

Darak gaplar				Umumiy so'roq gaplar			
Ega	Kesim		To'ld. va hoi	Yordamchi fe'l	Ega	Asosiy fe'l	To'ld. va hoi
lie	is	reading	a letter.	Is	he	reading	a letter?
They	have	returned	from London.	Have	they	returned	from London?
She	can	translate	the article.	Can	she	translate	the article?
You	—	give	English lessons every day.	Do	you	give	English lessons every day?
He	—	live	in Kokand.	Does	he	live	in Kokand?
She	—	finished	her translation in the evening.	Did	she	finish	her translation in the evening?

2. Kesim tarkibida ikki yoki undan ziyod yordamchi fe'l bo'lsa, eganing oldiga faqat birinchi yordamchi fe'l o'tkaziladi:

Darak gap

He **has been** working since morning.
The work **will have been** done by 5 o'clock.

Umumiy so'roq gap

Has he been working since morning?
Will the work have been done by 5 o'clock?

3. **Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past** dagi **to be** va **to have** fe'llarining shakllari eganing oldiga o'tadi:

Darak gap

He **is** in the office.
She **has** a good pen.

Umumiy so'roq gap

Is he in the office?
Has she a good pen?

4. **to be** fe'li bog'lovchi fe'l bo'lib kelganda uning shakli eganing oldiga qo'yiladi, kesimning ot qismi esa bevosita egadan keyin keladi:

Darak gap

He **is a doctor**.
They **were tired**.

Umumiy so'roq gap

Is he **a doctor**?
Were they **tired**?

UMUMIY SO'ROQ GAPLARNING JAVOBLARI

1. Umumiy so'roq gaplarga, odatda, qisqa javob beriladi. Odatda, javob yes yoki **no** so'zlaridan va yordamchi yoki modal fe'ldan iborat bo'ladi. Bo'lishsiz javobda yordamchi yoki modal fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi:

Do you speak French?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Siz fransuzcha gapirasizmi?	Ha, gapiraman.	Yo'q, gapirmayman.
Is he resting ?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
U dam olyaptimi?	Ha, dam olyapti.	Yo'q, dam olmayapti.
Has she returned from London?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
U Londondan qaytib keldimi?	Ha, qaytib keldi.	Yo'q, qaytib kelmadi.
Can you swim ?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Suza olasizmi?	Ha, suza olaman.	Yo'q suza olmayman.

2. Qisqa javoblarda yordamchi yoki modal fe'Uardan oldin ravishlar qo'yilishi mumkin:

Did you meet him while you were in London?	No, I never did.
Siz Londonda bo'lganingizda uni uchratdingizmi?	Yo'q, hech qachon uchratmadim.
Do you have dinner at home?	Yes, I always do.
Siz uyda ovqatlanasizmi?	Ha, har doim.
Will he come here tonight?	Yes, he probably will.
U bu yerga bu oqshom keladimi?	Ha, ehtimol.

3. Ingliz tilida ba'zan faqat **yes** yoki **no** dan iborat javoblar ham ishlatiladi:

Can you swim?	Yes.	No.
Suza olasizmi?	Ha.	Yo'q.
Has she returned from London?	Yes.	No.
U Londondan qaytib keldimi?	Ha.	Yo'q.

4. Qisqa javoblardan tashqari umumiy so'roq gaplarga to'liq javob ham berilishi mumkin:

Did you like the film?	Yes, I liked it.
Sizga film yoqdimi?	Ha, menga yoqdi.

BO'LISHSIZ UMUMIY SO'ROQ GAPLAR

1. Umumiy so'roq gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli egadan keyin asosiy fe'lning oldiga **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Og'zaki nutqda **not** yordamchi yoki modal fe'li bilan qo'shib ketadi. Umumiy so'roq gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli ajablanishni bildiradi va **nahotki** so'zini qo'shib tarjima qilinadi:

Do you not know him?	Nahotki, uni tanimasangiz?
Don't you know him?	

Have you **not** seen him? Nahotki, uni ko'rmadingiz?
Haven't you seen him? Nahotki, sizning u yerga borishingiz
 Must you not go there tonight? kerak bo'lmasa?
Mustn't you go there tonight?

2. Bo'lishsiz umumiy so'roq gaplarning javobi ham bo'lishli umumiy so'roq gaplarning javobiga o'xshab yasaladi.

Didn't you speak to him yesterday? **Yes, I did.** **No, I didn't.**
 Nahotki, kecha u bilan gaplash- Yo'q, gap- Yo'q, gaplash-
 magan bo'lsangiz? lashdim. madim.
Won't he come here tonight? **Yes, he will.** **No, he won't.**
 Bu oqshom u bu yerga kelmaydimi? Yo'q, keladi. Yo'q, kelmaydi.

TASDIQ SO'ROQ GAPLAR (DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS)

1. Umumiy so'roq gaplarning bir turi tasdiq so'roq gaplaridir.

Tasdiq so'roq gaplari bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz darak gapga qisqa umumiy so'roq gap qo'shiladi. Bu so'roq gap bosh gapdagi fe'lga mos yordamchi yoki modal fe'ldan va bosh gapning egasiga mos bo'lgan kishilik olmoshidan iborat bo'ladi. Agar bosh gapning kesimida yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'l bo'lmasa (**Simple Present** yoki **Simple Pastning** bo'lishli shaklida bo'lsa) **do (does)** yoki **did** yordamchi fe'llarining mosi olinadi:

You **speak** French, **don't** you? Siz fransuz tilida gapirasiz, shunday emasmi?
 He **hasn't** returned from London U hali Londondan qaytib kelgan emas, yet, **has** he? shunday emasmi?

2. Tasdiq so'roq gaplari gapiruvchi o'zining aytgan fikriga tasdiq olishni istaganida ishlatiladi. Gapiruvchi bo'lishli tasdiq olishni istasa, so'roq gapdan oldingi darak gap bo'lishli shaklda so'roq gapdagi yordamchi yoki modal fe'l bo'lishsiz shaklda ishlatiladi. Agar gapiruvchi bo'lishsiz javob olishni istasa, so'roqdan oldingi darak gap bo'lishli bo'ladi va so'roq qismidagi yordamchi yoki modal fe'l bo'lishli shaklda bo'ladi:

She **is** very busy, **isn't** she? U juda band, shunday emasmi?
 She **isn't** very busy, **is** she? U juda band emas, shundaymi?
 Peter **works** hard, **doesn't** he? Piter qattiq ishlaydi, shunday emasmi?
 Peter **doesn't** work hard, **does** he? Piter qattiq ishlamaydi, shundaymi?
 Your sister **went** to London, Opangiz Londonga ketdi, shunday
didn't she? emasmi?
 Your sister **didn't** go to London, Opangiz Londonga ketgan emas, shun-
did she? daymi?

Your friend **can** speak English, Do'stingiz inglizcha gapira oladi, shun-
can't he? day emasmi?
 Your friend **can't** speak English, Do'stingiz inglizcha gapira olmaydi,
can he? shundaymi?

2. Bunday savollarga javoblar, odatda, qisqa bo'ladi va tasdiqni yoki inkorni bildiradi:

Savol	Javob	
	Bo'lishli	Bo'lishsiz
A. <i>Oldida bo'lishli darak gap kelganda</i> Your friend speaks English, doesn't he? Sizning do'stingiz inglizcha gapiradi, shunday emasmi? You have finished your work, haven't you? Siz ishingizni tugatdingiz, shunday emasmi?	Yes, he does. Ha, gapiradi. Yes, I have. Ha, tugatdim.	No, he doesn't. Yo'q, gapirmaydi. No, I haven't. Yo'q, tugatmadim.
B. <i>Savoldan oldin bo'lishsiz darak gap kelganda</i> Your friend doesn't speak English, does he? Do'stingiz inglizcha gapirmaydi, shundaymi? You haven't finished your work, have you? Siz ishingizni tugatmadingiz, shundaymi?	No, he doesn't. Yo'q, gapirmaydi. No, I haven't. Yo'q, tugatmadim.	Yes, he does. Yo'q, gapiradi. Yes, I have. Yo'q, tugatdim.

MAXSUS SO'ROQ GAPLAR

1. Maxsus so'roq gaplar gapning biror bo'lagiga beriladi va **who?** (*Kim?*), **What?** (*Nima? Qanday?*), **Which?** (*Qaysi?*), **When?** (*Qachon?*), **Where?** (*Qayerda? Qayerga?*), **Why?** (*Nima uchun?*), **How?** (*Qanday?*), **How much?** (*Qancha?*), **How many?** (*Nechta?*), **How long?** (*Qancha vaqt?Necha soat?*) kabi so'roq so'zlar yoki so'zlar guruhi bilan boshlanadi.

2. Maxsus so'roq gaplarda so'z tartibi umumiy so'roq gaplarnikiga o'xshaydi, faqat gapning boshida so'roq so'zlar qo'yiladi:

when, where, why, how, how much, how many	• i J yordamchi fe'l I , . . „ „ + 1 modal fe'l j + e g a + a s s i y f e l + v a h.k.?
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3. Maxsus so'roq gaplar gapning birorta bo'lagiga beriladi :

The teacher read an interesting story to the students yesterday.
 Ega Kesim To'ldiruvchi To'ldiruvchi Payt holi

Yuqoridagi gapga quyidagi gap bo'laklariga savol berish mumkin:

1) **Yesterday** payt holiga:

When did the teacher read an interesting story to the students? O'qituvchi talabalarga qiziq hikoyani qachon o'qib berdi?

2) **To the students** predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchiga:

To whom did the teacher read an interesting story yesterday? O'qituvchi kecha kimga qiziq hikoya o'qib berdi?

Og'zaki nutqda predlog, odatda, fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi: **Who(m)** did the teacher read an interesting story to yesterday?

3) **An interesting story** vositasiz to'ldiruvchiga:

What did the teacher read to the students yesterday? O'qituvchi kecha talabalarga nima o'qib berdi.

4) **Read** kesimga:

What did the teacher **do** yesterday? O'qituvchi kecha nima qildi?

5) **Interesting** aniqllovchiga:

What story did the teacher read to the students yesterday? O'qituvchi kecha talabalarga qanday hikoya o'qib berdi?

Aniqllovchiga savol berilganida **what** (*qanday*), **which** (*qaysi*), **whose** (*kimning*), **how much** (*qancha*), **how many** (*nechta*) so'roq so'zlari bevosita ular aniqlaydigan otdan oldin keladi:

What story are you reading? Siz qanday hikoya o'qiyapsiz?

How many books did you buy? Siz nechta kitob sotib oldingiz?

MAXSUS SO'ROQ GAPLARNING JAVOBLARI

1. Maxsus so'roq gaplarga ma'no jihatidan zarur bo'lgan barcha gap bo'laklarini takrorlash bilan to'liq javob beriladi. Bunda, odatda, otdan yasalgan gap bo'laklari olmoshlar bilan almashtiriladi:

When did the teacher read an interesting story to the students? He read it to them yesterday,

To whom did the teacher read an interesting story yesterday? He read it to the students,

What did the teacher read to the students yesterday? He read an interesting story to the students (yesterday).

What did the teacher do yesterday? He read an interesting story to the students (yesterday).

^ 2. Ingliz tilida ham o'zbek tilidagidek qaysi gap bo'lagiga savol berilgan bo'lsa, o'sha gap bo'lagining o'zi bilan ham javob berish mumkin:

When did the teacher read an interesting story to the students? Yesterday,

To whom did the teacher read an interesting story yesterday? To the students,

GAPNING EGASIGA VA EGANING ANIQLOVCHISIGA BERILADIGAN SAVOLLAR

1. Egaga beriladigan so'roq gaplar **who** (*kim*) va **what** (*nima*) olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi va ular so'roq gapning egasi bo'lib keladi. Boshqa maxsus so'roq gaplardan farq qilib, egaga berilgan so'roq gaplarda darak gaplarning so'z tartibi qo'llaniladi. So'roq gapda ega bo'lib kelgan **who**, **what** olmoshlaridan keyin fe'l uchinchi shaxs birlikda ishlatiladi:

Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi	Hoi
Who	is reading	a book	at the window?
What	is lying		on the table?
Who	gives	English lessons?	
Who	came		here yesterday?

I z o h: Kesim **Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past** zamonlarida bo'lsa, **do** yordamchi fe'li ishlatilmaydi.

2. Eganing aniqllovchisiga berilgan savollarda ham darak gap so'z tartibi ishlatiladi. Bunday savollar, odatda, **what** (*qanday*), **which** (*qaysi*), **whose** (*kimning*), **how much** (*qancha*), **how many** (*nechta*) so'roq olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi va ulardan keyin ega keladi:

What book is lying on the table? Stolda qanday kitob yotibdi?

Whose children came here yesterday? Kecha bu yerga kimning bolalari keldi?

How many students work in that laboratory? O'sha laboratoriyada nechta talaba ishlaydi?

3. Egaga yoki eganing aniqllovchisiga berilgan so'roq gaplarga qisqa javob beriladi. Javob egadan (ot yoki olmoshdan) va yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'ldan yasalgan kesimdan iborat bo'ladi. So'roq gapdagi fe'l **Simple Present** yoki **Simple Past** zamonlarda bo'lsa, javobda **do** (**does**), yoki **did** yordamchi fe'llarining biri ishlatiladi:

Who **is** standing at the window? My sister **is**.

Deraza oldida kim turibdi? Opam.

What book **is** lying on the table? A French book **is**.

Stolda qanday kitob yotibdi? Fransuzcha.

Who **can** do it? I **can**.

Buni kim qila oladi? Men.

Who **gives** you English lessons? Mr. A. **does**.
 Sizga kim ingliz tilidan dars beradi? Mr. A.

4. Ingliz tilida ham o'zbek tilidagidek egaga berilgan so'roq gaplarga faqat egadan iborat javob berilishi mumkin, lekin bu juda kam ishlatiladi:
 Who is standing at the window? My sister.
 What book is lying on the table? A French book.

OT-KESIMLARGA MAXSUS SO'ROQ GAPLAR TUZISH

1. Kesimi ot-kesim bo'lgan gaplarning egasiga savol berganda, so'roq gaplar **who** yoki **what** olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi:

Who is a doctor? Kim shifokor?
 What is broken? Nima siniq?

2. Savol egaga berilganda bog'lovchi fe'l orqasidan kelayotgan ot bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

Who is an engineer? Kim muhandis?
 Who are engineers? Kimlar muhandis?

3. Ot-kesimning ot qismi otdan boshqa so'zlardan yasalgan bo'lsa, bog'lovchi fe'l uchinchi shaxs birlikda keladi:

Who is ready? Kim tayyor?
 What is broken? Nima siniq?
 What is out of order? Nima buzuk?

4. Savol ot-kesimning ot qismiga berilgan bo'lsa, o'sha buyumning qanday xususiyatlarga ega ekanligi so'raladi. Bunda bog'lovchi fe'l o'zidan keyin keladigan ot yoki olmosh bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

What is he? U kim?
 What are they? Ular kim?
 What is he (she, it) like? U kimga o'xshaydi?
 What are they like? Ular kimga o'xshaydi?
 What sort (kind) of man is he? U qanday kishi?
 What sort (kind) of thing is it? U qanday narsa?

5. Ot-kesimga berilgan savollar va ularning javoblari:

What is your brother? He is a doctor.
 Akangiz kim? U shifokor.
 What is the price of this motorcar? It is 5000 dollars.
 Bu avtomobilning narxi qancha? Besh ming dollar.
 What is his brother like? His brother is a highly educated man
 Uning akasi qanday kishi? and a well-known composer.

Uning akasi yaxshi bilimli kishi va mashhur kompozitor.
 What kind of book is it? It's a text-book of English for students.
 Bu qanday kitob? Bu talabalar uchun ingliz tili darsligi.

6. Ot-kesimga savol berilib kishining nasabi (ismi, sharifi) yoki qarindoshligi so'ralganda so'roq gap **who** olmoshi bilan boshlanadi, kishining kasbi yoki mansabi so'ralganda esa so'roq gap **what** olmoshi bilan boshlanadi:

Who is that man? That man is Mr. A. (my uncle).
 U kishi kim? U kishi Mr. A. (mening amakim).
 What is he? He is a lawyer (the manager of our office).
 U kim? U yurist (bizning ofisimizning menejeri).

MAXSUS SO'ROQ GAPLARNING BO'LISHSIZ SHAKLI

1. Maxsus so'roq gaplarning bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun **not** inkor yuklamasini egadan keyin qo'yamiz. Og'zaki nutqda **not** yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'l bilan qo'shilib ketadi:

Why did you not come yesterday? Nima uchun kecha kelmadingiz?
 Why didn't you come yesterday?
 What does he not understand? U nimani tushunmaydi?
 What doesn't he understand?

2. Savol egaga yoki eganing aniqllovchisiga berilgan bo'lsa, **not** yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'ldan keyin keladi:

Who hasn't seen this film yet? Bu filmni yana kim ko'rmagan?
 Who doesn't know this rule? Bu qoidani kim bilmaydi?

MUQOBIL SO'ROQ GAPLAR (ALTERNATIVE QUESTIONS)

1. Muqobil so'roq gaplar **or** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan ikkita umumiy so'roq gapdan iborat bo'ladi. Odatda, ikkinchi so'roq gap to'liq bo'lmaydi:
 Did you spend your leave in the Crimea or (did you spend it in the Caucasus? Siz ta'ilingizni Qrimda o'tkazdingizmi yoki Kavkazda?

Do you like tea or (do you like) coffee? Siz choyni yoqtirasizmi yoki kofeni?
 Is he resting or (is he) working? U dam olyaptimi yoki ishlayaptimi?

2. Muqobil so'roq gaplarga to'liq javob beriladi:

Did you spend your leave in the Crimea or in the Caucasus? — I spent it in the Caucasus.
 Do you like tea or coffee? — I like tea.
 Is he resting or working? — He is resting.

3. Muqobil so'roq gap egaga berilgan bo'lsa, ikkinchi egadan oldin doim yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'l keladi. Bunday so'roq gaplarga har qanday egaga berilgan so'roq gaplarga o'xshab, qisqa jabob beriladi:

Did you speak to them, or did the manager? — The manager did.

Ular bilan siz gaplashdingizmi — Boshliq.
 yoki boshliq?
 Will you go there, or **will your brother?** — My brother will.
 U yerga siz borasizmi yoki akangiz? — Akam.

4. Muqobilso'roqgaplarso'roqso'zlarbilanbamboshlanishi mumkin. Bunday so'roq gaplar maxsus so'roq gap va ikkita uyushuq bo'lakdan iborat bo'ladi:
 Where did you spend your leave: Ta'tilingizni qayerda o'tkazdingiz: Qrim-
 in the Crimea or in the Caucasus? dami yoki Kavkazda?
 Which do you like: tea or coffee? Qaysini yoqtirasiz: choynimi yoki ko-
 feni?
 Which is he doing: resting or U nima qilyapti: dam olyaptimi yoki
 working? ishlayaptimi?

BUYRUQ GAPLAR (IMPERATIVE SENTENCES)

1. Buyruq gaplar hamsuhbatni biror ish qilishga undaydi. Ular buyruqni, iltimosni, taqiqlashni va boshqalarni ifodalaydi. Buyruq gaplar bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz bo'lishi mumkin. Buyruq gaplarda fe'l buyruq maylida ishlatiladi. Buyruq gaplarda so'z tartibi darak gaplarnikiga o'xshaydi, ammo ularda ega (**you**) bo'lmaydi va bu gaplar kesimdan boshlanadi:

Open the book. Kitobni oching.
 Put the dictionary on the shelf. Lug'atni tokchaga qo'ying.
 Don't be late, please. Iltimos, kechikmang.

2. Iltimosni ifodalash uchun buyruq gaplarning oxirida ko'pincha **will you?** yoki **won't you?** ishlatiladi:

Come here, **will you?** Iltimos, bu yoqqa keling.
 Fetch me a chair, **won't you?** Iltimos, menga stul olib keling.

3. Iltimosni ifodalash uchun **will** yoki **would** bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplar ham ishlatiladi:

Will you come here? Iltimos, bu yoqqa keling.
 Will you fetch me a chair, please? Iltimos, menga kursi olib keling.
 Would you be good enough to close the window? Iltimos, derazani yopib yuboring.
 Would you mind lending me your dictionary? Iltimos, menga lug'atingizni berib turing.

UNDOV GAPLAR (EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES)

1. Har qanday darak gapni undov gapga aylantirsa bo'ladi. Undov gaplar kuchli hissiyot bilan aytiladi. Ularda ajablanish, zavqlanish, g'azablanish va boshqa hislar ifoda etiladi:

At last you have returned! Nihoyat qaytib keldingiz!
 Have you ever seen such weather! Bunday havoni ko'rganmisiz!
 Hurry up! Shoshiling! Tez bo'ling!

2. Undov gaplar ko'pincha **what** (*qanday*), **how** (*qanchalik*) olmoshlari bilan boshlanadi. Bunday undov gaplarda ega darak gaplardagidek kesimdan oldin keladi:

What a large house that is! Bu qanday katta uy!
What clever people they are! Ular qanday aqlli odamlar!
What beautiful hair she has got! Uning qanday chiroyli sochi bor!
How well she sings! U qanchalik yaxshi kuylaydi!
How clever he is! Qanchalik aqlli u!

3. **What** dan keyin keladigan donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi ot noaniq artikl bilan keladi, donalab sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar esa artiklsiz keladi:

What a foolish mistake I have made! Qanday ahmoqona xato qilibman!
What foolish mistakes I have made! Qanday ahmoqona xatolar qilibman!
What beautiful weather we are having! Qanday yaxshi havo!

4. **How** bilan aniqlanadigan sifat va ravishlar bevosita **how** dan keyin keladi:

How quickly you walk! Qanchalik tez yurasiz!
How clever he is! Qanchalik aqlli u!

5. Ot-kesimli undov gaplarda ega bilan bog'lovchi fe'l tushib qolishi mumkin:

What a fine building (that is)! Qanday chiroyli bino u!
How cold (it is)! Qanday sovuq!

XVIII. QO'SHMA GAPLAR

Qo'shma gaplar butun bir murakkab fikrni ifodalovchi ikki yoki undan ortiq sodd gaplardan iborat bo'ladi.

Qo'shma gaplar ikki xil bo'ladi: bogiangan qo'shma gaplar (Compound Sentences) va ergashgan qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences).

BOG'LANGAN QO'SHMA GAP (THE COMPOUND SENTENCE)

1. Bog'langan qo'shma gap teng huquqli, bir-biriga tobe bo'lmagan sodd gaplardan iborat bo'ladi. Qo'shma gap tarkibiga kiruvchi sodd gaplar bog'lovchilar yordamida bog'lanadi va ular, odatda, vergul bilan ajratiladi:
 The signal was given, **and** the steamer moved slowly from the dock. Signal berildi, paroxod dokdan sekin jo'nadi.

I came home early, **but** he remained to the end of the concert. Men uyga erta qaytdim, ammo u konsertning oxirigacha qoldi.

2. Qo'shma gaplarda bir nechta sodda gaplar bog'lovchisiz ham bog'lanishi mumkin. Bunda ular bir-biridan nuqtali vergul bilan ajratiladi:
 The signal was given; the steamer moved slowly from the dock.
 He will return from London in May; his sister will stay there another month.

Signal berildi; paroxod dokdan sekin jo'nadi.
 U Londondan may oyida qaytib keladi; uning singlisi u yerda yana bir oy qoladi.

ERGASHGAN QO'SHMA GAPLAR

1. Ergashgan qo'shma gap teng bo'lmagan, bir gap ikkinchisiga tobe bo'lgan gaplardan iborat bo'ladi. Ergashgan qo'shma gapda ergash gap (the Subordinate Clause*) bosh gapni (the Principle Clause) izohlab keladi. Ergash gap bosh gap bilan bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi:

He thought (bosh gap) U o'yladi He will get the letter tomorrow (bosh gap) u xatni ertaga oladi After the agreement had been signed, (ergash gap) Bitim imzolanganidan keyin,	that the train arrived at 6.15. (ergash gap) poyezd 6.15 da kelgan deb if you send it off now. (ergash gap) agar uni hozir jo'natsangiz. the delegation left London. (bosh gap) delegatsiya Londondan jo'nab ketdi.
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2. Ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan bog'lovchilarsiz ham bog'lanishi mumkin:
 He said **he would come in the evening.**

The book you gave me is very interesting. Had I been there, I should have helped him.	Siz menga bergan kitob juda qiziq. Agar men u yerda bo'lganimda edi, men unga yordam bergan bo'lardim.
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ERGASH GAPLARNING TURLARI

1. Ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda bitta gap bo'lagi vazifasini bajarib keladi. Tilimizda nechta gap bo'lagi bo'lsa, shuncha ergash gaplar ham bor. Ular **ega ergash gaplar, kesim ergash gaplar, to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar, aniqlovchi ergash gaplar va hol ergash gaplarga** bo'linadi.

2. Gapda bitta, ikkita va undan ko'p gap bo'lagi ergash gaplar bilan ifodalanishi mumkin, boshqacha aytganda qo'shma gap tarkibida bir nechta ergash gap bo'lishi mumkin:

1. **As it was raining,** we could not show our friends from London our

Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani sababli biz yangi o'tqazilgan mevali daraxtlarimizni

new fruit trees.
 (Faqat bitta gap bo'lagi — sabab holi ergash gap bilan ifodalangan.)

2. **As it was raining,** we could not show our friends, **who had arrived from London,** our new fruit trees.
 (Ikkita gap bo'lagi — sabab holi va aniqlovchi ergash gap bilan ifodalangan.)

3. **As it was raining,** we could not show our friends, **who had arrived from London, what we had planted in our garden.**
 (Uchta gap bo'lagi — sabab holi, aniqlovchi va to'ldiruvchi ergash gap bilan ifodalangan.)

Londonli do'stlarimizga ko'rsata olmadik.

Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani sababli biz Londondan kelgan do'stlarimizga yangi o'tqazilgan mevali daraxtlarimizni ko'rsata olmadik.

Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani sababli biz Londondan kelgan do'stlarimizga bog'imizga o'tqazgan mevali daraxtlarni ko'rsata olmadik.

EGA ERGASH GAPLAR (SUBJECT CLAUSES)

1. Ega ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda ega vazifasida keladi. Ular bosh gaplar bilan **who (whom), what, that, whether, if, whose, which, when, where, how, why** kabi bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar bilan bog'lanadi:
That he has made a mistake is strange.

Uning xato qilgani ajablanarli.

Whether they will come today is not known yet.

Ular keladimi yo'qmi hali noma'lum.

When we shall start is uncertain.

Qachon jo'nashimiz noaniq.

How this happened is not clear to any one.

Buning qanday sodir bo'lgani hech kimga aniq emas.

2. Ega ergash gaplar ko'pincha kesimdan keyin keladi; bu holda kesimdan oldin **it** olmoshi qo'yiladi:

It is strange **that he has made a mistake.**

It is not known yet **whether they will come today.**

It is uncertain **when we shall start.**

3. Ega ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

KESIM ERGASH GAPLAR (PREDICATIVE CLAUSES)

1. Kesim ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda kesim vazifasida keladi. Ular bosh gap bilan ega ergash gaplarda ishlatiladigan bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi:

The trouble is **that I have lost his address.**

Muammo men uning manzilini yo'qotib qo'yganimda.

The question is **whether they will be able to help us.** Masala ular bizga yordam bera oladilarmi yo'qmi shunda.
The weather is **what it was yesterday.** Havo kechagidek.

2. Kesim ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

TO'LDIRUVCHI ERGASH GAPLAR (OBJECT CLAUSES)

1. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda vositasiz yoki predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan ega va kesim ergash gaplarni bosh gapga bog'lashda ishlatiladigan bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi:

He told us **that he felt ill.** U kasal bo'lib qolganligini aytdi.
He asked us **what we thought of it.** U bizdan bu haqda qanday fikrda ekanligimizni so'radi.

They laughed at **what he said.** Ular uning gapidan kulishdi.
I'll ask him to find out **where they live.** Men undan ular qayerda yashashlarini bilib kelishni so'rayman.
He has just gone away saying **that he will return in an hour.** U bir soatdan keyin qaytib kelishini aytib hozirgina ketdi.

2. Ko'pincha **that** bog'lovchisi ishlatilmaydi:
I know **(that) he has returned.** Men uning qaytib kelganini bilaman.
He said **(that) Nodir felt tired.** U Nodirning charchaganini aytdi.

3. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

EGA, KESIM VA TO'LDIRUVCHI ERGASH GAPLARGA IZOH

1. **Whose, whom, which, what, when, where, how, why** so'zlari bilan bog'langan ega, kesim va to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarda darak gaplarning so'z tartibi ishlatiladi. So'roq gap tartibi faqat mustaqil so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi:

How did he do it? U buni qanday qildi?
(Mustaqil so'roq gap.)
How he did it is difficult to say. U buni qanday qilganini aytish qiyin.
(Ega ergash gap.)
He told me **how he did it.** U menga buni qanday qilganini aytib berdi.
(To'ldiruvchi ergash gap.)

2. **When** bilan bog'langan ega, kesim va to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonning o'rnida hozirgi zamon ishlatilmaydi. Faqat payt va shart ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonning o'rnida hozirgi zamon ishlatiladi:
When he will arrive is not yet known, Uning qachon yetib kelishi hali noma'lum.

The question is **when he will arrive.** Masala uning qachon yetib kelishida.
He has told me **when he will arrive.** U menga qachon yetib kelishini aytdi.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH (KO'CHIRMA VA O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPLAR)

1. Bir odamning gapini boshqa birovga o'zgartirmasdan yetkazish ko'chirma gap deyiladi (**Direct Speech**).

Bir odamning gapini to'ldiruvchi ergash gap yordamida faqat mazmunini yetkazish o'zlashtirma gap deyiladi (**Indirect Speech**)

Ko'chirma gap: O'zlashtirma gap:
He has said: **«The ship will arrive at the end of the week.»** He has said **that the ship will arrive at the end of the week.**
«Kema haftaning oxirida keladi», U kemaning haftaning oxirida kelishini aytdi.
dedi u.

Ko'chirma gapdagi *The ship will arrive at the end of the week* gapi mustaqil, alohida bir gapdir. O'zlashtirma gapdagi *that the ship will arrive at the end of the week* gapi to'ldiruvchi ergash gap bo'lib, alohida ishlatilmaydi. *He has said* bosh gap.

2. Ko'chirma gaplardan oldin, odatda, vergul qo'yiladi. Ammo uzun matnlardan oldin ikki nuqta qo'yiladi. Ingliz tilida qo'shtirnoq ko'chirma gapning boshida ham, oxirida ham qatorning yuqorisiga qo'yiladi.

3. Ko'chirma gaplar darak, so'roq va buyruq gaplarga bo'linadi.

DARAK GAPLARNI O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPLARGA AYLANTIRISH

1. Ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gaplarga aylantirishda quyidagi o'zgartirishlar qilinadi:

1. Bosh gap bilan ko'chirma gap o'rtasidagi vergul va qo'shtirnoqlar tushirib qoldiriladi. O'zlashtirma gap oldida **that** bog'lovchisi qo'yiladi, ammo bu bog'lovchi ko'pincha tushib qolishi ham mumkin:

Ko'chirma gap: O'zlashtirma gap:
He says, «Mary will do it». He says (that) Mary will do it.
U dedi: «Meri buni qiladi». U Merining buni qilishini aytadi.

2. Agar bosh gapda to'ldiruvchisiz **to say** fe'li ishlatilgan bo'lsa o'zlashtirma gapda **to say** saqlanib qoladi. Agar ko'chirma gapda **to say** fe'lidan keyin to'ldiruvchi kelgan bo'lsa, ko'chirma gapdagi **to say** fe'li o'zlashtirma gapda **to tell** fe'li bilan almashtiriladi:

Ko'chirma gap: O'zlashtirma gap:
He **says**, «Mary will come in the evening*» He says that Mary will come in the evening.
U dedi: «Meri kechqurun keladi». U Merining kechqurun kelishini aytdi.

He has said to me, «The negotiations have begun».
U menga dedi: «Muzokaralar boshlandi».

I z o h: **To say** dan keyin vositali to'ldiruvchi **to** predlogi bilan ishlatiladi, **to tell** dan keyin esa vositali to'ldiruvchi predlogsiz ishlatiladi.

He has told me that the negotiations have begun.
U menga muzokaralar boshlanganligini aytdi.

3. Ko'chirma gapdagi kishilik va egalik olmoshlari ma'noga qarab o'zgartiriladi:

Ko'chirma gap:

Mary says, «Peter has taken my dictionary».

Meri dedi: «Mening lug'atimni Piter olgan».

My brother has said, «I shall come at five o'clock»

Mening akam dedi: «Men soat beshda kelaman».

O'zlashtirma gap:

Mary says that Peter has taken her dictionary.

Mery uning lug'atini Piter olganligini aytadi.

My brother has said that he will come at five o'clock.

Mening akam soat beshda kelishini aytdi.

4. Agar bosh gapdagi fe'l **Simple Present**, **Present Perfect** yoki **Simple Future** zamonlarining birida bo'lsa, ko'chirma gapdagi zamon o'zlashtirma gapda o'zgarmaydi:

Ko'chirma gap:

He says (has said, will say), «I sent them the catalogue on Monday».

U deydi (dedi, deydi): «Men katalogni ularga dushanba kuni jo'natdim».

He says (has said, will say), «We shall ship the goods in May».

U deydi (dedi, deydi): «Biz tovarlarni May oyida yuklaymiz».

O'zlashtirma gap:

He says (has said, will say) that he sent the catalogue on Monday.

U katalogni ularga dushanba kuni jo'natganligini aytadi (aytdi).

He says (has said, will say) that they will ship the goods in May.

U tovarlarni May oyida yuklashlarini aytadi (aytdi).

5. Agar bosh gapdagi fe'l **Simple Past**, **Past Continuous**, **Past Perfect** zamonlarida bo'lsa, ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda ergash gapdagi zamon o'tgan zamonga aylantiriladi va quyidagicha o'zgartiriladi:

Simple Present	→	Simple Past
Present Perfect	}	Past Perfect
Simple Past		
Simple Future	→	Future in the Past
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
Present Perfect Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Continuous	→	Future Continuous in the Past
Future Perfect	→	Future Perfect in the Past
Future Perfect Continuous	→	Future Perfect Continuous in the Past

Ko'chirma gap:

He said, «I got up at 8 o'clock».

U dedi: «Men soat 8 da turaman»

He said, «I'm reading an interesting book».

U dedi: «Men qiziq kitob o'qi-yapman».

He said, «I have spoken to the manager about the terms of delivery of the machine»

U dedi: «Men menejer bilan mashinani jo'natish muddati haqida gaplashdim».

He said, «I have been waiting for you since five o'clock».

U dedi: «Men sizni soat beshdan buyon kutayapman».

He said, «I bought the book in Tashkent».

U dedi: «Men kitobni Toshkentdan sotib oldim».

He said: «I was working at five o'clock».

U dedi: «Men soat beshda ishlayotgan edim»

He said, «The contract will be sighed in the evening».

U dedi: «Shartnoma kechqurun imzolanadi».

He said, «They will have unloaded the steamer by six o'clock».

U dedi: «Kemani soat oltigacha yukini tushirishadi».

O'zlashtirma gap:

He said that he got up at 8 o'clock.

U soat 8 da turishini aytdi.

He said that he was reading an interesting book.

U qiziq kitob o'qiyotganligini aytdi.

He said that he had spoken to the manager about the terms of delivery of the machine.

U menejer bilan mashinani jo'natish muddati haqida gaplashganligini aytdi.

He said that he had been waiting for me since five o'clock.

U meni soat beshdan buyon kutayotganligini aytdi.

He said that he had bought the book in Tashkent.

U kitobni Toshkentdan sotib olganligini aytdi.

He said that he had been working at five o'clock.

U soat beshda ishlayotgan ekanligini aytdi.

He said that the contract would be sighed in the evening.

U shartnoma kechqurun imzolanishini aytdi.

He said that they would have unloaded the steamer by six o'clock.

U kemaninig yuki soat oltigacha tushirilishini aytdi.

Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda **Past Perfect** va **Past Perfect Continuous** zamonlari o'zgarmay qoladi:

Ko'chirma gap

He said, «We had finished our work by six o'clock».

U dedi: «Biz ishimizni soat oltigacha tugatgan edik».

O'zlashtirma gap

He said that they had finished their work by six o'clock.

U ishlarini soat oltigacha tugatganliklarini aytdi.

6. Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish vaqti ko'rsatilganda **Simple Past** va **Past Continuous** zamonlari o'zgarmay qoladi:

Ko'chirma gap:

He said, «I **began** to study English **in 1998**».

U dedi: «Men ingliz tilini 1998-yilda o'rgana boshladim».

He said, «The goods **were delivered yesterday**».

U dedi: «Tovarlar kecha yetkazib berildi».

She said, «I **met John when I was crossing the road**».

U dedi: «Men Jonni yo'lni kesib o'tayotganimda uchratdim».

Ammo **the day before, two days before** kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

She said that she **had been** there **the day before**.

7. Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda **must** ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish zaruratini biror kuch ta'siri ostida yuz berishini bildirsa **must** o'rnida **had to** qo'Uanadi:

She said, «I **must send** John a telegram at once».

U dedi: «Men Jonga zudlik bilan telegramma yuborishim kerak».

Must fe'li **buyruq** yoki **maslahatni** ifodalaganda o'zgarmasdan qoladi:

He said to me, «You **must post** the letter at once».

U menga dedi: «Siz xatni zudlik bilan jo'natishingiz kerak».

He said to Nancy, «You **must consult** a doctor».

U Nensiga dedi: «Siz shifokorga ko'rinishingiz kerak».

8. **Should, ought to** fe'llari o'zlashtirma gaplarda o'zgarmay qoladi:

He said to John, «You **should (ought to) send** them a telegram at once».

U Jonga dedi: «Siz ularga zudlik bilan telegramma jo'natishingiz kerak».

O'zlashtirma gap:

He said that he **began** to study English **in 1998**.

U ingliz tilini 1998-yilda o'rgana boshlaganligini aytdi.

He said that the goods **were delivered yesterday**.

U tovarlar kecha yetkazib berilganligini aytdi.

She said that she met John **when she was crossing the road**.

U yo'lni kesib o'tayotganida Jonni uchratganligini aytdi.

U u yerda bir kun oldin bo'lganligini aytdi.

She said that she **had to send** John a telegram at once.

U Jonga zudlik bilan telegramma yuborishi kerakligini aytdi.

He told me that **I must post** the letter at once.

U menga xatni zudlik bilan jo'natishim kerakligini aytdi.

He told Nancy that she **must consult** a doctor.

U Nensiga shifokorga ko'rinishi kerakligini aytdi.

He told John that he **should (ought to) send** them a telegram at once.

U Jonga ularga zudlik bilan telegramma jo'natishi kerakligini aytdi.

9. Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ko'rsatish olmoshlari, payt va o'rin-joy ravishlari quyidagicha o'zgaradi:

Ko'chirma gap:

this — bu, shu

these — bular, shular

now — hozir

today — bugun

tomorrow — ertaga

the day after tomorrow — ertadan keyin

yesterday — kecha

the day before yesterday — o'tgan kuni

ago — burun, ilgari

next year — kelasi yili

here — bu yerda

Ko'chirma gap:

He said, «I can't translate

this article».

TJ dedi: «Men bu maqolani tarjima qila olmayman».

He said, «I shall write the letter **tomorrow**».

U dedi: «Men xatni ertaga yozaman».

He said, «I was **here yesterday**».

U dedi: «Men kecha shu yerda edim».

Ammo yuqorida aytilgan o'zgartirishlar ko'r-ko'rona amalga oshirilmasdan, vaziyat talabiga qarab amalga oshiriladi:

1. He said, «My brother works **here**».

O'zlashtirma gap:

that — o'sha

those — o'shalar

then — o'shanda

that day — o'sha kuni

the next day — keyingi kuni

two days later — ikki kundan keyin

the day before — bir kun oldin

two days before — ikki kun oldin

before — ilgari

the next year, the following year — keyingi yili

there — u yerda

O'zlashtirma gap:

He said that he couldn't translate **that** article.

U o'sha maqolani tarjima qila olmasligini aytdi.

He said that he would write the letter **the next day**.

U xatni keyingi kuni yozishini aytdi.

He said that he had been **there the day before**.

U bir kun oldin o'sha yerda bo'lganligini aytdi.

Agar ko'chirma gap akasi ishlaydigan **joyning o'zida (shaharda, mamlakatda)** o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilayotgan bo'lsa, o'zlashtirma gapda **here** saqlanib qoladi:

He said that his brother worked **here**. U akasi shu yerda ishlashini aytdi.

Agar ko'chirma gap akasi ishlayotgan **joydan (shahardan, mamlakattan) boshqa joyda** o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilayotgan bo'lsa, **here there** bilan almashtiriladi:

He said that his brother worked **there**.

U akasi o'sha yerda ishlashini aytdi.

2. He said, «**1** like **this** book*. U dedi: «Men bu kitobni yoqtiraman».
 Agar ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirayotganda **kitob qo'l ostida, yaqin joyda bo'lsa this** o'zgarmay qoladi:
 He said that he liked this book. U bu kitobni yoqtirishini aytdi.

Agar o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirayotganda **kitob qoi ostida, yaqin joyda bo'lmasa this** o'rnida **that** qo'lanadi:
 He said that he liked **that** book. U o'sha kitobni yoqtirishini aytdi.

3. He said, «**1** saw Nancy yesterday*. U dedi: «Men Nansini kecha ko'rdim*».
 Agar ko'chirma gap **o'sha kunning o'zida** o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilsa **yesterday** o'zgarmay qoladi:
 He said that he saw Nancy **yesterday**. U Nansini kecha ko'rganligini aytdi.

Agar ko'chirma gap **bir kundan keyin o'zlashtirma gapga** aylantirilsa **yesterday** o'rnida **the day before** qo'lanadi:
 He said that he had seen Nancy U Nansini bir kun oldin ko'rganligini aytdi.
the day before.

SO'ROQ GAPLARNI O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPLARGA AYLANTIRISH

1. Agar ko'chirma gaplar so'roq gap bo'lsa, ularni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda, ular to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarga aylanadi.

Ikki xil ko'chirma so'roq gaplar ustida to'xtalib o'tamiz:

a) **who, which, whose, when, why, how many, how much, how long** va boshqa so'roq so'zlar bilan boshlanuvchi **maxsus so'roq gaplar**.

b) yordamchi feilar bilan boshlanuvchi **umumiy so'roq gaplar**.

2. Maxsus so'roq gaplarni o'zlashtirma gaplarga aylantirganda quyidagi o'zgartirishlar qilinadi:

a) so'roq belgisi tushirib qoldiriladi;

b) so'roq gap tartibi darak gap tartibiga aylantiriladi;

d) kesim (yordamchi, modal va asosiy fei) egadan keyinga qo'yiladi;

e) so'roq gap boshida kelgan so'roq so'z yoki so'zlar bosh gapdan keyin kelib uni ergash gap bilan bog'lash uchun xizmat qiladi;

f) va darak gaplarni o'zlashtirma gaplarga aylantirishdagi boshqa o'zgartirishlar qilinadi.

Ko'chirma gap:

He asked me, «Where do they live?»

U mendan so'radi: «Ular qayerda yashaydilar?»

He asked me, «Where is Mr. Bell?»

U mendan so'radi: «Mr. Bell qayerda?»

He asked me, «Why have you come so late?»

O'zlashtirma gap:

He asked me **where they lived**.

U mendan ularning qayerda yashashini so'radi.

He asked me **where Mr. Bell was**.

U mendan mister Bellning qayerdali-gini so'radi.

He asked me **why I had come so late**.

U mendan so'radi: «Nima uchun bunchalik kech keldingiz?»

He asked me, «When will they send the letter?»

U mendan so'radi: «Ular xatni qachon jo'nata-dilar?»

He asked me, «Who showed you my work?»

U mendan so'radi: «Sizga mening ishimni kim ko'rsatdi?»

He asked me, «Where were you yesterday?»

U mendan so'radi: «Siz kecha qayerda edingiz?»

Tarkibida **to be** boigan egaga yoki kesimning ot qismiga berilgan so'roq gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirishda so'roq gap tartibi ham, darak gap tartibi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He asked me, «Who is the owner of this car?»

U mendan so'radi: «Bu mashinaning egasi kim?»

He asked me, «What is the price of this car?»

U mendan so'radi: «Bu mashinaning narxi qancha?»

U mendan nima uchun bunchalik kech kelganimni so'radi.

He asked me **when they would send the letter**.

U mendan ular xatni qachon jo'nata-dilarini so'radi.

He asked me **who had showed me his work**.

U mendan ishini menga kim ko'rsatganligini so'radi.

He asked me **where I had been the day before**.

U mendan bir kun oldin qayerda bo'lganligimni so'radi.

He asked me **who was the owner of that car**.

He asked me **who the owner of that car was**.

U mendan o'sha mashinaning egasi kim ekanligini so'radi.

He asked me **what was the price of this car**.

He asked me **what the price of this car was**.

U mendan bu mashinaning narxi qancha ekanligini so'radi.

3. **Yordamchi yoki modal fe** / bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplarni o'zlashtirma gaplarga aylantirganda, ergash gap bosh gapga **whether** yoki **if** bog'iovchilari bilan bog'lanadi va oldingi aytilgan kerakli o'zgartirishlar qilinadi:

Ko'chirma gap:

He asked me, «Have you received our letter?»

U mendan so'radi: «Siz bizning xatimizni oldingizmi?»

He asked me, «Will you be here tomorrow?»

U mendan so'radi: «Siz ertaga shu yerda bo'lasizmi?»

O'zlashtirma gap:

He asked me **whether (if) I had received their letter**.

U mendan ularning xatini olgan-olmaganligimni so'radi.

He asked me **whether (if) I should be there the next day**.

U mendan keyingi kuni o'sha yerda bo'lish-boimasligimni so'radi.

4. Umumiy so'roq gaplarning javoblarini o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda yes va **no** so'zlari tushirib qoldiriladi:

Ko'chirma gap:

He asked Nancy, «Do you want to see the new film?»

She answered: **J <Jo»**
«**No, I don't***.

U Nansidan so'radi: «Siz yangi filmni ko'rishni istaysizmi?»

U javob berdi: «Ha». «Yo'q».

I asked him, «Will you go there?»

He answered, **JAY^fI^wILL^lWON^tIT.**
«**No, I won't.**»

Men undan so'radim: «Siz u yerga borasizmi?»

U javob berdi: «Ha, boraman.»

«Yo'q, bormayman.»

O'zlashtirma gap:

He asked Nancy **whether** she wanted to see the new film.

She answered that { **J^e she didn't.**

U Nansidan yangi filmni ko'rishni istash-istamasligini so'radi.

U ha deb javob berdi.

U yo'q deb javob berdi.

I asked him **whether** he would go there.

He answered that { **J^e he wouldn't.**

Men uning u yerga borish-bormasligini so'radim.

U ha deb javob berdi.

U yo'q deb javob berdi.

Rasmiy va kitobiy uslubda yuqoridagi javoblar quyidagicha o'zgartiriladi:

He answered **in the affirmative.**

He answered **in the negative.**

U ijobiy (tasdiqlovchi) javob berdi.

U salbiy javob berdi.

BUYRUQ GAPLARNI O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPLARGA AYLANTIRISH

Ko'chirma buyruq gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda quyidagi o'zgartirishlar qilinadi:

1. Agar ko'chirma gap buyruq gap bo'lsa bosh gapdagi **say** fe'li **tell** (*buyurmoq, aytmq*) yoki **order** (*buyurmoq*) fe'li bilan almashtiriladi. Agar buyruq gap iltimosni ifodalasa **say** fe'li **ask** fe'li bilan almashtiriladi.

2. Ko'chirma gapdagi buyruq maylidagi fe'l o'zlashtirma gapda **to** yuklamasi bilan keluvchi infinitiv bilan almashtiriladi. Bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun infinitivning oldiga **not** inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

3. Mazmunga qarab kishilik, egalik va ko'rsatish olmoshlari almashtiriladi:

Ko'chirma gap:

She said to Tom, «Come at five o'clock*».

U Tomga dedi: «Soat beshda keling». I said to Ann, «Please, bring me a glass of water.»

Men Annaga dedim: «Iltimos, men-ga bir stakan suv olib keling*».

He said to me, «Don't go there*».

U menga dedi: «U yerga bormang*».

O'zlashtirma gap:

She told Tom **to come** at five o'clock,

U Tomga soat beshda kelishni aytdi. I asked Ann **to bring** me a glass of water,

Men Anndan menga bir stakan suv olib kelishni iltimos qildim.

He told me **not to go** there.

U menga u yerga bormaslikni buyurdi.

ANIQLOVCHI ERGASH GAPLAR (ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSES)

1. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi va bosh gapga **who (whom), whose, which, that** olmoshlari va **when, where, why** ravishlari yordamida bog'lanadi:

The man **who was here yesterday** is a painter.

I know the man **whom you mean.**

Our representative, **whose letter I showed you yesterday**, will return to London at the end of the week. I have the book **that I was looking for.**

I have seen the house **where (= in which) Tolstoy died.**

I remember the day **when I first came to London.**

The reason **why he did it** is plain.

Kecha bu yerda bo'lgan kishi rassom.

Kim haqida gapirayotganingizni bilaman. Siz gapirayotgan kishini bilaman.

Men sizga xatini ko'rsatgan bizning vakilimiz shu haftaning oxirida Londonga qaytib keladi. Men izlayotgan kitobimni topdim.

Men Tolstoy vafot etgan uyni ko'rdim.

Men Londonga birinchi kelgan kunimni eslayman.

U nima uchun bunday qilganligining sababi aniq.

Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar qaysi otni aniqlayotgan bo'lsa, bevosita o'sha otdan keyin keladi.

2. Aniqlovchi ergash gaplar uch xil bo'ladi:

a) ajratuvchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar shaxs(lar) yoki buyum(lar)ning shu shaxs yoki buyumning yakka o'ziga xos alohida xususiyatlarini ifodalaydi va ularni shu turdagi hamma shaxs yoki buyumlardan ajratadi:

The letter **that I received from him yesterday** is very important.

The vessels **which arrived at the port yesterday** were built in Russia.

The children **who lived in that house** are my brother's friends.

Men undan kecha olgan xat juda muhim.

Kecha portga yetib kelgan kemalar Rossiya qurilgan.

O'sha uyda yashovchi bolalar mening ukamning do'stlari.

b) tasniflovchi aniqlovchi ergash gaplar shaxs(lar) yoki narsa(lar)ni belgi va xususiyatlariga qarab, shunday shaxs yoki narsalarning biror turiga kiritadi:

A letter **which is written in pencil** is difficult to read.

Vessels **which are used for the transportation of oil** are called tankers.

Children **who live by the sea** usually begin to swim at an early age.

Qalamda yozilgan xatni o'qish qiyin.

Neft tashish uchun foydalaniladigan kemalar tankerlar deb ataladi.

Dengiz bo'yida yashovchi bolalar suvda suzishni, odatda, erta boshlaydilar.

d) Tasvirlovchi aniqllovchi ergash gaplar shaxs(lar) yoki narsa(lar)ni tasvirleydi, shaxs yoki narsalar haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumot beradi:

We have received a letter, **which contains interesting information on the state of the market of wheat.**
We have chartered two vessels, **which will arrive in Odessa at the end of the month.**

In the street I met some children, **who showed me the way to the station.**

The manager of our office, **who is a highly educated man,** speaks several foreign languages.

Biz bug'doy bozoridagi ahvol to'g'risida qiziqarli axborot beradigan xat oldik.

Biz Odessaga o'yning oxirida yetib keldigan ikkita kema yolladik.

Ko'chada menga stansiyaga yo'lni ko'rsatib qo'yan bir nechta bolalarni uchratdim.

Ofis menejeri, yuqori bilimli kishi, bir nechta chet tillarda gapiradi.

3. Ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi ergash gaplarni tushirib qoldirsak mazmun buziladi. Agar — **The letter which I received from him yesterday is very important** gapidagi **that I received from him yesterday** ajratuvchi aniqllovchi ergash gapni tushirib qoldirsak, qanday xat haqida gap ketayotganligi noma'lum bo'lib qoladi. **A letter which is written in pencil is difficult to read** gapidagi tasniflovchi aniqllovchi ergash gapni olib tashlasak, gapning ma'nosi yo'qoladi: **A letter is difficult to read.**

Tasvirlovchi aniqllovchi ergash gaplarni gapning ma'nosiga ta'sir qilmasdan olib tashlash mumkin. **We have chartered two vessels, which will arrive in Odessa at the end of the month** gapidan ergash gapni olib tashlasak — **We have chartered two vessels,** — gapi tugallangan mazmunga ega bo'ladi, ergash gap esa faqat qo'shimcha ma'lumot beradi. Buni alohida mustaqil gap bilan berish ham mumkin: **They will arrive at the end of the month.**

4. Ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqllovchi ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi, tasvirlovchi aniqllovchi ergash gaplar, odatda, bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratiladi.

5. Ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqllovchi ergash gaplarda **whom** (who olmoshining obyekt kelishikdagi shakli) va **which** olmoshlari ko'pincha **that** olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi:

A letter **that (which) is written in pencil** is difficult to read.

Qalamda yozilgan xatni o'qish qiyin.

There is the student **that (whom) we saw at the theatre yesterday.**

Ana biz kecha teatrdan ko'rgan talaba.

6. **Who** olmoshi kamdan-kam hollarda **that** olmoshi bilan almashtiriladi. **Whose** olmoshi hech qachon **that** olmoshi bilan almashtirilmaydi.

7. **That** olmoshidan keyin predlog kelmaydi. Bu holda predlog fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

The man **that you are speaking about** is in the next room.

Siz gapiryotgan kishi qo'shni xonada.

This is the house **that I used to live in.**

Bu men yashagan uy.

The steamer **that we loaded the goods on** will leave the port tomorrow.

Biz tovarlarni yuklagan paroxod ertaga portni tark etadi.

8. Tasvirlovchi aniqllovchi ergash gaplarda **who, whom, which** o'rnida **that** ishlatilmaydi.

9. Ajratuvchi aniqllovchi ergash gaplarda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan **that** ko'pincha tushirib qoldiriladi:

There is the student **that (whom) I saw at the theatre yesterday.**

Ana men kecha teatrdan ko'rgan talaba.

= There is the student **I saw at the theatre yesterday.**

He posted the letter **that (which) he had written.** = He posted the letter **he had written.**

U yozgan xatini jo'natdi.

10. Agar nisbiy olmoshdan oldin predlog bo'lsa va nisbiy olmosh tushib qolsa, predlog fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi:

This is the house **in which I used to live.** = This is the house **I used to live in.**

Bu men yashagan uy.

The steamer **on which we loaded the goods** will leave the port tomorrow.
= The steamer **we loaded the goods on** will leave the port tomorrow.

Biz mollarni yuklagan paroxod ertaga portni tark etadi.

11. Ega bo'lib kelgan nisbiy olmoshlar tushirib qoldirilmaydi:

The man **who is sitting there** is my brother.

U yerda o'tirgan kishi mening akam.

The picture **which (that) hangs on the wall** was painted by Repin.

Devorda osilgan surat Repin tomonidan chizilgan.

12. Tasvirlovchi, aniqllovchi ergash gaplarda nisbiy olmoshlar tushib qolmaydi:

Mr. Bell, **whom I met yesterday,** asked you to ring him up.

Men kecha uchratgan Mr. Bell unga qo'ng'iroq qilishingizni so'radi.

HOL ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES)

1. Hol ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda turli hollarning vazifasini bajaradi. Ular payt ergash gaplarga, o'rin ergash gaplarga, sabab ergash gaplarga, natija ergash gaplarga, ravish ergash gaplarga, to'siqsiz ergash gaplarga, maqsad ergash gaplarga, shart ergash gaplarga bo'linadi.

2. Hol ergash gaplar qo'shma gapning boshida kelganda bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratiladi.

PAYT ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME)

1. Payt ergash gaplar bosh gapga **when, whenever, while, as, after, before, till, until, as soon as, as long as, since, by the time (that), directly** va boshqa bog'lovchilar yordamida bog'lanadi:

When we arrived at the port, the steamer was being loaded with grain.
As I was going down the road, I met your sister.

While we were discharging the vessel, we discovered a few bags damaged by sea water.

After the agreement had been signed, the delegation left London.
As soon as we received your telegram, we instructed our office to prepare the goods for shipment.

We haven't had any news from him **since he left Tashkent.**
I stayed at the custom-house **until the goods had been examined.**

2. Payt ergash gaplarda kelasi zamon ishlatilmaydi. **Simple Future** o'rnida **Simple Present, Future Continuous** o'rnida **Present Continuous, Future Perfect** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

The manager will ring you up **when he comes.**
As soon as we receive your telegram, we shall instruct our office to prepare the goods for shipment.

While you are having dinner, I shall be reading the newspaper.

Biz portga kelganimizda paroxodga g'alla yuklanayotgan edi.
Ko'chadan ketayotganimda men opan-gizni uchratdim.

Biz kemanding yukini tushirayotganimizda dengiz suvidan zararlangan bir nechta qoplarni aniqladik.
Bitim imzolangandan keyin delegatsiya Londonni tark etdi.

Biz sizning telegrammangizni olishimiz bilan, ofisimizga tovarlarni yuklashga tayyorlash to'g'risida ko'rsatma berdik.

U Toshkentni tark etganidan buyon, undan biror xabar olganimiz yo'q.
Tovarlarni tekshirib bo'lishmaguncha men bojxonada turdim.

Menejer kelganida sizga qo'ng'iroq qiladi.
Biz sizning telegrammangizni olishimiz bilan, ofisimizga tovarlarni yuklashga tayyorlash to'g'risida ko'rsatma beramiz.

Siz tushlik qilayotganingizda men gazetani o'qiyotgan bo'laman.

I shall stay at the custom-house **until the goods have been examined.**

I zo h . **Till** va **until** dan keyin ergash gapning fe'li bo'lishli shaklda keladi:

I shall stay here **until (till) you return.** Men Siz kel(ma)guningizgacha shu yerda bo'laman.

Let us wait **until the rain stops.** Keling yomg'ir to'xtaguncha shu yerda kutamiz.

Agar gapning ma'nosi bo'lishsiz bo'lsa **till** va untildan keyin fe'l bo'lishsiz shaklda ishlatilishi mumkin:

He lay **until he did not feel the pain any longer.** U og'riq sezilmay qolguncha yotdi.

O'RIN ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PLACE)

1. O'rin ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan **where, wherever** so'zlari yordamida bog'lanadi:

I like to spend my leave **where** Men ta'tilimni ov qila oladigan joyda
I can shoot. o'tkazishni yoqtiraman.

He went **where the doctor sent him.** U shifokor yuborgan joyga bordi.
Wherever he went, he was welcome. U qayerga bormasin uni yaxshi kutib olishdi..

SABAB ERGASH GAPLAR (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CAUSE)

Sabab ergash gaplari bosh gapga **because, as, since, for, no, that** bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi:

I went away **because there was no one there.** U yerda hech kim bo'lmaganligi sababli men ketdim.

As there were no porters, we had to carry the luggage ourselves. Hammollar bo'lmaganligi sababli, biz yuklarimizni o'zimiz ko'tarishimizga to'g'ri keldi.

Since you have finished your work, you may go home. Ishingni tugatgan bo'lsang, uyingga ketishing mumkin.

Now that he is here, he can help you. U shu yerda ekan senga yordam beradi.

He walked quickly **for he was in a great hurry.** U tez yurdi, chunki u shoshilayotgan edi.

RAVISH ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF MANNER)

1. Ravish ergash gaplar bosh gapga **as, as if (as though), that** bog'lovchilari yordamida bogianadi:

You ought to write as he does .	Siz u yozgandek yozishingiz kerak.
You answer as if you did not know this rule .	Siz xuddi bu qoidani bilmagandek javob berasiz.
He played so well that everybody admired him .	U shunday yaxshi o'ynadiki hamma undan zavqlandi.

2. **As if (as though)** bilan bogiangan ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda sodir boigan boisa, ergash gapda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi, ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda davom etgan boisa, **Past Continuous** ishlatiladi. Bosh gapdagi ish-harakat qaysi zamonda boiishdan qat'iy nazar, ergash gapda **Simple Past** va **Past Continuous** ishlatiladi:

He spoke as if (as though) he knew this question very well.	U xuddi bu masalani juda yaxshi bilgandek gapirdi.
They walked slowly up the stairs as if (as though) they were carrying something heavy.	Ular zinadan yuqoriga xuddi og'ir narsani ko'tarib borayotgandek ko'tarildilar.

3. **As if** dan keyin hamma shaxs va son uchun **to be** ning **were** shakli ishlatiladi. Lekin hozir, ayniqsa og'zaki nutqda birinchi va uchinchi shaxs birlikda **were** bilan birga **was** ham ishlatiladi:

He loved him as if he were (was) his son.	U uni xuddi o'z o'giidek sevardi.
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He looked in the direction of the entrance door as if he were (was) waiting for somebody.	U xuddi bironi kutayotgandek, kishishigiga qarardi.
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4. Bosh gapdagi ish-harakat qaysi zamonda boiishidan qat'iy nazar, ergash gapdagi ish-harakat bosh gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir boigan boisa, ergash gapda **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

I remember the story as if (as though) I had just read it.	Men hikoyani xuddi hozir o'qigandek eslayman.
He described the town as if (as though) he had seen it himself.	U shaharni xuddi o'zi ko'rib kelgandek tasvirladi.

5. Agar ergash gap **that** bogiovcchisi bilan bogiangan boisa, bosh gapda sifat va ravishlardan oldin **so**, otlardan oldin **such** ishlatiladi:

He played so well that everybody admired him .	U shunday yaxshi chaldiki, hamma undan zavqlandi.
The sea was so stormy that the loading of the vessel had to be stopped .	Dengiz shunday bo'ronli ediki, kema ni yuklashni to'xtatishga to'g'ri keldi.

The airplane was flying at **such a height that we could hardly see it**.

Samolyot shunday balandlikda uchayotgan ediki. biz uni arane ko'ra ol-dik.

6. Qiyoslash ergash gaplari (**Adverbial Clauses of Comparison**) ham ravish ergash gaplar qatoriga kiradi. Ular bosh gapga **than, as...as, (not) so...as, the...the** yordamida bogianadi:

He is older than he looks .	U ko'rinishidan ko'ra qariroq.
He works as quickly as I do .	U mendek tez ishlaydi.
The book is not so interesting as you think .	Kitob Siz o'ylaganchalik qiziq emas.

The more time you spend in the Crimea, the sooner you will recover .	Siz Qrimda qancha ko'p vaqtingizni o'tkzangiz, shuncha tez tuzalasiz.
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Izoh **the ... the** ishlatilganda birinchi **the** dan keyin (ergash gapda) kelasi zamon o'rnida hozirgi zamon ishlatiladi.

NATIJA ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF RESULT)

1. Natija, ergash gaplar bosh gapning mazmunidan kelib chiqadigan natijani bildiradi va bosh gapga **so that** bogiovcchisi yordamida bogianadi. Og'zaki nutqda **so that** o'rnida ko'pincha **so** ishlatiladi:

He went to the lecture early **so that (so) he got a good seat**. U yaxshi joyni egallash uchun leksiyaga erta bordi.

She sat behind me so that (so) I could not see the expression on her face .	U yuzining ifodasini ko'rmasligim uchun mening orqamga o'tirdi.
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TO'SIQSIZ ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION)

To'siqsiz ergash gaplar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat ergash gapdagi sharoitga qaramasdan sodir boiishini bildiradi va ular bosh gapga **though (although), in spite of the fact that** bog'lovchilari bilan bogianadi:

Though (although) it was only nine o'clock , there were few people in the streets.	Soat faqat to'qqiz boiishiga qaramasdan, ko'chalarda odam kam edi.
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He went out in spite of the fact that he had a bad cold .	Qattiq shamollaganiga qaramasdan u tashqariga chiqdi.
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MAQSAD ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PURPOSE)

1. Maqsad ergash gaplar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat qanday maqsadda sodir bo'lishini bildiradi va bosh gapga **so that, so, in order that** bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi. **So that** ko'p qo'llanadi; **so** bog'lovchisi faqat og'zaki nutqda ishlatiladi. Bu gaplarning kesimi **may (might) + V** va **should + V** yordamida yasaladi. Ergash gapning kesimi ish-harakatning bajarilish imkoniyati borligini ifodalaganda **may (might)** ishlatiladi, imkoniyat bo'lmaganda **should** ishlatiladi.

Bosh gapdagi kesim hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda bo'lganda **may**, o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda **might** ishlatiladi. **Should** bosh gapdagi kesim qaysi zamonda bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar ishlatilaveradi:

The teacher speaks slowly so that (in order that) his pupils may understand him.	O'quvchilari tushuna olsinlari uchun o'qituvchi sekin gapiradi.
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I gave him the text-book so that (in order that) he might learn his lesson.	U darsini o'rganib olishi uchun, men unga darslikni berdim.
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They introduced their agents to pack the goods carefully so that the buyers might not have cause to complain.	Xaridorlarga shikoyat qilishga sabab bo'lmasligi uchun u agentlarga tovarlarni ehtiyotkorlik bilan o'rashga ko'rsatma berdi.
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I'll ring him at once so (so that) he shouldn't wait for me.	U meni kutmasligi uchun, men unga darhol qo'ng'iroq qilaman.
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I shall write the letter immediately so that you may be able to read it before I hand it to the typist.	Men xatni mashinistkaga berishimdan oldin siz uni o'qib chiqa olishingiz uchun men xatni shu zahoti yozaman.
He drew a plan of the village so that she might be able to find his house easily.	U uning uyini osonlik bilan topa olishi uchun qishloqning rejasini chizib berdi.

2. **May be able** o'rnida **can, might be able** o'rnida **could** ishlatilishi mumkin: I shall write the letter immediately **so that you can read it** before I hand it to the typist.

He drew a plan of the village **so that she could find his house easily.**

3. Kitobiy tilda ba'zan maqsad ergash gaplar bosh gapga **that** va **lest** bog'lovchilari yordamida bog'lanadi.

Lest bog'lovchisi **that ... not -maslik uchun** ma'nosida ishlatiladi va undan keyin **should + V** keladi. **Lest** da inkor ma'nosi bo'lganligi sababli undan keyin kelgan kesim bo'lishli shaklda ishlatiladi. **Should + V** o'rnida ba'zan aniq maylning hozirgi zamon shakli ishlatiladi:

The invitations were sent out early that the delegations might arrive in time for the conference.	Delegatsiyalarning konferensiyaga vaqtida kelishlari uchun, taklifnomalar erta jo'natildi.
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We wrapped the instruments in oilcloth **lest they should be damaged by sea water** (= **lest they be damaged by sea water**).

Asboblar dengiz suvidan buzilmasligi uchun ularni biz kleyonka bilan o'radik.

4. Bosh va ergash gaplarning egasi bitta bo'lsa, ergash gaplar, odatda, infinitivli ibora bilan almashtiriladi. Bunday infinitivli iboralar oldida **in order, so as** bog'lovchilari ishlatiladi. Lekin og'zaki nutqda yuqoridagi bog'lovchilar kam ishlatiladi:

I am going to the lecture early **so** Yaxshi roq joyni egallash uchun men **that I may get a good seat.** = I am leksiyaga erta boryapman.

going to the lecture early **to get (so as to get, in order to get) a good seat.**

They left home at five o'clock so that they should not be late for the lecture. = They left home at five o'clock not to be late (so as not to be late) for the lecture.	Leksiyaga kechikmaslik uchun ular soat beshda uydan chiqishdi.
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SHART ERGASH GAPLAR
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONDITION)

1. Shart ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan **if (agar), unless (agar ... -masa), provided (that), providing (that), on condition (that)** (*shartda, sharoitda, agar ...sak*), **supposing (that), suppose (that)** (*faraz qilganimizda*) kabi bog'lovchilar bilan bo'g'lanadi:

If I see him tomorrow, I shall ask him about it.	Agar men uni ertaga ko'rsam, men undan bu haqda so'rayman.
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He won't go there unless he is invited.	Agar uni taklif qilishmasa u u yerga bormaydi.
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We can deliver the machine in December provided (that) we receive your order within the next ten days.	Agar buyurtmangizni keyingi o'n kun ichida olsak, mashinani dekabr oyida yetkazib bera olamiz.
---	--

2. Shart ergash gaplar bosh gapdagi fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatning yuzaga kelish-kelmasligi (sodir bo'lish-bo'lmasligi) uchun zarurbo'ladigan shartlarni ifodalaydi.

3. Bundan keyin qulaylik uchun «Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gap» termini o'rnida «shart gaplar» terminini ishlatamiz.

Shart ergash gaplar **real shart gaplar** va **noreal shart gaplarga** bo'linadi.

1. Real shart gaplar agar gapirilayotgan shart-sharoitda amalga oshishi mumkin bo'lgan, real taxminni ifodalaydi. Bimi ko'pincha kelasi zamondagi ehtimollik ham deyishadi va u kelasi zamonga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Real shart gaplarning bosh gapida **Simple Future**, ergash gapida esa kelasi zamon o'rnida **Simple Present** ishlatiladi:

If the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall go to the country.	Agar ertaga havo yaxshi bo'lsa, biz qishloqqa boramiz.
I'll give you the book on the condition (that) you return it next week.	Men kitobni sizga kelasi hafta qaytarib berish sharti bilan beraman.
He won't finish his work in time unless he works hard.	Agar u qattiq ishlamasa, ishini o'z vaqtida tugata olmaydi.

2. Real shart ergash gaplarda **Simple Present** o'rnida **should + V** (fe'ning asosiy shakli) ishlatilishi mumkin va shu shart-sharoitning yuzaga chiqish ehtimolligi juda kamligini ifodalaydi:

If he should come , I shall ask him to wait.	Agar u kelib qolsa, men undan kutib turishini so'rayman.
If need should arise , we shall communicate with you again.	Agar zarurat tug'lsa, biz siz bilan yana bog'lanamiz.

3. Shart ergash gaplarda ba'zan **will + V** ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu yerda **will** yordamchi fei bo'lib kelmaydi, balki iltimosni ifodalaydi:

We shall be grateful if you will send us your catalogue of Diesel engines.	Agar siz o'zingizning dizel motorlaringizning kataloglarini bizga jo'nat-sangiz, juda minnatdor bo'ladik.
We shall be obliged if you will acknowledge the receipt of this letter.	Agar siz xatni olganingizni tasdiqla-sangiz, biz sizdan minnatdor bo'ladik.

4. Bosh gapdagi fei buyruq maylida ham bo'lishi mumkin:

If you see him, ask him to ring me up.	Agar uni ko'sangiz, menga qo'ng'iroq qilishini ayting.
If she should come, show her the letter.	Agar u kelib qolsa, xatni unga ko'r-sating.

5. Real shart gaplarda hozirgi va o'tgan zamondagi taxmin ham ifodalanishi mumkin:

If he is here, he is probably working in the library.	Agar u shu yerda bo'lsa, ehtimol u kutubxonada ishlayotgandir.
If he called on them yesterday, they gave him your letter.	Agar u kecha ularnikiga borgan bo'lsa, ular xatingizni unga berishgandir.

Lekin yuqoridagi gaplar juda kam uchraydi.

Noreal shart gapli ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda amalga oshirish yuz besh, ehtimoldan uzoq bo'lgan ish-harakat **to be**, zamon noreal shart gaplar va o'tgan zamon noreal shart gaplar

HOZIRGI ZAMON NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

I. Hozirgi zamon noreal shart gaplar *hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi* ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Ularda (shart ergash gaplarda) fei **Simple Past** zamonda, bosh gapda esa **could, might, should** (I shaxs birlik va ko'plikda), **would** (2 va 3-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda) feilari va feining asosiy shakli (**to** siz infinitiv) ishlatiladi. Noreal shart gaplarda hamma shaxs va son uchun **to be** feining **were** shakli ishlatiladi:

if subject +	should (would)	+ V
.	I might	

If I **had** the time, I **would go** to the movie with you this weekend. He **would tell** you about it if he **were** here.

If he **didn't speak** so quickly, you **could understand** him.

If we **received** the documents tomorrow we **should start** loading the goods on Monday.

If I **saw** my friend tomorrow, I **should ask** him about it.

He **could do** it if he **tried**.

You **might find** him there if you **called** at six o'clock.

Agar vaqtim bo'lganda haftaning oxirida siz bilan kinoga borardim.

Agar u shu yerda bo'lganda, buni sizga o'zi aytib berardi.

Agar u bunchalik tez gapirmaganda, siz uni tushuna olardingiz.

Agar biz hujjatlarni ertaga olganimizda, tovarlarni dushanba kuni yuklay boshlardik.

Agar do'stimni ertaga ko'rganimda, men undan bu haqda so'rar edim.

Agar urinib ko'rsa u buni qila olar edi.

Agar soat oltida kelsangiz, uni o'sha yerdan topishingiz mumkin edi.

2. Hozirgi paytda 1- va 3- shaxs birlikda **were** o'rnida **was** ishlatish holatlari uchraydi:

If he **were (was)** here, he **would help** us.

Agar u shu yerda bo'lganda, bizga yordam berar edi.

3. Ish-harakatning yuz berish ehtimoli juda kam bo'lganda, kelasi zamonga taalluqli ergash gapda: **should + V** yoki, **were + to + V** ishlatiladi.

If I should see him tomorrow, I should ask him about it.	Agar ertaga men uni ko'rib qolsam, undan bu haqda so'rar edim.
---	--

If I **were to** see him tomorrow, I should ask him about it.

Agar ertaga men uni ko'radigan bo'sam edi, men undan bu haqda so'ragan bo'lar edim.

3. Shart ergash gapda ba'zan **would** + V ishlatiladi va bu yerda **would** yordamchi fe'l bo'lmasdan, iltimosni ifodalaydi:

We should be obliged if you **would acknowledge** receipt of this letter.

We should be grateful if you **would send** us your catalogue of Diesel engines.

Agar siz bu xatni olganingizni tasdiqlasangiz, biz minnatdor bo'lar edik.

Agar siz o'zingizning dizel motorlarinigizning katalogini bizga jo'natsangiz sizdan minnatdor bo'lar edik.

O'TGAN ZAMON NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

1. O'tgan zamon noreal shart gaplar o'tgan zamondagi farazni ifodalaydi va shuning uchun ham uni amalga oshirish mumkin emas. O'tgan zamondagi noreal shart gapda ish-harakat **Past Perfect** zamonda, bosh gapida esa **should (would, could, might)** fe'lidan keyin **perfekt infinitiv (Have + P.P.)** keladi:

should (would)
If +subject + **had** + **P.P.** + subject + **could** + **have** + **P.P.**
might

If I **had seen** him yesterday, I **should have asked** him about it.

Agar men uni kecha ko'rganimda edi, men undan bu haqda so'ragan bo'lardim.

If we **hadn't lost** our way, we **would have arrived** sooner.

Agar biz yo'limizdan adashmaganimizda edi, biz ertaroq kelgan bo'lardik.

He **would not have caught** cold if he **had put** on a warm coat.

Agar u issiq palto kiyganida edi, shamollamagan bo'lar edi.

He **could have done** it if he **had tried**.

Agar harakat qilganida (urinib ko'rganida) u buni qila olgan bo'lar edi.

You **might have found** him there if you **had called** at six o'clock.

Agar soat oltida kelganingizda edi, siz uni o'sha yerdan topishingiz mumkin edi.

Ba'zan **could** o'rnida **should (would) + be able to** yoki **should (would) + have + been able to** ishlatiladi. Lekin bu juda kam uchraydi:

I **could do** it if I tried.

I **should be able to do** it if I tried.

I **could have done** it if I tried.

I **should (would) have been able to do** it if I tried.

ARALASH NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

Ba'zan shart (shart ergash gapdagi ish-harakat) o'tgan zamonga taalluqli bo'lib, natijasi (bosh gapdagi ish-harakat) hozirgi zamonga taalluqli bo'lishi yoki aksincha bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday gaplar aralash shart gaplar deyiladi: If you **had worked** harder last year, you **would know** English well now. Agar o'tgan yili qattiqroq ishiaganingizda edi, hozir ingliz tilini yaxshi bilardingiz.

Yuqoridagi gapning shart gapida ish-harakat o'tgan zamonga taalluqli va **Past Perfect** ishlatilgan, bosh gapida esa ish-harakat hozirgi zamonga taalluqli va **would** + V ishlatilgan.

If he **knew** English well, he **would have translated** the article without difficulty yesterday. Agar u ingliz tilini yaxshi bilganda edi, kecha maqolani qiynalmasdan tarjima qilgan bo'lardi.

Bu yerda shart ergash gapdagi ish-harakat hozirgi zamonda (**Simple Past** ishlatilgan), bosh gapdagi ish-harakat esa o'tgan zamonda (**would + have + P.P.**) ishlatilgan.

SHARTI YOKI NATIJASI BO'LMAGAN NOREAL SHART GAPLAR

Ba'zan noreal shart gaplarda bosh gap yoki ergash gap bo'lmaydi, faqat taxmin qilinadi:

Why didn't you tell me about it? I **should have helped** you.

Nima uchun menga aytmadingiz? Men sizga yordam bergan bo'lardim.

(Bu yerda shartni taxmin qilish mumkin: If you had told me about it *agar menga bu haqda aytganingizda edi*).

It is a pity you didn't send us any instructions. We **should have shipped** the goods yesterday. (Bu yerda shartni taxmin qilish mumkin: If we had received your instructions *agar biz sizning ko'rsatmalarinigizni olganimizda edi*).

Afsus bizga hech qanday ko'rsatmalar jo'natmadingiz. Biz tovarlarni kecha yuklagan bo'lardik.

If I **had known** it before! (Bu yerda shartdan kelib chiqadigan natijani taxmin qilish mumkin: I should have done it *men buni qilgan bo'lardim* yoki: I should have helped him *men unga yordam berardim*). If they **were** here! (Bu yerda shartdan kelib chiqadigan natija taxmin.

Men buni ilgari bilganimda edi!

Agar ular shu yerda bo'lganlarida edi!

qilinadi: I should be so glad *men shunday xursand bo' lardimki* yoki: they would explain everything *ular hamma narsani tushuntirib berardilar*).

BOG'LOVCHISIZ BOG'LANGAN SHART GAPLAR

Real va noreal shart gaplarda **if** bogiovchisi quyidagi hollarda tushib qolishi mumkin:

1. Real shart gaplarning kesimi **should + V** bilan ifodalangan bo'lib, **if** bogiovchisi tushib qolsa, **should** gapning boshida keladi:

Should he come, ask him to wait. Agar u kelib qolsa, kutib turishini iltimos qiling.
= If he should come, ask him to wait.

Should need arise, we shall communicate with you again. = If need should arise, we shall communicate with you again. Agar zarurat tugilsa, biz siz bilan yana bog'lanamiz.

2. Agar hozirgi zamondagi noreal shart gaplarning kesimi tarkibida **had, were, could, should** feilari bo'lsa, **if** bogiovchisi tushib qolishi mumkin va yuqoridagi feillar gapning boshida keladi:

Had I time, I should go to the club. = **If I had time**, I should go to the club. Agar vaqtim boiganda, klubga borardim.

Were he here, he would help us. = **If he were here**, he would help us. Agar u shu yerda boiganda, bizga yordam berardi.

Could he come tonight, we should be very glad. = **If he could come tonight**, we should be very glad. U bugun kechqurun kelsa edi, biz xursand boiardik.

Should I see him tomorrow, I should ask him about it. = **If I should see him tomorrow**, I should ask him about it. Agar men uni ertaga ko'rsam, undan bu haqda so'rar edim.

Were I to meet him tomorrow, I should ask him about it. = **If I were to meet him tomorrow**, I should ask him about it. Agar uni ertaga uchratsam, men undan bu haqda so'rar edim.

3. O'tgan zamondagi noreal shart gaplari oldidan **if** bogiovchisi tushib qolganda, kesim tarkibidagi **had** feii gapning boshiga o'tadi:

Had I seen him yesterday, I should have asked him about it. = **If I had seen him yesterday**, I should have asked him about it. Agar men uni kecha ko'rganimda edi, men undan bu haqda so'ragan boiardim.

Had he known it, he would not have gone there. = **If he had known it**, he would not have gone there.

Agar u buni bilganida, u yerga bormagan boiard.

TINISH BELGILAR

Vergul (The Comma) Sodda gaplarda vergul

Sodda gapda vergul:

1. Uyushuq boiaklarni ajratish uchun ishlatiladi. Vergul oxirgi uyushuq boiak oldida kelgan **and** bogiovchisi oldida ham ishlatiladi:

There are many theatres, museums, Toshkentda ko'p teatrlar, muzeylar and libraries in Tashkent. va kutubxonalar bor.

The steamer was loaded with Paroxodga bug'doy, arpa va makkajo'-wheat, barley, and maize. xori yuklangan edi.

2. Otdan keyin kelgan izohlovchini ajratadi:
Pushkin, the great Russian poet, Pushkin, buyuk rus shoiri, 1799- yilda was born in 1799. tug'ilgan.

3. Mustaqil sifatdoshli iboralarni ajratish uchun ishlatiladi:
Cuba imports different foodstuffs, the main imported commodity being rice. Kuba ko'p oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini import qiladi, eng asosiy import qiladigan mahsulot guruch.
The manager being absent, the Menejer hozir boimaganligi uchun, question was postponed. masala keyinga qoldirildi.

4. Kirish so'zlar, so'z birikmalari va kirish gaplarni ajratadi:
Fortunately, the fire was discovered before it did much damage. Baxtimizga, yong'in ko'p zarar yetkazmasdan payqalgan.
In ail probability, the steamer Ehtimol, paroxod haftaning oxirida will arrive at the end of the week. yetib keladi.
His brother, I have forgotten to Uning akasi, eslatishni unutibman, mention, was a doctor. shifokor.

5. Murojaatni ajratadi:
Porter, take this trunk, please. Hammol, bu chamadonni oling, iltimos.
Helen, where is my red pencil? Helen, mening qizil qalamim qayerda?

Xatlardagi murojaatdan keyin ishlatiladi:
Dear Friend, Aziz do'stim,
We have just received your letter ... Biz yaqindagina sizning xatingizni oldik ...

AQSHda rasmiy xatlarda murojaatdan keyin, odatda, ikki nuqta qo'yiladi:
 Dear Sirs: Aziz janoblar:
 In answer to your letter... Xatingizga javob berar ekanmiz...

6. Xatning oxiridagi jumalalarda imzodan oldin ishlatiladi:
 Your faithfully, Sizga sadoqat bilan,
 George Brown Jorj Braun

7. Sanani yozganda oyni yildan ajratadi:
 The contract was concluded on Shartnoma 1985- yil 15- sentabrda
 the 15th September, 1985. tuzildi.

8. Manzil qismlarini ajratadi (adresatni, ko'chani, shaharni, pochmani, mamlakatni):

Messrs. Smith and Co.,
 20 High Street,
 London, E. C.,
 England.

Qo'shma gaplarda vergul

1. Vergul bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda sodda gaplar orasida teng bog'lovchilar oldida ishlatiladi:

The contract provided for prompt delivery of the goods, and the buyers immediately chartered a steamer for their transportation. Shartnomada tovarlarni tezlik bilan yetkazib berish ko'zda tutildan edi va xaridorlar ularni tashish uchun zudlik bilan paroxod yolladilar.
 The buyers made a claim against the sellers, but the latter refused to admit it. Xaridorlar sotuvchilarga da'vo yubordilar, lekin sotuvchilar uni tan olishdan bosh tortdilar.

2. Vergul tasvirlovchi aniqllovchi ergash gaplarni bosh gapdan ajratadi, ajratuvchi va tasniflovchi aniqllovchi ergash gaplar ajratilmaydi:

We went to the lake, which was very stormy that day, Biz o'sha kuni juda dovulli bo'lgan ko'lga bordik.
 I spoke to the manager, who promised to ship the goods at once. Men tovarlarni zudlik bilan yuklashga va'da bergan menejer bilan gaplashdim.

Ammo:
 He did not see the letters which were lying on the table. U stol ustida yotgan xatlarni ko'rmadi.
 A letter which is written in pencil is difficult to read. Qalamda yozilgan xatni o'qish qiyin.

3. Hol ergash gaplar bosh gapdan oldin kelsa vergul bilan ajratiladi:
 If I see, I shall tell him about it. Agar uni ko'rsam, bu haqda undan so'rayman.

After the goods had been examined, we left the custom-house. Tovarlar tekshirilgandan keyin biz bojxonani tark etdik.

Ergash gap bosh gapdan keyin kelsa, vergul bilan ajratilmaydi:
 I shall tell him about it if I see him.
 We left the custom-house after the goods had been examined.

Nuqtali vergul (The Semicolon)

Nuqtali vergul bog'langan qo'shma gaplarda bog'lovchisiz bog'langan sodda gaplarni ajratadi:

The signal was given; the steamer moved slowly from the dock. Signal berildi; paroxod sekin dokdan jo'nadi.
 He will return from London in May; his sister will stay there another month. U may oyida Londondan qaytib keladi; uning opasi u yerda yana bir oy qoladi.

Ikki nuqta (The Colon)

Ikki nuqta:

1. Sitata oldida ishlatiladi:
 The government declared: «This decision will be taken on the 1st of October». Hukumat bildirdi: «Bu qaror birinchi oktabrda qabul qilinadi».

2. Ko'chirma gapdagi uzun matndan oldin ishlatiladi:
 He said: «We agree to accept your offer provided the rate of freight is reduced to eighteen shillings». U dedi: «Agar Siz yollash haqini o'n sakkiz shillinggacha tushirsangiz biz Sizning taklifingizni qabul qilishga rozi-miz».

I z o h: Qisqa ko'chirma gaplardan oldin vergul qo'yiladi:
 He said, «Wait for me.» U dedi: «Meni kuting».
 He asked me, «Are you cold?» U mendan so'radi: «Sovqotdingizmi?»

3. Uyshuq bo'laklar bilan ularni umumlashtiruvchi so'zlar (as follows, the following, for example va bosq.) orasida ishlatiladi:
 The agreement provides for the delivery of the following raw materials: cotton, wool, jute, and others. Bitim quyidagi xomashyolarni yetkazib berishni ko'zda tutadi: paxta, yung, kanop va boshqalarni.

Nuqta

1. Nuqta darak va buyruq gaplardan keyin qo'yiladi:
 The goods were shipped yesterday. Mollar kecha yuklandi.

2. So'zlarni qisqartirganda nuqta ishlatiladi:
 Mr. — Mister Mrs. — Mistress
 Co. — Company Ltd. — Limited

So'roq belgisi (The Note of Interrogation)

1. So'roq belgisi so'roq gaplardan keyin qo'yiladi:
Where is my red pencil? Mening qizil qalamim qayerda?
How old are you? Necha yoshdasiz?

2. O'zlashtirma so'roq gaplardan keyin nuqta qo'yiladi, chunku ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ular to'ldiruvchi ergash gapga aylanadi:
He asked where his red pencil was. U qizil qalami qayerdaligini so'radi.
She asked him how old he was. U undan yoshi nechadaligini so'radi.

3. O'zlashtirma so'roq gapning bosh gapi so'roq gap bo'lsa, gap oxirida so'roq belgisi qo'yiladi:
Did you ask him at what time Siz undan poyezdning qachon jo'na-
the train leaves? shini so'radingizmi?
Do you know when he will return? Uning qachon qaytishini bilasizmi?

Undov belgisi (The Note of Exclamation)

Undov belgisi kuchli hayajon bilan aytiladigan gaplar oxirida qo'yiladi:
How glad I am to see you! Sizni ko'rishdan qanchalik xursand-
man!
What a fine building! Qanday go'zal bino!

Qo'shtirnoq (The Inverted Commas)

Qo'shtirnoq ko'chirma gap va sitatalarni ajratish uchun ishlatiladi. Ular qatorning yuqorisiga qo'yiladi:
He said. «She will come in the evening.» U dedi: «U kechqurun keladi».

Apostrof (The Apostrophe)

Apostrof belgisi harflar tushib qolganda ishlatiladi: **it's = it is; don't = do not; haven't — have not.**

Apostrof belgisi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasini yasash uchun ham ishlatiladi: **the student's dictionary** talabaniy lug'ati, **the students' dictionaries** talabalarning lug'atlari.

Chiziqcha yoki defis (The Hyphen)

Defis qo'shma so'zlar orasida ishlatiladi: **reading-room** o'quv zali; **commander-in-chief** bosh qo'mondon; **dark-blue** to'q ko'k.

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