiling.
Should need arise, we shall communicate with you again. = If need should arise, we shall communicate with you again.	Agar zarurat tug'ilsa, biz siz bilan yana bog'lanamiz.

2. Agar hozirgi zamondagi noreal shart gaplarning kesimi tarkibida **had, were, could, should** fe'llari bo'lsa, **if** bog'lovchisi tushib qolishi mumkin va yuqoridagi fe'llar gapning boshida keladi:

Had I time, I should go to the club. = **If I had time,** I should go to the club.	Agar vaqtim bo'lganda, klubga borardim.
Were he here, he would help us. = **If he were here**, he would help us.	Agar u shu yerda bo'lganda, bizga yordam berardi.
Could he come tonight, we should be very glad. = **If he could come tonight,** we should be very glad.	U bugun kechqurun kelsa edi, biz xursand bo'lardik.
Should I see him tomorrow, I should ask him about it. = **If I should see him tomorrow,** I should ask him about it.	Agar men uni ertaga ko'rsam, undan bu haqda so'rar edim.
Were I to meet him tomorrow, I should ask him about it. = **If I were to meet him tomorrow,** I should ask him about it.	Agar uni ertaga uchratsam, men undan bu haqda so'rar edim.

3. O'tgan zamondagi noreal shart gaplari oldidan **if** bog'lovchisi tushib qolganda, kesim tarkibidagi **had** fe'li gapning boshiga o'tadi:

Had I seen him yesterday, I should have asked him about it. = **If I had seen** him yesterday, I should have asked him about it.	Agar men uni kecha ko'rganimda edi, men undan bu haqda so'ragan bo'lardim.

Had he known it, he would not have gone there. = **If he had known it,** he would not have gone there.

Agar u buni bilganida, u yerga bormagan bo'lardi.

Vergul (The Comma)
Sodda gaplarda vergul

Sodda gapda vergul:

1. Uyushuq bo'laklarni ajratish uchun ishlatiladi. Vergul oxirgi uyushuq bo'lak oldida kelgan **and** bog'lovchisi oldida ham ishlatiladi:

There are many theatres, museums, and libraries in Tashkent.

Toshkentda ko'p teatrlar, muzeylar va kutubxonalar bor.

The steamer was loaded with wheat, barley, and maize.

Paroxodga bug'doy, arpa va makkajo'xori yuklangan edi.

2. Otdan keyin kelgan izohlovchini ajratadi:

Pushkin, the great Russian poet, was born in 1799.

Pushkin, buyuk rus shoiri, 1799- yilda tug'ilgan.

3. Mustaqil sifatdoshli iboralarni ajratish uchun ishlatiladi:

Cuba imports different foodstuffs, the main imported commordity being rice. Kuba ko'p oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini import qiladi, eng asosiy import qiladigan mahsulot guruch.

The manager being absent, the question was postponed.

Menejer hozir bo'lmaganligi uchun, masala keyinga qoldirildi.

4. Kirish so'zlar, so'z birikmalari va kirish gaplarni ajratadi:

Fortunately, the fire was discovered before it did much damage. Baxtimizga, yong'in ko'p zarar yetkazmasdan payqalgan.

In all probability, the steamer will arrive at the end of the week.

Ehtimol, paroxod haftaning oxirida yetib keladi.

His brother, I have forgotten to mention, was a doctor.

Uning akasi, eslatishni unutibman, shifokor.

5. Murojaatni ajratadi:

Porter, take this trunk, please.

Hammol, bu chamadonni oling, iltimos.

Helen, where is my red pencil?

Helen, mening qizil qalamim qayerda?

Xatlardagi murojaatdan keyin ishlatiladi:

Dear Friend,

Aziz do'stim,

We have just received your letter ...

Biz yaqindagina sizning xatingizni oldik ...

AQSHda rasmiy xatlarda murojaatdan keyin, odatda, ikki nuqta qo'yiladi:

Dear Sirs: Aziz janoblar:
In answer to your letter...   Xatingizga javob berar ekanmiz...

6. Xatning oxiridagi jumlalarda imzodan oldin ishlatiladi:

Your faithfully,   Sizga sadoqat bilan,
 George Brown   Jorj Braun

7. Sanani yozganda oyni yildan ajratadi:

The contract was concluded on   Shartnoma 1985- yil 15- sentabrda
the 15th September, 1985.   tuzildi.

8. Manzil qismlarini ajratadi (adresatni, ko'chani, shaharni, pochtani, mamlakatni):

Messrs. Smith and Co.,
        20 High Street,
        London, E. C.,
        England.

Qo'shma gaplarda vergul

1. Vergul bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda sodda gaplar orasida teng bog'lovchilar oldida ishlatiladi:

The contract provided for prompt   Shartnomada tovarlarni tezlik bilan yet-
delivery of the goods, and the bu- kazib berish ko'zda tutildan edi va xari-
yers immediately chartered a stea- dorlar ularni tashish uchun zudlik bi-
mer for their transportation.   lan paroxod yolladilar.
The buyers made a claim against   Xaridorlar sotuvchilarga da'vo yubordi-
the sellers, but the latter refused lar, lekin sotuvchilar uni tan olishdan
to admit it.   bosh tortdilar.

2. Vergul tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplarni bosh gapdan ajratadi, ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar ajratilmaydi:

We went to the lake, which was   Biz o'sha kuni juda dovulli bo'lgan ko'l-
very stormy that day,   ga bordik.
I spoke to the manager, who pro-   Men tovarlarni zudlik bilan yuklashga
mised to ship the goods at once.   va'da bergan menejer bilan gaplashdim.

Ammo:

He did not see the letters which   U stol ustida yotgan xatlarni ko'rmadi.
were lying on the table.
A letter which is written in pen-   Qalamda yozilgan xatni o'qish qiyin.
cil is difficult to read.

3. Hol ergash gaplar bosh gapdan oldin kelsa vergul bilan ajratiladi:

If I see, I shall tell him about it.   Agar uni ko'rsam, bu haqda undan
                                       so'rayman.
After the goods had been exami-   Tovarlar tekshirilgandan keyin biz boj-
ned, we left the custom-house.   xonani tark etdik.

Ergash gap bosh gapdan keyin kelsa, vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:

I shall tell him about it if I see him.

We left the custom-house after the goods had been examined.

Nuqtali vergul (The Semicolon)

Nuqtali vergul bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda bog'lovchisiz bog'langan sodda gaplarni ajratadi:

The signal was given; the steamer moved slowly from the dock.	Signal berildi; paroxod sekin dokdan jo'nadi.
He will return from London in May; his sister will stay there another month.	U may oyida Londondan qaytib keladi; uning opasi u yerda yana bir oy qoladi.

Ikki nuqta (The Colon)

Ikki nuqta:

1. Sitata oldida ishlatiladi:

The government declared: «This decision will be taken on the 1st of October».	Hukumat bildirdi: «Bu qaror birinchi oktabrda qabul qilinadi».

2. Ko'chirma gapdagi uzun matndan oldin ishlatiladi:

He said: «We agree to accept your offer provided the rate of freight is reduced to eighteen shillings».	U dedi: «Agar Siz yollash haqini o'n sakkiz shillinggacha tushirsangiz biz Sizning taklifingizni qabul qilishga rozimiz».

Izoh: Qisqa ko'chirma gaplardan oldin vergul qo'yiladi:

He said, «Wait for me.»	U dedi: «Meni kuting».
He asked me, «Are you cold?»	U mendan so'radi: «Sovqotdingizmi?»

3. Uyshuq bo'laklar bilan ularni umumlashtiruvchi so'zlar (as follows, the following, for example va bosq.) orasida ishlatiladi:

The agreement provides for the delivery of the following raw materials: cotton, wool, jute, and others.	Bitim quyidagi xomashyolarni yetkazib berishni ko'zda tutadi: paxta, yung, kanop va boshqalarni.

Nuqta

1. Nuqta darak va buyruq gaplardan keyin qo'yiladi:

The goods were shipped yesterday.	Mollar kecha yuklandi.

2. So'zlarni qisqartirganda nuqta ishlatiladi:

Mr. — Mister	**Mrs.** — Mistress
Co. — Company	**Ltd.** — Limited

So'roq belgisi (The Note of Interrogation)

1. So'roq belgisi so'roq gaplardan keyin qo'yiladi:

Where is my red pencil?   Mening qizil qalamim qayerda?
How old are you?   Necha yoshdasiz?

2. O'zlashtirma so'roq gaplardan keyin nuqta qo'yiladi, chunku ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ular to'ldiruvchi ergash gapga aylanadi:

He asked where his red pencil was.   U qizil qalami qayerdaligini so'radi.
She asked him how old he was.   U undan yoshi nechadaligini so'radi.

3. Ozlashtirma so'roq gapning bosh gapi so'roq gap bo'lsa, gap oxirida so'roq belgisi qo'yiladi:

Did you ask him at what time   Siz undan poyezdning qachon jo'na-
the train leaves?   shini so'radingizmi?
Do you know when he will return?   Uning qachon qaytishini bilasizmi?

Undov belgisi (The Note of Exclamation)

Undov belgisi kuchli hayajon bilan aytiladigan gaplar oxirida qo'yiladi:

How glad I am to see you!   Sizni ko'rishdan qanchalik xursand-
                                      man!
What a fine building!   Qanday go'zal bino!

Qo'shtirnoq (The Inverted Commas)

Qo'shtirnoq ko'chirma gap va sitatalarni ajratish uchun ishlatiladi. Ular qatorning yuqorisiga qo'yiladi:

He said. «She will come in the   U dedi: «U kechqurun keladi».
evening.»

Apostrof (The Apostrophe)

Apostrof belgisi harflar tushib qolganda ishlatiladi: **it's = it is; don't = do not; haven't = have not.**

Apostrof belgisi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasini yasash uchun ham ishlatiladi: **the student's dictionary** *talabaning lug'ati,* **the students' dictionaries** *talabalarning lug'atlari.*

Chiziqcha yoki defis (The Hyphen)

Defis qo'shma so'zlar orasida ishlatiladi: **reading-room** *o'quv zali;* **commander-in-chief** *bosh qo'mondon;* **dark-blue** *to'q ko'k.*

MUNDARIJA

I. OT

II. ARTIKL

III. SIFAT

IV. SON

V. OLMOSH

VI. RAVISH

VII. PREDLOG

VIII. BOG'LOVCHILAR

IX. FE'L

XVI. IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

XVII. GAPLARDA SO'Z TARTIBI

Darak gaplar

So'roq gaplar

XVIII. QO'SHMA GAPLAR

301

MUHAMMAD G'APPOROV, ROBIYA QOSIMOVA

INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASI

Kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma

M. G'apporov, R. Qosimova.
Ingliz tili grammatikasi. Kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma. «Bilim», 2004. 304-b.