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# INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASI

*Kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma*

243/48



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O'zbekiston Respublikasining xorijiy filologiya, huquqshunoslik, sharq tillari, iqtisod yo'nalishlarida ta'lim beruvchi akademik litseylari o'quvchilariga mo'ljallangan mazkur «Ingliz 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



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*, brave — *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 Toshkentda ko'p kutubxonalar bor.  
in Tashkent.

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 (ikkita)dan g'isht ko'tarib keldi.

Taqqoslang: 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.

Taqqoslang: 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.

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.  
Taqqoslang: 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	advertising — reklama qilish
advice — maslahat	information — ma'lumot
baggage — bagaj, yuk	sand — qum
bread — non	measles — qizamiq
furniture — mebel	mumps — tepki
money — pul	food — oziq-ovqat
homework — uy ishi	soap — sovun
luck — omad, baxt	chaos — xaos, tartibsizlik
luggage — yuk, bagaj	damage — buzulish
news — yangilik(lar)	work — ish
permission — ruxsat	economics — iqtisod
progress — yutuq, muvaffaqiyat	air — havo
scenery — manzara	meat — go'sht
traffic — qatnov	physics — fizika
weather — ob-havo	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 qidirayman.	I am looking for work (a work emas). Men ish qidirayman.
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:

<b>map</b> — <b>maps</b>	<b>hand</b> — <b>hands</b>
<b>belt</b> — <b>belts</b>	<b>shoe</b> — <b>shoes</b>
<b>safe</b> — <b>safes</b>	<b>bag</b> — <b>bags</b> .

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

<b>class</b> — <b>classes</b>	<b>dish</b> — <b>dishes</b>
<b>box</b> — <b>boxes</b>	<b>inch</b> — <b>inches</b> .

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

<b>horse</b> — <b>horses</b>	<b>place</b> — <b>places</b>
<b>prize</b> — <b>prizes</b>	<b>judge</b> — <b>judges</b> .

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

<b>army</b> — <b>armies</b>	<b>company</b> — <b>companies</b>
<b>city</b> — <b>cities</b>	<b>factory</b> — <b>factories</b>

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

<b>day</b> — <b>days</b>	<b>toy</b> — <b>toys</b>
<b>boy</b> — <b>boys</b>	<b>key</b> — <b>keys</b> .

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

<b>cargo</b> — <b>cargoes</b> — <i>yuk</i>	<b>tomato</b> — <b>tomatoes</b> — <i>pomidor</i>
<b>hero</b> — <b>heroes</b> — <i>qahramon</i>	<b>potato</b> — <b>potatoes</b> — <i>kartoshka</i> .

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

<b>Piano</b> — <b>pianos</b> — <i>pianino</i>	<b>photo</b> — <b>photos</b> — <i>fotografiya</i> .
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6. **-f**, **-fe** bilan tugagan otlarga **-es**, **-s** qo'shiladi va **f** harfi **v** ga aylanadi:

<b>leaf</b> — <b>leaves</b> — <i>yaproq</i>	<b>knife</b> — <b>knives</b> — <i>pichoq</i>
<b>wolf</b> — <b>wolves</b> — <i>bo'ri</i>	<b>wife</b> — <b>wives</b> — <i>xotin</i> .

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

<b>chief</b> — <b>chiefs</b> — <i>boshliq</i>	<b>handkerchief</b> — <b>handkerchiefs</b> — <i>ro'molcha</i>
<b>roof</b> — <b>roofs</b> — <i>tom</i>	<b>wharf</b> — <b>wharfs; wharves</b> — <i>pristan</i> .
<b>safe</b> — <b>safes</b> — <i>seyf</i>	

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

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

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

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

9. **penny** — *pens* otining ikkita ko'pligi bor:

**pence** — pul birligi ma'nosida;

**pennies** — tangalar, chaqalar ma'nosida.

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

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

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.  
He found **a means** of helping them.  
Are there any other **means** of helping them?

Shahar tashqarisida ikkita g'isht zavodi bor.  
U ularga yordam berish vositasini topdi.  
Ularga yordam berishning boshqa yo'llari bormi?

#### QO'SHMA OTLARNING KO'PLIGI

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

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

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

<b>man-servant</b>	<i>xizmatkor</i>	<b>men-servants</b>
<b>woman-doctor</b>	<i>ayol shifokor</i>	<b>women-doctors.</b>

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

<b>Schoolboy</b>	<i>maktab bolasi</i>	<b>schoolboys</b>
<b>Housewife</b>	<i>uy bekasi</i>	<b>housewives</b>
<b>Postman</b>	<i>pochtachi</i>	<b>postmen.</b>

#### FAQAT BIRLIKDA ISHLATILADIGAN OTLAR

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

<b>sugar</b> — <i>shakar</i>	<b>love</b> — <i>sevgi</i>
<b>iron</b> — <i>temir</i>	<b>friendship</b> — <i>do'stlik</i>

2. **advice** (*maslahat*), **information** (*axborot*), **progress** (*muvaqqafiyat*), **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 muvaqqafiyatingizdan qanoatlanaman.

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

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

4. **money** (*pul*), **hair** (*soch*) otlari faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:  
Her **hair** is dark. Uning sochi qora.  
This **money** belongs to him. Bu pul unga qarashli.

5. **Fruit** (*meva*) oti faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:  
**Fruit** is cheap in summer. Yozda meva arzon.  
We eat a great 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, plums and other **fruits**. Stolda olmalar, olxo'rilar va boshqa mevalar bor.

#### FAQAT KO'PLIKDA ISHLATILADIGAN OTLAR

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

<b>scissors</b> — qaychi	<b>trousers</b> — shim
<b>spectacles</b> — ko'zoynak	<b>scales</b> — tarozi.
<b>tongs</b> — 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:

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

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

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 different languages. Pueblo xalqlari beshta turli tilda gaplashgan.  
But all the **peoples** in America were polytheistic, worshiping a multitude of Gods. Lekin barcha amerika xalqlari ko'p xudolarga sig'inuvchi bo'lishgan.



## 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.

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

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

<b>the boys'</b> books	bolalarning kitoblari
<b>the workers'</b> 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.

<b>the children's</b> toys	bolalarning o'yinchoqlari
<b>the workmen's</b> tools	ishchilarning asboblari.

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

<b>the commander-in-chief's</b> order	bosh qo'mondonning buyrug'i
<b>my brother-in-law's</b> 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.

<b>the student's</b> library	talabani kutubxonasi
<b>the children's</b> mother	bolalarning onasi
<b>Kate's</b> friends	Keytning dugonalari.

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

<b>the student's new</b> dictionary	studentning yangi lug'ati
<b>Kate's best</b> 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 <b>the tools</b> <b>of the workers</b> ?	Ishchilarning asboblari qayerga qo'y-dingiz?
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11. Ko'pincha ko'plikdagi otlar egalik kelishigida of predlogi bilan ishlatiladi:

Where have you put <b>the tools</b> <b>of the workers</b> ?	Ishchilarning asboblari qayerga qo'y-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:

<b>My elder brother Peter's</b> son is very ill.	Mening katta akam Piterning o'g'li juda kasal (og'ir kasal).
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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 <b>friend's</b> .	Men do'stimnikida ovqatlan-dim.
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<b>(my friend's house)</b>	
She went to the <b>baker's</b> .	U novvoyxonaga ketdi.
<b>(the baker's shop)</b>	

15. Jonli otlardan tashqari quyidagi otlar ham egalik qo'shimchasini oladi:

a) vaqt va masofani ifodalovchi otlar:

He had <b>a month's</b> holiday last summer.	O'tgan yozda u bir oylik ta'tilga chiqdi.
--	---

He lives at <b>a kilometre's</b> distance from here.	U bu yerdan bir kilometr uzoqda yashaydi.
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b) mamlakat, shahar, kemalarni ifodalovchi otlar:

London is <b>England's</b> greatest scientific and cultural centre.	London Angliyaning eng katta ilmiy va madaniy markazi.
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**London's** theatres are the best in the world.  
 Russia has the **world's** largest deposits of oil.  
 The **ship's** crew stood on deck.  
 d) ba'zi payt ravishlari ham egalik qo'shimchasini oladi:  
**today's** newspaper bugungi gazeta.  
**yesterday's** conversation kechagi suhbat.  
 e) ba'zi o'zgarma iboralarida egalik qoshimchasi ishlatiladi:  
 for **order's** sake tartib uchun.  
 for **old acquaintance's** sake eski tanishlik haqqi.  
 at **a stone's** throw bir qadam.

#### KO'RSATKICHLAR (DETERMINATIVES)

##### Umumiy ma'lumotlar

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

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

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.

**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 amount of
a { large } number of	(a) little
{ great }	less...than
(a) few	more...than
fewer...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 soʻzdir. Oʻzbek tilida artikl mavjud emas. Artiklning alohida tarjimasi yoʻq. 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) soʻzidan kelib chiqqan, shuning uchun ham u faqat birlikdagi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

6. Aniq artikl eski ingliz tilidagi **the** (u, oʻsha) koʻrsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan boʻlib, baʼzi hollarda hozir ham dastlabki maʼnosini saqlab qolgan.

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

8. Aniq artikl otni boshqa shu turdagi otlardan ajratib koʻrsatishda ishlatiladi.

### NOANIQ ARTIKLNING TURDOSH OTLAR BILAN ISHLATILISHI

Noaniq artikl birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi.

1. Noaniq artikl biror turga mansub boʻlgan birlikdagi shaxs yoki narsa oldidan ishlatiladi va «qandaydir bir» degan maʼnoni bildiradi:

She has **a watch** of her own. Uning oʻz soati bor.

He gave her **a pen**. U unga ruchka berdi.

Koʻplikda ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Agar miqdorni anglatish zarur boʻlsa, **some** ishlatiladi:

— I have brought you **some flowers**. — Men sizga bir nechta gul keltirdim.

— I hate to wear flowers. — Men gul taqishni yomon koʻraman.

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

a) ot kesimning tarkibiy qismi boʻlib keladi:

My brother is **an engineer**. Mening akam — muhandis.

His sister has become **a doctor**. Uning opasi doktor boʻldi.

This is **a dictionary**. Bu lugʻatdir.

b) izohlovchi boʻlib keladi:

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

Koʻplikda artikl ham, **some** ham ishlatilmaydi.

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

Izo h. Ot-kesim tarkibida kelgan yoki izohlovchi boʻlib kelgan otning shu turdagi otlardan ajratib koʻrsatuvchi aniqlovchisi boʻlsa, shu ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

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

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

Agar izohlovchi mashhur kishilardan biri boʻlsa ham ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

Pushkin, **the great Russian poet**, Pushkin, ulugʻ rus shoiri, 1799- yilda  
was born in 1799. tugʻilgan.

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

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

**A square** has four sides. Kvadratning (har bir kvadratning) toʻrt tomoni bor.

Koʻplikda noaniq artikl ishlatilmaydi va boshqa koʻrsatkich ham kelmaydi:

**Children** can understand it. Bolalar buni tushuna olishadi.

**Squares** have four sides. Kvadratlarning toʻrt tomoni bor.

4. Suhbatdoshga hali nomaʼlum boʻlgan shaxs yoki narsani ifodalagan ot noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Bunda noaniq artiklning maʼnosi «**bir**», «**bitta**» soʻzining maʼnosiga yaqinlashadi:

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

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

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

Suhbatdoshga hali nomaʼlum boʻlgan shaxs yoki narsa **there is** bilan berilganda ham noaniq artikl ishlatiladi:

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

5. Baʼzi hollarda noaniq artikl «**bir**» maʼnosini toʻliq saqlab qoladi:

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

He did not say **a word**. U bir soʻz demadi.

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

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

**Hundred** — yuz, **thousand** — ming, **million** — million, **score** — yigirma, **dozen** — dujina soʻzlaridan 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 pounds**. Quti (bir) yuz fut keladi.



6. **what** dan keyin kelgan birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida noaniq artikl ishlatiladi va bu qurilma «Qanday ..!» deb tarjima qilinadi:  
 What a **clever man**! Qanday aqlli kishi!  
 What a **fine building**! Qanday chiroyli bino!

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

such quite rather	} a + sifat + ot
-------------------------	------------------

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

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

so too	} + sifat + a + ot
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It is not **so simple a problem** as it seems. Bu ko'ringanidek oddiy muammo emas.  
 It is **too urgent a matter** to postpone. Bu kechiktirish mumkin bo'lmagan shoshilinch masala.

9. Noaniq artikl mavhum otlar oldida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda sifat yoki his-tuyg'uning biror turi tushuniladi va noaniq artikl (**a kind of, such**) «shunday bir» ma'nosini beradi:  
 He showed a **patience (a kind of patience, such patience)** that I had never expected of him. U men kutmagan (bir) toqatni (bardoshni) namoyish qildi.

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

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

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

Taqqoslash:

He spoke with **warmth** about his friends.

U do'stlari haqida iliqlik bilan gapirdi.

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

This is a **striking thought**.  
 The **thought** of going to his native town filled him with excitement.  
 The **thoughts** which he expressed on the subject are very interesting.  
 Did you hear a **noise** just now?  
 There's too **much noise**.  
 I can't work here.  
 I bought a **paper** to read.  
 I need **some paper** to write on.  
 There's a **hair** in my soup.  
 You've got very long **hair**.  
 You can stay with us. There is a **spare room**.  
 You can't sit here. There isn't **room**.  
 I had some interesting **experiences** while I was away.

They offered me the job because I had a lot of **experience**.  
 Enjoy your holiday. Have a **good time**.  
 I can't wait. I haven't got **time**.

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**.  
 It's nice **weather** today.  
 We had a lot of **luggage**.  
 She was making great **progress**.  
 They promised Jackson further **assistance**.  
 He told me of **the progress** he was making.  
 The **news** was so upsetting that she said she would not see anyone that night.

Bu hayratli fikr.  
 Ona shahriga borish haqidagi fikr uni hayajonlantirdi.  
 Bu masalada u aytgan fikrlar juda qiziq.

Siz hozirgina shovqinni eshitdingizmi?  
 Bu yerda shovqin juda ko'p.  
 Men bu yerda ishlay olmayman.  
 Men o'qish uchun gazeta sotib oldim.  
 Menga yozish uchun qog'oz kerak.  
 Sho'rvamga soch tushibdi.  
 Sizning uzun sochingiz bor ekan.  
 Biz bilan qolsangiz bo'ladi.  
 Bu yerda bo'sh xona bor.  
 Bu yerga o'tirmang. Bu yerda joy yo'q.  
 Men uydin uzoqda bo'lganimda juda ko'p qiziqarli voqealarni boshimdan kechirdim.  
 Ular menga o'sha ishni taklif qilishdi, chunki mening tajribam ko'p edi.  
 Ta'tilni yaxshi o'tkazing. Vaqtiniz chog' bo'lsin.  
 Men kutolmayman. Vaqtim yo'q.

Men non sotib olmoqchiman.  
 Bugun havo yaxshi.  
 Bizning yukimiz ko'p.  
 U katta yutuqlarga erishayotgan edi.  
 Ular Jeksonga muntazam yordam berishga so'z berishdi.  
 U menga o'zi erishayotgan muvaffaqiyatlar haqida so'zlab berdi.  
 Yangilik shunchalik noxush ediki, u o'sha kechasi hech kimni ko'rishni istamasligini aytdi.



Ammo **permission** — *ruxsat*, **advice** — *maslahat*, **information** — *xabar*  
mavhum otlari konkretlashganda (aniqlashtirilganda) ham noaniq artikl  
bilan ishlatilmaydi:

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

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

He readily gives **advice** to every-  
body who asks him for it.

U o'sha zavodga borish uchun ruxsat  
oldi.

U bozordagi vaziyat haqida bizga  
muhim xabar yubordi.

U kim so'rasa bajon-u dil maslahat  
beradi.

#### ANIQ ARTIKLNING TURDOSH OTLAR BILAN ISHLATILISHI

1. **The** aniq artikl **that** o'sha ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan. U birlik  
va koplikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida  
ishlatiladi. Aniq artikl shaxs yoki narsaning shu turdagi shaxs yoki narsalardan  
ajratib ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi va «**shu**, **o'sha**» degan ma'noni beradi.

2. Otning shu turdagi shaxs yoki narsalardan farqlovchi aniqlovchisi  
bo'lsa aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

**The drawer** of my writing table  
is locked.

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

**The workers** who are discharging  
the steamer will finish their work  
at eight o'clock.

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

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

**The telegram** brought by the  
secretary was very important.

**The walls** of my room are painted  
blue.

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

**The apples** on that tree are quite ripe.

**The ore** discovered by the expedition  
is of high quality.

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

**The water** in this river is very cold.

**The honour** of our country is very  
dear to us.

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

Mening yozuv stolimning g'aladoni  
qulf.

Kecha olingan telegrammani menga  
ko'rsating.

Paroxodni (yukini) bo'shatayotgan  
ishchilar ishlarini soat sakkizda  
tamomlashadi.

Menga kecha ko'rgan filmim yoqdi.

Kecha kelgan kishi shu yerda.

Kotiba olib kelgan telegramma juda  
muhim edi.

Mening xonamning devorlari ko'kka  
bo'yalgan.

Xonamning kalitini yo'qotdim.

Ana u daraxtning olmalari juda pishgan.

Ekspeditsiya topgan ruda yuqori sifatli.

Bu ko'priknining qurilishiga ishlatilgan  
po'lat Olmaliqda ishlab chiqilgan.

Bu daryoning suvi juda sovuq.

Vatanimizning obro'si biz uchun juda  
aziz.

Do'stlarining shodligiga u juda tez  
tuzaldi.

We study **the geography** of  
our country.

I like **the music** of this ballet.

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

Please, close **the window**.

Where is **the key**?

Put your book on **the shelf**.

Pass me **the bread**, please.

Taqqoslash:

Pass me **some bread**, please.

Bring **the milk** from the kitchen.

Taqqoslash:

Bring me **some milk** from the  
kitchen.

**The meat** was quite cold

We shall ship **the ore** next week.

**The news** caused some excitement.

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

When I entered the room, I saw  
**a man** standing at the window.

**The man** was very old.

Once there lived **an old doctor** in  
a small town. **The doctor** was  
known to everybody in the town as  
a very kind man.

I bought **some cheese and some  
butter**. **The cheese** was not very  
good, but **the butter** was excellent.

The waiter brought me **some tea  
and some milk**. I drank **the tea**  
but did not drink **the milk**.

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

**The earth** is millions of kilometres  
from **the sun**.

Biz mamlakatimiz geografiyasini o'r-  
ganamiz.

Menga bu baletning musiqasi yoqadi.

Iltimos, derazani yoping (hozir ochiq  
bo'lgan deraza haqida gap keta-  
yapti).

Kalit qani? (qayerda?) (shu eshikning  
kaliti).

Kitobingizni tokchaga qo'ying (kitob  
turadigan tokcha, polka.)

Nonni uzatib yuboring, iltimos (oldi-  
mizda turgan nonni).

Iltimos, ozroq non uzatib yuboring.  
Oshxonadan sutni olib keling  
(oshxonadagi hamma sutni).

Oshxonadan menga ozroq sut olib  
keling.

Go'sht juda sovuq edi.

Biz rudani kelasi hafta yuklaymiz.

Yangilik ozroq hayajonga sabab bo'ldi.

Xonaga kirganimda, men deraza ol-  
dida turgan bir kishini ko'rdim.

U kishi juda qari edi.

Bir vaqtlar kichkina shaharchada bir  
qari doktor yashagan ekan. Doktor  
shaharchadagi hammaga ochiqko'ngil  
kishi sifatida tanilgan ekan.

Men pishloq va sariyog' sotib oldim.

Pishloq yaxshi emas ekan, ammo sari-  
yog' juda a'lo darajada edi.

Ofitsiant menga choy va sut olib keldi.

Men choyni ichdim, lekin sutni ich-  
madim.

Yer quyoshdan millionlab kilometr  
uzoqlikda.



When the goods have been loaded on a ship, **the captain** signs a receipt called a bill of lading.

6. Dunyodagi yoki biror vaziyatdagi barcha shaxs yoki narsalarni ifodalagan ko'plikdagi ot oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi:  
Lake Baikal is the deepest of all **the lakes** in the world.  
Give me a list of **the students**.  
**The students** of our Institute learn foreign languages.

Am m o : He teaches English to **students** of our Institute.

7. Birlikda kelgan ot shu narsaga qarashli bo'lgan butun turni ifodalaganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:  
**The pine** grows in northern countries.  
**The African elephant** is taller than **the Indian**.  
**The aeroplane** has made the world a small place.  
Now **the horse** has been replaced by **the tractor**.  
**The violet** is a lovely flower.  
**The cuckoo** is a lazy bird.

8. Otlashgan sifat yoki sifatdosh oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi. Otlashgan sifat yoki sifatdosh birlikda kelib, ko'plik ma'nosida ishlatiladi:  
**The poor** in New York live in slums.  
**The wounded** were taken to the hospital.

9. Ortirma darajadagi sifat bilan kelgan ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:  
**The highest mountains** are in Asia.  
This is **the most interesting book** I have ever read on this subject.

10. Tartib sonlar bilan kelgan otlar oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi:  
The office is on **the second floor**.  
I took a seat in **the third row**.

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

Mollar kemaga yuklangandan keyin kapitan konosament deb ataluvchi til-xatga imzo chekadi.

Baykal ko'li dunyodagi ko'llarning eng chuquridir.  
Talabalarning ro'yxatini bering.  
Institutimiz talabalari chet tillarini o'rganishadi (hamma talabalar haqida gap ketyapti).  
U institutimiz talabalariga ingliz tilidan dars beradi (hammasiga emas, ba'zilariga dars beradi).

Qayin shimoliy mamlakatlarda o'sadi.

Afrika fili hind filiga qaraganda kattaroq.

Samolyot dunyoni toraytirdi.

Hozir otni traktor almashtirgan.

Binafsha chiroyli gul.  
Kakku dangasa qush.

Nyu-Yorkda kambag'allar xarobalarda yashaydi.  
Yaradorlar kasalxonaga olib ketildi.

Eng baland tog'lar Osiyoda.  
Bu masaladagi men o'qigan kitoblari ichida eng qiziqarlisi mana shu kitob.

Ofis ikkinchi qavatda.  
Men uchinchi qatordan joy oldim.

We must charter **a second vessel**.

**A third man** entered the room.

They must have **a second race** to decide who is the real winner.

**A first night** — premyera.

**A first prize** — birinchi mukofot.

11. Sanoq sonlar bilan kelgan ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

**Two men** entered the room. Xonaga ikki kishi kirdi.

Lekin sanoq son «**o'sha ikki, bu ikki**» ma'nosida 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.

Biz ikkinchi bir (yana bitta) kemani yollashimiz kerak.

Xonaga uchinchi bir (yana bitta) odam kirdi.

Kim haqiqiy g'olibligini aniqlash uchun ular yana bir marta poyga o'tkazishlari kerak.

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, **previous** — oldingi, **opposite** — teskarisi, **necessary** — kerakli, **so-called** — ataladigan, **adjacent** — yonidagi, **ulanib ketgan**, **qo'shni**, **alleged** — havola qilinadigan, **tufayli** kabi so'zlar bilan kelgan otlar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

In some countries women do not get **the same wages** as men.

She said that they were very busy but that they would have more time **the following week**.

This is **the only book** I have on this question.

I found him in **the last carriage** of the train.

You are **the very person** I need.

Ba'zi mamlakatlarda ayollar erkaklar bilan bir xil ish haqi olishmaydi.

U o'zlarining juda band ekanliklarini va keyingi haftada ko'proq vaqtlari bo'lishini aytdi.

Bu mendagi shu masalaga taalluqli yakka-yagona kitobdir.

Men uni poyezdning oxirgi vagonidan topdim.

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.

#### ARTIKLNING TURDOSH OTLAR OLDIDA ISHLATILMASLIGI

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.

Izoh: Yuqoridagi otlar gapda ega yoki to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

**The dean** of our faculty spoke at the meeting yesterday. Fakultetimiz dekani kecha yig'ilishda gapirdi.  
The letter was signed by **the captain** of the «Minsk». Xat «Minsk» kemasining kapitani tomonida imzolangan edi.

4. **Salad, steak, coffee** kabi moddiy otlar 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 (lunch) 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.

Ammo:

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

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

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

She has been late for class **six times** this semester. U bu semestrda 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.

Ammo: He spoke **on the telephone**.

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

Lekin: **to play the piano**.

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

Ammo: I'd like to have **a guitar**.

14. **to have trouble** 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. Braunlar Londondan kecha kelishdi. yesterday.

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

<b>The British Empire</b>	Britaniya imperiyasi
<b>The Pacific Ocean</b>	Tinch okeani
<b>The United States</b>	Qo'shma Shtatlar
<b>The Atlantic Ocean</b>	Atlantika okeani
<b>The Mediterranean Sea</b>	O'rta dengizi
<b>The Baltic Sea</b>	Bol'tiq dengizi
<b>The Persian Gulf</b>	Fors ko'rfazi (qo'ltig'i)
<b>The Sahara Desert</b>	Sahroyi Kabir
<b>The British Channel</b>	Ingliz kanali (La-Mansh)
<b>The Volga</b>	<b>The Mississippi</b>
<b>The Thames</b>	<b>The Sirdarya</b>

Okean va dengiz nomlaridagi «okean, dengiz» so'zlari tushirib qoldirilganda ham aniq artikl saqlanib qoladi:

**The Pacific**, **The Atlantic**, **The Mediterranean**, **The Baltic**

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

Central Asia  
North America  
South America  
Northern Ireland  
South Africa

Markaziy Osiyo  
Shimoliy Amerika  
Janubiy Amerika  
Shimoliy Irlandiya  
Janubiy Afrika.

Lekin: **The Middle East**, **the Far East**

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

<b>The Ukrain</b> — Ukraina	<b>The Caucasus</b> — Kavkaz
<b>The Crimea</b> — Qrim	<b>The Transvaal</b> — Transval
<b>The Congo</b> — Kongo	<b>The Hague</b> — Gaaga
<b>The Netherlands</b> — Niderlandiya (Gollandiya)	<b>The Argentine</b> — Argentina (ammo: Argentina)
<b>The Ruhr</b> — Rur	<b>The Riviera</b> — Rivyera.
<b>The Lebanon</b> — 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 ishlatilmaydi: **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 Bosphorus**, **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 Swallow 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 eshitganman.

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, kollejlari 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 Carnegie Hall, the Empire, the Dominion, the Odeon, the National Liberal Club, the Rotary Club, the Ambassador Hotel, the Continental Hotel, the Savoy.**

Lekin gazeta e'lonlari va reklamalarida yuqoridagi otlar oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi.

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

27. Alohida binolarning ba'zilar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi, ba'zilar 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.**



## ARTIKLNING KASALLIK NOMLARI OLDIRAN ISHLATILISHI

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

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

The doctor said he had **pneumonia** and told him to keep warm.

The boy Roger arrived home with **measles**.

He had a bad attack of **lumbago**.

He had almost died of **cholera**.

She was suffering from **diabetes**.

The boy had been ill for two days and his mother thought it was **scarlet fever**.

She fell ill with **flu**.

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**.

After **the diphtheria** Jane felt very weak and depressed.

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

He had a **(bad, splitting) headache**.

He had a **toothache**.

He had a **heart attack**.

I have a **boile** on my hand.

She had a **bruise** on her leg.

The poor lad had a **duodenal (gastric) ulcer**.

He had a **sore throat**.

to have a **cough**

to have a **temperature**

**lumbago** — bel og'rig'i

**cancer** — rak, saraton

**diphtheria** — difteriya, bo'g'ma

**tuberculosis** — sil kasalligi

**mumps** — tepki

**measles** — qizamiq

Doktor unga o'pkasini shamollatganini hamda issiq kiyinishi lozimligini aytdi.

Rojer uyiga qizamiq bilan qaytdi.

Uning beli qattiq og'rib qoldi.

U vabodan o'lishiga sal qoldi.

U qand kasalligidan azob chekardi.

Bola ikki kun kasal bo'ldi va onasi uni qizilcha bilan kasallangan deb o'yladi.

U gripp bilan og'ridi.

Grippdan tuzalgan oila televizor ko'rib o'tirar edi.

Bo'g'madan keyin Jeyn o'zini holdan toygan va ruhi tushgan sezar edi.

Uning boshi (qattiq) og'ridi.

Uning tishi og'ridi.

Uning yuragi xuruj qildi.

Qo'limga chipqon chiqdi.

Uning oyog'i lat yedi.

Bechora yigitning o'n ikki barmoq ichagi yara edi.

Uning tomog'i og'ridi.

yo'talmoq

issig'i chiqmoq

**treatment for a cough**

He is getting **treatment for flu** now.

He was treated **for flu** by a very efficient doctor.

The doctor wrote out a **prescription** for my headache.

A **medicine** for a headache.

yo'taldan davolash

U hozir grippdan davolanyapti.

Uni tajribali shifokor grippdan davoladi.

Shifokor mening bosh og'rig'imga dori yozib berdi.

Bosh og'rig'i uchun dori.

## ARTIKLNING HAR XIL HOLATLARDALDA 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.

She went to **College** in the North.

It was at seventeen he decided to

**leave school**.

When I leave **school**, I want to go

to **university**.

Maktab (dars) beshda boshlanadi.

U shimoldagi kollejda o'qidi.

U o'n yetti yoshida maktabni tashlashga qaror qildi.

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.

She left **the school** at seven o'clock.

She worked at a **school** in Siberia.

Alison is ten years old. Every day

she goes to **school**. She is at **school**

now. **School** begins at 9 and

finishes at 3.

Today Alison's mother wants to

speak to her daughter's teacher.

Ota-onalar majlisiga qatnashish uchun onam kecha maktabga bordi.

U soat yettida maktabdan chiqdi.

U Sibirdagi bir maktabda ishlardi.

Alison o'n yoshda. Har kuni u maktabga boradi. Hozir u maktabda. O'qish

to'qqizda boshlanadi va soat uchda tamom bo'ladi.

Bugun Alisonning onasi qizining o'qituvchisi bilan gaplashmoqchi.



So she has gone to **the school**      Shu sababli u o'qituvchini ko'rish uchun  
to see her. She's at **the school** now.      maktabga bordi. Hozir u maktabda.

**Bed:**

**to go to bed** uxlagani yotmoq;

**to be in bed** uxlayotgan karavotda bo'lmoq.

And now you had better go **to bed**.      Yaxshisi endi o'rningga yota qol.

Good-night.      Xayrli tun (yaxshi yotib tur).

**To be in the bed** } karavotda, karavotning ustida (mebel tushuniladi)  
**To be on the bed** }

Her portrait was on the wall beside **the bed**.      Uning portreti karavot yonidagi devor-  
da edi.

**Prison, jail:**

**To be in prison (in jail)** = qamoqda (surgunda) (mahbus) bo'lmoq;

**To be sent to prison (to be put in prison)** = qamalmoq

Mr. Dorrit was **in prison** many years.      Mr. Dorrit ko'p yillar qamoqda bo'ldi.

Mr. Dorrit was sent **to prison** for      Mr. Dorrit qarzi uchun qamalgan.  
debt.

The last they had heard of him was      Ularning u haqda oxirgi eshitganlari  
that he was **in jail** for having killed      uning urishib odam o'ldirgani uchun  
a person in a fight.      surgunda ekanligidir.

**to be in the prison** = qamoqxonada bo'lmoq (binoda);

**to go to the prison** = qamoqxonaga bormoq (binoga);

Mr. Dorrit's family lived **in the**      Mr. Dorritning oilasi qamoqxonada  
**prison**.      yashar edi.

4. **town** so'zi bilan quyidagi hollarda artikl ishlatilmaydi:

a) agar biz qishloqda yashaydigan bo'lsak o'zimizga yaqin shahar haqida  
yoki o'zimiz yashaydigan shahar haqida gapirganimizda:

You cannot go **to town** tomorrow.      Siz ertaga shaharga bora olmaysiz.

What can you have to do **in town**?      Shaharda nima ishingiz bor?

b) **town** so'zi **country** so'ziga qarama-qarshi qo'yilganda:

He was not used **to country** life,      U shaharda yigirma yilni o'tkazgandan  
having spent twenty years **in town**.      keyin qishloq hayotiga ko'nikmay qol-  
gan edi.

Qolgan hollarda **town** so'zi oldidan artikl umumiy qoidalar asosida  
ishlatiladi:

I want to go **to the town** where      Men o'zim tug'ilgan shaharga bo-  
I was born.      rishni istayman.

5. Ijtimoiy guruhlar, siyosiy partiyalar, millat nomlari aniq artikl  
bilan ishlatiladi: **the proletariat, the peasantry, the aristocracy, the**  
**Russians, the Germans, the Americans, the peasants, the workers, the**

capitalists, The Tories, The aristocrats, The Liberals, The Catholics,  
the late Professor Smith, the celebrated playwright Osborne, The Baron  
Munchausen, The Emperor Napoleon III, The Tsar Peter the Great,  
the boy Dick, the student Smith, the Painter Turner, the composer  
Britten, the widow Douglas, the witness Manning, the geologist Foster,  
the dog Balthasar, the planet Mars, the preposition «on», the verb «to  
be», the figure «2».

6. Kun qismlari nomlari ko'pincha aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **day,**  
**night, morning, evening, noon, afternoon, midnight, dawn, dusk, sunrise,**  
**sunset, daytime, nightfall.**

**The evening** is a wonderful time      Xat yozish uchun oqshom ajoyib vaqt.  
to write letters.

**The day** was warm.      Kun iliq bo'ldi.

Lekin: It had been **a wet day**.      Nam (yomg'irli) kun edi.

7. Fasllar nomi ko'pincha aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

**The summer** was exceptionally      Shaharchada yoz o'z hukmini o'tkaza-  
trying in the town.      yotgan edi.

**The winter** was very fine that year      O'sha yili qish juda yaxshi keldi va biz  
and we were very happy.      juda baxtiyor edik.

**The summer** wore on. He was still      Yoz imillab o'tardi. U hali ham qattiq  
working hard.      ishlardi.

**The autumn** of 1914 was very warm.      1914- yilning kuzi juda iliq keldi.

**(The) winter** came early and unex-      Qish juda erta va kutilmaganda kuchli  
pectedly with a heavy fall of snow.      qor yog'ishi bilan kirib keldi.

**(The) summer** was over but we had      Yoz tugagan edi, lekin biz undan hali  
not heard from him yet.      ham xat-xabar olmagan edik.

In those parts **(the) spring** usually      U joylarda bahor odatda, erta keladi.  
sets in early.

**(The) winter** is very long here.      Bu yerda qish juda uzoq davom etadi.  
**(The) summer** is a rainy season      Orola yoz yomg'irli fasl.  
on the island.

He looks like somebody who spent      U yozni dengiz bo'yida o'tkazgan ki-  
**the summer** at the sea.      shiga o'xshab ko'rinadi.

Dave loves **the winter**.      Deyv qishni sevadi.

I liked **the summer** there, on      Menga cho'milish ma'nosida u yerdagi  
account of bathing, I think.      yoz yoqib qoldi.

8. Agar yil fasllari, oy va hafta      kunlari tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi bilan  
kelsa, noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi.

We had **a short summer**.      Biz qisqa bir yozni o'tkazdik.

He had passed **a sluggish winter**      U imillagan qishni va lanj (imillagan)  
and **a lazy summer**.      yozni o'tkazdi.

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



It was a **sunny, cold Wednesday** in February.  
They came back on a **Tuesday** (on one of the Tuesdays of the year).

9. **Most + of + noun** birikmasida **Most of the flowers** in the garden were planted by the schoolchildren.  
**Most of the gentlemen** looked angry.

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

Ba'zi so'z birikmalari va iboralar bilan doimo noaniq artikl ishlatiladi.  
**A lot of/ a great deal of, a good deal of, a great number of, a good many, a great many** — ko'p  
**a few** — bir nechta, oz  
**to be at a loss** — qiynalmoq  
**a little** — oz  
**at a speed of** — tezlikda  
**as a result of** — natijasida  
**at a time when** — vaqtda, mahalda, -da  
**at a time** — bir vaqtda, bir martada  
**on a large (small) scale** — katta (kichik) hajmda  
**all of a sudden** — to'satdan  
**to go for a walk** — sayr qilmoq

Ba'zi so'z birikmalari va iboralar bilan faqat aniq artikl ishlatiladi.  
**in the morning** — ertalab  
**in the afternoon** — tushdan keyin  
**What is the time?** — Soat necha?  
**the day after tomorrow** — ertadan keyin, indin  
**on the one (other) hand** — bir (boshqa) tomondan  
**the other day** — shu kunlarda, yaqinda  
**to play the piano, the violin** — pianino, skripka chalmoq  
**to pass the time** — vaqtni o'tkazmoq

Fevraldagi bir quyoshli, sovuq chorshanba edi.  
U seshanba kuni keldi (u yilning seshanbalaridan birida keldi).  
otdan oldin aniq artikl ishlatiladi:  
Bog'dagi gullarning ko'plari o'quvchilar tomonidan o'tqazilgan edi.  
Erkaklarning ko'pchiligi achchiqlangan edi.

Ko'p gullar xushbo'y hid taratadi.

**it is a pity** — afsus  
**as a matter of fact** — haqiqatda  
**to have a good time** — vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq  
**for a short (long) time** — qisqa (uzoq) vaqt davomida  
**to have a mind** — moqchi bo'lmoq  
**in a loud (low) voice** — qattiq (past) tovushda  
**to be in a hurry** — shoshilmoq  
**to be in a position** — holatda bo'lmoq  
**to have a look** — qaramoq  
**to have a cold** — shamollamoq  
**to have a headache** — boshi og'rimoq  
**to take a seat** — o'tirmoq.

**in the evening** — kechqurun  
**in the night** — tunda  
**the day before yesterday** — o'tgan kun  
**on the right (left)** — o'ngda (chapda)  
**in the country** — qishloqda (shahardan tashqarida)  
**on the whole** — umuman  
**to go to the theatre (the cinema, pictures)** — teatrga (kinoga) bormoq  
**to tell the time** — vaqtni aytmoq  
**to tell the truth** — haqiqatni aytmoq  
**to run the risk** — tavakkal qilmoq, xavf-xatarga qo'yimoq.

Quyidagi so'z birikmalari va iboralar artiklsiz ishlatiladi.

**at night** — tunda  
**at home** — uyda  
**at sunset** — kunbotar mahalda  
**at peace** — tinch (likda)  
**at war** — urush holatida  
**by air** — havo orqali (samolyotda)  
**at table** — stolda (*tushlikda, nonushtada, kechki ovqatda, dasturxonda* degan ma'noda)  
**to be in town** — shaharda bo'lmoq  
**to go to bed** — o'ringa yotmoq  
**to be in bed** — to'shakda bo'lmoq  
**by land** — quruqlik orqali  
**by post (airmail)** — pochta (havo pochtsasi) orqali  
**by mistake** — adashib, xato qilib  
**by order of** — -ning buyrug'i bilan  
**at dinner (breakfast, supper)** — tushlikda (nonushtada, kechki ovqatda)  
**on demand** — talabi bilan  
**in fact** — amalda  
**in debt** — qarzga  
**on deck** — palubada  
**day and night** — kecha-yu kunduz

**by day** — kunduzi  
**at work** — ishda  
**at first sight** — birinchi qarashda (ko'rishda)  
**by tram (train, boat, bus)** — tramvay (poyezd, kema, avtobus) bilan  
**to go to school** — maktabga (o'qishga) bormoq  
**at school** — o'qishda  
**to go to town** — (yaqin) shaharga bormoq  
**by sea** — dengiz orqali  
**by water** — suv orqali  
**by heart** — yoddan  
**by chance** — tasodifan  
**by name** — nomi bilan  
**by means of** — -ning vositasida  
**in time** — vaqtida  
**in demand** — talab katta bo'lmoq  
**in sight** — ko'rinishda  
**in conclusion** — natijada  
**on board ship** — kema bortida  
**on sale** — sotuvda  
**day after day** — kundan kunga

**from ... to** predloglari bilan kelgan iboralarida:  
**from morning to (till) night** — ertalabdan tungacha  
**from day to day** — kundan kunga  
**from head to foot** — boshdan oyog'igacha  
**from time to time** — vaqt-vaqti bilan  
**from shop to shop** — do'kondan do'konga.

### III. SIFAT (THE ADJECTIVE)

#### UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

- Shaxs yoki narsaning belgisini bildiradigan so'zlarga sifat deyiladi.  
**A young man** — *yosh kishi*; **a young woman** — *yosh ayol*; **young people** — *yosh kishilar*.
- Sifat faqat darajalar bo'yicha o'zgarishi mumkin: **long** — *uzun*; **longer** — *uzunroq*; **longest** — *eng uzun*.
- 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 sifatlir 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** — befoйда;  
-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 yasaliб bitta ma'noni bildiruvchi sifatlir **qo'shma sifatlir** deyiladi:

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

5. Sifat gapda **aniqllovchi** va **ot-kesimning tarkibiy qismi** bo'lib keladi:  
The **large** box is on the table Katta quti stol ustida.  
(aniqllovchi).  
The box is **large** (ot kesimning Quti katta.  
tarkibiy qismi).

#### SIFAT DARAJALARI (DEGREES OF COMPARISON)

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

The Mississippi is a **long** river Mississippi uzun daryo.  
(**long** — odiy daraja).  
The Mississippi is **longer** than the Mississippi Volgadan uzunroq.  
Volga (**longer** — qiyosiy daraja)  
The Mississippi is the **longest** river in Mississippi dunyodagi eng uzun daryo.  
the world (**longest** — orttirma daraja)

Qiyosiy daraja Ikkita shaxs yoki narsa qiyoslanadi.  
Orttirma daraja Uch yoki undan ortiq shaxs yoki narsa qiyoslanadi va bittasining darajasi hammasidan ziyoda bo'ladi.

2. Sodda sifatlarning (bir-ikki bo'g'inli sifatlarning) qiyosiy darajasi **-er** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan, orttirma darajasi **-est** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaliadi:

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

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

a) agar sifat o'qilmaydigan «e» harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, «-er» va «-est» qo'shimchalari qo'shilganda o'qilmaydigan e harfi tushib qoladi:

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

b) agar sifat qisqa unidan keyin bitta undosh bilan tugagan bo'lsa, qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarning qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda oxirgi undosh ikkilantiriladi:

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

d) agar sifat undoshdan keyin kelgan y harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarning qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda y harfi i harfiga aylanadi:

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

e) agar sifat oxiridagi y harfi unidan keyin kelgan bo'lsa, qo'shimcha qo'shilganda y harfi o'zgarmaydi:

gay — sho'x	gayer	gayest
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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 medicine, **the better** you will feel. Siz dorini qanchalik tezroq ichsangiz, shunchalik tezroq o'zingizni yaxshiroq his qilasis.

**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**

**No sooner** had we started out for California, **than** it started to rain.

**No sooner** will he arrive, **than** he will want to leave.

**No sooner** had she entered the building, **than** she felt the presence of somebody else.

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. U o'sha jurnalga ikki yillik obuna bo'lgan.

That student wrote **a ten-page report**. Talaba o'n betli ma'ruza yozdi.

These are **twenty-dollar shoes**. Bular yigirma dollarli tufilar.

**Enoughning** sifatlar, ravishlar va otlar bilan ishlatilishi.

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

**adjective } + enough**  
**adverb }**



- 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 bo'lish 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 bo'yash uchun yetarli qizil bo'yoq sotib oldi.  
 He does not have **enough money** to attend the concert. Uning konsertga borish uchun yetarli puli yo'q.

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

#### SIFATLARNING OTLASHISHI

1. Ba'zi sifatlari ot ma'nosida ishlatilishi mumkin. Ular shaxslarning hammasini yoki guruhini ifodalab, ko'plik qo'shimchasi **-s** ni olmasa-da, ko'plik ma'nosini anglatadi va aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:  
 There are special schools for **the blind** in our country. Mamlakatimizda ko'rlar uchun maxsus maktablar bor.  
 Immediate help was rendered to **the sick**. Kasallarga shoshilinch yordam ko'rsatildi.

Izoh: Bir yoki bir nechta alohida shaxslarni ifodalash uchun sifatlarning **man, men; woman, women; person, persons** otlari bilan birikmasi ishlatiladi: **a blind man ko'r kishi; a blind woman ko'r ayol; two blind persons ikkita ko'r kishi; a poor man kambag'al kishi; two poor men ikkita kambag'al.**

2. Sifatlar, biror millatga mansub kishilarni ifodalaganda otga aylanadi:  
 a) **-an, -ian** qo'shimchasi bilan tugagan sifatlar otga aylanadi, hamda birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi. Ko'plikda **-s** qo'shimchasini oladi:

a Russian	rus	two Russians	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 Norwegians	norveglar
an American	amerikalik	two Americans	ikkita amerikalik	the Americans	amerikaliklar

b) **-se, -ss** qo'shimchalari bilan tugagan sifatlar otga aylanganda birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi, lekin ko'plikda **-s** qo'shimchasini olmaydi:

a Chinese	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.

Le kin: 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 jihatdan 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). Tovarlarni 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.

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
11 eleven			and one
			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 — fourteen, six — sixteen. Bunda **three** va **five** sonlarining shakli o'zgaradi: **three — thirteen, five — fifteen.**

2. O'nlikni bildiruvchi sonlar **-ty** qo'shimchasi bilan yasaladi: six — sixty, seven — seventy. 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 sonidan oldin \$ belgisi bilan ifodalanadi: **\$1** (*one dollar* deb o'qiladi); **\$25** (*twenty-five dollars* deb o'qiladi). Ba'zan dollar miqdorini bildiruvchi sonidan 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-second	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 hundredth
7 th seventh	19 th nineteenth	50 th fiftieth	dredth va h.
8 th eighth		60 th sixtieth	300 th three hundredth
9 th ninth		70 th seventieth	dredth
10 th tenth		80 th eightieth	400 th four hundredth
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 millionth

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 sonidan (**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** [fə: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 qirquinchi 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** (rasmii 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'q-qizinchii 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 } The fifteenth of May, nineteen forty-eight yoki:  
May 15 th, 1948 } May the fifteenth, nineteen forty-eight.  
May 15, 1948 }

#### 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).

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 eighths 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 it — u	him her it



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

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

4. **He** 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 the shelf. Kitob 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 uchrash mumkin.

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** U suratni unga ko'rsatdi, menga emas.  
and not **to me**.

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-sifatlar va egalik olmosh-otlari.

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

2. Egalik olmosh-sifatlar **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 aniqllovchi bo'lsa, egalik olmoshi boshqa har qanday ko'rsatkich kabi o'sha aniqllovchining oldiga o'tadi:



Where is **my red pencil**?  
His elder **brother** lives in Brighton.

Mening qizil qalamim qayerda?  
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'rniida 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'rniida 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	<b>Myself</b>	<b>Yourselves</b>
II	<b>Yourself</b>	<b>Ourselves</b>
III	<b>Himself</b> <b>Herself</b> <b>Itself</b>	<b>Themselves</b>
<b>One</b> olmoshi	<b>Oneself</b>	—

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

2. II shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun o'zlik olmoshlarining 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'lingizni 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.

#### BIRGALIK OLMOSHLARI (RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS)

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

They have known **each other**

Ular bir-birlarini ikki yildan buyon bilishadi.

for two years.

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*.

#### KO'RSATISH OLMOSHLARI (DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS)

1. Ko'rsatish olmoshlarining birlik va ko'plik shakllari bor. Birlikda **this** (*bu, shu*), **that** (*u, o'sha*), ko'plikda **these** (*bular, shular*), **those** (*ular, o'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:

<b>This pencil</b> is mine.	Bu qalam meniki.
<b>That pencil</b> is yours.	U qalam sizniki.
<b>This young man</b> is my brother.	Bu yigit mening akam.
Do you know <b>that man</b> ?	U kishini taniysizmi?
<b>These pens</b> are very good.	Bu ruchkalar juda yaxshi.
I like <b>those flowers</b> .	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 <b>from this</b> country decreased last year. (Ingliz gazetasidagi maqoladan.)	O'tgan yili Angliyadan ko'mir eksport qilish kamaydi.
The imports of coal <b>into this</b> country decreased last year. (Ingliz gazetasidagi Gollandiyadan 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 <b>that country</b> 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 <b>this</b> time.	Men hozir bandman.
It is only the beginning of May.	Hozir may oyining boshi. Yilning bu paytida cho'milish mumkin emas.
You can't bathe at <b>this</b> time of the year.	
My brother will go to the Caucasus <b>this</b> summer.	Mening akam shu yozda Kavkazga boradi.
I spent the summer of 2003 in the south.	Men 2003- yil yozini janubda o'tkazdim.
We had a lot of rain <b>that</b> summer.	O'sha yozda yomg'ir ko'p bo'ldi.
At <b>that</b> 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 <b>that</b> time.	Soat beshda men unikiga bormoqchiman. Umid qilamanki, o'sha vaqtgacha 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?	Menga boshqa kitob berasizmi? Bunisi
I don't like this <b>one</b> .	menga yoqmadi.

This book is mine, and <b>that</b> <b>one</b> is yours.	Bu kitob meniki, unisi esa sizniki.
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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 <b>that</b> of copper ( <b>that</b> = the price).	Qalayning bahosi misnikidan balandroq.
At our factory there are a few machines similar to <b>those</b> described in this magazine ( <b>those</b> = 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?
— <b>It</b> is Helen.	— Bu Helen.
— What is this?	— Bu nima?
— <b>It</b> is a dictionary.	— Bu lug'at.

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

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

#### SO'ROQ OLMOSHLARI (INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS)

1. So'roq olmoshlari quyidagilar:  
**Who (whom)** kim, kimni, **whose** kimning, **what** nima, **which** qaysi.
2. **Who** ikki kelishikda ishlatiladi: Bosh kelishikda **who**, obyektiv kelishikda **whom**. **Who** va **whom** odamlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.
3. **Who** olmosh-ot bo'lib gapda ega yoki ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:  
**Who** came here yesterday? Kecha bu yerga kim keldi? (ega)  
**Who** is that man? U kishi kim? (ot-kesim).
4. **Who** ega bo'lib kelganda undan keyin kelgan fe'l birlikda ishlatiladi:  
**Who** is there? U yerda kim bor?  
**Who** has taken my pencil? Mening qalamimni kim oldi?

5. **Who** ot-kesim tarkibida kelganda bog'lovchi fe'l gapning egasi bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

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

6. **Whom** to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi, og'zaki nutqda ko'pincha **whom** o'rnida **who** ishlatiladi:

**Who (whom)** did you meet there? U yerda kimni uchratdingiz?  
**Who(whom)** did you ask about it? Bu haqda kimdan so'ratingiz?

7. **Whom** istagan predlog bilan ishlatilishi mumkin:

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

8. **Whom** ga taalluqli predlog, odatda, fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi, ushbu holda **whom** o'rnida ko'pincha **who** ishlatiladi:

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

**Who (whom)** did you receive the telegram **from**?

**Who (whom)** are you speaking **of**?

**Who (whom)** did you come **with** yesterday?

Izoh: **Whom** o'rnida **who** ishlatilganda predlog faqat fe'ldan keyin, to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, faqat to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi. **Who** ning oldida predlog qo'yilmaydi.

9. **Whose** kimning olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi va otning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun, **whose** dan keyin kelgan ot artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin:

**Whose dictionary** is this? Bu kimning lug'ati?  
**Whose book** did you take? Siz kimning kitobini oldingiz?

10. **What** olmosh-ot va olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi.

11. **What** nima, qancha olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda gapda ega, to'ldiruvchi va ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

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

12. **What** ega bo'lib kelganda undan keyin kelgan fe'l birlikda keladi: **What has happened?** Nima bo'ldi?

**What is lying on the table?** Stol ustida nima yotibdi?

13. **What** ot-kesim bo'lib kelganda bog'lovchi-fe'l ega bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

**What is the price** for wheat? Bug'doyning narxi qancha?  
**What are the prices** for wheat and barley? Bug'doy va arpaning narxлари qancha?  
**What are the results** of the examination? Imtihon natijalari qanday?

14. **What** odamlarga nisbatan ularning kasbi yoki mansabi so'ralganda ishlatiladi:

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

Izoh: Savol kishining ismi yoki sharifini bilish maqsadida berilgan bo'lsa, **who** ishlatiladi: **Who** is he? —He is Olimov.

15. **What** istagan predlog bilan ishlatilishi mumkin. Predlog **what**dan oldin, fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin qo'yilishi mumkin:

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

**What** was he speaking to you **about**?

**What** are you working **at**?

16. **What** qanday ma'nosida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi, otning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun, **what**dan keyin kelgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin:

**What question** did he ask? U qanday savol so'radi?  
**What books** did you buy? Siz qanday kitoblar sotib oldingiz?

17. **Which** qaysi olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi. **Which** olmosh-sifat bo'lganda otga ko'rsatkich bo'ladi va undan keyin kelgan ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

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



**Which** of you speaks French?  
**Which** do you prefer to learn:  
 French or English?

Qaysi biringiz fransuzcha gapirasiz?  
 Qaysini o'rganishni afzal ko'rasiz:  
 fransuzchanimi yoki inglizchani?

#### NISBIY OLMOSHLAR (RELATIVE PRONOUNS)

1. Nisbiy olmoshlar ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lash uchun xizmat qiladi. Ular bog'lovchi so'zlardir. Lekin ular bog'lovchi so'zlarga o'xshab 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.

I do not know **which** of them speaks French.

That is not **what** I want.

Buni kim qilganligi noma'lum.

Men ularning qaysi biri fransuzcha gapirishini bilmayman.

Bu men istagan narsa emas.

3. Aniqllovchi 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.

The watch **that** I lost was a very good one.

Janob A. ning yonida o'tirgan kishi mening ingliz tili o'qituvchim.

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)

He showed me the skin of the wolf **which** he had killed. (to'ldiruvchi)

U akasidan olgan xatni menga ko'rsatdi.

U o'zi o'ldirgan bo'rining terisini menga ko'rsatdi.

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

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

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

U meni kuzatgani keldi, bu u tomonidan juda yaxshi ish bo'ldi.

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.

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

Bu kecha akasi bizni ko'rgani kelgan qizdir.

Biz kecha uyini ko'rgan kishini bilasizmi?

**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 aniqllovchi ergash gaplardagi **which** va **whom** olmoshlarini almashtirib keladi:

The article **that** (which) I translated yesterday was very easy.

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

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

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

Men kecha tarjima qilgan maqola juda oson edi.

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

Neft mahsulotlarini tashish uchun quriladigan kemalar tankerlar deb ataladi.

Kecha men borgan shifokor yurak kasalliklari bo'yicha mutaxassisdir.

I z o h : Ega bo'lib keluvchi **who** olmoshi kamdan-kam hollarda **that** olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi:

The man **who** (that) has written this article is my friend.

Bu maqolani yozgan kishi mening do'stim.

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

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

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

Bu men ko'rgan eng yaxshi lug'at.

Bu uning ingliz tilida yozgan birinchi inshosi.

Come at **any time that** is convenient to you.  
I've read **all the books that** you gave me.

O'zingizga qulay bo'lgan paytda keling.  
Men siz bergan barcha kitoblarni o'qib chiqdim.

10. Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi gaplar bilan **that** olmoshi ishlatilmaydi:  
His article on this subject, **which** was published in 1998, was a great success.  
My brother, **whom** I have not seen for a year, has just returned to London.

Uning bu sohadagi 1998- yilda bosilgan maqolasi katta muvaffaqiyatga erishgan.  
Men bir yildan buyon ko'rmagan akam, hozirgina Londonga qaytib keldi.

11. **Whom** va **which** predloglar bilan kelib predlogli to'ldiruvchi bo'ladi.  
Predlog **whom** va **which**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.

Izoh: 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:

<b>The student who is standing</b> at the window is my brother.	Deraza yonida turgan talaba mening akamdir.
<b>The students who are standing</b> at the window <b>are</b> my friends.	Deraza oldida turgan talabalar mening do'stlarimdir.
<b>The book that (which)</b> is lying on the table is mine.	Stol ustida yotgan kitob meniki.
<b>The books that (which)</b> are lying on the table <b>are</b> 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.  
That happened on the day **when** he left for Brighton.

Men ta'tilni o'zim tug'ilgan qishloqda o'tkazmoqchiman.  
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.  
It is not **such an interesting book as** I thought.

Men ham xuddi siznikidek qiyinchilikka uchradim.  
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. U biz kecha uchratgan kishi.  
(=whom we met yesterday.)

Agar olmoshning predlogi bo'lsa, olmosh tushib qolganda predlog fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:  
This is the book the professor referred to in his lecture (=to which the professor referred in his lecture).  
Bu professor leksiyasida eslatgan kitob.

2. Ergash gapda ega bo'lib keladigan nisbiy olmoshlar tushib qolmaydi:  
The man who is sitting next to Mr. A. is my English teacher. Mr. A.ning yonida o'tirgan kishi mening ingliz tili o'qituvchim.

3. **Whose** olmoshi tushib qolmaydi:  
There is the student **whose** father works for a foreign company. Mana otasi xorijiy kompaniyada ishlaydigan talaba.

4. Tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi gaplarda nisbiy olmoshlar tushib qolmaydi:  
Mr. Bell's article, **which** I read yesterday, is very interesting. Mr. Belning men kecha o'qigan maqolasi juda qiziq.

## GUMON OLMOSHLARI (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS)

Gumon olmoshlariga quyidagilar kiradi: **some**, **any**, **no** (va ulardan yasalgan olmoshlar), **none**, **much**, **many**, **little**, **few**, **all**, **both**, **either**, **neither**, **each**, **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 Menga qog'oz kerak. Iltimos, menga give me **some**. 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'shib **someone, somebody** (*allakim, kimdir, biror kishi*), **anyone, anybody** (*biror kishi, hech kim*), **something** (*allanarsa, biror narsa*), **anything** (*biror narsa, hech narsa*) gumon olmoshlari yasaladi. Bu olmoshlar har doim olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi va gapda ega yoki to'ldiruvchi 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.



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** to help you? Nima uchun biror kishidan yordam 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'ynashingiz 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 bordingizmi?  
— No, I didn't, but I shall go **some-where** tomorrow. — Yo'q, lekin ertaga biror yerga 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 haven't a ticket. Menda bilet yo'q.

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

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

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 = Biz u yerda hech kimni ko'rmadik.  
We didn't see **anybody** there.  
We read **nothing** about it. = Biz bu haqda hech narsa o'qiganimiz yoq.  
We didn't read **anything** about it.

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:



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'pri 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 nechta* ma'nosini beradi:

Nearly the whole cargo of wheat has been unloaded today. <b>The little</b> that remains will be unloaded tomorrow morning.	Qariyb bug'doyning hammasini bugun tushirib bo'lishdi. Ozgina qolgani ertaga ertalab tushiriladi.
He has read <b>the few</b> English books that he has.	U o'zida bo'lgan ozgina inglizcha kitoblarni o'qib chiqqan.
Gold is one of <b>the few</b> 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:

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

Izoh: 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 <b>all the books</b> you gave me.	Men siz bergan barcha kitoblarni o'qib chiqdim.
I have got <b>all the information</b> I want.	Men o'zimga kerakli barcha axborotni oldim.
<b>All plants</b> require water.	Hamma o'simliklar suv talab qiladi.
<b>All financial documents</b> 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:

<b>All</b> said the same thing.	Hamma shu bitta narsani gapirdi.
I know <b>all</b> .	Men hammasini bilaman.

5. **All** ko'pincha **we all** (*bizning / hammamiz*), **you all** (*sizning / ham-mangiz*), **they all** (*ularning / hammalari*) shaklida kelishi mumkin:

<b>We all</b> know it.	Buni bizning hammamiz bilamiz.
<b>They all</b> 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:

<b>We have all</b> read this article.	Bu maqolani hammamiz o'qigan-miz.
<b>You must all</b> 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:

<b>We have all been</b> informed about it.	Bu haqda bizning hammamiz xabar-dor qilingan edik.
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**All** olmoshi **to be** fe'lining tegishli shakldan keyin ishlatiladi:

<b>They are all</b> here.	Ularining hammasi shu yerda
<b>We are all</b> 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:

<b>All were</b> of the same opinion on this question.	} Hamma bu masalada xuddi shunday fikrda edi.
<b>Everybody was</b> of the same opinion on this question.	

**Everything** va **all** *hamma narsa* dan keyin fe'l birlikda ishlatiladi:

<b>All is</b> ready	} Hamma narsa tayyor.
<b>Everything is</b> ready.	

### 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:

<b>Both (the) brothers</b> live in New-York.	Har ikkala aka-uka Nyu-Yorkda yashaydi.
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Both his daughters are married.

Both these steamers were built in this town.

b) **both** olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi:  
He gave me two magazines yesterday;  
I have read **both**.

2. **Both** bilan yasalgan **we both, you both, they both** kabi birikmalar ko'p ishlatiladi:

**We both** participated in this work.  
**They both** graduated from the University last year.

Uning har ikkala qizi turmushga chiqqan.  
Bu har ikkala paroxod shu shaharda qurilgan.

U menga kecha ikkita jurnal berdi.  
Men har ikkalasini o'qib chiqdim.

Bu ishda har ikkalamiz qatnashdik.  
Ularning har ikkalasi universitetni o'tgan yili tugatishdi.

Yuqoridagi birikmalar bilan qo'shma kesim kelsa, **both** yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

**They have both** gone to London.  
**We must both** go there.

Ularning har ikkalasi Londonga bordi.  
Biz har ikkalamiz u yerga borishimiz kerak.

Agar kesim tarkibida bir nechta yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'l bo'lsa, **both** birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

**We have both informed** about it.

Bu haqda har ikkalamizga xabar bergan edilar.

**Both to be** fe'lining tegishli shaklidan keyin qo'yiladi:

**You are both** right.  
**They were both** there.

Har ikkalangiz haqsiz.  
Ularning har ikkalasi o'sha yerda edi.

3. **We both, you both, they both** birikmalari ma'no jihatidan **both of us, both of you, both of them** birikmalariga tengdir:

**We both** participated in this work. =  
**Both of us** participated in this work.

Bu ishda har ikkalamiz qatnashdik.

4. **Both** gapda ega vazifasini bajarganda, undan keyin kelgan fe'l ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

You have given me two examples, **both are** correct.

Siz menga ikkita misol keltirdingiz, har ikkalasi ham to'g'ri.

5. Bo'lishsiz gaplarda **both** o'rnida **neither** ishlatiladi:

**Neither of them** recognized me.

Ularning ikkalasi ham meni tanimadi.

I z o h: **Both...and** bog'lovchisi *ham...ham* tarzida tarjima qilinadi:

**Both Peter and Mary** were there.  
The coat is **both good and cheap**.

Piter ham Meri ham o'sha yerda edi.  
Palto ham yaxshi, ham arzon.

## *Either, neither olmoshlari*

1. **Either** olmoshi ikki shaxs yoki buyumga taalluqli bo'lib, *har ikkalasi, ham unisi, ham bunisi, ikkalasidan biri* ma'nosida ishlatiladi. **Either** olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. **Either** birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi. **Either** ko'rsatkich bo'lganligi uchun ot artikl olmaydi:

You may go by **either** road.

Siz ikki yo'lning istaganidan borishingiz mumkin.

Take **either** book, I don't mind which.

Ikkala kitobdan istaganingizni oling, men e'tiroz bildirmayman.

3. **Either** olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda uning orqasidan **of** predlogi qo'yiladi: Here are two dictionaries, you may take **either (of them)**. Mana ikkita lug'at, siz (ulardan) istaganingizni olishingiz mumkin.

4. **Either** *har ikkala* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

There were chairs on **either side** of the table.

Stolning har ikkala tomonida stullar bor edi.

There were fine houses on **either bank** of the river.

Daryoning har ikkala qirg'og'ida chiroyli uylar bor edi.

5. **Either** gapning egasi bo'lib kelganda, undan keyin kelgan fe'l birlikda ishlatiladi:

**Either of the examples** is correct.

Misollarning har ikkalasi ham to'g'ri.

6. **Neither** olmoshi *na unisi, na bunisi* degan ma'no berib, **either** olmoshining bo'lishsiz 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) to'g'ri.

I z o h: 1) **Either** bo'lishsiz gaplarda *ham* ma'nosida ravish bo'lib keladi: I haven't seen him **either**. Men uni ham ko'rmabman.

2) **Neither** *Men ham = Neither do I* iborasida ravish bo'lib keladi: — He hasn't seen this film yet. — U hali bu filmni ko'rgani yo'q.  
— **Neither have I**. — Men ham.

3) **Either...or (yoki...yoki), neither...nor (na...na)** bog'lovchi bo'lib keladi: He is **either** in Tashkent **or** in Samarkand. U 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 <b>each</b> side of the street.	Ko'chaning har ikkala tomonida yangi uylar bor.
<b>Each</b> 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 <b>each</b> (of them).	Xonada to'rtta talaba bor edi va men (ularning) har biriga bittadan chipta berdim.
<b>Each</b> 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:

<b>Every</b> big plant has its polyclinic.	Har bir katta zavodning o'z poliklinikasi bor.
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**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:

<b>Everybody</b> (everyone) is here.	Hamma shu yerda.
<b>Everything</b> is ready.	Hamma narsa tayyor.
I saw <b>everybody</b> (everyone) there.	Men u yerda hammani ko'rdim.
He told me <b>everything</b> 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 <b>everywhere</b> .	Siz bu kitobni hamma yerdan topa olasiz.
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### 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 <b>another</b> example.	Menga boshqa misol bering.
The house is on <b>the other</b> side of the street.	Uy ko'chaning narigi tomonida.
Where are <b>the other</b> books that I gave you?	Men sizga bergan boshqa kitoblar qayerda?
He has <b>other</b> 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 <b>another one</b> .	Bu juda yaxshi misol emas, menga boshqa bittasini bering.
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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 <b>another</b> .	Men sizga bitta misol keltirdim, endi boshqasini keltiraman.
There is only one glove on the table. Where is <b>the other</b> ?	Stolda faqat bir poy qo'lqop bor. Ikkinchisi qayerda?
I took this book because there were no <b>others</b> 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:

<b>One</b> never knows what his answer may be.	Uning javobi qanday bo'lishini hech kim hech qachon bilmaydi.
<b>One</b> 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:

<b>One</b> must observe ...	... rioya qilish kerak.
<b>One</b> should take into consideration ...	... hisobga olish kerak.
<b>One</b> can find ...	... topa oladi.



4. **One** qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasini ham olishi mumkin **one's**:  
One must always keep **one's** word. Odam har doim o'z so'zida turishi kerak.

5. Oldin ishlatilgan birlikdagi otni qayta noaniq artikl bilan ishlatish mumkin bo'lganda, o'sha ot o'rnida **one** olmoshi ishlatiladi:  
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, ko'plikdagi ot o'rnida **others** ishlatiladi:  
I like this pen, but I don't like Menga bu ruchka yoqadi, boshqalari  
**the others**. yoqmaydi.

12. **One** ba'zan **the first, the next, the last** so'zlaridan keyin ham ishlatilishi mumkin:  
January is the first month of the Yanvar yilning birinchi oyi, dekabr  
year, and December is **the last** esa oxirgisi.  
**one**.

13. **My, his, her, our, your, their** egalik olmoshlaridan keyin **one** ishlatilmaydi, buning o'rnida **mine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs** egalik olmosh-otlari ishlatiladi:  
This isn't my pencil, **mine** is blue. Bu mening qalamim emas, meniki ko'k.

14. **One** qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi bilan kelgan otdan keyin ishlatilmaydi:  
My fountain pen isn't very good. Mening avtoruchkam juda yaxshi emas.  
**Kate's** is much better. Keytniki ancha yaxshi.

## VI. RAVISH

### UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

1. Ravish ish-harakatning **qanday, qayerda, qachon** sodir bo'lganini bildiruvchi so'z 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 yo'q.

2. Ravish sifat yoki boshqa ravishlarning belgi va xossalarini ham ifodalashi mumkin:  
He is a **very** good student. U juda yaxshi talaba.  
She translates the article **quite** well. U maqolani ancha yaxshi tarjima qiladi.

3. Gapda ravishlar hol vazifasida keladi.

### RAVISHLARNING TURLARI

1. O'rin-joy ravishlari: **here shu (bu) yerda, bu yoqqa, there u yerda, where qayerda, qayerga, inside ichkarida, ichkariga, outside tashqarida, tashqariga, above yuqorida, yuqoriga, below pastda, pastga, quyida,**



somewhere, anywhere *biror joyda, biror joyga, nowhere hech qayerda, elsewhere boshqa biror joyda va boshq.*

He will stay **there** until June. U iyungacha o'sha yerda bo'ladi.  
I opened the box and saw Men qutini ochdim va uning ichida  
that **there** was nothing **inside**. 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? Kechki ovqatdan keyin qayerga bordingiz? — **Nowhere**. Hech qayerga.

Boshqa holatlarda **nowhere** ravishi juda kam ishlatiladi, uning o'rnida **not ... anywhere** dan foydalaniladi.  
They went **nowhere** after supper. Ular kechki ovqatdan keyin hech qayerga borishmadi.  
= They did **not** go **anywhere** after supper.

**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.

**Yet** ravishi so'roq gaplarda *allaqachon* ma'nosida ishlatiladi. **Already** ravishi esa *allaqachon* ma'nosida so'roq gaplardagi biror ish-harakatning bunchalik tez sodir bo'lganligiga ajablanish, hayratlanishni ifodalaydi:  
Have you finished your work **yet**? Siz ishingizni allaqachon tugatdingizmi?

Have you finished **already**? Siz allaqachon tugatib bo'ldingizmi? (Qanday qilib bunchalik tez tugatdingiz?)

3. O'lchov va daraja ravishlari: **much ko'p, little oz, very juda, too o'ta, so shunday, enough yetarli, hardly, scarcely arang, zo'rg'a, nearly, almost deyarli, aytarli va boshq...**

**Much** ravishi *ko'p* ma'nosida, asosan, so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi. Bo'lishli darak gaplarda esa, odatda, **muchning** o'rniga **a lot, a great (good) deal** so'zlari keladi:  
Has he read **much**? U ko'p o'qiganmi?  
He hasn't read **much**. U ko'p o'qimagan.

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'rniga **not... much** ishlatiladi:  
He **doesn't** read **much**. U kam o'qiydi.  
(He reads little emas).  
She **doesn't** speak **much** about it (She speaks little about it deyilmaydi).

**Very juda, too juda, ancha, o'ta, so shunday, how qanday** ravishlari sifat yoki ravishni aniqlab keladi:  
He is **very** clever. U juda aqli.  
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 kechikdik!)

Bu ravishlar o'tgan zamondagi fe'l yoki sifatdoshni aniqlash uchun mustaqil ishlatilmaydi. Ular bilan birgalikda **much** ravishi ham keladi va o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi:  
He was **very much** interested in what I said. U men aytgan gapga juda qiziqib qoldi.  
I was **too much** surprised to say anything. Men biror narsa deyishga juda hayron edim.



I want to see him **so much**.  
You know **how much** I like  
my work.

**Hardly, scarcely** ravishlari *arang, zo'rg'a* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:  
I could **hardly (scarcely)** understand him.

**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.  
There was **hardly (scarcely)** any water in the well.  
I **hardly (scarcely)** ever see him.

**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.  
I **nearly (almost)** made a mistake.  
I **nearly (almost)** fell.

**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**?  
He came into the room very **quickly**.

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**.  
Have you been there **too**?  
They **also** agreed with me.  
I have not seen him **either**.

**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?  
**Where else** did you go?  
Ask **somebody else** about it.

Men uni juda ko'rgim kelyapti.  
Men ishimni qanchalik sevishimni siz bilasiz.

Men uni arang tushuna oldim.

Ko'chada deyarli odam yo'q edi.

Quduqda suv yo'q desa ham bo'lar edi.

Men uni deyarli ko'rmayman.

Men ishimni deyarli tamomlagan edim.

Men xato qilishimga sal qoldi.

Men yiqilib tushishimga sal qoldi.

Men ham o'sha yerda bo'laman.

Siz ham o'sha yerda edingizmi?

Ular ham mening fikrimga qo'shilishdi.

Men ham uni ko'rganim yo'q.

Bu haqda yana biror kishidan so'rab ko'ring.

Are you going **anywhere else** after that?

Bundan keyin yana biror joyga bormoqchimisiz?

**Else** *aks holda, u holda, unday bo'lsa* ma'nolarida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. U holda **elsedan** oldin ko'pincha **or** keladi.

6. Ravishlar fe'l, sifat va boshqa ravishlarni aniqlashdan tashqari quyidagi vazifalarda ham kelishi mumkin:

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'ylayman.

Go at once, **otherwise (or else)** you will miss the train. Zudlik bilan yo'lga tushing, aks holda poyezdga kechikasiz.

Ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'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 bilmayman.

I can't understand **why** he is late. Men uning kechikish sababini bilmayman.

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 bajarishingiz 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'shimchasini 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

He took a **fast** train to Sochi.  
U Sochiga tez yurar poyezdda ketdi.  
He returned from a **long** journey.  
U uzoq safardan qaytdi.  
Vladivostok is in the **Far** East.  
Vladivostok Uzoq Sharqda.  
We have very **little** time.  
Bizning juda oz vaqtimiz bor.  
He drew a **straight** line.  
U to'g'ri chiziqli chizdi.  
They **left** Tashkent in the early autumn.  
Ular Toshkentdan kuzning boshida (erta kuzda) ketishdi.

Ravish

He speaks very **fast**.  
U juda tez gapiradi.  
Have you been waiting **long**?  
Siz anchadan beri kutayapsizmi?  
We have not walked **far** today.  
Biz bugun uzoq yurmadi.  
He reads very **little**.  
U juda kam o'qiydi.  
Go **straight** down the street, then turn to the left.  
Ko'chadan to'g'ri borib, keyin chapga burilasiz.  
I always get up **early**.  
Men har doim erta turaman.

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 <b>hard</b> worker. U tirishqoq ishchi.	He works <b>hard</b> . U qattiq ishlaydi.	I could <b>hardly</b> understand him. Men uni arang tushundim.
He returned in the <b>late</b> autumn. U kech kuzda qaytib keldi.	I went to bed <b>late</b> last night. Men kecha kech yotdim	I have not seen him <b>late-ly</b> . Men uni keyingi paytlarda ko'rganim yo'q.
He is studying the history of the <b>Near East</b> . U Yaqin Sharq tarixini o'rganayapti.	He lives quite <b>near</b> . U juda yaqin(da) yashaydi.	It is <b>nearly</b> 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'yimoq, **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
<b>fast</b> — tez	<b>faster</b> — tezroq	<b>fastest</b> — eng tez
<b>hard</b> — qattiq	<b>harder</b> — qattiqroq	<b>hardest</b> — eng qattiq
<b>late</b> — kech	<b>later</b> — kechroq	<b>latest</b> — eng kech
<b>soon</b> — tezda	<b>sooner</b> — tezroq	<b>soonest</b> — eng tez
<b>early</b> — erta	<b>earlier</b> — ertaroq	<b>earliest</b> — 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
<b>Clearly</b> — aniq	<b>More</b> clearly — aniqroq	<b>Most</b> clearly — eng aniq
<b>Bravely</b> — jasurona	<b>More</b> bravely — jasurroq	<b>Most</b> bravely — eng jasurona
<b>Correctly</b> — to'g'ri	<b>More</b> correctly — to'g'raroq	<b>Most</b> correctly — eng to'g'ri
<b>Cautiously</b> — ehtiyot bo'lib	<b>More</b> cautiously — ehtiyotkorroq	<b>Most</b> cautiously — eng ehtiyotkor



4. **Often** tez-tez, **quickly** tez, **slowly** sekin ravishlarining darajalari har ikkala yo'l bilan yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
<b>often</b> — tez-tez	{ oftener <b>more</b> often	oftenest <b>most</b> often
<b>quickly</b> — tez	{ quicker <b>more</b> quickly	quickest <b>most</b> quickly
<b>slowly</b> — sekin	{ slower <b>more</b> slowly	slowest <b>most</b> slowly

Quyidagi ravishlarning darajalari ular yasalgan sifatlarga o'xshab qoidadan mustasno yasaladi:

Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
well — yaxshi	better — yaxshiroq	best — eng yaxshi
badly — yomon	worse — yomonroq	worst — eng yomon
much — ko'p	more — ko'proq	most — eng ko'p
little — oz	less — ozroq	least — eng oz
far — uzoq {	farther } uzoqroq	farthest } eng uzoq
	further }	furthest }

Orttirma darajadagi ravishdan keyin **of** predlogli birikma kelganda (yoki nazarda tutilganda), ravish artikl bilan ham, artiklsiz ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

**Of** predlogli birikma bo'lmasa yoki (nazarda tutilmasa) orttirma darajadagi ravish artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Which of the boys works **(the)** **best** (of all the boys)? Bolalarning 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 O'RNI

1. Gapdagi fe'l o'timsiz bo'lsa, holat ravishi fe'ldan keyin keladi:  
He walked **slowly**. U sekin yurdi.  
The sun shines **brightly**. Quyosh charaqlab nur sochadi.

4. Gapdagi fe'l o'timli bo'lsa, ravish fe'ldan oldin yoki fe'ldan keyin kelishi mumkin. Ravish fe'l bilan to'ldiruvchining o'rtasida kelishi mumkin emas:  
He answered the question **calmly**. } U savolga bosiqlik bilan javob berdi.  
He **calmly** answered the question. }

He translated the article **easily**. } U maqolani osongina (osonlik bilan)  
He **easily** translated the article. } tarjima qildi.

Fe'ldan keyin infinitiv kelganda, ravish fe'ldan oldin ishlatiladi:  
He **flatly** refused to answer the question. U savolga javob berishdan qat'iy bosh tortdi.

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'ldan keyin ishlatiladi:  
He is **always** here at five o'clock. U har doim soat beshda shu yerda bo'ladi.  
He is **never** late for the lectures. U hech qachon leksiyaga kech qolmaydi.

Gapda qo'shma fe'l ishlatilgan bo'lsa, yuqoridagi ravishlar yordamchi fe'l bilan asosiy fe'l o'rtasida keladi:  
I shall **never** forget it. Men buni hech qachon 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 part in that work. Undan hozirgina bu ishda qatnashishini so'rashdi.

Noaniq zamon ravishlari modal fe'l bilan infinitiv o'rtasida keladi:  
You must **never** get off the tram when it is moving. Siz hech qachon yurib ketayotgan tramvaydan tushmasligingiz kerak.  
I can **always** prove it to be true. Men buning to'g'riligini har doim isbotlay olaman.

Agar fe'l **have+ to + V** shaklida ifodalangan bo'lsa, yuqoridagi ravishlar **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. } Men hali xatni o'qiganim yo'q.  
 I have not read the letter **yet**.

**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'lgan emasman.

Agar gapning oxirida o'rin ravishi bilan payt ravishi kelsa, o'rin ravishi payt ravishidan oldin keladi:  
 I met him **there yesterday**. Men 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 oladigan darajada yaxshi bilasiz.  
 He does not work **enough**. U yetarli darajada ishlamaydi.

Izoh: **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 vaqtimiz bor.  
 (= time **enough**).

**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 Sizning diktatingizda xatolar juda  
 in your dictation. 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).



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 guruhlariga 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 <b>up</b> stairs. U zinadan yuqoriga chiqdi.	I looked <b>up</b> and saw an aeroplane flying very low. Men yuqoriga qaradim va juda past uchayotgan samolyotni ko'rdim.
<b>Before</b> the war he lived in London. Urushdan oldin u Londonda yashagan.	I have read this book <b>before</b> . Men bu kitobni oldin o'qiganman.
We shall go there <b>after</b> dinner. Biz u yerga tushlikdan keyin boramiz.	I never saw him <b>after</b> . 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:

<b>Put on</b> your coat.	Paltoingizni kiying.
He <b>gets up</b> very early.	U juda erta turadi.
<b>Come in</b> , please.	Marhamat, kiring.
<b>Go on</b> reading.	O'qishni davom ettiring.
<b>Turn off</b> 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 <b>at a factory</b> .	U fabrikada ishlaydi.
He works <b>at a large factory</b> .	U katta fabrikada ishlaydi.

2. Ammo quyidagi hollarda predlog o'zi qarashli bo'lgan so'zning oldida emas, gapning oxirida keladi (fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'ldiruvchi 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:

<b>What</b> are you looking <b>at</b> ?	Siz nimaga qarayapsiz?
(= <b>At what</b> are you looking?)	
<b>Who(m)</b> did he speak <b>to</b> ?	U kim bilan gaplashdi?
(= <b>To whom</b> did he speak?)	
Ask him <b>where</b> he got this book <b>from</b> . (= Ask him <b>from where</b> 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 <b>which</b> he lives <b>in</b> is very big. (= The house <b>in which</b> he lives is very big.)	U yashaydigan uy juda katta.
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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 <b>at</b> . (Taqqoslang: They laughed <b>at</b> him.)	Uning ustidan kulishdi.
The doctor was sent <b>for</b> . (Taqqoslang: They sent <b>for</b> the doctor.)	Doktorga odam yuborildi.

e) aniqlovchi bo'lib kelgan infinitivli birikmalarda predlog infinitivdan keyin keladi:

I have no pen <b>to write with</b> .	Menda yozish uchun ruchka yo'q.
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#### PREDLOGLARNING ISHLATILISHI

##### About

1. <i>haqida</i> , <i>to'g'risida</i> . I shall speak to him <b>about</b> the matter tomorrow.	Men bu masala to'g'risida u bilan ertaga gaplashaman.
He told us <b>about</b> his trip to the south.	U bizga o'zining janubga qilgan sayohati haqida gapirib berdi.

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 <b>of</b> him?	U haqda qanday fikrdasiz?
He only thinks <b>of</b> himself.	U faqat o'zi haqida o'ylaydi.
I have never heard <b>of</b> this writer.	Men bu yozuvchi haqida eshitmaganman.
I haven't heard <b>of</b> 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 borayotganingizdan hayajonlanyapsizmi?  
 Carol is upset **about** not being invited to the party. Kerol ziyofatga taklif qilinmaganligi uchun xafa.

#### To bring about — erishmoq, olib kelmoq.

The new method suggested by Olim Salimov <b>brought about</b> a great increase in the output of our shop.	Olim Salimov taklif qilgan yangi uslub seximizda mahsulot ishlab chiqarishda katta o'sishga olib keldi.
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**To see about** *qaramoq, ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq (biror ishning qilinishini kuzatib turmoq).*

My neighbour is going <b>to see about</b> getting tickets for next Saturday's football game.	Mening qo'shnim shanbadagi futbol o'yiniga bilet olishga ko'z-quloq bo'lib turmoqchi.
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#### To be sorry about uchun kechirim so'ramoq.

I'm sorry <b>about</b> the noise last night. We were having a party.	Kechagi shovqin uchun kechirasiz. Biz ziyofat berayotgan edik.
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#### Above

1. *ustida, uzra, yuqorisida.*  
 The aeroplane flew **above** the clouds. Samolyot bulutlar ustida uchdi.  
 The temperature was **above** zero. Harorat noldan yuqori.

2. *ziyod, ko'p.*  
 There were **above** 200 people there. U yerda 200 dan ziyod odam bor edi.

3. *yuqorida, yuqoriga* (ravish bo'lib keladi).  
 As is stated **above**... Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek...

#### Across

1. *ko'ndalangiga, ko'ndalang, orqali, -dan.*  
 A big motor car stood **across** the road. Yo'lda katta avtomobil ko'ndalang turar edi.  
 They built a new bridge **across** the river. Daryoga yangi ko'priq qurishdi.  
 The boy ran **across** the street. Bola yugurib ko'chani kesib o'tdi.

2. *ko'ndalang, ko'ndalangiga, narigi tomonga* (ravish).  
 Put this log **across**. Bu yog'ochni ko'ndalang qo'ying.  
 We got safely **across**. Biz eson-omon narigi tomonga o'tib oldik.

3. *to come (run) across* = *to'satdan uchratib qolmoq.*  
 I came **across** an old friend when I was in Samarkand. Samarqandda bo'lganimda eski do'stimni uchratib qoldim.



**To run across to 'satdan uchratib qolmoq, topib olmoq.**

While rummaging through some old boxes in the attic, **I ran across** my grandmother's wedding dress. Chordoqda eski qutilarni titkilayotga-nimda 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:

<b>after all</b>	nihoyat	<b>the day after tomorrow</b>	ertadan keyin, indin
<b>long after</b>	ancha vaqt o'tgandan keyin	<b>not long after</b>	ozroq o'tgandan keyin, sal o'tib kundan kunga
<b>to name after somebody</b>	-ning nomi bilan atamoq	<b>day after day</b>	
<b>week after week</b>	haftadan haftaga	<b>look after</b>	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 ke-chikishga 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

**to proceed (to take proceedings, to take an action) against somebody against documents**

biror kishini sudga bermoq  
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 divided **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 orasi-dan 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 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Jorj o'n oltinchi avenyu, 712- uyda yashaydi.  
d) *-da* (odamlar to'planib biror ish-harakat yoki jarayon sodir bo'ladigan muassasa, tashkilot, yig'ilishda).  
I'll see him **at the theatre** tonight. Men uni bu oqshom teatrdan ko'raman.

Lekin:  
The meeting took place **in the theatre**. Yig'ilish teatrdan bo'ldi.

He works **at a factory (at an office, at an Institute)**.  
I'll see him **at the lecture (at the lesson, at the meeting, at a football match, at the concert)**.  
Julia is studying **at** university.  
It was a long voyage. We were **at** sea for 30 days.

2. **-da** (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, lahzada).  
He will return **at seven**.  
He left the house **at noon**.  
She left the room **at the end** of the lesson.

3. **At bilan** keluvchi fe'llar.

<b>to aim at</b> -ni nishonga olmoq.	The hunter <b>aimed at</b> the wolf.	Ovchi bo'rini nishonga oldi.
<b>to arrive at</b> -ga yetib kelmoq (kichkina shahar, shahar ichidagi joyga)	He arrived <b>at Klin (at the station)</b> .	U Klinga (stansiyaga) yetib keldi.
<b>to call at</b> -ga kirib chiqmoq.	Does the steamer call <b>at Poti</b> ?	Paroxod Potiga kiradimi?
<b>to hint at</b> -ga sha'ma qilmoq	What are you <b>hinting at</b> ?	Siz nimaga sha'ma qilyapsiz?
<b>to knock at</b> -ni taqillatmoq, qoqmoq	He <b>knocked at</b> the door.	U eshikni taqillatdi (qoqdi).
<b>to laugh at</b> -(usti)dan kulmoq	They <b>laughed at</b> him.	Ular uning ustidan kulishdi.
<b>to look (glance) at</b> -ga qaramoq	I <b>looked at</b> him.	Men unga qaradim.
<b>to shout at</b> -ga baqirmoq	Don't <b>shout at</b> him.	Unga baqirmang.
<b>to throw at</b> -ga otmoq, irg'itmoq	He threw a stone <b>at the dog</b> .	U itga tosh otdi.

Lekin:

<b>to value (estimate) at</b> -ga baholamoq	He threw a stone <b>into the river (into the water)</b> . He <b>values</b> the picture <b>at</b> 1500 dollars. They <b>estimate</b> the losses <b>at</b> 2000 dollars.	U daryoga (suvga) tosh otdi. U suratni 1500 dollarga baholadi. Ular zararni 2000 dollarga baholayaptilar.
<b>to work at</b> ustida ishlamoq	He <b>is working at</b> a new invention.	U yangi ixtiro ustida ishlayapti.

**to rejoice at** -dan xursand bo'lmoq  
**to wonder at** -dan hayratlanmoq, ajablanmoq  
**to be surprised at** -dan hayratlanmoq, ajablanmoq  
**to be shocked (amazed, astonished) at (by)** -dan larzaga kelmoq (ajablanmoq, hayratlanmoq)

He **rejoiced at** his success.  
I don't **wonder at** that.  
We **were surprised at** his behaviour.  
I hope you weren't **shocked by (at)** what I said.

U uning muvaffaqiyatidan xursand bo'ldi.  
Men bundan ajablanmayman.  
Biz uning o'zini tutishidan hayratlandik.  
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 expense 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) baliq 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.  
The ship will arrive at the port of loading **before** the end of December.

Biz tushlikdan oldin sayr qilamiz.

Kema yuk oladigan portga dekabr tugashidan oldin yetib keladi.

2. *oldida* (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi, antonimi **behind**).  
He stopped **before** a shop.  
There are very many important tasks **before** us.

U do'kon oldida to'xtadi.  
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**.  
Have you been there **before**?

Men buni ilgari eshitganman.  
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.  
The garden is **behind** the house.

U mening orqamda o'tirdi.  
Bog' uyning orqasida.

2. *orqada, orqaga* (ravish bo'lib keladi).  
They were walking **behind**.  
He left them far **behind**.

Ular orqada kelayotgan edilar.  
U, ularni juda orqada qoldirib ketdi.

**Behind** bilan kelgan iboralar.  
**To be behind time** — kechikmoq  
**to be behind the times** — hayotdan ortda qolmoq.  
**behind one's back** — orqasidan  
**to be behind somebody** — -dan orqada qolmoq.

**Below**

1. *ostida, past* (antonimi **above**).  
He signed his name **below** mine.  
The temperature was **below** zero.

U mening imzoim ostiga imzo chekdi.  
Harorat noldan past edi.

2. *quyida, pastda, pastdan* (ravish bo'lib keladi).  
The prices of the goods are stated **below**.  
Although I was on the third floor, I heard the noise **below**.  
Mollarning narxi quyida keltirilgan.  
Men uchinchi qavatda bo'lsam ham, pastdan shovqinni eshitdim.

**Beside**

*yonida, bo'yida*.  
He was sitting **beside** me.  
The house stood **beside** the river.

U mening yonimda o'tirgan edi.  
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.  
We have shipped 2000 tons of wheat against this contract **besides** the 5000 tons which were shipped in September.

Bu masalada men siz bergan kitoblardan tashqari bir nechta maqolalar o'qidim.  
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.  
He lives beyond the bridge.

Qishloq daryoning narigi tomonida.  
U ko'prik ortida yashaydi.

**Beyond** bilan kelgan iboralar  
**beyond belief** — aqlga to'g'ri kelmaydigan  
**beyond doubt** — shubhasiz  
**beyond hope** — umid qilib bo'lmaydigan  
**beyond one's expectations** — kutgandan ham ziyoda.  
**beyond one's strength(power)** — kuchi yetmaydigan darajada  
**beyond one's understanding** — aqlga sig'maydigan  
**it is beyond me** — bunga aqlim yetmaydi.

## By

1. *tomonidan, bilan* (ish-harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs yoki kuchni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi):

«Navoiy» 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 kemanding 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 decide (multiply) by** -ga **Devide (multiply)** this Bu sonni oltiga bo'ling  
bo'lmoq (ko'paytirmoq) number **by** six. (ko'paytiring).  
**to increase (decrease, rise, exceed) by** -ga In September the out- Sentabrda zavodimizda  
ko'tarmoq (kamay- put of our plant **increa-** mahsulot ishlab chiqarish  
tirmoq, oshirmoq) **sed by** 15 per cent, oldingi oydagiga qaragan-  
as compared with the da 15 foizga oshdi.  
preceding month.

**to judge by** -ga qarab Never **judge by** appea- Hech qachon odamning  
hukm qilmoq, xulosa rances. tashqi ko'rinishiga qarab  
chiqarmoq xulosa chiqarmang.

**to mean by** bilan ... What do you **mean by** Bu bilan nima demoq-  
demoqchi bo'lmoq that? chisiz?

**to take (seize, hold, pull) by** -dan ushla-  
moq, tutmoq (chan-  
gallamoq, ushlamoq,  
tortmoq)

**to get by** tirikchilik  
qilishga muvaffaq  
bo'lmoq, kun o't-  
kazmoq.

He **took her by** the  
arm.

Despite the high cost  
of living, we will **get**  
**by** on my salary.

U uning qo'lidan ushladi  
(tutdi).

Narxlar yuqori bo'lishiga  
qaramasdan biz mening  
maoshim bilan tirikchilik-  
ni 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) yo-  
rug'ida

**by all means** — nima qilib bo'lsa  
ham

**by cheque** — chek bilan

**by credit cards** — kredit kartoch-  
kasi 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'shan-  
gacha ish topaman deb  
umid qilaman.

**by way of (via)** orqali;

We are driving to At-  
lanta **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*

<b>to lie down</b> yotmoq	He <b>lay down</b> under a tree.	U daraxt ostida yotdi.
<b>to sit down</b> o'tirmoq	<b>Sit down</b> , please.	O'tiring, marhamat.
<b>To write down</b> yozib qo'ymoq	<b>Write down</b> 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.

**During** my stay in London I visited many museums.

**During** the vacation we visited many relatives across the country.

**During** the summer we do not have to study.

Oxirgi uch oy davomida u nemis tilidan katta yutuqqa erishdi.

Londanda bo'lganimda men ko'p muzeylarga bordim.

Ta'til (davomi)da biz mamlakatimizdagi ko'p qarindoshlarimiznikiga bordik. Yozda (yoz davomida) biz o'qishga bormasmiz.

#### *Except*

1. *-dan tashqari:*

Everybody is ready **except** you.  
 He goes there every day **except** Sunday.

Sizdan tashqari hamma tayyor.

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.

U nemis tilidan **tashqari** ikkita chet tilini biladi.

He does not know any foreign languages **except** German.

He knows two foreign languages **besides** German.

#### *For*

1. *uchun, -ga.*

This letter is **for** you.

It is a great pleasure (disappointment) **for** me.

He will do all he can **for** you.

Bu xat sizga (siz uchun).

Bu men uchun katta huzur (ko'ngilsizlik)dir.

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.

They have not paid **for** the goods yet.

Men bu kitobni besh dollarga sotib oldim. 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.

Many people heroically fought **for** their country.

Men sizning taklifingiz tarafdoriman. Ko'p odamlar vatanlari uchun qahramonona kurashdilar.

4. *uchun* (sababni ifodalaydi):

He was rewarded **for** his bravery.

He was fined **for** crossing the street against the red light.

U jasurligi uchun mukofotlandi.

Qizil chiroqda ko'chani kesib o'tgani uchun unga jarima solindi.

5. *uchun, -ga* (maqsadni ifodalaydi):

I sent him **for** the doctor.

I'll call **for** you.

Men uni shifokorga yubordim.

Men Sizni olib ketgani kelaman.

6. *davomida* (ish-harakatning qancha davom etishini ifodalaydi). O'zbek tilida tushib qolishi mumkin.

I shall stay here **(for)** two hours.

He worked at the factory **(for)** three years.

Men bu yerda ikki soat (davomida) bo'laman.

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'zgari-shiga 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  
**a contract (order, cheque, invoice) for** -ga (uchun) shartnoma (buyurtma, chek, hisob).

**Demand for** -ga talab

**Negotiations for** uchun muzokoralar

**Respect for** -ga hurmat.

I **feel sorry for** George. He has a lot of problems. They have concluded **a contract for** the supply of timber.

There is **a great demand for** these goods.

**Negotiations for** the sale of these goods are expected in May.

I have **a profound respect for** him.

Men Jorjga achinaman. U har qadamda muam-molarga duch kelyapti. Ular yog'och yetkazib berish haqida shartno-ma tuzishdi.

Bu tovarlarga talab katta.

Bu tovarlarni sotish haqi-dagi muzokoralarning boshlanishi Mayda kuti-layapti.

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- yil-gacha 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 kitoblardan 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:

<b>to buy from</b> -dan sotib olmoq.	We <b>bought</b> some milk <b>from</b> the shop.	Biz do'kondan sut sotib oldik.
<b>to borrow from</b> -dan qarz olmoq	I <b>borrowed</b> 1000 sooms <b>from</b> my brother.	Men akamdanda 1000 so'm qarz oldim.
<b>to differ from</b> -dan farq qilmoq	The goods delivered <b>differ from</b> the samples.	Yetkazib berilgan tovarlar namunalardan farq qiladi.
<b>to judge from</b> -dan (-ga qarab) xulosa qilmoq,	I <b>judge</b> so <b>from</b> his words.	Men uning so'zlariga qarab shunday xulosa qilaman.
<b>to make from</b> -dan yasamoq (qilmoq)	Cheese <b>is made from</b> milk. Lekin: The watch <b>is made of</b> gold.	Pishloq sutdan qilinadi. Soat oltindan yasalgan.
<b>to prevent from</b> -ga xalaqit bermoq	The rain <b>prevented</b> me <b>from</b> coming.	Yomg'ir menga kelishga xalaqit berdi.
<b>to recover from</b> -dan tuzalmoq	He <b>has</b> quite <b>recovered from</b> his illness.	U kasallikdan butunlay tuzaldi.
<b>to save from</b> -dan saqlamoq	They succeeded <b>in saving</b> the house <b>from</b> the fire.	Ular uyni yong'indan saqlab qolishga muvaffaq bo'lishdi.
<b>to suffer from</b> -dan azob chekmoq	He <b>suffered from</b> the heat while he was in the Crimea.	U Qrimda bo'lganida is-siqdan azob chekdi.
<b>to translate from</b> -dan tarjima qilmoq	This article <b>is translated from</b> the English.	Bu maqola ingliz tilidan tarjima qilingan.

**From** bilan kelgan iboralar:

<b>from (the) beginning to (the) end</b> — boshidan oxirigacha	<b>from side to side</b> — u tomondan bu tomonga
<b>from time to time</b> — vaqti-vaqti bilan, ahyon-ahyonda.	<b>from day to day</b> — kundan-kunga
	<b>from my (his) point of view</b> — mening fikrimcha (uning fikricha).

**In**

1. **-da, ichida:**

The pencil is **in** the box.  
We live **in** Toshkent.

Qalam qutining ichida (qutida).  
Biz Toshkentda yashaymiz.

2. vaqtni aytishda ishlatiladi:

a) **-da** (yil va oy oldida ishlatiladi):

They will arrive **in** May.  
He was born **in** 1992.

Ular may oyida yetib kelishadi.  
U 1992- yilda tug'ilgan.

b) **-dan** keyin:

The train will be leaving **in** a few minutes.  
He will return **in** a week.  
Jack has gone away. He will be back **in** a week.  
The book will come out **in** a month.

Poyezd bir necha daqiqadan keyin jo'naydi.  
U bir haftadan keyin qaytib keladi.  
Jek ketgan. U bir haftadan keyin qaytib keladi.  
Kitob bir oydan keyin chiqadi.

d) **-da, davomida, ichida:**

The house was built **in** three months.  
He translated the article **in** an hour.  
The construction of this plant was completed **in** ten months.  
I learned to drive **in** four weeks.

Uy uch oyda qurildi.

U maqolani bir soat (ichi)da tarjima qildi.  
Bu zavodning qurilishi o'n oy ichida tugallangan.  
Men to'rt hafta ichida mashina haydashni o'rgandim.

3. **in** ravish bo'lib kelganda harakat fe'llari bilan ichkariga harakatni bildiradi: **to come (go, walk, get) in** ichkariga kirmoq, **to run in** yugurib kirmoq, **to fly in** uchib kirmoq.

I couldn't **get in** as the door was locked.  
He **ran in** with a telegram in his hand.  
Please, **fill in** the form in Uzbek.

Men ichkariga kira olmadim, chunki eshik qulf edi.  
U qo'lida telegramma bilan yugurib kirdi.  
Iltimos, shaklni o'zbekcha to'ldiring.

I z o h: Ichkariga bo'lgan harakat **into** predlogi bilan ham ifodalanadi:

He ran **into** the house. U uyga yugurib kirdi.

**In** predlogi bilan keladigan fe'llar, sifatlar va sifatdoshlar:

<b>to arrive in</b> -ga yetib kelmoq	He arrived in London.	U Londonga yetib keldi.
<b>to deal in</b> biror narsa bilan savdo qilmoq	That organization <b>deals in</b> grain.	U tashkilot g'alla bilan savdo qiladi.
<b>to end in</b> bilan tugamoq.	The Second World War <b>ended in</b> the utter defeat of fascist Germany and Imperialist Japan.	Ikkinchi Jahon urushi fa-shistlar Germaniyasi va imperialistik Yaponiya-nining batamom mag'lubiyati bilan tugadi.

<b>to be engaged in</b> bilan shug'ullanmoq, band bo'lmoq	That organization <b>is engaged in</b> the sale of timber.	Bu tashkilot yog'och so-tish bilan shug'ullanadi.
<b>to include in</b> ichiga kiritmoq	He <b>included</b> these figures <b>in</b> his report.	U bu raqamlarni ma'ru-zasiga kiritdi.
<b>to result in</b> natijaga ega bo'lmoq	The negotiations <b>resulted in</b> the conclusion of an agreement.	Muzokoralar natijasida bitim tuzildi.
<b>to succeed in</b> -ga muvaffaq bo'lmoq	He <b>succeeded in</b> get-ting her address.	U uning manzilini to-pishga muvaffaq bo'ldi.
<b>to take part (to participate) in</b> -da qat-nashmoq (ishtirok etmoq)	He <b>took part in</b> the discussion of this question.	U bu masalani muhoka-ma qilishda ishtirok etdi.
<b>dressed in</b> -da kiyin-gan, kiyimda bo'lmoq	He was <b>dressed in</b> a grey suit.	U kulrang kostyumda edi.
<b>rich in</b> -ga boy	The Ural Mountains <b>are rich in</b> minerals.	Ural tog'lari ma'danlar-ga (foydali qazilmalarga) boy.
<b>to be in the habit of</b> odatga ega bo'lmoq	He <b>is in the habit of</b> getting up early.	U erta turish odatiga ega. (U erta turishga odatlan-gan.)
<b>to be in love with</b> -ni sevmok	They <b>are in love with</b> each other.	Ular bir-birlarini sevishadi.
<b>to be in need of</b> -ga muhtoj bo'lmoq	I <b>am in need of</b> your help.	Men sizning yordamin-gizga muhtojman.
<b>to be interested in</b> -ga qiziqmoq.	He <b>is interested in</b> history.	U tarixga qiziqadi.
<b>to be in</b> uyda (ish joyida) bo'lmoq.	Is Mr. Bell <b>in</b> ?	Mr. Bell o'zidami?

#### **In predlogi bilan kelgan iboralar:**

<b>in the rain</b> — yomg'irda	<b>in ink</b> — siyoh bilan
<b>in the sun</b> — quyoshda	<b>in biro</b> — sharikli ruchkada
<b>in the shade</b> — soyada	<b>in pencil</b> — qalamda
<b>in the dark</b> — qorong'ida	<b>in words</b> — so'z bilan
<b>in bad weather</b> — yomon havoda	<b>in figures</b> — raqam bilan
<b>in the affirmative (the negative)</b> — ijobiy (salbiy)	<b>in cash</b> — naqd pul bilan
<b>in bulk</b> — uyib, tepa qilib	<b>in order (disorder)</b> — tartibli, saranjom (tartibsiz)
<b>in any case</b> — har ehtimolga qar-shi, ehtiyot shart	<b>in part</b> — qisman
<b>in the circumstances</b> — ana shu (ushbu) sharoitda	<b>in conclusion</b> — pirovardida, oxirida, nihoyat
	<b>in the direction</b> — yo'nalishda, -ga qarab

<b>in the country</b> — qishloqda, sha-hardan tashqarida	<b>in question</b> — gap ketayotgan (Here is the book in question. Mana gapiri-layotgan kitob).
<b>in demand</b> — talabda, xaridorgir	<b>in English (Uzbek, Russian, French)</b> — inglizcha (o'zbekcha, ruscha, fransuz-cha) The letter was written in English. Xat inglizcha yozilgan edi.
<b>in due course</b> — vaqtida	Lekin: He speaks English. U inglizcha gapiradi.
<b>in the east (west, south, north)</b> — sharqda (g'arbda, janubda, shi-molda)	<b>In return</b> — o'rniga
<b>in full</b> — to'la	<b>in sight</b> — ko'rish doirasida
<b>in full swing</b> — eng qizg'in paytda	<b>in so far as</b> — modomiki, hamonki; sababli, uchun
<b>in general</b> — umuman	<b>in the meantime</b> — shu asnoda, shu vaqt ichida
<b>in somebody's interest(s)</b> — -ning manfaati uchun	<b>in the spring (summer, autumn, win-ter)</b> — bahorda (yozda, kuzda, qishda)
<b>in the long run</b> — oxiri, axyri; oqibatda, pirovardida, axir	<b>in the morning (afternoon, evening)</b> — ertalab, (kunduzi, kechqurun)
<b>in a loud (calm) voice</b> — baland (past) ovozda	<b>in the open air</b> — ochiq havoda
<b>in the market</b> — bozorda	<b>in one's opinion</b> — -ning fikricha
<b>in stock</b> — omborda	<b>in (at) one's option</b> — xohlagani, tan-lagani, didiga yoqqani
<b>in store</b> — zaxirada	<b>in vain</b> — behuda, bekorga
<b>in the street</b> — ko'chada	<b>in time</b> — o'z vaqtida
<b>in a picture</b> — rasmda	<b>in a car/in a taxi</b> — avtomobilda/tak-sida
<b>in a mirror</b> — oynada	<b>in a line</b> — bir chiziqda
<b>in the front of a car</b> — avtomo-bilning oldida	<b>in a queue</b> — navbatda
<b>in the back of the car</b> — avtomo-bilning orqasida	<b>in a row</b> — bir qatorda
<b>in the sea</b> — dengizda	<b>in the past (future)</b> — o'tmishda (kelajakda).
<b>in the corner</b> — muyulishda, burchakda	
<b>in excitement</b> — hayajon ichida	
<b>in the beginning (end)</b> — boshida (oxirida)	
<b>in a letter</b> — (bir) xatda.	

#### **In va at predloglarini taqqoslash:**

**In** predlogi vaqtga nisbatan ishlatilganda vaqtning davomiyligini ifodaydi (**in March, in 1945**), **at** predlogi esa vaqtning lahzasini ifodalaydi (**at ten o'clock, at midnight, at noon**).

**In** predlogi joyga nisbatan ishlatilganda mamlakatlar va katta shaharlar oldida (**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.

They got married **last** March.

Men kelasi jumada siz bilan uchra-shaman.

Ular o'tgan yili martda turmush qurdilar.



## Inside

1. *-ichiga, ichkarida* (antonimi **outside**).  
The friends went **inside** the house to talk. Do'stlar suhbatlashgani uyni ichiga kirishdi.  
The children are **inside** the house. Bolalar uyni ichida.
2. *-ichkariga, -ichkarida* (ravish bo'lib keladi).  
Open the box and put the key **inside**. Qutini oching va kalitni ichiga qo'y.  
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 kirapman.  
He put the book **into** his bag. U kitobni xaltasiga soldi.

## Into bilan kelgan fe'l va iboralar:

<b>to change (to turn) into</b> — -ga o'zgar(tir)-moq, -ga aylanmoq	Water <b>turns into</b> steam at 100 centigrade.	Suv selsiy bo'yicha 100 gradusda bug'ga aylanadi.
<b>to divide into (in)</b> — -ga bo'lmoq, -ga bo'linmoq	The book <b>is divided into</b> ten chapters.	Kitob o'nta bobga bo'linadi.
<b>to look into, to inquire into</b> — -ni qarab chiqmoq, o'rganmoq	I will <b>look into</b> the matter.	Men masalani o'rganib (qarab) chiqaman.
<b>to convert into</b> — -ga aylantirmoq	This field <b>will be converted into</b> a park.	Bu dala daraxtzorga (parkka) aylantiriladi.
<b>to translate into</b> — -ga tarjima qilmoq	<b>Translate it into</b> English.	Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.
<b>to come into (in) force</b> — kuchga kirmoq	The law <b>came into force</b> last year.	Qonun o'tgan yili kuchga kirgan.
<b>to get into the habit</b> — odatlanmoq	He <b>got into the habit</b> of smoking at the age of eighteen.	U o'n sakkiz yoshida chekishni o'rgandi.
<b>to take into account (consideration)</b> — hisobga olmoq, e'tiborga olmoq.	The fact must <b>be taken into account</b> .	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 aprelni oxirida bo'lib o'tgan.
2. *-dan*  
Some **of** my friends came to see me off. Do'stlarimning ba'zilarini 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 sonidan oldin ishlatiladi).  
We have ordered an engine **of** 5,000 H.P. Biz 5000 ot kuchli 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:

<b>to accuse of</b> — -da ayblamoq	What was the man <b>accused of</b> ?	Bu kishi nimada ayblangan?
<b>to consist of</b> — -dan iborat bo'lmoq	The report <b>consists of</b> three parts.	Ma'ruza uch qismdan iborat.
<b>to deprive of</b> — -dan mahrum qilmoq	You <b>have deprived me of</b> the pleasure.	Siz meni rohatdan mahrum qildingiz.
<b>to hear of</b> — haqida eshitgan bo'lmoq (bilmoq)	I haven't <b>heard of</b> his arrival yet.	Men hali uning kelganini eshitganim yo'q (bilmayman).
<b>to inform of</b> — -ni xabar qilmoq	I <b>informed him of</b> this fact.	Men uni bu faktdan xabardor qildim.
<b>to remind of (about)</b> — -ni eslatmoq	I <b>reminded him of (about)</b> his promise.	Men unga va'dasini eslatdim.
<b>to remind of somebody, something</b> — biror kishini, narsani eslatmoq	He <b>reminds me of</b> my brother.	U menga akamni eslatadi.

to speak (talk) of — haqida gaplashmoq  
 to think of — haqida o'ylamoq  
 to be afraid of — -dan qo'rqmoq  
 to be ashamed of — -dan uyalmoq  
 to be fond of — -ni sevmoq  
 to be full of — bilan to'la bo'lmoq  
 to be independent of — -dan mustaqil bo'lmoq  
 to be proud of — -dan faxrlanmoq  
 to be sure (certain) of — -ga amin bo'lmoq  
 to be worthy of — -ga arzimog  
 to be in need of — -ga muhtoj bo'lmoq  
 to be of importance — ahamiyatga ega bo'lmoq  
 to be of interest — qiziqarli bo'lmoq  
 to be of value — qimmatga ega bo'lmoq  
 to come in sight of — -ni ko'rmoq  
 to get rid of — -dan xalos bo'lmoq, qutulmoq  
 to make use of — -dan foydalanmoq, -ni ishlatmoq  
 to take advantage of — -dan foydalanmoq  
 to take care of — -ga g'amxo'rlik qilmoq

Who have you been speaking of?  
 What are you thinking of?  
 The girl is afraid of dogs.  
 I am ashamed of what I did.  
 He is very fond of his mother.  
 The room was full of people.  
 She is quite independent of her parents now.  
 We are proud of our country.  
 I was sure of his honesty.  
 He is worthy of praise.  
 They are in need of these goods.  
 This question is of no importance to me.  
 Their proposal is of no interest to us.  
 The cargo is of great value.  
 At last they came in sight of land.  
 I don't know how to get rid of my cold.  
 Can you make use of this?  
 We must take advantage of this opportunity.  
 You must take care of your health.

Siz kim haqida gapirayotgan edingiz?  
 Nima haqda o'ylayapsiz?  
 Qiz itlardan qo'rqadi.  
 Men qilib qo'ygan ishimdan uyalyapman.  
 U onasini juda sevadi.  
 Xona odamlar bilan to'la edi.  
 U hozir ota-onasidan butunlay mustaqil.  
 Biz Vatanimiz bilan faxrlanamiz.  
 Men uning sofdilligiga amin edim.  
 U maqtashga arziydi.  
 Ularga bu tovarlar (mollar) kerak. (Ular bu tovarlarga muhtoj).  
 Bu masalaning menga ahamiyati yo'q.  
 Ularning taklifi bizga qiziqarli emas.  
 Yuk katta qimmatga ega.  
 Nihoyat ular yerni ko'rishdi.  
 Shamollashdan (tumdandan) qanday qutulishni bilmayman.  
 Siz buni ishlata olasizmi?  
 Biz bu imkoniyatdan foydalanishimiz kerak.  
 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 <b>be off</b> .	Kech bo'ldi. Jo'nashim kerak.
to get off — -dan tushmoq (tramvaydan, poyezddan va h.k.)	He <b>got off</b> at the next stop.	U keyingi bekatda tushdi.
to put off — keyinga qoldirmoq	Never <b>put off</b> till tomorrow what you can do today.	Bugungi ishni ertaga qo'y-mang.
to take off — yechmoq (kiyimni)	<b>Take off</b> your coat.	Paltongizni yeching.
to set off — jo'namoq.	They <b>set off</b> 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 (bo'laklari) oldida in predlogi ishlatiladi: **in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening**. Agar shu so'zlarning aniqllovchisi bo'lsa on predlogi ishlatiladi: **on a fine summer morning, on a cold evening, on the morning of the first of June**.

3. -da, keyin (odatda, gerundi bilan keladi).

**On** receiving your letter I telephoned to your brother. Sizning xatingizni olganimda (olganimdan keyin) men akangizga qo'ng'iroq qildim.

**On** coming home I began to work. Uyga kelganimdan keyin men ishlay boshladim.

4. haqida, to'g'risida:

He spoke **on** the international situation. U xalqaro vaziyat haqida gapirdi.

He delivered a lecture **on** modern American literature. U hozirgi zamon Amerika adabiyoti haqida ma'ruza o'qidi.

What is your opinion **on** this subject. Bu masalada fikringiz qanday.

5. Ravish bo'lib kelib, birga kelgan fe'ldagi ish-harakatning davom etishini ifodalaydi.

They walked **on** and **on** until they reached a village. Ular qishloqqa yetib kelmaganlaricha yurishni davom ettirishdi (yuraverishdi).

Though it was quite dark, they drove **on**. Ancha qorong'u tushib qolgan bo'lsa ham, ular (mashinada) yurishni davom ettirishdi.

**On bilan birga keluvchi fe'llar:**

<b>to agree on</b> — -ga kelishmoq	The parties could not <b>agree on</b> the terms of the contract.	Tomonlar shartnoma shartlariga kelisha olmadilar.
<b>to comment on</b> — -ni sharhlamoq	He did not <b>comment on</b> this event.	U bu voqeani sharhlamadi.
<b>to congratulate on</b> — bilan tabriklamok	I <b>congratulated</b> him on his success.	Men uni muvaffaqiyati bilan tabrikladim.
<b>to depend on</b> — -ga bog'liq bo'lmoq	That doesn't <b>depend on</b> me.	Bu menga bog'liq emas.
<b>to insist on</b> — -ni qattiq turib ma'qullamoq, talab qilib turib olmoq, bajar-tirmoq, qildirmoq	I <b>insist on</b> your present.	Men sizning hozir bo'lishingizni talab qilaman!
<b>to rely on</b> — -ga ishonmoq, -ga su-yanmoq	You may <b>rely on</b> that.	Bunga ishonishingiz mumkin.

**to spend on** — -ga sarflamoq

**to call on** — -kiga kirib chiqmoq

**to carry on** — (ishni) olib bormoq, yuritmoq

**to get on** — yurishmoq, chiqishmoq, murosa qilmoq

**to go on** — davom ettirmoq

**to look on** — -ni tomosha qilmoq, -ni kuzatmoq, -ga qarab turmoq

**to put on** — -ni kiymoq.

He **spent** most of his money **on** books.

I shall **call on** him tomorrow.

They **are carrying on** negotiations for the sale of wheat.

How are you **getting on**? They **get on** very well together.

**Go on** working!

He was not helping; he **was only looking on**.

**Put your coat on!**

U pulining ko'p qismini kitoblarga sarfladi.

Men ertaga unikiga kirib chiqaman.

Ular bug'doy sotib olish haqida muzokaralar olib borishyapti.

Ishlaringiz yaxshimi? Ular bir-birlari bilan yaxshi murosa qiladilar (chiqishadilar).

Ishni davom ettiring!

U yordam bergani yo'q; faqat tomosha qilib turgan edi.

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 (suggestion) 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, qarzg

**on demand** — talabi bilan

**on foot** — piyoda

**on sea** — dengizda

**on the one (other) hand** bir (boshqa) tomonda(n).

**Out of**

1. -dan (ichkaridan tashqariga chiqishni, harakatni bildiradi, antonimi into).

He **walked out of** the house.

He **took** the letter **out of** his pocket.

He **ran out of** the house.

U uydan chiqdi.

U xatni cho'ntagidan oldi.

U uydan yugurib chiqdi.

2. -siz bo'lmoq, biror narsasi tugab qolmoq. (out of + noun = to lack, to be without)

Maria went to the store because she was **out of** milk.

Mariya do'konga bordi, chunki uning suti tugagan edi.

**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  
**to check out (borrow books, etc., from a library)** kutubxonadan kitob olmoq  
**to check out (investigate)** tekshirmoq, ko'rib bermoq

**to check out of** hisob-kitob qilmoq

**to drop out of** tashlamoq, -dan chiqmoq

**to figure out** hal qilmoq, tushunmoq

**to find out** bilmoq, oydinlashtirmoq, aniqlamoq

**to make out** tushunmoq

**to pass out (hand out)** tarqatmoq

Olim Salimov **is out**.

I went to the library and **checked out** thirty books last night for my research work.

This photocopy machine is not working properly. Could you **check out** the problem?

We were told that we had **to check out of** the hotel before one o'clock, or else we would have to pay for another day.

This organization has done a great deal to prevent young people from **dropping out of** school.

After failing to **figure out** his income tax return, Hal decided to see an accountant. I'll try to **find out** his address.

I can't **make out** the meaning of this word. The political candidate **passed out** campaign literature to her co-workers.

Olim Salimov uyda (ishda) emas.

Men kecha kutubxonaga bordim va ilmiy ishim uchun o'ttizta kitob oldim.

Bu nusxa ko'chirish mashinasi yaxshi ishlamayapti. Bu muammoni hal qilib bera olasizmi?

Bizga mehmonxonadan soat birgacha hisob-kitob qilishimiz kerakligini aytishdi, aks holda yana bir kunga haq to'lashga majbur bo'lar ekanmiz. Bu tashkilot yoshlarni maktabni tashlab ketishlarini oldini olish uchun ko'p ishlar qildi.

Hal o'zining daromad solig'ini hisoblab chiqara olmagach, hisobchi bilan uchrashishga qaror qildi. Men uning manzilini bilishga harakat qilaman.

Men bu so'zning ma'nosini tushuna olmayapman. Siyosiy nomzod saylov kompaniyasi kitobchalarini o'zining targ'ibotchilariga tarqatdi.

**to pass out** hushidan ketmoq

**to point out** ko'rsatib o'tmoq

**to set out** jo'namoq, yo'lga tushmoq  
**to try out** sinab ko'rmoq

**to watch out for** ehtiyot bo'lmoq

**to work out** ishlab chiqmoq.

The intense heat in the garden caused Maria **to pass out**.

We **pointed out** in our letter that the time of delivery of the goods has expired.

They **set out** early in the morning. General Mills asked us **to try out** their new product.

While driving through that development, we had **to watch out of** the little children playing in the street.

They **worked out** a new plan.

Bog'dagi kuchli issiq Mariyaning hushidan ketishiga sabab bo'ldi.

Biz xatimizda tovarlarni yetkazib berish vaqti o'tganligini ko'rsatib o'tdik.

Ular ertalab vaqtli yo'lga tushishdi.

General Millz bizdan o'zlarining yangi mahsulotlarini sinab ko'rishimizni so'radi.

Yangi qurilish bo'ylab mashina haydab borar ekanmiz, ko'chada o'y-nab yurgan kichkina bolalardan ehtiyot bo'lishimizga to'g'ri keldi.

Ular yangi reja ishlab chiqdilar.

#### Out of bilan kelgan iboralar:

**out of danger** — xavfsiz, xavfdan holi

**out of date** — eski

**out of order** — buzuk

**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 iltimosingizni qondirishning imkoni yo'q.

#### Out of va from predloglarini taqqoslash:

**Out of** ichkaridan ma'nosida ishlatiladi, **from** esa -dan ma'nosida ishlatiladi. Ikkalasi ham qayerdan? So'rog'iga javob bo'ladi.

He **came out of** the house.

U uydan chiqdi.

He **came from** London.

U Londondan keldi.



## Outside

1. *tashqarida, tashqariga, tashqarisiga, tashqarisida* (antonimi **inside**).  
He was standing outside the door. U eshikning tashqarisida turgan edi.  
He went outside the house to meet his friend. U do'stini kutib olgani uyning tashqarisiga chiqdi.

2. *tashqariga, tashqarida* (ravish bo'lib keladi):  
Put these flowers outside. Bu gullarni tashqariga qo'ying.  
He is waiting for us outside. U bizni tashqarida kutayпти.

## 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 o'tmoq**.  
Though the barrier was high, he **jumped over** without difficulty. To'siq baland bo'lsa ham, u qiynalmasdan sakrab o'tdi.  
**Throw** the ball **over**, please. Iltimos, to'pni oshirib oting!

## Over bilan kelgan birikmalar:

<b>to go over</b> tomoniga o'tmoq	Many <b>went over</b> to the side of government troops.	Ko'p toliblar hukumat qo'shinlari tarafiga o'tdi.
<b>to take over for</b> -ni o'rnida bo'lmoq, -ni almashtirmoq.	Marie had a class this afternoon, so Janet <b>took over</b> for her.	Bugun tushdan keyin Merining darsi bor edi, shuning uchun ham uning o'rniga Janet dars o'tib turdi.
<b>to run over</b> (mashina) bosib ketmoq	He was <b>run over</b> by a car.	Uni mashina bosib ketdi.

**to talk over** muhokama qilmoq  
**to think over** o'ylab ko'rmoq.

We must talk the matter **over**.  
I'll **think it over**.

Biz masalani muhokama qilishimiz kerak.  
Men buni o'ylab ko'raman.

## Over bilan kelgan iboralar:

**over and over (again)** — qayta-qayta, 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'ylab.

## 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 mashinada (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 atrofqa 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 **since** 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 Toshkentga 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.

## 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 telegramma-ning bir nusxasini ilova qildik.



<b>to belong to</b> — -ga tegishli, qarashli bo'lmoq	This book <b>belongs to</b> me.	Bu kitob menga qarashli!
<b>to happen to</b> — -ga nimadir bo'lmoq	What has <b>happened to</b> him?	Unga nima bo'ldi?
<b>to listen to</b> — -ga quloq solmoq, -ni tinglamoq	<b>Listen to</b> me!	Menga quloq soling!
<b>to object to</b> — -ga qarshi bo'lmoq, -ga e'tiroz bildirmoq	He <b>objected to</b> my offer.	U mening taklifimga qarshi chiqdi.
<b>to pay attention to</b> — -ga e'tibor bermoq	He didn't <b>pay attention to</b> this fact.	U bu faktga e'tibor bermadi.
<b>to call (draw) smb.'s attention to</b> — birovning diqqatini ... -ga tortmoq, jalb qilmoq	Did you <b>call his attention to</b> this fact?	Siz uning diqqatini bu faktga jalb qildingizmi?
<b>to prefer to</b> — -dan afzal ko'rmoq	I <b>prefer</b> coffee <b>to</b> tea.	Men choydan ko'ra kofeni afzal ko'raman.
<b>to reply to</b> — -ga javob bermoq	I <b>replied to</b> his letter yesterday.	Men kecha uning xatiga javob qaytardim.
<b>to refer to</b> — -ga havola qilmoq, -ni dalil keltirmoq	In his telegram he <b>referred to</b> our letter.	Telegrammasida u bizning xatimizga havola qilgan.
<b>to seem (appear) to</b> — tuyulmoq, bo'lib ko'rinishmoq	It <b>seems (appears) to</b> me that something is wrong.	Menga nimadir noto'g'ridek bo'lib ko'rindi.
<b>to subscribe to</b> — -ga obuna bo'lmoq	We <b>subscribed to</b> that magazine.	Biz bu jurnalga obuna bo'ldik.
<b>to telephone to</b> — -ga qo'ng'iroq qilmoq	He <b>telephoned to</b> his brother.	U akasiga qo'ng'iroq qildi.
<b>to talk to</b> } bilan gaplashmoq	I <b>shall speak to</b> him about the matter tomorrow.	Men u bilan bu masala haqida ertaga gaplashaman.
<b>to speak to</b> }		
<b>to telegraph to wire cable</b> } -ga telegraf to dan xabar bermoq.	I <b>telegraphed (cabled, wired) to</b> them yesterday.	Men kecha ularga telegrafdan xabar berdim.

**to ko'pgina sifatlardan keyin ishlatiladi:**

<b>acceptable</b> — ma'qul, qabul qilarli	<b>liable</b> — lozim, kerak
<b>attentive</b> — e'tiborli, sinchkov	<b>necessary</b> — zarur, kerakli
<b>clear</b> — aniq, ravshan	<b>opposite</b> — qarama-qarshi
<b>devoted</b> — sodiq, fidoyi	<b>polite</b> — odobli, xushmuomila
<b>equal</b> — teng, barobar	<b>similar</b> — o'xshash, bir xil
<b>familiar</b> — tanish	<b>strange</b> — begona, notanish

<b>grateful</b> — minnatdor	<b>superior</b> — eng oliy; sifatga oid
<b>important</b> — muhim	<b>inferior</b> — eng past
<b>kind</b> — mehribon, rahmdil	<b>unpleasant</b> — yoqimsiz, noxush
<b>known</b> — mashhur, taniqli	<b>useful</b> — foydali
<b>unknown</b> — noma'lum	<b>useless</b> — befoйда

It is not **clear to** me why he behaved like that.  
This machine is **similar to** model 12A in our catalogue.  
It will be very **useful to** me.  
Your proposal is **acceptable to** us.

U o'zini nega bunday tutganligi menga tushunarsiz (qorong'i).  
Bu mashina bizning katalogimizdagi 12A modelga o'xshash.  
Bu men uchun juda foydali bo'ladi.  
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.  
It will be very useful **for me to read** this book.

Siz darhol jo'nashingiz zarur.  
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 shaxsiga 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.

2. *-ga, -ga nisbatan* ma'nosida:  
His attitude **towards** this matter  
is favourable.  
He is friendly **towards** me.

Uning bu masalaga munosabati yaxshi.  
U menga nisbatan do'stona munosabatda.

3. *-ga yaqin, -gacha* ma'nolarida vaqtni ifodalaydi va biror vaqtdan oldin, biror vaqtga yaqinni bildiradi:  
The rain stopped **towards** morning.  
We expect to receive the goods **towards** the end of May.

Yomg'ir ertalabga yaqin to'xtadi.  
Biz may oyining oxirigacha tovarlarni olishga umid qilamiz.

#### *Under* predlogi;

1. *tagida, ostida* ma'nosida joyni bildiradi (*overning* antonimi):  
He was lying **under** a tree.  
He put the basket **under** the table.

U daraxt tagida yotar edi.  
U savatni stol ostiga qo'ydi.

2. *ostida* (ko'chma ma'noda) quyidagi birikmalarda ishlatiladi:  
**under the guidance (control, management, command)** 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.  
He is **under** forty.

U yerda ellikka yaqin odam bor edi.  
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.  
The steamer sailed **up** the river.

U zinadan ko'tarildi.  
Paroxod daryo bo'ylab yuqoriga (oqimga qarshi) suzib ketdi.

2. *yuqorida, yuqoriga* ma'nosida ravish bo'lib keladi:  
He looked **up** and saw them.  
The barometr is going **up**.

U yuqoriga qaradi va ularni ko'rdi.  
Barometr ko'tarilyapti.

3. *oldiga* (harakat fe'llari bilan biror shaxs yoki buyumning oldiga yaqinlashishni bildiradi):  
He came **up** and asked me the time.  
He went straight **up** to the manager.  
The motor car drove **up** to the gate.

U mening oldimga keldi va vaqtni so'radi.  
U to'ppa-to'g'ri menejerning oldiga bordi.  
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.  
All our ink is used **up**.

U sutning hammasini ichib qo'ydi.  
Hamma siyoh ishlatilib bo'lindi.

#### *up* bilan keladigan fe'lli birikmalar:

<b>to fill up</b> to'ldirmoq	He was asked <b>to fill up</b> a form.	Undan blankani to'ldirishni so'rashdi.
<b>to get up</b> uyqudan turmoq	At what time do you <b>get up</b> ?	Siz ertalab nechada uyqudan turasiz?
<b>to give up</b> tashlamoq, to'xtatmoq (odatni)	He <b>has given up</b> smoking.	U chekishni tashladi.
<b>to look up</b> (lug'atdan) qidirmoq	I must <b>look up</b> this word in the dictionary.	Men bu so'zni lug'atdan qidirishim kerak.
<b>to make up</b> tuzmoq	<b>Make up</b> some sentences with these expressions.	Bu iboralar bilan bir nechta gaplar tuzing.
<b>to make up for</b> o'rinni qoplamoq	We must <b>make up for</b> lost time.	Biz yo'qotilgan vaqtning o'rinni qoplashimiz kerak.
<b>to pick up</b> yerdan olmoq, terib olmoq	<b>Pick up</b> that book.	Bu kitobni yerdan oling.
<b>to ring (call) up</b> telefon qilmoq	<b>Ring me up</b> at eight o'clock.	Menga sakkizda qo'ng'iroq qiling.
<b>to stand up</b> turmoq	Stand up, please.	Iltimos, o'rningizdan turing.
<b>to wake up</b> uyg'onmoq, uyg'otmoq.	I usually <b>wake up</b> early. Please, <b>wake me up</b> 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.



**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!

### With predlogi

1. *bilan* ma'nosida (biror ishini 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 rasimli 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:

<b>to agree with</b> -ga qo'shilmoq, rozi bo'lmoq	<b>I agree with</b> you.	Men sizga qo'shilaman.
<b>to compare with</b> — bilan solishtirmoq	<b>I shall compare</b> your translation <b>with</b> the original.	Men sizning tarjimangizni asli bilan solishtirib ko'rmogchiman.
<b>to deal with</b> — bilan aloqada, muomalada bo'lmoq	He has <b>to deal with</b> different kinds of people.	Uni turli odamlar bilan muomalada bo'lishiga to'g'ri keladi.

**to fill with** — bilan to'lmoq  
**to insure smth. with** — tomonidan sug'urta qilmoq  
**to leave with** — -ga, -da qoldirmoq  
**to open an account with** — -da hisob-ra-qam ochmoq  
**to supply (provide) with** — bilan ta'minlamoq  
**to tremble (shake, shiver) with** -dan titramoq, qaltiramoq  
**to be angry with** — -dan xafa bo'lmoq, jahli chiqmoq  
**pale (red, tired) with** — -dan oqarmoq (qizar-moq, charchamoq)  
**pleased (displeased) with** — mamnuna bo'lmoq (qoniqmaslik)  
**popular with** — orasi-da mashhur bo'lmoq  
**satisfied with** — -dan qoniqmoq.

The child's eyes **filled with** tears.  
 The cargo **is insured with** «Davsugurta».

I have **left the letter with** the secretary.  
 We **have opened an account with** «Paxta-bank».

Uzbekistan **supplies** textile industry **with** cotton.  
 He **trembled with** cold.

**I am angry with** you.

She **was pale with** excitement.

**I was pleased with** his answer.

**Brighton is popular with** holiday-makers.  
 He **is satisfied with** her work.

Bolaning ko'zlari yoshga to'ldi.  
 Yuk «Davsug'urta» tomonidan sug'urta qilindi.

Men xatni kotibaga qoldirdim.  
 Biz «Paxtabank»da hisob-ra-qam ochdik.

O'zbekiston o'z to'qima-chilik sanoatini paxta bilan ta'minlaydi.  
 U sovuqdan titrar edi.

Men sizdan xafaman.

U hayajondan oqarib ketdi.

Men uning javobidan mamnun bo'ldim.

Brayton dam oluvchilar orasida mashhur.  
 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.  
 The fire was put out **with** water.  
 They put out the fire **with** water.

Yong'in o't o'chiruvchilar tomonidan o'chirildi.  
 Olov suv bilan o'chirildi.  
 Ular olovni suv bilan o'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.

Payment will be made **within** ten days.

Men Sizga bir hafta ichida javob aytaman.

To'lov o'n kun ichida amalga oshiriladi.

2. *within masofada* ma'nosida quyidagi birikmalarda ishlatiladi:  
**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.

**Without** bilan kelgan iboralar:

**without doubt** — shubhasiz

**without fail** — albatta, shaksiz

**without notice** — (rasmii) ogohlantirmasdan.

### Guruh predloglar

**according to** — -ga muvofiq, ko'ra, binoan

**apart from** — -ni hisobga olmaganda; -dan tashqari

**as to (as for)** — -ga kelsak

**because of** — tufayli

**but for** — ... bo'lmaganda

**by means of** — vositasida, yordamida

**in accordance with** — -ga muvofiq; -ga ko'ra

**in addition to** — -ga qo'shimcha

U ingliz tilida birorta ham **xato qilmasdan** gapira oladi.

Men uni **uyg'otmasdan** chiqdim.

**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.

**According to** the information received by us, the steamer will arrive on the tenth of May.

Biz olgan ma'lumotga ko'ra, paroxod 10- mayda keladi.

**Apart from** the high price, the terms of payment and delivery proposed by that firm do not suit us.

Yuqori narxni hisobga olmaganda, bu firma taklif etgan to'lov va yetkazib berish shartlari bizga ma'qul emas.

**As to (for)** the journey, we shall speak about that later. Sayohatga kelsak, biz bu haqda keyinroq gaplashamiz.

She doesn't go there **because of** the rain.

U yomg'ir tufayli u yoqqa bora olmadi.

**But for** him I should have missed the train. U bo'lmaganda men poyezdga kech qolgan bo'lar edim.

In ports ships are discharged **by means of** cranes.

Portlarda kemalarning yuki kranlar yordamida tushiriladi.

He did not act **in accordance with** our instructions.

U bizning ko'rsatmamizga muvofiq harakat qilmadi.

I am sending you this information **in addition to** my telegram. Men sizga telegrammanga qo'shimcha ravishda bu ma'lumotni ham yuboryapman.



**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'n-g'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'rsatma-mizga ko'ra bajarmagansiz.

**In consequence of** this accident the motor car was damaged.

Bu falokat (baxtsiz hodisa) natijasida avtomobil shikastlandi.

The cheque was drawn **in favour of** the sellers.

Chek sotuvchilar foydasiga (nomiga) yozildi.

The post office is just **in front of** our house.

Pochta idorasi bizning uyimiz 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.

**on behalf of, in the name of** ...ning nomidan

**subject to** — bo'lsa, sharti bilan, holda

**thanks to** — tufayli, sababli, sharofati bilan

**with a view to** — maqsadida, maqsadi bilan

**with (in) regard to, with (in) respect to** xususida, haqida, to'g'risida, nisbatan.

He signed the contract **on behalf of** the sellers.

U shartnomaga sotuvchilar nomidan imzo chekdi.

We make this offer **subject to** receiving your confirmation by cable.

Biz bu taklifni siz telegramma orqali tasdiqlasangiz amalga oshiramiz.

**Thanks to** his help we finished our work early.

Uning yordami sharofati bilan biz ishni erta tugatdik.

We arrived in London **with a view to** concluding an agreement for the purchase of machinery.

Biz mashinalar sotib olish uchun shartnoma tuzish maqsadida Londonga keldik.

I have something to tell you **with (in) regard to** this matter.

Men bu masala xususida sizga bir narsa aytmoqchiman!

## 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 telegram.

Men xat va telegramma oldim.

The sun has set, **but** it is still light.

Quyosh botdi, ammo hali kun yorug'.

Go at once **or** you will miss your train.

Darhol boring, bo'lmasa poezdga ulgurmaymiz!

3. Ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar ergash gaplarni bosh gaplarga bog'laydi:

I can't do it now **because** I am very busy.

Men hozir buni qila olmayman chunki juda bandman.

I said **that** he would come in the evening.

Men uning kechqurun kelishini aytdim.

**If** you wish, I will help you.

Agar istasangiz, men sizga yordam beraman.

4. Bog'lovchilar shakliga ko'ra sodda va qo'shma bo'ladi:

Sodda bog'lovchilar: **and** va, *bilan*, **but** ammo, *lekin*, **if** agar, **that**.

Qo'shma bog'lovchilar: **as well as** ham, *shuningdek*, **so that**, **in order that** uchun, *maqsadda*, **as soon as** -gach, *bilanoq* va boshqalar.

Ba'zi qo'shma bog'lovchilar ikkilangan, 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 sifatdoshtar shakliga ega bo'ladi: **provided** (providing) shartda, *agar ... bo'lsa*, **seeing** bilib; *modomiki*, *hamonki*, **supposing** shunday, *aytaylik*, *faraz qilaylik*.

#### TENG BOG'LOVCHILAR

<b>And</b> — va, <i>bilan</i>	The contract was concluded on the 15 <sup>th</sup> of May, <b>and</b> the sellers chartered a vessel immediately.	Shartnoma o'n beshinchi mayda tuzildi va sotuvchilar zudlik bilan kema yolladilar.
<b>As well as</b> — ham, <i>hamda</i> , <i>shuningdek</i>	We have received your telegram <b>as well as</b> your letter of the 20 <sup>th</sup> May.	Biz Sizning telegramman-gizni, shuningdek 20-maydagi xatingizni oldik.
<b>Both ... and</b> — ham ... ham	<b>Both</b> the wheat <b>and</b> the barley will be shipped tomorrow.	Bug'doy ham, arpa ham ertaga yuklanadi.
<b>Not only ... but also</b> — faqat ... emas ... ham	We object <b>not only</b> to the terms of payment, <b>but also</b> to the time of delivery.	Biz faqat to'lov shartlariga emas, yetkazib berish vaqtiga ham e'tiroz bildiramiz.
<b>But</b> — ammo, <i>lekin</i>	We agree to the terms of payment <b>but</b> object to the time of delivery.	Biz to'lov shartlariga rozi-miz, lekin yetkazib berish shartlariga e'tiroz bildiramiz.
<b>Or</b> — yoki, <i>yo'qsa</i>	The village is about seven <b>or</b> eight kilometers from here. Hurry up <b>or</b> you will miss the train.	Qishloq bu yerdan yetti yoki sakkiz kilometr uzoq-da. Shoshiling, aks holda poyezdga kech qolasiz!
<b>Either ... or</b> — yoki ... yo.	The manager is <b>either</b> at the office <b>or</b> 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.

#### ERGASHTIRUVCHI BOG'LOVCHILAR

1. **That, if, whether** bog'lovchilari ega, kesim va to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarni bosh gap bilan bog'laydi:

**Whether** the documents will arrive tomorrow is not certain (*ega ergash gap*).

The difficulty is **that** it is impossible to charter a ship in such a short time (*kesim ergash gap*). Ask him **whether** (if) he can do it tomorrow (*to'ldiruvchi ergash gap*).

Hujjatlarning ertaga yetib kelish-kelmasligi noma'lum.

Qiyinchilik bunday qisqa vaqt davomida kema yollash imkoniyati yo'qligida. Undan bu ishni ertaga qilish yoki qila olmasligini so'rang.

2. Hol ergash gaplarni bosh gap bilan bog'lovchi bog'lovchilar:

a) quyidagilar payt ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

<b>after</b> — keyin	<b>After</b> the steamer had left the port, we sent a telegram to the buyers.	Paroxod portni tark et-gach, biz xaridorlarga telegramma yubordik.
<b>as</b> — -da	<b>As</b> I was coming here, I met your brother. <b>As</b> winter approached, the days became shorter.	Bu yoqqa kelayotganim-da men akangizni uchrat-dim. Qish yaqinlashar ekan, kunlar qisqara bosh-ladi.
<b>as long as</b> — to, qadar	<b>As long as</b> you insist on these terms, we shall not be able to come to an agreement with you.	To siz shu shartlarga tu-rib olar ekansiz, biz siz bilan kelisha olmaymiz.
<b>as soon as</b> — -gach, bilan	He will do it <b>as soon as</b> he comes home.	U uyiga kelishi bilan (kel-gach) bu ishni qiladi.
<b>since</b> — -dan buyon	What have you been doing <b>since</b> I last saw you?	Sizni men oxirgi marta ko'rganimdan buyon ni-ma qilyapsiz.
<b>until</b> (till) — -maguncha (-gacha)	I shall stay here <b>until</b> (till) I have finished my work.	Men ishimni tugatmagu-nimcha (tugatganimcha) shu yerda bo'laman.
<b>while</b> — -da, pay-tida, vaqtida	<b>While</b> the legal adviser was drawing up the contract we were discussing the specifi-cation of the goods.	Yuristimiz shartnomani tuzayotganida biz tovar-larning xususiyatlarini mu-hokama qildik.

b) quyidagilar sabab ergash gaplarni bog'laydi:

<b>as</b> uchun, sababli	<b>As</b> I have not read the book, I cannot tell you anything about it.	Men kitobni o'qib chiq-maganim sababli, u haq-da biror narsa deyolmay-man.
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<b>because</b> — <i>chunki</i>	I cannot do it now <b>because</b> I am very busy.	Men buni hozir qila olmayman, chunki juda bandman.
<b>since</b> — <i>sababli, modomiki</i>	<b>Since</b> the documents have not arrived, we cannot load the goods.	Modomiki, hujjatlar yetib kelmagan ekan, biz tovarlarni yuklay olmaymiz.
<b>for</b> — <i>uchun</i>	He walked quickly, <b>for</b> he was in a great hurry.	U tez yurdi, chunki u juda shoshilardi.
<b>seeing (that)</b> — <i>ko'rib, bilib, sababli</i>	<b>Seeing (that)</b> 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: <b>if agar</b>	He will get the letter tomorrow <b>if</b> you send it off now.	Agar siz xatni hozir jo'natsangiz, u uni ertaga oladi.
<b>on condition (that)</b> — <i>shu shart bilan, bo'lsa</i>	I will lend you the book <b>on condition (that)</b> you return it on Monday.	Men sizga kitobni dushanba kuni qaytarib berish sharti bilan berib turaman.
<b>provided (that), providing (that)</b> — <i>agar, sharti bilan</i>	We shall be able to ship the goods at the end of May <b>provided (that)</b> the order is received immediately.	Agar buyurtma zudlik bilan olinsa, biz tovarlarni may oyining oxirida yuklay olamiz.
<b>supposing (that)</b> — <i>agar, faraz qilaylik, boringki</i>	<b>Supposing (that)</b> he doesn't come, who will do the work?	Boringki, u kelmasa, ishni kim qiladi?
<b>unless</b> — <i>agar-masa</i>	I shall go there tomorrow <b>unless</b> I am too busy.	Agar juda band bo'lmasam, men u yerga ertaga boraman.
e) quyidagilar maqsad ergash gaplarni bog'laydi: <b>lest</b> — <i>-maslik maqsadida</i>	They wrapped the instruments in oilcloth <b>lest</b> they should be damaged by sea water.	Asboblarni dengiz suvidan zararlansin uchun ularni kleyonka bilan o'rashdi.
<b>so that, in order that, that</b> — <i>uchun, maqsadda</i>	I gave him the book <b>so that (in order that, that)</b> he might study the subject at home.	Uyida o'qisin deb, men kitobni unga berdim.
f) quyidagi bog'lovchilar ravish ergash gaplarni bog'laydi: <b>as</b> — <i>dek, -day, -ga o'xshatib</i>	I'll do it <b>as</b> you told me.	Men buni siz aytganingizdek qilaman!
<b>as if (as though)</b> — <i>xuddi</i>	You answer <b>as if (as though)</b> you did not know the rule:	Siz xuddi qoidani bilmagandek javob beryapsiz.

<b>so ... that</b> — <i>shun-day ... bo'lganligi uchun</i>	The sea was <b>so</b> stormy <b>that</b> the vessel could not leave the port.	Dengizda shunday dovul ediki, kema portni tark eta olmadi.
<b>such ... that</b> — <i>shunday ... bo'lganligi uchun</i>	There was <b>such</b> a storm that day <b>that</b> the vessel could not leave the port.	O'sha kuni dengizda shunday dovul ediki, kema portni tark eta olmadi.
g) quyidagi bog'lovchilar qiyosiy ergash gaplarini bog'laydi: <b>as ... as</b> — <i>-dek, kabi</i>	I get up <b>as</b> early <b>as</b> you do.	Men sizdek erta turaman.
<b>(not) so ... as</b> — <i>-dek ... emas</i>	The book is <b>not so</b> interesting <b>as</b> I thought.	Kitob men o'ylaganimdek qiziq emas ekan.
<b>than</b> — <i>-ga qaraganda, -dan ham</i>	He returned sooner <b>than</b> we had expected.	U biz kutganimizdan ham ertaroq qaytib keldi.
h) quyidagilar natija ergash gaplarni bog'laydilar: <b>so that</b> — <i>uchun</i>	The loading of the goods was completed on Monday <b>so that</b> on Tuesday the ship was able to leave the port.	Seshanba kuni kema portni tark eta olishi uchun tovarlarni yuklash dushanba kuni tugallandi.
i) quyidagi bog'lovchilar to'siqsiz ergash gaplarni bog'laydi: <b>in spite of the fact that</b> — <i>-ga qaramasdan</i>	He went out <b>in spite of the fact that</b> he had a bad cold.	Qattiq shamollaganiga qaramasdan u tashqariga chiqdi.
<b>though (although)</b> — <i>-ga qaramasdan, garchi, -sa ham</i>	He speaks English perfectly <b>though (although)</b> he has never been to England.	U Anglyada hech qachon bo'lmagan bo'lsa ham, ingliz tilida juda yaxshi gapiradi.

## BOG'LOVCHI SO'ZLAR

Ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lashda bog'lovchilardan tashqari **who, whose, what, which, that** olmoshlari va **when, where, how, why** ravishlari ham ishlatiladi. Ular bog'lovchilardan farq qilib, gapda birorta gap bo'lagi ham bo'lib keladi:

I don't know **when** he will return. Uning qachon qaytib kelishini bilmayman.

(**When** ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'laydi va ergash gapda payt holi bo'lib keladi).

I know the man **who** wrote this article. Men bu maqolani yozgan kishini bilaman (taniyman).

(**Who** ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'laydi va ergash gapda ega bo'lib keladi.) He told me **what** he had seen there. U u yerda ko'rganlarini menga aytib berdi.

(**What** ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'laydi va ergash gapda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi).

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 <b>before</b> I do<br>( <b>before</b> — bog'lovchi, ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'layapti).<br>I shall go there <b>before</b> dinner<br>( <b>before</b> — predlog; otga munosabatni ko'rsatyapti).<br>I have seen this <b>before</b> ( <b>before</b> — <b>fore</b> — ravish; ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish vaqtini ko'rsatyapti). | U har doim mendan <b>oldin</b> keladi.<br><br>Men u yerga tushlikdan <b>oldin</b> boraman.<br><br>Men buni <b>oldin</b> ko'rganman.   |
| 2. I found the letter <b>after</b> he had left ( <b>after</b> — bog'lovchi).<br>He came <b>after</b> breakfast<br>( <b>after</b> — bog'lovchi).<br>We can do that <b>after</b> ( <b>after</b> — ravish).   | Men xatni u ketganidan <b>keyin</b> topdim.<br><br>U nonushtadan <b>keyin</b> keldi.<br><br>Buni <b>keyin</b> qila olamiz.  |
| 3. What have you been doing <b>since</b> I saw you last?<br>( <b>since</b> — bog'lovchi).<br>I have not been there <b>since</b> 1990<br>( <b>since</b> — predlog).<br>He left London six months ago, and I have not seen him <b>since</b> ( <b>since</b> — ravish).  | Men sizni oxirgi marta ko'rganimdan <b>buyon</b> nima qilayotgan edingiz?<br><br>Men u yerda 1990- yildan <b>buyon</b> bo'lganim yo'q.<br>U Londonni olti oy ilgari tark etdi, men uni <b>o'shandan buyon</b> 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, <b>alas</b> , is no better. | Afsus, uning otasi tuzalmayapti.          |
| <b>Oh!</b> How you frightened me.       | O! Meni qanchalik qo'rqitib yubording.    |
| <b>Well!</b> 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:

<b>-en:</b> to widen	—	kengaytirmoq
to strengthen	—	kuchaytirmoq
<b>-fy:</b> to simplify	—	soddalashtirmoq
to signify	—	ifodalamoq, bildirmoq
<b>-ize:</b> to mobilize	—	jalb qilmoq
to organize	—	tashkil qilmoq
<b>-ate:</b> to demonstrate	—	namoyish qilmoq
to separate	—	ajratmoq
<b>re-:</b> to resell	—	qayta sotmoq
<b>dis-:</b> to disarm	—	qurolsizlantirmoq
to disappear	—	g'oyib bo'lmoq
<b>un-:</b> to unload	—	yukni tushirmoq
to untie.	—	yechmoq.

d) **qo'shma fe'llar** ikki so'zdan yasaladi:

to whitewash	—	oqlamoq
to broadcast	—	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 <b>lives in</b> London.	U Londonda yashaydi.
He <b>is working</b> in the library	U kutubxonada ishlayapti.
They <b>were invited</b> to the concert	Ular konsertga taklif qilinishdi.
My sister <b>was</b> here in the morning.	Mening opam ertalab shu yerda edi.



Buyruq maylidagi fe'llar ham fe'ning shaxsi ma'lum shakliga kiradi, chunki u tushirib qoldirilayotgan (**you**) eganing kesimidir:

**Close** the window, please.

2. Fe'ning 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 Men bu yerga siz bilan gaplashgani (infinitiv gapda maqsad holi) keldim.  
We discussed different methods Biz xorijiy tillarni o'qitishning turli (infinitiv gapda maqsad holi) metodlarini muhokama qildik.  
of **teaching** foreign languages. (gerund aniqlovchi)  
The book **lying** on the table be- Stol ustida yotgan kitob Mr. A.ga longs to **Mr. A.** (aniqlovchi) qarashli.

#### TO'G'RI VA NOTO'G'RI FE'LLAR

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

1. Fe'llar oddiy o'tgan zamon (**Simple Past**) va o'tgan zamon sifatdosh (**Past Participle**) shakllarining yasashiga 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.

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

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:

lived, informed,  
answered, followed.

b) [t] tovushidan tashqari, jarangsiz undoshlar bilan tugagan fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda, qo'shimcha — [t] deb o'qiladi:

helped, asked, finished.

d) [d] va [t] tovushlari bilan tugagan fe'llarga qo'shilgan **-ed** qo'shimchasi [id] deb o'qiladi:

waited, intended, wanted.

4. Fe'ning **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 — lived, to hope — hoped;

b) oldida undoshi bo'lgan **-y** harfi bilan tugagan fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda **y** harfi **i** harfi bilan almashtiriladi:

to cry — cried, to try — tried.

Agar **y** dan oldin **unli** kelgan bo'lsa, **y** saqlab qolinadi:

to play — played, to stay — stayed;

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 — stopped, to wrap — wrapped, to nod — nodded;

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 — permitted, to refer — referred.

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 — travelled, to cancel — cancelled, to compel — compelled.

AQSHda qabul qilingan imlo qoidalariga ko'ra, oxirgi **l** harfi faqat urg'uli bo'g'inlarda ikkilantiriladi:

compelled. 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'ning 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'ning asosiy shakli va o'qilishidan keyin kichik qavs ( ) ichida berilgan bo'ladi. Kichik qavs ichidagi birinchi shakl fe'ning **Simple Past** shakli, ikkinchi shakl esa fe'ning **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.

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.



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

She <b>is reading</b> a book.	U kitob o'qiyapti.
I <b>have read</b> the newspaper.	Men gazetani o'qidim.
I <b>do not know</b> it.	Men buni bilmayman.
He <b>will go</b> 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 <b>is</b> an engineer.	U — injener.
The box <b>was</b> heavy.	Quti og'ir edi.

5. **Modal fe'llar (Modal Verbs)** fe'lining 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'lining asosiy shakli bilan gapda qo'shma fe'l kesim bo'lib keladi:

He <b>can read</b> German.	U nemischa o'qiy oladi.
I <b>must do</b> it at once.	Men buni zudlik bilan qilishim kerak.
You <b>may come</b> soon.	Siz tezda kelishingiz mumkin.
You <b>ought to help</b> him.	Siz unga yordam berishingiz kerak!
You <b>needn't go</b> 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'lining turli murakkab shakllari yasaladi. Yuqoridagi fe'llar **Simple Present** va **Simple Past** zamonlarining bo'lishli shaklidan tashqari, barcha fe'l zamonlarini yasashda ishlatiladi. Yordamchi fe'llarning mustaqil ma'nosi bo'lmaydi, ma'noni ular bilan birga kelgan asosiy fe'llar anglatadi. Ular zamonni, shaxsni, sonni, nisbatni va boshqalarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

I <b>am</b> reading.	Men o'qiyapman.
They <b>have</b> come.	Ular kelishgan.
<b>Do</b> you speak English?	Siz inglizcha gapirasizmi?
He <b>will</b> 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:

<b>Don't be</b> angry.	Jahlingiz chiqmasin.
<b>Don't be</b> late.	Kechikmang.

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

I am = <b>I'm</b>	we are = <b>we're</b>
you are = <b>you're</b>	you are = <b>you're</b>
He is = <b>he's</b>	
She is = <b>she's</b>	they are = <b>they're</b>
It is = <b>it's</b>	

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

I am not = <b>I'm not</b>
He is not = <b>he's not</b> yoki he <b>isn't</b>
She is not = <b>he's not</b> yoki he <b>isn't</b>
It is not = <b>s it's not</b> yoki it <b>s isn't</b>
We are not = <b>we're not</b> yoki we <b>aren't</b>
You are not = <b>you're not</b> yoki you <b>aren't</b>
They are not = <b>they're not</b> yoki they <b>aren't</b>
I (he, she, it) was not = I (he, she, it) <b>wasn't</b>
We (you, they) were not = we(you, they) <b>weren't</b>

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 kutayapman.

She **was writing** a letter at five o'clock.  
 I **shall be working** at three o'clock.  
 It **has been raining** since morning.

U soat beshda xat yozayotgan edi.  
 Men soat uchda ishlayotgan bo'laman.  
 Ertalabdan buyon yomg'ir yog'yapti.

b) o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) bilan birga kelib, majhul nisbatning barcha zamonlarini yasaydi:  
 He **is** often **invited** there. Uni u yerga tez-tez taklif 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:

am  
is  
are  
was

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.

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

I **was to send** him a telegram, but I forgot.  
 The goods **were to be delivered** at the end of the month.

Men unga telegramma yuborishim kerak edi, lekin unutibman.  
 Mollar oyning oxirida yetkazib berilishi kerak edi.

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

Was } + to + have + P.P.  
Were }

Bu yerda **P.P.** — Past Participle O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi.

I **was to have finished** my work yesterday. Men ishimni kecha tugatishim kerak edi.

Kelasi zamonda **to be** zaruratni ifodalash 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 kutubxonalar-dan 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.

Have  
Has  
Had  
Shall (will) have

+ P. P.



I **have seen** the new film.  
I **had finished** my work by  
five o'clock.  
I **shall have translated** the  
article by ten o'clock.

Men yangi filmni ko'rdim.  
Men ishimni beshgacha tugatgan  
edim.  
Men soat o'ngacha maqolani tarjima  
qilib 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 <b>have</b> a good watch.	Mening yaxshi soatim bor.
He <b>had</b> a large library.	Uning katta kutubxonasi bor edi.
We <b>shall soon have</b> 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:

<b>Have</b> you a good watch?	Yaxshi soatingiz bormi?
<b>Had</b> 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:

<b>Did</b> he <b>have</b> 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 <b>haven't</b> a watch.	Mening soatim yo'q.
He <b>hasn't</b> any books on this subject.	Unda bu sohada kitoblar yo'q.
I <b>hadn't</b> 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.

I **had no** time to go there.  
I'll **have no** time to go there tomorrow.  
I've **had no** time to go there today.

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

Qisqa javob faqat **not** yuklamasi bilan yasaladi:

Have you a dictionary? — No, I **haven't (have not)**.

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

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

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

I <b>haven't</b> <b>got</b> it.	Undan menda yo'q.
He <b>hasn't</b> <b>got</b> them	Ulardan menda yo'q.

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

<b>to have dinner</b> — ovqatlanmoq
<b>to have breakfast</b> — nonushta qilmoq
<b>to have supper</b> — kechki ovqatni yemoq
<b>to have a rest</b> — dam olmoq
<b>to have a talk</b> — gaplashmoq, muzokara olib bormoq
<b>to have a quarrel</b> — janjallashmoq
<b>to have a walk</b> — sayr qilmoq
<b>to have a smoke</b> — chekmoq
<b>to have a good time</b> — vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq.

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

When <b>do</b> you <b>have</b> dinner?	Qachon tushlik qilasiz?
<b>Did</b> you <b>have</b> a good rest last summer?	O'tgan yozda yaxshi dam oldingizmi?
We <b>didn't</b> <b>have</b> 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 ega 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.

I **had my watch repaired** yesterday.

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

Men shu sartaroshxonada soch oldiraman.

Kecha men soatimni tuzattirdim.

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

**to have + ot (yoki olmosh) + to + V**

birikmasida ishlatiladi va niyatni, maqsadni, xohishni ifodalaydi:

I **have something to tell** you.

Mening sizga aytadigan gapim bor.

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

Menda sizga ko'rsatadigan 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 gaplashmadilar.



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'lining ma'nosini kuchaytirish maqsadida fe'ning asosiy shakli oldida **do, does, did** ishlatiladi:

— I am sorry you don't know my brother. — Afsus, akamni bilmaysiz.  
 — But I **do know** him. — Axir, men uni taniyman.  
 — Why doesn't he go to the reading room? — Nima uchun u o'quv zaliga bormaydi?  
 — But he **does go** there very often. — Axir u, u yerga tez-tez 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** yuklamasiz ishlatiladi:

I **shall be** busy on Monday. Dushanbada men band bo'laman.  
 He **will come** soon. U tezda keladi.

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

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

Dushanbada men band bo'lishimni aytdim.

U tezda kelishini aytdi.

Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

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

### **Shall fe'li**

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

I **shall be** free tonight. Men bu oqshom bo'sh bo'laman.  
**Shall I see** you tomorrow? Sizni ertaga ko'ramanmi?  
**We shall not have** an English lesson tomorrow. Bizda ertaga ingliz tili darsi yo'q.

I z o h. AQSHda birinchi shaxsda **shall** o'rnida **will** ishlatiladi, hozir Angliyada ham shunga moyillik bor.

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

**Shall I close** the window? Derazani yopaymi?  
 Where **shall we wait** for you? Sizni qayerda kutaylik?

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

Tell her that she **shall have** the books tomorrow. Unga ayting, kitoblarni ertaga oladi.  
 You **shan't have** any cause for complaint. Sizda shikoyat qilishga hech qanday asos bo'lmaydi.  
 You **shall write** your exercises at once. Siz mashqlaringizni darhol yozing.  
 They **shall regret** it if they do it. Agar shunday qilishsa, ular afsuslanadilar.

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

**Shall (will)** you **be** eighteen or nineteen tomorrow? Ertaga o'n sakkizga kirasizmi yoki o'n to'qqizga?

— I **shall be** nineteen.  
**Shall (will)** you **have** an English  
 or French lesson on Friday?  
 — We **shall have** an English  
 lesson.

— O'n to'qqizga.  
 — Juma kuni sizda ingliz tili darsi bo'-  
 ladimi yoki fransuz tili darsi?  
 — 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 mee- Men dushanba kuni bizda yig'ilish  
 ting on Monday. 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** U Tom kitobni bir necha kundan  
 the books in a few days. 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** Men undan uni qayerda kutishim  
**wait** for him. kerakligini so'radim.  
 I asked Nancy whether Tom Men Nansidan Tom ertalab kelishi  
**should come** in the morning. 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 borar-  
 dim.  
 We **should have caught** the train Agar tezroq yurganimizda biz poyezdga  
 if we had walked faster. 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.

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 Agar men kela olsam edi bu haqda  
 them about it. ular bilan gaplashar edim.  
 If he **should refuse**, they would Agar u rad etsa, ularning hafsalalari  
 be greatly disappointed. 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 gap-  
 larida ishlatiladi. Bu holda bosh gapdagi **to be** qaysi zamonda kelishidan qat'iy  
 nazar, **should** dan keyin fe'lning **Simple Infinitive** shakli **to** yuklamasiz keladi:

### should + V

It is important <b>that he should</b>	Uning ertaga qaytishi muhim.
<b>return</b> tomorrow.	
It is desirable <b>that the agreement</b>	Bitimning may oyidan oldin imzola-
<b>should be signed</b> before May.	nishi muhim.
It was necessary <b>that the question</b>	Masala kechiktirilmasdan hal qilinishi
<b>should be settled</b> without delay.	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	Ehtimol paroxod ertaga yetib keladi.
<b>may arrive</b> tomorrow.	
Is it possible that the steamer	Paroxod ertaga yetib kelishi mumkinmi?
<b>should arrive</b> tomorrow?	

2. Bu vaziyatda (ayniqsa, AQSHda), ko'pincha, **should + V** o'rnida Present  
 Subjunctive (istak mayli) ishlatiladi:  
 It is important that he **return (=should return)** tomorrow.  
 It is desirable that the agreement **be signed (=should be signed)** before May.

3. Bu vaziyatda ergash gap o'rnida ko'pincha, **for + ot (olmosh) +to + V**  
 qurilmasi ishlatiladi:  
 It is important **for him to return** tomorrow. =  
 It is important **that he should return** tomorrow.  
 It is desirable **for the agreement to be signed** before May. =  
 It is desirable **that the agreement should be signed** before May.

**It is surprising (hayratomuz, qiziq), it is annoying (alam qilarli,**  
*attang, afsus), it is strange (ajib, g'alati), it is a pity (achinarli)* kabi  
 ajablanishni, alamni, xursandchilikni, afsuslanishni bildiradigan birikmalardan  
 keyin **should + V** ham, fe'lning aniq mayli ham ishlatilishi mumkin:  
 It is surprising that he **should think** so. Uning bunday o'ylashi g'alati.  
 = It is surprising that he **thinks** so.



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

Yuqoridagi shaxsi noma'lum iboralardan keyin **should** 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** (*buyurmog*) 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 discharged**) 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.

d) ish-harakat o'tgan zamonga taalluqli bo'lsa, biror shaxs burchini bajarmagan, gapiruvchining fikricha, noto'g'ri ish qilgan bo'lsa, **should + have + P.P.** ishlatiladi va tanbehni yoki ta'nani ifodalaydi:  
 He **should have helped** them. U ularga yordam berishi kerak edi.  
 You **shouldn't have gone** there yesterday. Siz kecha u yerga bormasligingiz kerak edi.

### Will

1. **Will** fe'li 2 va 3- shaxs birlik va ko'plikda kelasi zamonni yasashda yordamchi fe'l bo'lib keladi:  
 He **will come** to London soon. U yaqinda Londonga keladi.  
**Will** you **have** a meeting tomorrow? Ertaga sizlarda yig'ilish bo'ladimi?  
 You **will see** him tonight. Siz uni bu oqshom ko'rasiz.

2. **Will** 1- shaxs birlik va ko'plikda modal ma'nosida ishlatiladi va kelasi zamondagi *istakni, xohishni, maqsadni, rozilikni* yoki *va'dani* ifodalaydi:  
 I **will call** on you tomorrow. Men ertaga siznikiga kirib o'taman.  
 We **will help** him. Biz unga yordam beramiz.

3. **Will** iltimosni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:  
**Will** you **close** the window? Derazani yoping, iltimos.  
**Will** you **pass** me the salt? Tuzni uzatib yuborasizmi?  
**Won't** you **have** a glass of water? Bir stakan suv ichmaysizmi?

### Would

1. **Would** (**will** fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli) qo'shma gapning bosh gapidagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda ergash gapda, 2 va 3- shaxs birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi.  
 He said that he **would come** soon. U tezda kelishini aytdi.  
 I told him that you **would leave** London on Monday. Men unga siz dushanba kuni London-dan jo'nashingizni aytdim.

2. **Would** 1- shaxs birlik va ko'plikda modal ma'nosida ishlatiladi va *maqsadni, istakni* yoki *kelishuvni* ifodalaydi:  
 I said I **would help** him. Men unga yordam berishimni aytdim.  
 We said that we **would come** to see him. Biz uni ko'rgani kelishimizni aytdik.

3. **Would** noreal shart gapli ergash gaplarning bosh gapida ishlatiladi:  
 He **would go** there if he had time. Agar uning vaqti bo'lsa, u u yerga borar edi.  
 You **would have caught** the train if you had walked faster. Agar tezroq yurganingizda poyezdga ulgurgan bo'lar edingiz.

4. **Would** bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilib, o'tgan zamonda biror ishni qilishni *qattiq istamaslikni* ifodalaydi:  
 He tried to persuade me, but I **wouldn't listen** to him. U meni ishontirishga harakat qilardi, lekin, men unga 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** o'tgan zamonda takrorlanib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:  
 He **would sit** for hours on the shore and (**would**) look at the sea. U qirg'oqda soatlab o'tirar va dengizga 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** ko'proq ishlatiladi.

6. **Would** iltimosni ifodalaydi:  
**Would** you **mind** passing me the salt? Menga tuzni uzatib yuborasizmi?  
**Would** you **tell** me the time, please? Iltimos, soatni aytib yubora olmay-sizmi?

### MODAL FE'LLAR

1. **Can (could), may (might), must, ought to, need** modal fe'llar bo'lib, mustaqil o'zlari 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 qo'shma kesim bo'lib keladi:

He **can do** it himself. U buni o'zi qila oladi.  
 They **may come** tonight. Ular bu oqshom kelishlari mumkin.  
 I **must speak** to him. Men u bilan gaplashishim kerak.  
 This work **ought to be done** at once. Bu ish zudlik bilan qilinishi kerak.  
 You **needn't do** it. Siz buni qilmasligingiz kerak.

2. Modal fe'llar *nuqsonli fe'llar (Defective Verbs)* bo'lib, ularda boshqa fe'llarda bo'lgan barcha shakllar yo'q. **Can** va **may** fe'llarining hozirgi va o'tgan zamon shakli bor: **can — could, may — might. Must, need, ought to** fe'llarining faqat hozirgi zamon shakli mavjud. Modal fe'llarning infinitiv, sifat-dosh va gerund kabi shaxsi noma'lum shakllari mavjud emas.

3. Modal fe'llardan keyin asosiy fe'llar **to** yuklamasiz 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.



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 = <b>can't</b>	could not = <b>couldn't</b>
may not = <b>mayn't</b>	might not = <b>mightn't</b>
must not = <b>mustn't</b>	ought not = <b>oughtn't</b>
need not = <b>needn't</b>	

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 <b>can do</b> it now.	Men uni hozir qila olaman.
I <b>can speak</b> English.	Men inglizcha gapira olaman.
He <b>can finish</b> his work next week.	U ishini kelasi hafta tugata oladi.
This work <b>can be done</b> at once.	Bu ishni birdan qilsa bo'ladi.
The steamer <b>can be discharged</b> tomorrow.	Paroxodning yukini ertaga tushirsa bo'ladi.

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

I <b>can</b> do it. = I <b>am able to</b> do it.	Men buni qila olaman.
I <b>could</b> do it. = I <b>was able to</b> do it.	Men buni qila oldim.
I <b>shall be able to</b> 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 <b>cannot have done</b> it.	U buni qilgan bo'lishi mumkin emas.
He <b>cannot have said</b> it.	Buni u aytgan bo'lishi mumkin emas.
<b>Can he have said</b> 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 French books after he had studied French for a year. He **could (was able to)** speak English when he was a boy.

U bir yil fransuz tilini o'rganganidan keyin fransuzcha kitoblarni o'qiy olardi. U bolaligida inglizcha gapira olardi.

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

We <b>were able to discharge</b> the steamer in twenty-four hours.	Biz yigirma to'rt soat ichida paroxodning yukini tushira oldik.
He <b>was able to translate</b> the article without a dictionary.	U maqolani lug'atsiz tarjima qila oldi.
She <b>was able to do</b> it without my help.	U buni mening yordamimsiz qila oldi.

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 <b>could speak</b> German.	U nemischa gapira olishini aytdi.
He said that he <b>could finish</b> his work in time.	U ishini vaqtida tugata olishini aytdi.

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 <b>could do</b> it.	Agar harakat qilsa u buni qila olardi.
If he had a good dictionary, he <b>could translate</b> the article.	Agar yaxshi lug'ati bo'lganda u maqolani tarjima qila olardi.
If he had tried, he <b>could have done</b> it.	Agar u harakat qilganda buni qila olgan bo'lar edi.
If he had worked harder, he <b>could have finished</b> his work in time.	Agar u qattiqroq ishlaganda edi, ishini o'z vaqtida tugatgan bo'lar edi.

### May (might)

1. **May + V** ruxsatni ifodalaydi: You **may take** my dictionary.

Siz mening lug'atimni olishingiz mumkin. Kirsam mumkinmi?

**May I come in?**

**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 (adresingizni) yo'qotgan bo'lishi mumkin.  
 He **may not have come** yet. U hali kelmagan bo'lishi mumkin.

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

I shall give him my exercises so that he **may correct** them. Men unga tekshirish uchun mashqlarimni beraman.  
 I'll give you the book today so that you **may have** time to read it before the examination. Imtihonlardan oldin o'qishga 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 mumkinligini aidi.

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

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

He said that Nancy **might know** her address. U uning adresini Nansi bilishi mumkinligini aytdi.

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

He said that Nancy **might have known** their address. U ularning adresini Nansi bilishi mumkinligini aytdi.

6. Bosh gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan qo'shma 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 bo'lgan noreal shart gapli qo'shma 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 o'clock, she **might find** him there. Agar u uning ofisiga soat beshda bor-ganda uni topar edi.

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

If he had been here, he **might have helped** us. Agar u shu yerda bo'lganda edi u bizga yordam bergan bo'lishi mumkin edi.  
 If she had called at his office at five o'clock yesterday, she **might have found** him there. Agar u kecha soat beshda uning ofisiga borganda u uni o'sha yerdan top-gan bo'lishi mumkin edi.

### Must

1. **Must** fe'li ma'lum bir kuch ta'siridagi *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 jo'natishingiz 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: **Must**ning bo'lishsiz shakli **must not** mayning ma'nosiga teskari bo'lgan taqiqlashni ifodalaydi:

— **May** I do it?

— No, you **mustn't**.

Buni qilsam mumkinmi?

— Yo'q, mumkin emas.

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

He **needn't** go there.

Unga u yerga borish kerak emas.

You **needn't** do it.

Siz buni qilishingiz shart emas.

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

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

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

Men buni hozir qilishim kerak.

**He must go there tomorrow.**

U u yerga ertaga borishi kerak.

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

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

**I had to go there.**

Men u yerga borishga majbur bo'ldim.

**I shall have to do it.**

Men buni qilishim kerak.

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

He **must know** her address.

U uning manzilini bilishi kerak.

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

U hozir kutubxonada bo'lishi kerak.

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

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

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

Ular xat bilan telegrammalarining ko'chirmasini yuborishni unutgan bo'lsalar kerak.

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

Qutilar kemanding yuki tushirilayotganda shikastlangan bo'lishi kerak.

### **Ought to**

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

He **ought to help** his friend.

U do'stiga yordam berishi kerak.

You **ought to be** more careful.

Siz biroz ehtiyotkorroq bo'lishingiz kerak.

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

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

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

Siz buni kecha qilishingiz kerak edi.

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:

**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.

My friend **needs to learn** Spanish.

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

Jon bilan ukasi uyni oqlashlari kerak.

Mening do'stim ispanchani o'rganishi kerak.

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:

Jonsiz ega + need + { Ving To + Be + P.P.
--

The grass **needs cutting**.

The television **needs repairing**.

The composition **needs rewriting**.

The grass **needs to be cut**.

The television **needs to be repaired**.

The composition **needs to be rewritten**.

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

### UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

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. Aniqllovchi 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 stansiya-ga 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	<b>to ask</b>	<b>to be asked</b>
Continuous	<b>to be asking</b>	—
Perfect	<b>to have asked</b>	<b>to have been asked</b>
Perfect Continuous	<b>to have been asking</b>	—

#### 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'lining **Present Participle** shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to be asking**.

3. **Perfect Infinitive Active to have** fe'li va asosiy fe'lining **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'lining **Present Participle** shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to have been asking**.

5. **Simple Infinitive Passive to be** fe'lining shakli va asosiy fe'lining **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'lining **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'lmazligi mumkin:

**To drive** a car in a big city is very difficult. Katta shaharda mashina haydash juda qiyin.

Ko'pgina hollarda infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakat ma'lum shaxs yoki 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 xabar-dor 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.



**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 forgotten** 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 bo'lib, ular **and** yoki **or** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan bo'lsa, ikkinchi infinitivdan oldin **to** yuklamasi qo'yilmaydi: I intend **to call** on him and **discuss** this question. 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 so'radim.

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

afford	qurbi yetmoq	manage	eplamoq
agree	kelishmoq; ko'nmoq,	mean	ko'zda tutmoq
	rozi bo'lmoq	need	kerak bo'lmoq
appear	ko'rinmoq	offer	taklif qilmoq
arrange	uyushtirmoq	plan	rejalashtirmoq
ask	so'ramoq	prepare	tayyorlamoq
attempt	urinmoq	pretend	mug'ambirlik qilmoq
beg	yalinmoq	promise	va'da bermoq
care	qiziqmoq	refuse	rad etmoq
claim	da'vo qilmoq	regret	afsuslanmoq
consent	rozi bo'lmoq	remember	eslamoq
decide	qaror qilmoq	seem	bo'lib ko'rinmoq
demand	talab qilmoq	strive	harakat qilmoq
deserve	arzimoq	struggle	kurashmoq, urinmoq
desire	qattiq istamoq	swear	ont ichmoq
expect	umid qilmoq	tend	o'ch bo'lmoq
fail	muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchramoq	threaten	qo'rqitmoq
forget	unutmoq	try	urinmoq
hesitate	ikkilanmoq	volunteer	yordamini taklif qilmoq
hope	umid qilmoq	wait	kutmoq
intend	niyat qilmoq	want	istamoq
learn	o'rganmoq	wish	istamoq, xohlamoq

I can't afford to buy it.

Buni sotib olishga mening qurbim yetmaydi.

She appeared to be tired.

U charchagan ko'rinadi.

They agreed to help us.

Ular bizga yordam berishga rozi bo'lishdi.

I'll arrange to meet you at the airport.

Men sizni aeroportda kutib olishni uyushtiraman.



He **asked to come** with us.  
The president **will attempt to reduce** inflation.  
He **begged to come** with us.  
I **don't care to see** that show.

She **claims to know** a famous movie star.  
She finally **consented to marry** him.  
I have **decided to leave** on Monday.

I **demand to know** who is responsible.  
I **promise not to be late**.  
I **refuse to believe** his story.

I **regret to tell** you that you failed.

I **remembered to lock** the door.  
He **pretends not to understand**.  
He **volunteered to help** us.

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

I **want to tell** you something.  
She **wishes to come** with us.  
That cat **seems to be** friendly.

I **struggled to stay** awake.  
She **swore to tell** the truth.  
She **threatened to tell** my parents.

She **deserves to win** the prize.  
I **expect to enter** graduate school in the fall.  
She **failed to return** the book to the library in time.  
I **forgot to mail** the letter.  
**Don't hesitate to ask** for my help.  
Jack **hopes to arrive** next week.

He **learned to play** the piano.  
She **managed to finish** her work early.

U biz bilan borishni so'radi.  
President inflyatsiyani kamaytirishga harakat qiladi.  
U biz bilan borishini iltimos qildi.  
Men bu tomoshani ko'rishga qiziqmayman.  
U mashhur film yulduzini taniyman deb da'vo qiladi.  
Nihoyat u unga uylanishga rozi bo'ldi.  
Men dushanba kuni jo'nashga qaror qildim.  
Kim javobgarligini bilishni talab qilaman.  
Kechikmaslikka va'da beraman.  
Uning hikoyasiga ishonishdan bosh tortaman.  
Sizning muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchraganingizni aytishdan afsuslanaman.  
Eshikni qulflaganim esimga tushdi.  
U o'zini tushunmaganga solyapti.  
U o'z ixtiyori bilan bizga yordam bermoqchi.  
Men sizdan xabar kelishini kutaman.  
Men sizga bir nima aytmoqchiman.  
U biz bilan borishni xohlaydi.  
O'sha mushuk o'zini do'stona tutmoqda.  
Men uxlab qolmaslikka harakat qildim.  
U haqiqatni aytishga qasam ichdi.  
U meni ota-onamga aytish bilan qo'r-qitdi.  
U mukofotni yutsa arziydi.  
Men kuzda aspiranturaga kirishga umid qilaman.  
U kitobni kutubxonaga vaqtida qaytara olmadi.  
Men xatni jo'natishni unutibman.  
Mendan yordam so'rashga ikkilanmang.  
Jek kelasi hafta qaytib kelishga umid qiladi.  
U pianino chalishni o'rgandi.  
U ishini erta tugatishga muvaffaq bo'ldi.

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

They **offered to help** us.  
We **prepared to welcome** them.

John expects **to begin** studying law next semester.  
Mary **learned to swim** when she was very young.  
The budget **committee** decided to postpone this meeting.  
The president **will attempt to reduce** inflation in the next four years.  
The soldiers **are preparing to attack** the village.

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

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

She **advised me to wait** until tomorrow.  
She **allowed me to use** her car.

I **asked John to help** us.

They **begged us to come**.

Her laziness **caused her to fail**.

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

Men sizning dilingizni og'ritmoqchi emas edim.  
Ular bizga yordamlarini taklif qilishdi.  
Biz ularni kutib olishga tayyorgarlik ko'rdik.  
Jon keyingi semestrda huquqni o'rganmoqchi.  
Meri suzishni juda yoshligida o'rgangan.

Budjet qo'mitasi bu yig'ilishni kechiktirishga qaror qildi.  
Prezident keyingi to'rt yilda inflatsiyani kamaytirishga harakat qiladi.

Askarlar qishloqqa hujum qilishga tayyorgarlik ko'rishyapti.

U menga ertagacha kutishni maslahat qildi.  
U menga mashinasidan foydalanishga ruxsat berdi.  
Men Jon bizga yordam berishini so'radim.  
Ular bizning kelishimizni iltimos qildilar.  
Uning dangasaligi uning muvaffaqiyatsizligiga sabab bo'ldi.  
Men uni yordamimizni qabul qilishga ko'ndira olmadim.

He **encouraged me to try** again.  
I **expect you to be** on time.

I **forbid you to tell** him.  
They **forced him to tell** the truth.

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

He **instructed them to be careful**.

Harry **invited the Bells to come**  
to his party.  
We **needed Chris to help** us figure  
out the solution.  
The judge **ordered me to pay** a fine.  
He **permitted the children to stay**  
up late.

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

She **reminded me to lock** the door.  
Our teacher **requires us to be** on  
time.  
My brother **taught me to swim**.  
The doctor **told me to take** these  
pills.

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

I **want you to be** happy.

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

U meni yana urinib ko'rishga da'vat etdi.  
Men sizning vaqtida kelishingizga umid  
qilaman.

Men sizga unga aytishni taqiqlayman.  
Ular uni haqiqatni aytishga majbur qi-  
lishdi.

U maysani o'rish uchun bir bolani  
yolladi.

U ularga ehtiyot bo'lishga ko'rsatma  
berdi.

Harri Bellarni ziyofatiga kelishga taklif  
qildi.

Bizga Kris yechimni hisoblab chiqish  
uchun kerak edi.

Sudya menga jarima to'lashni buyurdi.  
U bolalarga kech yotishga ruxsat berdi.

Men uni mehmonga kelishga ko'ndir-  
dim.

U menga eshikni qulflashni eslatdi.  
O'qituvchimiz bizdan vaqtida kelishni  
talab qiladi.

Mening akam menga suzishni o'rgatdi.  
Doktor menga bu dorilarni ichishni  
aytdi.

Men uni ishga kirish uchun ariza yo-  
zishga undadim.

Men sizning baxtli bo'lishingizni is-  
tayman.

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.

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

We are **ready to leave** now.

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

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

Ritsuko was **pleased to be admit-  
ted** to the college.

Muhammad oilasini ko'rishni juda  
istaydi (oilasidan tashvishlanadi).  
Bunday havoda mashina haydash  
xavfli.

Hozir biz jo'nashga tayyormiz.

Bu testdan o'tish qiyin.

Mamlakatning bu qismida bunday ho-  
silni uchratish g'ayrioddiy.

Ritsuko kollejga qabul qilinganidan  
xursand.

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

John **stopped studying**.

Jon o'qishni to'xtatdi (boshqa o'qi-  
maydi.).

John **stopped to study**.

Jon o'qish uchun to'xtadi.

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

I **like to go (going)** to movies.

Men kinoga borishni yoqtiraman.

I **love to play (playing)** chess.

Men shaxmat o'ynashni sevaman.

It **started to snow (snowing)**.

Qor yog'a boshladi.

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

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

Bu oqshom u mening u yerga borishim-  
ni istaydi, lekin men borishni istamay-  
man.

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

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

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

Bola cho'milishga 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 to'g'ri keldi.

#### INFINITIVNING TO YUKLAMASISIZ ISHLATILISHI

Infinitiv quyidagi hollarda **to** yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi:

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

You **must do** it at once.

Siz buni darhol qilishingiz kerak.

He **can speak** German.

U nemischa gapira oladi.



May I **come** in?  
Need he **come** here?

Kirsam mumkiymi?  
Uning bu yerga kelishi shartmi?

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

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

He made me **read** this book.  
I let him **go** there.

U meni bu kitobni o'qishga majbur qildi.  
Men unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berdim.

Help me **(to) do** it.  
I saw **her leave** the room.  
I heard **her sing**.

Buni qilishga menga yordam bering.  
Men uni xonadan chiqqanini ko'rdim.  
Men uning ashula aytayotganini eshitdim.

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

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

I z o h: Yuqoridagi fe'llar majhul nisbatda ishlatilganda, ulardan keyin keladigan fe'l **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 ko'rishgan.

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

You had better **go** there at once.  
I would rather **not tell** them about it.

Siz yaxshisi u yerga darhol boring.  
Yaxshisi men bu haqda ularga aytmayman.

**For + ot (obyektiv kelishikdagi olmosh) + infinitiv**

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

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

Buni aytish sizga oson.

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

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 cho'milish uchun juda sovuqlik qilardi.

## NOMINATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE (INFINITIVLI NOMINATIV)

**Ega + kesim + to + V**

It is said (*aytishlaricha*), it is reported (*xabar berilishicha*), it seems (*o'xshaydi*), it is likely (*ehtimol*) deb boshlanuvchi ergashgan qo'shma gaplarni tarkibida **infinitivli nominativ** bo'lgan sodda gaplar bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Ergashgan qo'shma gap

It is said that they know

Chinese very well.

Aytishlaricha ular xitoychani juda yaxshi bilishadi.

Sodda gap

They are said to know Chinese very well.

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

Uni Braytonda yashagan deyishadi.

Brighton.

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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 <b>is said to live</b> in Boston. (= It is said that he lives in Boston.)	Aytishlaricha u Bostonda yashaydi.
<b>This plant is known to produce</b> tractors. (= It is known that this plant produces tractors.)	Bu zavodning traktor ishlab chiqarishi ma'lum.
<b>They are believed to be</b> on their way to Moscow. (= It is believed that they are on their way to Moscow.)	Taxmin qilishlaricha ular Moskvaga ketyaptilar.
<b>The delegation is reported to have left</b> Tashkent. (= It is reported that the delegation has left Tashkent.)	Xabar berilishicha delegatsiya Toshkentdan jo'nab ketdi.

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

He <b>was expected to arrive</b> in the evening.	Uning kechqurun kelishini kutishayotgan (umid qilishayotgan) edilar.
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2) <b>to consider</b> fe'lidani keyin ba'zan <b>to be</b> infinitivi tushib qoladi:	
He <b>is considered (to be)</b> an experienced engineer.	Uni tajribali muhandis deb hisoblaydilar.

2. Gapning kesimi **to seem, to appear** (*o'xshamoq, ko'rinoq*), **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 <b>seems to know</b> English well. (= It seems that he knows English well.)	U inglizchani yaxshi biladiganga o'xshaydi.
<b>The weather appears to be improving.</b> (= It appears that the weather is improving.)	Ob-havo yaxshilanadiganga o'xshaydi.
<b>I happened to be</b> there at that time. (= It happened that I was there at that time.)	O'sha paytda men tasodifan o'sha yerda edim.
<b>He proved to be</b> a good worker. (= It proved that he was a good worker.)	U yaxshi ishchi ekan.

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

He <b>seemed (to be)</b> angry.	U jahli chiqqanga o'xshaydi (uning jahli chiqqanga o'xshaydi).
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He <b>proved (to be)</b> a good engineer.	U yaxshi muhandis ekan.
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3. Gapning kesimi tarkibida **likely** (*ehtimol, balki*), **unlikely** (*mahol, ehtimoldan uzoq*), **certain** (*shubhasiz, begumon*), **sure** (*aniq, ishonchli*) sifatleri bo'lganda ulardan keyin **infinitivli nominativ** ishlatiladi. **Simple Infinitive** ishlatilsa, kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni bildiradi:

<b>They are likely to come</b> soon. (= It is likely that they will come soon.)	Aftidan ular tezda kelishadi.
<b>The goods are unlikely to arrive</b> 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).
<b>They are certain to come</b> to London. (= It is certain that they will come to London.)	Ular shubhasiz Londonga kelishadi.
<b>He is sure to return</b> soon.	U albatta tezda qaytib keladi.

**Likely** bilan yasalgan infinitivli birikmalar aniqlovchi ergash gaplarda ham uchraydi:

The delegates, <b>who are likely to arrive</b> tomorrow, will be lodged at this hotel.	Ertaga keladigan delegatlar ehtimol shu mehmonxonaga joylashtiriladilar.
The delegates <b>likely to come</b> tomorrow will be lodged at this hotel.	Ertaga keladigan delegatlar ehtimol shu mehmonxonaga joylashtiriladilar.

## MUSTAQIL INFINITIVLI BIRIKMA

Ingliz tilida bosh kelishidagi ot va infinitivdan iborat birikma uchraydi. Bunday birikmalar **mustaqil infinitivli birikma** deyiladi. Bu birikmadagi ot infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakatning bajaruvchisi yoki shu ish-harakat ta'siridagi shaxs yoki 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, <b>delivery to be made</b> 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, <b>the communications to be addressed</b> to their agents.	Xaridorlar sotuvchilardan kemanding joyini bildirib turishni so'radilar, buning ustiga o'zlarining agentlari orqali.



## XI. GERUND

### UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

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

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

a) ega bo'lib keladi:  
Reading is her favourite occupation. 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) aniqllovchi 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'lining 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:

Swimming 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 yaxshi ko'radi.

I remember having shown her the letter. Men unga xatni ko'rsatganimni eslayman.

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 yoqtiradi.

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. Men tufligimni ta'mirlatishim kerak. (being repaired emas).

This dress wants washing. Bu ko'ylakni yuvish kerak. (being washed emas).



These bags require **drying**  
(being dried emas).  
The book is worth **reading**  
(being read emas).

Bu xaltalarni quritish kerak.

Bu kitobni o'qisa arziydi.

#### SIMPLE VA PERFECT GERUND

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

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

I am surprised at **hearing** this.  
I was quite disappointed at not **finding** him there.

Bu menga g'alati eshitiladi.  
Men uni u yerdan topa olmaganim uchun hafsalam pir bo'ldi.

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

We intend **shipping** the goods in May.  
We think **of going** there in the summer.

Biz tovarlarni may oyida yuklashni niyat qilganmiz.  
Biz yozda u yerga borishni o'ylayapmiz.

d) vaqtdan qat'iy nazar:  
**Swimming** is a good exercise.  
**Loading** heavy weights requires great skill.

Suzish — yaxshi mashq.  
Og'ir yuklarni yuklash katta mahorat talab qiladi.

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

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

Men uni ilgari ko'rganimni eslamayman.  
U buni gazetada o'qiganini eslatdi.

3. **on (upon), after** predloglaridan keyin gerund ifodalaydigan ish-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.  
**After concluding** the contract, the representative of the firm left London.

Firma javobini olib biz barcha hujjatlarni yuristimizga berdik.

Shartnoma tuzilgach firma vakili Londonni tark etdi.

4. Gerunddagi ish-harakat kesimdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganligini ta'kidlash zarurati bo'lmaganda **Perfect Gerund** o'rniga **Simple Gerund** ishlatiladi:

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

Kelganingiz uchun rahmat.

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**.  
When do you think **of going** there?  
The exporters succeeded **in chartering** a steamer of the required size.  
We insisted **on being informed** by cable of the arrival of the ship.  
He felt satisfaction **in helping** them.

Men o'qishni yaxshi ko'raman.  
Siz u yerga qachon bormoqchisiz?  
Export qiluvchilar talab qilingan hajmdagi paroxod yollashga muvaffaq bo'ldilar.  
Biz kemaning kelishi haqida telegraf orqali xabardor qilishlarini talab qildik.  
U ularga yordam berganidan qanoat hosil qildi.  
Bunday qilishning zarari yo'q.  
Bu masalani yechishda birorta qiyinchilik sezdingizmi?  
Bugun u yerga borishdan ma'no yo'q.

There is no harm **in doing** that.  
Did you find any difficulty **in solving** this problem?  
There is no sense **in going** there today.

#### Verb + Preposition + Gerund

accuse of - <i>da ayblamoq</i>	be interested in - <i>ga qiziqmoq</i>
approve of - <i>ni qo'llab-quvvatlamog</i>	keep on - <i>davom ettirmog</i>
be better off - <i>yaxshisi</i>	look forward to - <i>ni umid qilmoq</i>
confess to - <i>bo'yniga olmoq, tan olmoq</i>	object to - <i>ga e'tiroz bildirmog</i>
consist in - <i>dan iborat bo'lmoq</i>	persist in - <i>sabot ko'rsatmoq</i>
count on - <i>ga ishonmoq</i>	prevent in - <i>oldini olmoq, xalaqit bermog</i>
depend on - <i>iga tobe (bog'liq) bo'lmoq</i>	put off - <i>orqaga surmoq</i>
disapprove of - <i>ni ma'qullamaslik</i>	rely on - <i>ga ishonmoq</i>
be engaged in - <i>bilan shug'ullanmoq</i>	result in - <i>hosil bo'lmoq</i>
get used to - <i>ga ko'nikmoq</i>	spend in - <i>bilan o'tkazmoq</i>
give up - <i>tashlamog (yomon odatni)</i>	succeed in - <i>ga muvaffaq bo'lmoq</i>



These bags require **drying**  
(being dried emas).  
The book is worth  
(being read emas).

R...

Davomi

hear of -ni eshitmoq  
insist on -talab qilmoq  
worry about -dan tashvishlanmoq

suspect of -da gumon qilmoq  
think about -ni o'ylamoq  
think of -ni fikrlamoq

You **would be better off leaving**  
now instead of tomorrow.  
Fred **confessed to stealing the**  
jewels.  
John **gave up smoking** because  
of his doctor's advice.  
Mary **insisted on taking the bus**  
instead of the plane.  
We **are interested in buying**  
your goods.  
We **are not looking forward to**  
going back

Siz yaxshisi ertaning o'rniga hozir jo' -  
nasangiz bo'lardi.  
Fred taqinchoqlarni o'g'irlaganini tan  
oldi.  
Jon doktoring maslahati bilan chekish-  
ni tashladi.  
Meri samolyot o'rnida avtobusda ke-  
tishni yoqlab turib oldi.  
Biz sizning tovarlaringizni sotib olish-  
ga qiziqamiz.  
Biz qaytib ketishni umid qilganim  
yo'q (qaytib ketmoqchi emasmiz)

### Adjective (Participle) + Preposition + Gerund

accustomed to -ga o'rgangan  
afraid of -dan qo'rqmoq  
capable of -ga qobil  
disappointed at -dan hafsalasi  
pir bo'lmoq  
fond of -ni sevmok, yaxshi ko'rmoq  
intent on -da sabotli

interested in -ga qiziquvchi  
proud of -dan g'ururlanuvchi  
responsible for -ga mas'uliyatli  
successful in -da omadli  
surprised at -dan ajablangan  
tired of -dan charchagan

Biz dam olish kunlari kech tu-  
ro'rganganmiz.  
Mich hozir uylanishdan qo'rq-  
moq

We **are accustomed to sleeping**  
late on weekends.  
Mitch **is afraid of getting mar-**  
ried now.  
Jean **is not capable of unders-**  
tanding the predicament.  
Craig **is fond of dancing.**  
Alvaro **is intent on finishing**  
school next year.  
We **are interested in seeing** this film.

Yuqoridagi ba'zi sifat va sifatdoshlardan keyin gerund ham  
ishlatilishi mumkin:  
I am proud **of being** a citizen of  
Uzbekistan. = I am proud **to be**  
a citizen of Uzbekistan.

### Noun + Preposition + Gerund

art of -da mahorat  
astonishment at -dan hayratga tushish  
apology for -uchun uzr  
choice of -tanlangan narsa  
disappointment at -hafsalasi pir bo'lish  
excuse for -dan bahona  
experience in -da tajriba  
fear of -dan qo'rquv  
habit of -da ko'nikma  
hope of -dan umid  
idea of -fikir, g'oya  
importance of -muhimlik  
intention of -ga qasd qilish  
interest in -ga qiziqish  
means of -ning vositasi

method for -uchun uslub  
(method of) -ning uslubi  
necessity of -da zarurat  
objection to -ga e'tiroz  
opportunity of -ga qulay imkoniyat  
plan for -uchun reja  
pleasure of -dan rohatlanish  
possibility of -ga imkoniyat  
preparation for -uchun tayyorgarlik  
problem of -ning muammosi  
process of -ning jarayoni  
reason for -uchun sabab  
right of -huquqi  
skill in -da mahorat  
surprise at -dan ajablanish  
way of -ning yo'li (vositasi)

George has no **excuse for dropping**  
out of school.  
Connie has developed a **method for**  
**evaluating** this problem.  
There is a **possibility of acquiring**  
this property at a good price.  
There is no **reason for leaving**  
so early.

Jorjda maktabni tashlashiga bahona  
yo'q.  
Konni bu masalani raqamlar bilan ifo-  
dalash uslubini takomillashtirdi.  
Bu ushbu mulkni yaxshi narxda qo'lga  
kiritishning imkoniyatidir.  
Buni erta tark etishga sabab yo'q.

Oh: 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?

**object** fe'li **to** predlogini talab qilgani uchun **objection** oti ham o'zidan  
**to** predlogini talab qiladi.  
He **expressed his surprise at**  
finding her there.

U uni u yerda ko'rib ajablendi.

**surprise** otidan keyin **at** predlogi ishlatiladi, chunki **surprised** sifatidan  
**at** predlogi keladi.  
There is no **fear of damaging**  
the goods if they are packed in  
proper manner.

Tovarlar ushbu usulda o'ralsa, ularning  
nobud bo'lishidan xavotirlanmasa ham  
bo'ladi.

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

Men O'zbekiston fuqarosi  
faxrlanaman.



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 <b>for measuring</b> temperature.	Termometr — haroratni o'lchaydigan asbob.
This is an airplane <b>for transporting</b> goods.	Bu yuk tashuvchi samolyot.

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

The charterers have the right <b>of loading</b> (= the right <b>to load</b> ) the steamer at night time.	Yollovchilar paroxodga tungi paytda tovar yuklash huquqiga egadirlar.
I have no intention <b>of doing</b> it (= no intention <b>to do</b> 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:

<b>On finding</b> that the engine was working badly, the pilot was obliged to land.	Motor yaxshi ishlamaganligi aniqlanganda, uchuvchini qo'nishga majbur qilishdi.
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<b>After saying</b> this he left the room.	Buni aytgandan keyin u xonani tark etdi.
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<b>Before leaving</b> for London I called on my brother.	Londonga jo'nashimdan oldin men akamni ko'rgani bordim.
--	---

<b>In retreating</b> the German fascists burned down towns and villages.	Nemis fashistlari chekinayotganlarida shahar va qishloqlarni yondirdilar.
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**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.

Vaqtini 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 <b>for being</b> so late.	Kechikkanligim uchun kechirasiz.
We are obliged to you <b>for sending</b> 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 shamolladi.

d) <b>by</b> ( <i>bilan, vositasida</i> ) predlogi bilan ravish holi bo'lib keladi:	
He improved his article <b>by changing</b> the end.	Oxirini o'zgartirib u maqolasini ancha yaxshiladi.
We were able to discharge the boat in 24 hours <b>by using</b> a powerful crane.	Biz kuchli kranlarni ishlatib kemaning yukini 24 soat ichida tushirishga muvaffaq bo'ldik.

e) **besides** (*-dan tashqari*), **instead of** (*-ning o'rnida*), **without** (*-siz, -masdan*), **apart from** (*-dan tashqari*) kabi predloglar bilan ... .. holi bo'lib keladi:

<b>Besides being clever</b> , he is very industrious.	Aqlli bo'lishidan tashqari u juda ti-rishqoq.
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<b>Instead of writing</b> 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.
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He left the room <b>without waiting</b> for a reply.	U javobni kutmasdan xonani tark etdi.
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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 <b>with the object of conducting</b> trade negotiations.	Polsha delegatsiyasi savdo muzokaralarini olib borish uchun Toshkentga keldi.
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He gave these instructions <b>with a view to speeding up</b> the shipment of the goods.	Tovarlarni yuklashni jadallashtirish uchun u bu ko'rsatmalarni berdi.
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Maqsadni ifodalash uchun guruh predloglari bilan kelgan gerund ko'pincha rasmiy nutqda uchraydi; odatda, maqsadni ifodalash uchun infinitiv ishlatiladi:

I have come here <b>to discuss</b> the matter with the manager.	Men bu yerga masalani menejer bilan muhokama qilgani keldim.
---	--

I went to the station <b>to meet</b> 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 <b>without learning</b> grammar.	Siz grammatikani o'rganmasdan hech qachon ingliz tilini yaxshi gapira olmay-siz.
--	--

<b>In the event of being ordered</b> to two ports of loading the steamer will not arrive at the port of discharge before September 15 <sup>th</sup> .	Paroxod ikkita portdan yuk olgan holda, yukni tushirish portiga 15-sentabr-dan oldin yetib kelmaydi.
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This offer is made **subject to receiving** your confirmation within 10 days.

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.

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

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

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

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

Direktor yuklash muddatini uzaytirish tarafdori.

Kapitan tovarlarni palubaga yuklashga qarshi.

Men ofisga kelganimda menejer ketmoqchi bo'lib turgan ekan.

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.

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

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

I **enjoy listening** to music.

Menejer kotibaga xatni aytib turishni tugatdi.

Biz kema yollashni direktor Angliyadan qaytib kelmaguncha kechiktirdik.

Men Sizga bu haqda aytmasdan turolmayman.

Men musiqa tinglaganimda rohatlanaman.

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

**to finish** tamomlamog

**to stop, to give up, to leave off**

**to 'xtatmoq, tashlamog**

**to keep, to keep on, to go on** davom ettirmog

**I can't help** -masdan tura olmayman.

**to avoid** qochmog

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

**to enjoy** rohatlanmog, yoqtirmog

**to put off, to postpone, to delay** kechiktirmog, orqaga surmog.

Gerund **worth** (*arzirli*) va **busy** (*band*) sifatleri bilan ham fe'l kesim bo'lib keladi:

These goods **are worth buying**.

When I entered the room, he **was busy translating** an article.

Bu tovarlarni sotib olsa arziydi.

Men xonaga kirganimda, u maqola tarjima qilish bilan band edi.

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** — *boshlamog*  
**to continue** — *davom ettirmog*  
**to like** — *yoqtirmog*  
**to dislike** — *yoqtirmaslik*  
**to prefer** — *afzal bilmog*  
**to hate** — *yoqtirmaslik*  
**to intend** — *ahd qilmog*  
**I can (can't) afford** — *qila olmayman*

I like **bathing** (= **to bathe**) in a river better than in the sea.  
 We began **talking** (= **to talk**) about the position of the rubber market.  
 It continued **raining** (= **to rain**).  
 We do not intend **placing** (= **to place**) orders for such machines.

Men dengizda cho'milishdan ko'ra daryoda cho'milishni yaxshi ko'raman.  
 Biz rezina bozoridagi ahvol haqida suhbatlasha boshladik.  
 Yomg'ir yog'ishni davom ettirdi.  
 Biz bunday mashinalarga buyurtma bermoqchi emasmiz.

3. **to mention** (*eslatmog*), **to remember** (*eslamog*), **to mind** (*e'tiroz bildirmog*) fe'llari bilan gerund vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:  
 He mentioned **having read** it in the paper.

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

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

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

admit - <i>bo'yniga olmog</i>	miss - <i>sog'inmog</i>
advise - <i>maslahat bermog</i>	postpone - <i>kechiktirmog</i>
anticipate - <i>bashorat qilmog</i>	practice - <i>marsh qilmog</i>
appreciate - <i>baholamog</i>	quit - <i>tark etmog</i>
avoid - <i>qochmog</i>	recall - <i>eslamog, chaqirmog</i>
complete - <i>tugatmog</i>	recollect - <i>eslamog</i>
consider - <i>hisobga olmog</i>	recommend - <i>tavsiya qilmog</i>
delay - <i>kechiktirmog</i>	regret - <i>afsuslanmog</i>
deny - <i>inkor etmog</i>	remember - <i>eslamog</i>
discuss - <i>muhoqama qilmog</i>	report - <i>xabar qilmog</i>
dislike - <i>xush ko'rmaslik</i>	resent - <i>jahli chiqmog</i>
enjoy - <i>yoqtirmog</i>	resist - <i>qarshilik qilmog</i>
finish - <i>tugatmog</i>	resume - <i>davom ettirmog</i>
forget - <i>unutmog</i>	risk - <i>tavakkal qilmog</i>
can't help - <i>masdan turolmaslik</i>	stop - <i>to'xtatmog,</i>
keep - <i>saqlamog, davom ettirmog</i>	suggest - <i>taklif qilmog</i>
mention - <i>eslatmog</i>	tolerate - <i>chidamog</i>
mind - <i>e'tiroz bildirmog</i>	understand - <i>tushunmog</i>

He **admitted stealing** the money.  
 She **advised waiting** until tomorrow.  
 I **anticipate having** a good time on vacation.  
 He **avoided answering** my question.

I finally **completed writing** my term paper.  
 I **will consider going** with you.

He **delayed leaving** for school.  
 She **denied committing** the crime.  
 They **discussed opening** a new business.  
 I **dislike driving** long distances.

We **enjoyed visiting** them.  
 She **finished studying** about ten.  
 I'll **never forget visiting** Napoleon's tomb.  
 I **can't help worrying** about it.

I **keep hoping** he will come.

She **mentioned going** to a movie.  
 Would you **mind helping** me with this?  
 I **miss being** with my family.  
 Let's **postpone leaving** until tomorrow.  
 The athlete **practiced throwing** the ball.  
 He **quit trying** to solve the problem.  
 I **don't recall meeting** him before.

I **don't recollect meeting** him before.  
 She **recommended seeing** the show.  
 I **regret telling** him my secret.

I **can remember meeting** him when I was a child.  
 I **resent her interfering** in my business.

U pulning o'g'irlanganini tan oldi.  
 U ertagacha kutishni maslahat berdi.  
 Men ta'tilda vaqtini yaxshi o'tkazishga umid qilaman.  
 U mening savolimga javob berishdan o'zini olib qochdi.  
 Men nihoyat choraklik ma'ruzamni yozishni tugatdim.  
 Men siz bilan borishni muhokama qilaman (o'ylab ko'raman).  
 U maktabga kechikib jo'nadi.  
 U jinoyatni qilganini inkor etyapti.  
 Ular yangi ish boshlashni muhokama qilishdi.  
 Men mashinada uzoq yurishni yoqtirmayman.  
 Ularnikida biz vaqtini yaxshi o'tkazdik.  
 U soat o'nlarda shug'ullanishni tugatdi.  
 Men Napoleonning qabrini ziyorat qilganimizni hech qachon unutmayman.  
 Men bu haqda tashvishlanmasdan turolmayman.  
 Men u keladi deb umid qilishni davom ettiraman.  
 U kinoga borishni eslatdi.  
 Siz buni qilishda menga yordam bera olasizmi?  
 Men oilam bilan bo'lishni sog'inaman.  
 Keling jo'nashni ertagacha kechiktiramiz.  
 Sportchi to'pni tashlashni mashq qildi.  
 U masalani yechishga urinishni bas qildi.  
 Men uni ilgari uchratganimni eslamayman.  
 Men uni ilgari uchratganimni eslamayman.  
 U tomoshani ko'rishni tavsiya qildi.  
 Men unga sirimni aytganimdan afsuslanaman.  
 Men bolaligimda uni uchratganimni eslay olaman.  
 Uning mening ishimga aralashishi meni jahlimni chiqaradi.

I **couldn't resist eating** dessert.  
 She **suggested going** to a movie.  
 I **don't understand his leaving** school.

4. Gerund ega vazifasida keladi:  
**Skating is pleasant.**

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

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

Gerund bilan bir qatorda ega vazifasida infinitiv ham kelishi mumkin:

<b>Skating is pleasant.</b>	= <b>To skate</b> is pleasant.
It's no use <b>talking</b> about it.	= It is no use <b>to talk</b> about it.
It isn't worth while <b>going</b> there	= It isn't worth while <b>to go</b> there.

5. Gerund ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:  
 Her greatest pleasure **was travelling**. 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).  
 I am obliged to **you** for **helping** me (**helping** ifodalagan ish-harakat **you** to'ldiruvchiga tegishli).

Ular gaplasha boshladilar.  
 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.

We insisted on **their delivering** the goods immediately.

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

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

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

Agent firmaga xaridor tovarlarni sug'ur-ta qilganligini xabar qildi.

Biz ularning tovarlarni zudlik bilan yetkazib berishlarini talab qildik.

Biz shartnomaning zudlik bilan imzolanishini talab qildik.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Biz xaridorning yuk haqining faqat bir qismini to'lashiga e'tiroz bildirdik.

Sizning so'zingizni bo'lganim uchun kechirasiz.

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

**The student's knowing** French well helped him considerably in learning English (qo'shma ega). Talabaning fransuz tilini yaxshi bilgani, ingliz tilini o'rganishda ancha yordam berdi.

There was no hope of **our getting** the tickets (qo'shma aniqlovchi). Bilet olishimizga umid yo'q edi.

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

U mening tezda qaytishimni talab qildi.

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

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

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

**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:

Ular kemani yuklashga kirishdilar.

They started **loading the ship**.)

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 bermaq*

**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

Hindistonda paxta yetishtirish ancha ko'paydi.

has greatly increased.

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.

## XII. SIFATDOSH (THE PARTICIPLE)

### UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

1. Sifatdosh fe'ning ham fe'llik, ham sifatlik yoki ravishlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaklidir.

2. Sifatlik xususiyatiga 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, Daryo qirg'og'ida tik turib u dokerlar-  
he watched the dockers at work. ning (yukchilarning) ishini kuzatdi.

4. Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh o'zidan keyin to'ldiruvchi olishi mumkin:  
**Signing the letter** the manager Xatni imzolagach, menejer kotibadan  
asked the secretary to send it off uni zudlik bilan jo'natib yuborishni  
at once. so'radi.

5. Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh ravish bilan aniqlanishi mumkin:  
**Packing his things quickly**, he Narsalarini tezlik bilan joylashtirib, u  
hurried to the station. stansiyaga shoshildi.

6. Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh zamon va nisbat shakllariga ega bo'lad:

nisbat va uchta **majhul nisbat** shakli

Passive
being asked
asked
having been asked

tdagi shakli mavjud:

Active
me

le...  
Tala...  
bilgani,  
ancha yorda.  
There was no...  
the tickets (qo'shma...  
Bilet olishimizga umid...  
He insisted **on my return**...  
(qo'shma to'ldiruvchi).  
U mening tezda qaytishimni tala...  
qildi.

## SIFATDOSHLARNING YASALISHI

1. **Present Participle Active** (oddiy nisbatdagi hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi) fe'ning negiziga (**to** yuklamasi tushirib qoldirilgan infinitivga) **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi:

to read	<i>o'qimoq</i>	reading	<i>o'qiyotgan</i>
to stand	<i>tik turmoq</i>	standing	<i>tik turayotgan</i>
to study	<i>o'rganmoq</i>	studying	<i>o'rganayotgan.</i>

**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	<i>qilmoq</i>	<b>making</b>
to give	<i>bermoq</i>	<b>giving</b>

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	<i>o'tirmoq</i>	<b>sitting</b>
to get	<i>olmoq</i>	<b>getting</b>

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	<i>ruxsat bermoq</i>	<b>permitting</b>
to refer	<i>-ga havola qilmoq</i>	<b>referring</b>

Lekin:

to open	<i>ochmoq</i>	<b>opening</b>
to order	<i>buyurmoq</i>	<b>ordering</b>

e) agar fe'l **I** harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, oxirgi bo'g'inga urg'u tushish-tushmasligidan qat'iy nazar, **I** harfi ikkilanadi:

to travel	<i>sayohat qilmoq</i>	<b>travelling</b>
to cancel	<i>bekor qilmoq</i>	<b>cancelling</b>
to compel	<i>majbur qilmoq</i>	<b>compelling</b>

AQSHda qabul qilingan imlo qoidalariga ko'ra oxirgi bo'g'inga urg'u tushsa, oxirgi **I** harfi ikkilanadi (133-bet):

to compel	<b>compelling</b>
to cancel	<b>cancelling</b>
to travel	<b>traveling</b>

Quyidagilarga e'tibor bering:

to die	<i>o'lmoq</i>	<b>dying</b>
to lie	<i>yotmoq, yolg'on</i>	<b>lying</b>
	<i>gapirmoq</i>	
to tie	<i>bog'lamoq</i>	<b>tying</b>



2. To'g'ri fe'llarning **Past Participle** ( **P.P.** — o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) shakli fe'lining 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'lining 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'ning **Past Participle** shakli yordamida yasaladi:

**having + P.P.**

**having bought** *sotib olib*, **having written** *yozib*, **having asked** *so'rab*, **having done** *qilib*.

4. **Present Participle Passive** (hozirgi zamon sifatdoshining majhul nisbati) **to be** fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli va asosiy fe'ning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakli yordamida yasaladi:

**being + P.P.**

**being written**, **being asked**.

5. **Perfect Participle Passive** (tugallangan sifatdoshning majhul nisbat shakli) **to be** yordamchi fe'lining **Perfect Participle** shakli **having been** va asosiy fe'ning **Past Participle** (o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

**having been + P.P.**

**having been written**, **having been asked**.

6. Bo'lishsiz shakli sifatdosh oldiga **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi: **not asking**, **not having asked**.

#### SIFATDOSHLARNING ISHLATILISHI

##### Present Participle Active

1. **Present Participle Active** kesimdagi ish-harakat bilan bir paytda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Kesim hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh hozirgi zamondagi ish-harakatni, kesim o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh

o'tgan zamondagi ish-harakatni, kesim kelasi zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni bildiradi:

1. She **is looking** at the woman **sitting** at the window.  
When I entered the room, I **gave** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window.  
When you enter the room, you **will give** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window.

U deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga qarayapti.  
Xonaga kirganimda men xatni deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga berdim.

Xonaga kirganingizda, xatni deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga berasiz.

2. **Knowing** the English language well, he **can translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.  
**Knowing** the English language well, he **was able to translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.  
**Knowing** the English language well, he **will be able to translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila oladi.  
Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila olardi.  
Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila oladi.

**Present Participle** hozir — gapirayotgan paytdagi ish-harakatni bildirishi mumkin:

The man **sitting** at the window **came** from London yesterday.

Deraza oldida o'tirgan kishi kecha Londondan 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



**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 iboralarning 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.



I z o h: Yuqoridagi holat uchun sifatdosh bilan birgalikda ko'pincha **on** predlogi bilan kelgan **Simple Gerund** ishlatiladi:  
**Arriving** at the station ... = **On arriving** at the station ...  
**Receiving** the telegram ... = **On receiving** the telegram ...

#### PRESENT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

1. **Present Participle Passive** hozir yoki hozirgi vaqt davomida sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunday birikma o'rinda **Present Continuous Passive** qo'llangan ergash gap ishlatilishi mumkin: **Present Participle Passive** sifatdoshli iboralarda aniqlovchi vazifasini bajarib, kesimi **Present Continuous Passive** zamonda bo'lgan aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga mos keladi:  
 The large building **being built** in our street (= **which is being built** in our street) is a new schoolhouse.  
 Yesterday the professor told us about the experiments now **being carried on** in his laboratory (= **which are now being carried on** in his laboratory).

Ko'chamizda qurilayotgan katta bino, yangi maktab binosidir.

Kecha professor bizga laboratoriya-sida olib borilayotgan tajribalar haqida gapirib berdi.

2. **Present Participle Passive** ishlatilgan sifatdoshli iboralar sabab va payt hollari bo'lib keladi va kesimi majhul nisbatda kelgan sabab va payt ergash gaplariga to'g'ri keladi. Bunday iboralar hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida kam ishlatiladi va ular o'rinda ko'pincha tegishli ergash gaplar ishlatiladi:  
**Being packed** in strong cases (= **As the goods were packed** in strong cases), the goods arrived in good condition.  
**Being asked** (= **When he was asked**) whether he intended to return soon, he answered that he would be away for about three months.

Tovarlar qattiq qutilarga joylangani uchun, ular yaxshi ahvolda yetib keldi.

Undan tezda qaytib kelish-kelmasligini so'raganlarida, u uch oyga ketishini aytdi.

Ushbu vazifada **Present Participle Passive** bilan bir qatorda ko'pincha **Past Participle** ishlatiladi:  
**Being packed** in strong cases ... = **Packed** in strong cases ...  
**Being asked** whether ... = **Asked** whether ...

#### PAST PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

1. **Past Participle** otlar oldida aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:  
 A **broken** cup was lying on the table. Stolda siniq piyola yotardi.  
 She mended the **torn** sleeve of her dress. U ko'ylagining yirtiq yengini yamadi.

2. **Past Participle** otlar orqasidan aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi va ular aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga mos keladi:

This firm is interested in the purchase of automobiles **produced** by our plants (= **which are produced** by our plants).

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 oyga 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.

Payt holi bo'lib keluvchi **Past Participle** ishlatilgan sifatdoshli iboralar-dan 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.**

#### PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

**Perfect Participle Passive** sabab va payt holi bo'lib keladi va gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni bildiradi:

**Having been sent** to the wrong address (= As the letter had been sent to the wrong address) the letter didn't reach him.

**Having been dried and sorted** (= After the goods had been dried and sorted) the goods were placed in a warehouse.

Xat noto'g'ri manzilga yuborilgani uchun, u (xat) unga yetib bormadi.

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 PARTICIPLENING 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 sotilgan 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 tomonlarga 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 ifodalaydi). Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun mening 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** o'zining the student egasiga ega).

**My sister having lost the key,** we could not enter the house (**having lost**ning egasi **my sister**).

Student ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun imtihon uzoq cho'zilmadi.

Opam kalitni yo'qotib qo'yganligi sababli biz uyga kira olmadik.

2. Bunday iboralar turli xil hol vazifasida keladi. Ular ergash gaplarga to'g'ri keladi:

a) payt holi bo'lib keladi:

**The sun having risen** (After the sun had risen), they continued their way.

Quyosh chiqqandan keyin ular yo'llarini davom ettirishdi.

b) sabab holi bo'lib keladi:

**The professor being ill** (=As the professor was ill), the lecture was put off.

Professor kasalligi sababli, leksiya qoldirildi.

3. Mustaqil sifatdoshli iboralar **there is** li yoki **soxta ega it** li gaplarga ham mos kelishi mumkin:

**There being** a severe storm at sea (=As **there was** a severe storm at sea), the steamer could not leave the port.

Dengizda kuchli bo'ron bo'lganligi sababli, paroxod portni tark eta olmadi.

**It being** Sunday (= **As it was** Sunday), the library was closed.

Yakshanba bo'lganligi sababli kutubxona yopiq edi.

#### MURAKKAB TO'LDIRUVCHI (COMPLEX OBJECT)

1. Ba'zi o'timli fe'llardan keyin **Complex Object** deb ataladigan qurilma ishlatiladi. Bu qurilma ikki qismdan: ega qismi — **bosh kelishikdagi ot** yoki **obyektiv kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshi** va fe'l qismi — **sifatdosh** yoki **infinitivdan** iborat bo'ladi. **Complex Object** gapda bitta gap bo'lagi — murakkab to'ldiruvchi sifatida keladi:

ot (bosh kel.) } + { (to) + V  
olmosh (obyek.kel.) } + { Ving

2. **to want** (*istamoq*), **to expect** (*umid qilmoq, kutmoq*), **should/would like** (*istamoq, xohlamoq*) fe'llaridan keyin **Complex Object**da infinitiv to'yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi:

I expect **you to be** in the office earlier tomorrow to do some urgent work.

Shoshilinch ishni bajarish uchun sizning ertaga ofisga ertaroq kelishingizga umid qilaman.

I want **my brother to begin** learning French.  
I'd like **you to give** me your contract form.

Men ukamning fransuz tilini o'rganishni boshlashini istayman.  
Men sizdan shartnomangizning loyihasini berishingizni istayman.

**Complex Objectda Passive Infinitive** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

They want **the goods to be delivered** in May.

Ular tovarlarning may oyida yetkazib berilishini istaydilar.

We expect **the contract to be signed** today.

Biz shartnomaning bugun imzolani-shiga 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** (*ko'rmoq*), **to watch**, **to observe** (*kuzatmoq*), **to notice** (*payqamoq*), **to hear** (*eshitmoq*), **to feel** (*his qilmoq*) fe'llaridan keyin **Complex Object** da to'yuklamasisiz infinitive yoki **hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi** ishlatiladi:

ot (bosh kel.) } + { V  
olmosh (obyek.kel.) } + { Ving

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 ko'rdim.

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 jo'naganini kuzatdik.

5. **Complex Object** dagi davom etayotgan ish-harakatni **hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi** ifodalaydi:

Mr. Blake **watched the children playing** in the street.

Mr. Bleyk ko'chada o'ynayotgan 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 ko'rdik.

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 unilardan keyin [z], jarangsiz undosh tovushlardan keyin [s] deb o'qiladi: He reads [ri:dz]. He sees [si:z]. He writes [raits].

3-shaxs birlikda **ss, ch, sh, x** (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:

Ega + **do (does)** + **not** + V

I **do not work**. He **does not work**.

3. So'roq shakli **do** yordamchi fe'lini (3-shaxs birlikda **does**) egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan yasaladi: **Do I work? Does he (she) work?**

**Do** } + ega + V ?  
**Does** }

4. Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar qo'llaniladi:

I **don't**  
 He (she, it) **doesn't**  
 We (you, they) **don't** } **work**.



1. **Simple Present** odatiy, doimiy, egaga xos bo'lgan yoki umuman yuz beradigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi (*hozir emas*):

The postman <b>brings</b> us the newspaper in the morning.	Pochtachi bizga gazetani ertalab olib keladi (odatiy harakat).
John <b>walks</b> to school every day.	Jon har kun maktabga piyoda boradi.
The earth <b>goes</b> round the sun.	Yer quyosh atrofida aylanadi.
An atheist <b>doesn't believe</b> in God.	Ateist xudoga ishonmaydi.
What <b>does</b> this word <b>mean</b> ?	Bu so'z qanday ma'noni anglatadi?
He <b>lives</b> in Tashkent.	U Toshkentda yashaydi (doimiy).
He <b>speaks</b> 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-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi (**Present Continuous** o'rnida):

I <b>see</b> a ship in the distance.	Men uzoqda kemani ko'ryapman.
Don't talk so loudly, I <b>hear</b> you well.	Buncha qattiq gapirmang, sizni yaxshi eshityapman.
I <b>don't understand</b> 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 <b>comes</b> , I shall ask him about it.	Agar u kelsa, men undan bu haqda so'rayman.
I shall go there <b>unless it rains</b> .	Agar yomg'ir yog'masa men u yerga boraman.
I shall stay here <b>until he returns</b> .	U qaytib kelmaguncha men shu yerda bo'laman.
We shall send you the documents <b>as soon as we receive</b> 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:

<b>Does</b> your brother <b>arrive</b> on Monday?	Akangiz dushanba kuni yetib keladimi?
The steamer <b>sails</b> tomorrow.	Paroxod ertaga suzib ketadi.

ODDIY O'TGAN ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Simple Past** ni yasashda to'g'ri fe'llarning o'zagiga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: to work — I **worked**, to live — I **lived**, to expect — I **expected**. **-ed** qo'shimchasi [d], [t] yoki [id] deb o'qiladi (132- bet): **lived, worked, expected**.

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 <b>arrived</b> yesterday.	Tovarlar kecha keldi.
The negotiations <b>ended</b> last week.	Muzokaralar o'tgan haftada tugadi.
He <b>came</b> at five o'clock.	U soat beshda keldi.
I <b>spoke</b> to him the other day	Men shu kunlarda u bilan gaplashdim.
<b>Did you go out</b> 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 <b>called</b> when I was at the Institute.	U men institutdaligimda menikiga kelibdi.
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Ish-harakatning sodir bo'lgan vaqti ko'rsatilmaligi, 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 pochmani 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 bilek 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

### ODDIY KELASI ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Simple Future** asosiy fe'lining oldiga 1-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda **shall** yordamchi fe'lini, qolgan shaxslarda **will** yordamchi fe'lini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + V**

I (we) **shall work**, he (you, they) **will work**.

2. **Simple Future** ning bo'lishsiz shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + not + V**

I (we) **shall not work**. He (you, they) **will not work**.

3. So'roq shaklini yasashda **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'li eganing oldiga o'tkaziladi:

**Shall (will) + ega + V ?**

**Shall I (we) work? Will he (you, they) work?**

Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shaklda		Bo'lishsiz shaklda	
I'll	} work	I shan't	} work
He'll		I'll not	
She'll		He won't	
We'll		He'll not	
You'll		She won't	
They'll		She'll not	
		It won't	
		It'll not	
		We shan't	
		We'll not	
		You won't	
		You'll not	
		They won't	
		They'll not	



## ODDIY KELASI ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Simple Future** kelasi zamonda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

He <b>will return</b> to Tashkent in a few days.	U bir necha kun ichida Toshkentga qaytib keladi.
We <b>shall not see</b> him till Monday.	Biz uni dushanbagacha ko'rmaymiz.
He <b>will be tired</b> after his work.	U ishdan keyin charchaydi.
They <b>will take</b> English lessons twice a week.	Ular haftada ikki marta ingliz tili darsi o'tishadi.

## O'TGAN ZAMONDAGI KELASI ZAMON (THE SIMPLE FUTURE IN THE PAST TENSE)

1. **Simple Future in the Past** zamoni **Simple Future** ga o'xshab yasaladi, faqat **shall** yordamchi fe'li o'rniga **should**, **will** yordamchi fe'li o'rniga **would** ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli
I should work	I should not work
He (she, it) would work	He (she, it) would not work
We should work	We should not work
You would work	You would not work
They would work	They would not work

2. Quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shakl	Bo'lishsiz shakl
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> He'd She'd We'd You'd They'd </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>work</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> 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 </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>work</div> </div>

**Simple Future in the Past** o'tgan zamonga nisbatan kelasi zamonda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. **Simple Future in**

**the Past** bosh gapdagi kesim o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda, o'zlashtirma gapdagi kelasi zamonni ifodalaydi:

I said that I <b>should go</b> there the next day.	Men u yerga kelgusi kuni borishimni aytdim.
He knew that Nancy <b>would return</b> next week.	U Nansining kelgusi haftada kelishini bilar edi.
He asked them whether they <b>would take part</b> 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'ning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (**Present Participle**) shaklini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega	+	am			
		is	+	Ving	
		are			

Bu yerda **Ving** = hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi:  
**I am working. He is working. We are working.**

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **am, is, are** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega	+	am			
		is			
		are			
			+	not	+
				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:

Am					
Is					
Are					
			+	ega	+
				Ving?	

**Am I working? Is he working? Are you working?**

4. Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shakli	Bolishsiz shakli
I'm He's She's It's We're You're They're	I'm not He isn't He's not She isn't She's not It isn't It's not We aren't We're not You aren't You're not They aren't They're not
working.	working.

HOZIRGI DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. Gaperilayotgan 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	understand -tushunmoq
love -sevmog	remember -eslamog
hate -yoqtirmaslik, nafratlanmoq	forget -unutmoq
want -istamoq	believe -ishonmoq
wish, desire -xohlamog	recognize -tanimoq
see -ko'rmoq	seem, appear -ko'rinmoq, o'xshamoq
hear -eshitmoq	possess -egalik qilmoq
feel -his qilmoq	contain -o'z ichiga olmoq
notice -payqamoq	consist -dan iborat bo'lmoq
know -bilmoq	be -bo'lmoq

2. Gaperilayotgan 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.

3. **If, when, while** va boshqalar bilan boshlangan payt va shart ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonda davom etgan (Future Continuous o'rinda) ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

**If I am sleeping** when he comes, wake me up, please.  
I shall be reading the newspaper **while you are writing** your grammar exercises.

U kelganida agar men uxlayotgan bo'lsam, iltimos, meni uyg'oting.  
Siz grammatika mashqlarini bajaryotganingizda 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.  
He **is taking** his examination on Friday.  
We **are buying** a new radio set soon.  
She **is leaving** by the five o'clock train.

Ular bu oqshom teatrga boradilar (boryaptilar).  
U juma kuni imtihon topshiradi.

Biz yaqinda yangi radiopryomnik sotib olamiz.  
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.  
He **is going to spend** his summer vacation in the Crimea.  
We **are going to ship** these goods by the next ship.

Men kelasi yili fransuz tilini o'rganmoqchiman.  
U yozgi ta'tilini Qrimda o'tkazmoqchi.  
Biz bu tovarlarni keyingi kemaga yuklamogchimiz.

Izoh: **to go** va **to come** fe'llari **to be going to V...** birikmasi bilan ishlatilmaydi.  
**He is going to go there** va **He is going to come here** o'rinda **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 ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

The sea air **is going to do** you good.  
The sky is clearing up; the rain **is going to stop** in a minute.

Dengiz havosi sizga yoqadi (foйда beradi).  
Osmon yorishyapti; yomg'ir bir ozdan keyin to'xtaydi.



3. *to be going to V...* birikmasidan keyin majhul nisbatdagi infinitiv ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He <b>is going to be appointed</b> manager of that department.	U o'sha bo'limning boshlig'i qilib tayinlanadi.
The goods <b>are going to be shipped</b> by the next steamer.	Tovarlar keyingi paroxodga yuklanadi.
Two huge hydroelectric stations <b>are going to be built</b> 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'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli (**Present Participle = Ving**) yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **was (were)** + Ving

I **was working**. We **were working**.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **was (were)**dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **was (were)** + **not** + Ving

I **was not working**. We **were not working**.

3. So'roq shaklini yasashda **was (were)** yordamchi fe'l eganing oldiga o'tkaziladi:

**Was (were)** + ega + Ving ?

**Was I working? Were you working?**

#### O'TGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. Past Continuous o'tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin boshlanib o'sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatini ifodalaydi. Bu vaqt :

a) **at five o'clock** (*soat beshda*), **at noon** (*pushinda*), **at midnight** (*yarim tunda*), **at that moment** (*o'sha vaqtda*) kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ifodalanadi:

He <b>was writing</b> his exercises at five o'clock.	U soat beshda mashqlarini yozayotgan edi.
--	---

It **was raining** at noon.  
What **was he doing** at that moment.

Peshinda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi.  
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*.

It **was raining** *when I left the house*.

What **was he doing** *when you called on him?*

He **hurt** his leg while he **was playing** football.

As I **was coming** here *I met your brother*.

Men xonaga kirganimda u mashqlarini yozayotgan edi.

Men uydan chiqqanimda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi.

Siz unikiga borganingizda u nima qilayotgan edi?

U futbol o'ynayotganida oyog'ini chiqarib qo'ydi.

Men bu yoqqa kelayotganimda akan-gizni uchratdim.

**Past Continuous**li 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. It **was ten o'clock** in the morning when I entered the office. Some visitors **were waiting** for the manager. The secretary **was speaking** to somebody on the phone, and the bookkeeper **was dictating** a letter to the stenographer.

Oqshom edi. Onam kitob o'qiyotgan edi va men televizor ko'rayotgan edim. To'satdan eshik ochilib akam kirib keldi.

Men ofisga kirganimda ertalabki soat o'n edi. Bir necha kishilar boshliqni kutayotgan edilar. Kotiba telefonda al-lakim bilan gaplashayotgan edi, hisob-chi stenografistga aytib xat yozdirayotgan edi.

2. **Past Continuous** o'tgan zamonda uzilib-uzilib uzoq vaqt davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He **was writing** a play during the summer.

In June that firm **was carrying on** negotiations for the purchase of wheat.

U yozda pyesa yozayotgan edi.

Iyunda 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 <b>was reading</b> <i>all day yesterday</i> .	Men kecha kun bo'yi o'qidim.
I <b>read</b> <i>all day yesterday</i> .	

It **was raining** the whole evening.  
It **rained** the whole evening.  
I **was working** in the library from three till five.  
I **worked** in the library from three till five.

Butun oqshom yomg'ir yog'di.  
Men soat uchdan beshgacha kutubxonada ishladim.

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'ning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli bilan yasaladi:

Ega + shall (will) + be + Ving

I **shall be working**, he **will be working**.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **shall (will)** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + shall (will) + not + be + Ving

I **shall not be working**, he **will not be working**.

3. So'roq shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Shall (will) + ega + be + Ving

Shall I be working? Will he be working?

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I <b>shall be working</b> He (she, it) <b>will be working</b> We <b>shall be working</b> You <b>will be working</b> They <b>will be working</b>	I <b>shall not be working</b> He (she, it) <b>will not be working</b> We <b>shall not be working</b> You <b>will not be working</b> They <b>will not be working</b>	<b>Shall I be working?</b> <b>Will he (she, it) be working?</b> <b>Shall we be working?</b> <b>Will you be working?</b> <b>Will they be working?</b>

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 tomorrow 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.

Izo 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. Butun oqshom yomg'ir yog'ayotgan bo'ladi.  
It **will be raining** the whole evening. Men soat uchdan beshgacha kutubxonada ishlayotgan bo'laman.  
It **will rain** the whole evening.  
I **shall be working** in the library from three till five.  
I **shall work** in the library from three till five.

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 gazeta-ni 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 <b>should be working</b>	I <b>should not be working</b>
He (she, it) <b>would be working</b>	He (she, it) <b>would not be working</b>
We <b>should be working</b>	We <b>should not be working</b>
You <b>would be working</b>	You <b>would not be working</b>
They <b>would be working</b>	They <b>would not be working</b>

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'y-labdi.

#### 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**.

Ega + have (has) + P.P.

2. **Present Perfect** ning bo'lishsiz shakli **have** yoki **has** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + have (has) + not + P.P.

**I have not worked, he has not worked, we have not worked.**

3. **Present Perfect**ning so'roq shakli **have** va **has** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Have (has) + ega + P.P.?

**Have I worked? Has he worked? Have we worked?**

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
<b>I have worked</b>	<b>I have not worked</b>	<b>Have I worked?</b>
He (she, it) <b>has worked</b>	He (she, it) <b>has not worked</b>	<b>Has he (she, it) worked?</b>
<b>We have worked</b>	<b>We have not worked</b>	<b>Have we worked?</b>
<b>You have worked</b>	<b>You have not worked</b>	<b>Have you worked?</b>
<b>They have worked</b>	<b>They have not worked</b>	<b>Have they worked?</b>

4. Og'zaki nutqda, odatda, quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shaklda	Bo'lishsiz shaklda
I've He's She's It's We've You've They've	I haven't I've not He hasn't He's not She hasn't She's not It hasn't It's not We haven't We've not You haven't You've not They haven't They've not
worked	worked

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.

**Has the secretary come?**

**I have opened** the window.

**I have not written** my exercises.

My father **has gone** to Boston.

They **have informed** me of the time of shipment of the goods.

Qalamimni sindirib qo'ydim.

Kotiba keldimi?

Men derazani ochdim.

Men mashqlarimni yozmadim.

Mening otam Bostonga ketgan.

Ular menga tovarlarni yuklash vaqti haqida xabar berishdi.

2. **Present Perfect** bir necha marta takrorlangan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi: **I have read** that book twice.

**I have seen** that film three times.

Men o'sha kitobni ikki marta o'qiganman.

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.

He **hasn't finished** his work yet.

**I have often been** there.

**Have you ever been** to the Caucasus?

**I have already read** this book.

**I haven't received** any letters from him lately.

**I have just seen** him.

Men o'sha kitobni hech qachon o'qiganim yo'q.

U hali ishini tugatgan emas.

Men u yerda tez-tez bo'lib turardim.

Siz Kavkazda (biror vaqt) bo'lganmisiz?

Men bu kitobni allaqachon o'qidim.

Men yaqinda undan xat olganim yo'q.

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?

He **has not received** any letters from Tom this week.

Bugun gazetani o'qidingizmi?

U bu hafta Tomdan hech qanday xat olgani yo'q.

I z o h : **today, this week, this month** kabi hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari mavjud bo'lgan gaplarda *bugunning, shu haftaning, shu oyning* ma'lum bo'lagi ko'zda tutilganda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

**I got up** early today.

He **was late** for the lecture today.

Men bugun erta turdim.

U bugun ma'ruzaga kech qoldi.



5. **Present Perfect since** (biror vaqtdan hozirgacha) predlogi bilan ishlatiladi:

I **haven't heard** from him since June.  
He **has known** Mr. Bell since 1998.

Men iyundan buyon u haqda eshitganim yo'q.  
U mister Bellni 1998- yildan beri tanidi (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.  
I **have known** him for three years.

U soat ikkidan beri shu yerda.  
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 yashayapman.

7. **after, when, as soon as, until (till), if** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan payt va shart ergash gaplarda **Future Perfect** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

I shall go to the country **as soon as I have passed** my examinations.  
I'll give you the book **after I have read** it.  
We shall start at five o'clock **if it has stopped** raining by that time.

Men imtihonlarimni topshirgach qishloqqa boraman.  
Men kitobni o'qib bo'lganimdan keyin uni sizga beraman.  
Agar yomg'ir to'xtasa biz soat beshda jo'naymiz.

## 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'lining o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + had + 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:

Ega + had + not + P.P.

I **had not worked**, he **had not worked**.

3. **Past Perfectning** so'roq shaklini yasash uchun **had** yordamchi fe'lini eganing oldiga o'tkazamiz:

Had + ega + P.P.?

Had I worked? Had he worked?

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I <b>had worked</b> He (she, it) <b>had worked</b> We <b>had worked</b> You <b>had worked</b> They <b>had worked</b>	I <b>had not worked</b> He (she, it) <b>had not worked</b> We <b>had not worked</b> You <b>had not worked</b> They <b>had not worked</b>	<b>Had I worked?</b> <b>Had he (she, it) worked?</b> <b>Had we worked?</b> <b>Had you worked?</b> <b>Had they worked?</b>

#### 4. Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartmalar ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shakli		Bo'lishsiz shakli
I'd	worked	I hadn't
He'd		I'd not
She'd		He hadn't
We'd		He 'd not
You'd		She hadn't
They'd		She 'd not
		It hadn't
		We hadn't
		We 'd not
		You hadn't
		You 'd not
		They hadn't
		They 'd not
		worked

#### 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 15<sup>th</sup> of December** (15 dekabr gacha), **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.

Ish-harakati sodir bo'lgan vaqt **Past Perfect** ishlatilgan gapda emas, boshqa gapda ham bo'lishi mumkin:

*As I was going to the station, it began to rain. Fortunately, I **had taken** an umbrella and **(had) put on** a coat.*

I received a letter from my brother yesterday. *I **had not heard** from him for a long time.*

Stansiyaga borar ekanman yomg'ir yog'a boshladi. Baxtinga soyabon olgan va palto kiygan ekanman.

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.

He **came** home late in the evening.

He **had supper**, **read** newspaper

and **went** to bed.

U Voterloo vokzaliga yetib keldi, taksi oldi va mehmonxonaga ketdi. So'ngra u telegrafga borib xotiniga telegramma jo'natdi.

U uyiga kech keldi. Kechki ovqatini yedi, gazeta o'qidi va uxlagani yotdi.

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 Perfectda** 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.

After the cases **had been counted**, I left the warehouse.

Quyosh botgandan keyin biz uyga qaytishga qaror qildik.

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.

After he **signed** the letter, he asked the secretary to send it off.

Chiroqni o'chirgach u xonadan chiqdi.

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.

When (=after) they **had gone**, he began to work.

Kotiba telegrammani olgach u uni zudlik bilan menejerga ko'rsatdi.

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**.

We **had come** to an agreement on the terms of payment before you **arrived**.

U qaytib kelishidan oldin men ishimni tugatdim.

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.

He **read** the contract again before he **signed** it.

Men xonadan chiqishimdan oldin chiroqni o'chirdim.

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.

We **reached** the station before it **had become** dark.

Mashinistka barcha xatlarni yozib bo'lishidan oldin menejer qaytib keldi.

Qorong'i tushishidan oldin biz stansiya 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. **No sooner had he arrived**, than he **fell** ill.

Yomg'ir yog'a boshlaganda u uyga arang kirib olgan edi.

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'ning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **shall have (will have) + P.P.**

I shall have worked, he will have worked, we shall have worked.

2. **Future Perfect**ning bo'lishsiz shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'llardan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + not + have + P.P.**

I shall not have worked, he will not have worked, we shall not have worked.

3. **Future Perfect** ning so'roq shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'lini eganing oldiga o'tkazish bilan yasaladi:

**Shall (will) + ega + have + P.P.?**

Shall I have worked? Will he have worked? Shall we have worked?

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I shall have worked	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 bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Kelasi zamondagi bu vaqt quyidagicha berilishi mumkin:

a) **by 5 o'clock (soat beshgacha), by Saturday (shanbagacha), by the 15<sup>th</sup> of December (15 dekabrgacha), by the end of the year (yilning oxirigacha), by that time (o'sha vaqtgacha)** va boshqa vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan:



We shall have translated the article by five o'clock.  
We shall have shipped the goods by that time.

Biz maqolani soat beshgacha tarjima qilib bo'lamiz.  
Biz o'sha vaqtgacha 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.

I shall have finished this work before you return.

The train will have left by the time we get to the station.

Sizning telegrammangiz kelganida ular tovarlarni yuklab bo'ladilar.

Men bu ishni siz qaytib kelishingizdan oldin tamomlayman.

Biz stansiya 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.

The reader will have observed an upward tendency in wool prices on the London market.

Siz bu bitimning tuzilganligi haqida gazetalarda o'qigan bo'lishingiz kerak.

Gazetxon London bozorida yung narxlarining o'sishga moyilligini kuzatgan bo'lsa kerak.

#### O'TGAN ZAMONDAGI KELASI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON (THE FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST TENSE)

1. **Future Perfect in the Past Tense** xuddi **Future Perfect Tense** dek yasaladi, lekin **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llarining o'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.

He said that he would have taken his examination by the first of May.

Men matnni soat 5 ga qadar ko'chirib bo'lishimni aytdim.

U imtihonlarini birinchi mayga qadar topshirib bo'lishini aytdi.

## 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 ko'rsatkichlari bilan ishlatiladi:

I **have been waiting** for my brother for a long time. Men akamni uzoq vaqt (davomida) kutayman.

I **have been reading** the newspaper since five o'clock. Men gazetani soat beshdan buyon o'qiyayman.

What **have you been doing** here since early morning? — I **have been preparing** for my examination. Ertalabdan buyon bu yerda nima qilyapsiz? — Imtihonimga tayyorlanayman.

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 o'qitadi.

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 ishlaysiz.

2. **Present Perfect Continuous** hozir davom etayotgan ish-harakatni va odatiy, doimiy ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Yuqoridagi misollarda ish-harakatni qancha davom etishini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bo'lmasa hozir davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Present Continuous** va odatiy, doimiy ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Simple Present** ishlatilgan bo'lardi:

#### Hozirgacha davom etib tugayotgan ish-harakati

Qancha davom etganligini korsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichi bilan	Qancha davom etganligini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichi bo'lmasa
I <b>have been waiting</b> for my brother for a long time.	I <b>am waiting</b> for my brother.
I <b>have been reading</b> the newspaper since five o'clock.	I <b>am reading</b> the newspaper.
It <b>has been raining</b> since morning.	It <b>is raining</b> .
He <b>has been living</b> in London for five years.	He <b>lives</b> in London.
He <b>has been teaching</b> English since 1998.	He <b>teaches</b> English.

3. Umuman sodir bo'ladigan, doimiy, odatiy, egaga xos ish-harakat to'g'risida gap ketganda yuqoridagi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ish-harakatning davom etganligiga e'tibor berganimizda **Present Perfect Continuous** ishlatiladi, ish-harakatning sodir bo'lganligi faktiga e'tibor berganimizda 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.

He **has been working** at that factory since he came to Samarkand. = He **has worked** at that factory since he came to Samarkand.

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 bolaligidan 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'rsatilmaligi ham mumkin: I feel tired as I **have been working** in the garden for several hours.

Men charchadim chunki men bog'da bir necha soat (davomida) ishlagan edim.

Although the sun is shining, it is still cold as it **has been raining** hard.

Quyosh charaqlab turgan bo'lsa ham, hali ham sovuq edi, chunki kuchli yomg'ir yoqqan edi.

#### 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'ning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (**Present Participle**) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **had + been + Ving**

I **had been working**, he **had been working**.

2. **Past Perfect Continuous** ning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'l **had** dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **had + not + been + Ving**

I **had not been working**, he **had not been working**.



3. **Past Perfect Continuous** ning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun birinchi yordamchi fe'lni eganing oldiga o'tkazamiz:

**Had + ega + been + Ving?**

**Had I been working? Had he been working?**

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli	So'roq shakli
I <b>had been working</b>	I <b>had not been working</b>	<b>Had I been working?</b>
He (she, it) <b>had been working</b>	He (she) <b>had not been working</b>	<b>Had (she, it) been working?</b>
We <b>had been working</b>	We <b>had not been working</b>	<b>Had we been working?</b>
You <b>had been working</b>	You <b>had not been working</b>	<b>Had you been working?</b>
They <b>had been working</b>	They <b>had not been working</b>	<b>Had they been working?</b>

#### 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.  
His sister **had been living** in London for three years when the war broke out.  
It **had been raining** for two hours when I left home.

Akam kelganida men uzoq vaqt ishlayotgan edim.  
Urush boshlanganda uning opasi Londonda uch yil yashayotgan edi.  
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 <b>had been working</b> for a long time when my brother came.	I <b>was working</b> when my brother came.
2. His sister <b>had been living</b> in London for three years when the war broke out.	His sister <b>was living</b> in London when the war broke out.
3. It <b>had been raining</b> for two hours when I left home.	It <b>was raining</b> when I left home.
4. She <b>had been sleeping</b> for three hours when we returned.	She <b>was sleeping</b> 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 vaqtning ko'rsatuvchi ko'rsatkichlar mavjud bo'lishi ham, mavjud bo'lmasligi ham mumkin:

Although the sun was shining, it was still cold as it **had been raining** hard for two hours.

He felt very tired when he came home as he **had been playing** football.

Quyosh charaqlab turgan bo'lsa ham hali ham sovuq edi, chunki ikki soat (davomida) qattiq yomg'ir yoqqan edi.  
U uyga kelganida qattiq charchaganini his qildi, chunki u futbol o'ynagan edi.

#### 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:

**Ega + shall (will) + have + been + Ving**

I **shall have been working**, he **will have been working**.

2. **Future Perfect Continuous** ning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

**Ega + shall (will) + not + have + been + Ving**

I **shall not have been working**, he **will not have been working**.



3. **Future Perfect Continuous** ning so'roq shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'lni eganig oldiga o'tkazish bilan yasaladi:

**Shall (will) + ega + have + been + Ving?**

**Shall I have been working? Will he have been working?**

#### KELASI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

**Future Perfect Continuous** kelasi zamondagi birorta ish-harakatidan oldin boshlanib, o'sha ish-harakat boshlanganda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu zamonda ham ish-harakatni davom etish vaqtini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichi bo'lishi kerak:

I shall begin to work at ten o'clock in the morning. When you return home at five o'clock, I **shall have been working** for seven hours.  
By the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 1998, he **will have been working** at the factory for twenty years.

Men ertalab soat o'nda ishlashni boshlayman. Siz soat beshda qaytib kelganingizda men yetti soat ishlayotgan bo'laman.  
1998- yil birinchi mayda u zavodda yigirma yil ishlayotgan bo'ladi.

#### O'TGAN ZAMONDAGI KELASI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMON FE'LI

#### (THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST TENSE)

**The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past** zamoni **Future Perfect Continuous** ga o'xshab yasaladi, faqat **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llari o'rnida **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llari ishlatiladi: I **should have been working**, he **would have been working**, we **should have been working**, I **should not have been working**, he **would not have been working**.

**Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense** bosh gapidagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan qo'shma gapning ergash gapida **Future Perfect Continuous** o'rnida ishlatiladi:

He said that by the first of May he **would have been working** at that plant for twenty years.

U birinchi mayda o'sha zavodda ishlayotganiga yigirma yil bo'lishini aytdi.

#### O'TIMLI VA O'TIMSIZ FE'LLAR (TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS)

1. Ingliz tilida ba'zi fe'llar o'zidan keyin vositasiz to'ldiruvchi talab qiladi, boshqacha aytganda, fe'ldagi ish-harakat birorta shaxs yoki buyumga — obyektga o'tadi. Bunday fe'llar o'timli fe'llar deb ataladi:

He **invited me** to the concert. I **read newspapers** in the evening.

U meni konsertga taklif qildi.  
Men gazetalarni kechqurun o'qiyman.

2. O'zidan keyin vositasiz to'ldiruvchi talab qilmaydigan fe'llar o'timsiz fe'llar deb ataladi:

I **live in** Shahrizabz. My father **arrived** yesterday.

Men Shahrizabzda yashayman.  
Mening otam kecha yetib keldi.

3. Ingliz tilida ba'zi fe'llar ham o'timli, ham o'timsiz fe'l bo'lib keladi:

**to open** 1. ochmoq (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**. He **approached the house**.

Iltimos, mening orqamdan yuring.  
U uyga yaqinlashdi.

4. Ingliz tilidagi ba'zi o'timsiz fe'llarga o'zbek tilida o'timli fe'llar to'g'ri keladi: **to listen to** (*-ni tinglamoq*), **to wait for** (*-ni kutmoq*):

**Listen to me**, please. She **is waiting for her brother**.

Meni tinglang, iltimos.  
U akasini kutayпти.

#### 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. Pushkin **wrote** «Poltava» in 1828.

Quyosh sayyoralarini tortib turadi.  
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 <b>am</b> invited	I <b>am being</b> invited	I <b>have been</b> invited
Past	I <b>was</b> invited	I <b>was being</b> invited	I <b>had been</b> invited
Future	I <b>shall be</b> invited	—	I <b>shall have been</b> invited
Future in the Past	I <b>should be</b> invited	—	I <b>should have been</b> 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'priq 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)

##### UMUMIY MA'LUMOTLAR

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 Modifier**) 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 Londondan tark etdi.

After the goods had been unloaded, they were taken to the warehouse (ergashgan qo'shma gap). Tovarlar tushirilganidan keyin, omborxonaga 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 bo'laklardan tashqari ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar — aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi va hol bo'ladi. Ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar bosh bo'laklarni izohlab keladi:

The **blue** car stopped **at the gate**. Ko'k mashina darvoza oldida to'xtadi.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali bo'lak — **blue** so'zi (aniqlovchi) ega — **the car** so'zini izohlab kelyapti, ikkinchi darajali bo'lak — **at the gate** (o'rin holi) kesim **stopped** ni izohlaydi.

The manager **of the office** has Ofis menejeri telegramma oldi.  
received **a telegram**.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali bo'lak — **of the office** (aniqlovchi) gapning egasi — **the manager** so'zini izohlaydi, ikkinchi darajali bo'lak **a telegram** (to'ldiruvchi) kesimni — **has received** so'zini izohlaydi.

4. Ega va unga qarashli bo'lgan ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar ega guruhini (yoyiq ega) tashkil qiladi. Kesim va unga qarashli bo'lgan ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar kesim guruhini (yoyiq kesimni) tashkil qiladi.

<i>Ega guruhi (Subject Group)</i>	<i>Kesim guruhi (Predicate Group)</i>
The <b>blue car</b>	<b>stopped</b> at the gate.
The <b>manager</b> of our office	<b>has received</b> a telegram.

5. Ikkinchi darajali gap bo'laklari ham o'z navbatida boshqa ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar bilan izohlanishi mumkin va ular bilan qo'shilib yoyiq gap bo'laklarini tashkil qiladi:

The manager has received an Menejer muhim telegramma oldi.  
**important** telegram.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali gap bo'lagi **a telegram** (to'ldiruvchi) boshqa bir ikkinchi darajali gap bo'lagi **important** (aniqlovchi) tomonidan izohlanadi va yoyiq to'ldiruvchini hosil qiladi.

The question was discussed at the Masala qo'mita yig'ilishida muhokama  
meeting **of the committee**. qilindi.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali gap bo'lagi **at the meeting** (o'rin holi) boshqa bir ikkinchi darajali gap bo'lagi **of the committee** (aniqlovchi bilan izohlanadi) va ular **at the meeting of the committee** yoyiq o'rin holini tashkil qiladi.

## XV. GAPNING BOSH BO'LAKLARI VA ULARNING IFODALANISHI

### EGA (THE SUBJECT)

Ega quyidagilar bilan ifodalanadi:

1. Ot bilan:

The <b>steamer</b> has arrived.	Paroxod yetib keldi.
The <b>meeting</b> is over.	Yig'ilish tugadi.

2. Olmosh bilan:

He works at a factory.	U zavodda ishlaydi.
Someone wants to speak to you.	Siz bilan kimdir gaplashmoqchi.
Who tore this book?	Bu kitobni kim yirdi.

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 often 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.	Temiryo'l vokzaligacha uzoq emas.

4. Majhul nisbatdagi ba'zi iboralarda ishlatiladi:	
It is said ...	Aytishlaricha ...
It is believed ...	Hisoblashlaricha ...
It is expected ...	Taxmin qilinishicha ...

5. Gapning egasi kesimdan keyin kelib infinitive, gerund yoki ergash gapdan ifodalanganda ham soxta ega **it** ishlatiladi:

It was difficult to find a suitable steamer.	Mos paroxodni topish qiyin edi.
It's no use telling him about it.	Bu haqda unga aytishning foydasi yo'q.
It was clear that he would not come.	Uning kelmasligi ma'lum edi.

#### IT IS ... THAT ... BIRIKMASI

1. Agar biror gap bo'lagiga urg'u bermoqchi bo'lsak, shu gap bo'lagini **it is (was) ... that (who, whom)** birikmasi orasiga joylashtiramiz. Agar I met his sister in the park. (Men uning singlisini bog'da uchratdim) gapidagi I egasiga urg'u bermoqchi bo'lsak I ni **it was** va **that** orasiga joylashtiramiz: **It was I that (who)** met his sister Men uning singlisini bog'da uchratdim. in the park.

2. Agar **his sister** to'ldiruvchini ajratib ko'rsatmoqchi bo'lsak, uni **it was** va **that (whom)** ning orasiga qo'yamiz:

It was his sister that (whom) I met in the park.	Uning singlisini men bog'da uchratdim.
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3. Agar **in the park** o'rin holini ajratib ko'rsatmoqchi bo'lsak, uni **it was** va **that** orasiga joylashtiramiz:

It was in the park that I met his sister.	Bog'da uning singlisini uchratdim.
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4. **It is ... that** birikmasi yordamida ergash gaplarni ham ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

I told him the news after he had returned from London.	U Londondan qaytib kelganidan keyin men unga yangilikni aytdim.
It was after he had returned from London that I told him the news.	U Londondan qaytib kelganidan keyin men unga yangilikni aytdim.

5. **Until (till)** mavjud bo'lgandagi **not** li bo'lishsizliklarning tarjimasiga e'tibor 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.
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#### 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 qismidan 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.
- Izoh: **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 <b>was to ship</b> the goods immediately ( <b>was to ship</b> — qo'shma ot-kesim). | Agentning vazifasi mollarni zudlik bilan yuklash edi. |
| The agent <b>was to ship</b> the goods immediately ( <b>was to ship</b> — 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 fe'lining shaxs-sonni ifodalagan shakli va infinitiv yoki gerunddan yasaladi. Infinitiv yoki gerund kesimning ma'nosini beradi, fe'lining shaxs-sonni ifodalagan shakli esa yordamchi fe'l vazifasini bajaradi.

Qo'shma fe'l-kesimlar quyidagicha yasaladi:

1. Modal fe'l va infinitivdan:

He <b>may return</b> soon.	U tezda qaytib kelishi mumkin.
You <b>must read</b> this book.	Siz bu kitobni o'qishingiz kerak.
The conference <b>is to open</b> tomorrow.	Konferensiya ertaga ochilishi kerak.
I <b>have to go</b> there.	Men u yerga borishim kerak.
He <b>can do</b> 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 bermok)** kabi fe'llardan yasaladi:

She <b>began to translate</b> the article.	U maqolani tarjima qila boshladi.
I <b>have finished writing</b> the exercise.	Men mashqni yozishni tugatdim.
He <b>avoided sitting</b> 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 <b>am glad to see</b> you.	Men sizni ko'rishdan xursandman.
He <b>is ready to help</b> her.	U unga yordam berishga tayyor.
This book <b>is worth reading</b> .	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.

<b>There was</b> a meeting at the Institute yesterday.	Kecha institutda yig'ilish bo'ldi.
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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:

<b>There is a lamp on the table.</b>	Stolda chiroq bor.
<b>There are some (two, three) lamps on the table.</b>	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 ko'p fransuzcha kitoblar bor.  
**There was** a meeting at the club yesterday. Kecha klubda majlis bo'ldi.  
**There will be** a good wheat crop this year. Bu yil bug'doyning hosili yaxshi bo'ladi.  
**There hasn't been** any rain for some days. Bir necha kun yomg'ir bo'lmadi.

5. So'roq shakli **to be** fe'lining shaklini yoki undan oldin yordamchi fe'l kelgan bo'lsa, birinchi yordamchi fe'lni **there** ning oldiga o'tkazish bilan yasaladi:  
**Is there** a telephone in your room? Sizning xonangizda telefon bormi?  
**Was there** a meeting at the Institute yesterday? Institutda kecha majlis bo'ldimi?  
**Will there be** many people there? U yerda odam ko'p bo'ladimi?

So'roq gaplarga qisqa javob **yes** yoki **no** va **there is (are)** birikmasining bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz shakidan iborat bo'ladi:

**Is there** a telephone in your room? Yes, there is.  
 No, there isn't.  
**Was there** a meeting at the Institute yesterday? Yes, there was.  
 No, there wasn't.

Gaplarda **to be** dan oldin boshqa yordamchi fe'llar ishlatilgan bo'lsa, so'roq gap yasashda eganing oldiga birinchi turgan yordamchi fe'l o'tkaziladi va javoblarda ham o'sha yordamchi fe'l ishlatiladi:

**Will there be** a meeting tonight? Yes, there will. No, there won't.  
 Bu oqshom majlis bo'ladimi?  
**Have there been** any letters from him lately? Yes, there have. No, there haven't.  
 Keyingi paytlarda undan xat bo'ldimi?

6. Bo'lishsiz gaplar ikki yo'l bilan yasaladi:

a) **there** dan keyingi birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi va undan keyin birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar noaniq artikl bilan keladi, ko'plikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar **any** olmoshi bilan keladi. Bo'lishsiz gaplarda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: **isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't, hasn't, haven't, hadn't, won't** va boshqalar:

**There isn't** a telephone in this room. Bu xonada telefon yo'q.  
**There aren't** any chairs in the room. Xonada stullar yo'q.  
**There wasn't** any water in the bottle. Shishada suv yo'q.

**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'zolari 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 birlikda 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.  
**Somebody (someone)** is knocking at the door.

**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 olmoshlardan yasalgan bo'lsa, kesim o'sha olmosh tegishli bo'lgan ot bilan moslashadi:

**The boy who is** sitting at the window is my brother. Deraza yonida 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.  
The proceeds of the sale of the goods have been transferred to the firm.  
My clothes are wet.

Xatning mazmuni o'zgartirilmadi.  
Tovarlarni sotishdan tushgan tushum firmaga o'tkazildi.  
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.  
I find **it** strange that he did not come.

Men bir necha kun kutish kerak deb o'ylayman.  
Uning kelmaganligi men uchun g'alati.

#### ANIQLOVCHI (THE ATTRIBUTE)

Aniqlovchi shaxs yoki narsaning belgisini bildiruvchi gap bo'lagidir. Aniqlovchi odatda o'tni 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 bermoqchiman.

##### 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 yashirdi.

##### 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 kelishidagi otdan yasaladi:

The **town** library is closed on Sundays.

Yakshanba kunlari shahar kutubxonasi yopiq.

Poland and Germany have concluded a **trade** agreement.

Polsha va Germaniya savdo bitimi tuzdi.

##### 7. Aniqlovchi qaratqich kelishidagi otdan yasaladi:

The teacher corrected **the student'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 entrance 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 languages.

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 mumkin:

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** bildiruvchisining **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 yasalanda:

She has bought **an interesting** book. U qiziq kitob sotib oldi.

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 interesting**. Men sizga qiziq bir narsa aytmoqchiman.

b) sifatdoshdan yasalganda:  
We received some **illustrated catalogues** yesterday. Biz kecha bir nechta bezakli kataloglar 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 the goods **sold**. Menejer bizga sotilgan mollarning ro'yxatini ko'rsatdi.

d) sondan yasalganda:  
I've read only **the first chapter** of this book. Men bu kitobning faqat birinchi bobini 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 of oil** are called tankers. Neft tashish uchun qurilgan kemalar tankerlar deb ataladi.

b) aniqlovchi predlogli otdan yasalganda:  
**The library of our Institute** is very good. Bizning institutimiz kutubxonasi juda yaxshi.

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.

## HOL (ADVERBIAL MODIFIERS)

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-joyini:

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.  
**While reading** the book I came across a number of interesting expressions.

U palubada qutilarni sanab turar edi.  
Bu kitobni o'qiyotganimda men juda ko'p qiziqarli iboralarga duch keldim.

4. Infinitivdan:  
I called on him **to discuss** this matter.  
He is clever enough **to understand** it.

Men bu masalani muhokama qilgani unikiga bordim.  
Uning buni tushunish uchun aqli yetadi.

5. Predlogli gerunddan:  
He locked the door **before leaving** the office.  
**On arriving** at the station he went to the information bureau.

U ofisdan chiqishdan oldin eshikni qulfladi.  
Stansiyaga kelganida u axborot byuro-siga 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 teatrdan 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.  
They live in a **new** house.

Biz muhim telegramma oldik.  
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'ldiruvchi 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'y moq) 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 <b>your coat</b> on.	}	Paltoingizni kiying.
Put on <b>your coat</b> .		
Let <b>the boy</b> in.	}	Bolani ichkariga kiriting.
Let in <b>the boy</b> .		

2. Predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchi har doim fe'l bilan vositasiz to'ldiruvchi orasida keladi:

We sent **the buyers** the documents. Biz xaridorlarga hujjatlarni yubordik.

3. Predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

The sellers received a telegram **from the buyers**. Sotuvchilar xaridorlardan telegramma olishdi.

#### PREDLOGSIZ VOSITALI TO'LDIRUVCHI VA TO PREDLOGI BILAN KELGAN VOSITALI TO'LDIRUVCHI

Ba'zan ish-harakat yo'naltirilgan shaxsni ifodalaydigan predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchi o'rnida to predlogi bilan kelgan vositali to'ldiruvchi ishlatiladi va u boshqa predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchilar kabi vositasiz to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi. To prelogi bilan kelgan vositali to'ldiruvchilarning bunday ishlatilishi quyidagi hollarda yuz beradi:

1. Vositasiz to'ldiruvchi olmoshdan yasalgan bo'lsa:  
Show **it to your brother**. Buni akangizga ko'rsating.  
Pass **it to them**. Buni ularga uzatib yuboring.

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 talabno-ma 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 (*izohlamog*), to communicate (*xabar bermoq*), to deliver (*yetkazmoq*), to declare (*e'lon qilmoq*), to describe (*tasvirlamoq*), to explain (*tushuntirmog*), to introduce (*tanishtirmog*), to propose (*taxmin qilmoq*), to prove (*isbotlamog*), to read (*o'qimoq*), to repeat (*takrorlamog*), to ship (*yuklamog*), 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 kafolat xatini taqdim qildilar.  
He read the letter to Jane. U xatni Jeypga 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 qay-tardim.  
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 qoi-da juda qiyin.

Fe'l majhul nisbatda bo'lsa, undan keyin predlogsiz vositali to'ldiruvchi ham, to predlogi bilan kelgan vositali to'ldiruvchi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:  
The ore was sold them (to them) Ruda birdan yuklash sharti bilan sotildi.  
for immediate shipment.  
The book was lent me (to me) Kitob menga besh kunga berib turildi.  
for five days.

#### 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 teatrdan tasodifan uchratib qoldim.

3. Payt holi o'rin holidan keyin keladi (gapning oxirida). Payt holi gapning boshida ham kelishi mumkin:  
I met him in the park on Sunday. Men uni yakshanba kuni bo'g'da uch-On Sunday I met him in the garden. ratdim.

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 kela-man.

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.