

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ICHKI ISHLAR VAZIRLIGI
AKADEMIYA**

M. A. RUSTAMOV, M. I. ASRIYANS

INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASI

TOSHKENT

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R-88 Ingliz tili grammatikasi: O'quv qo'llanmasi. –
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O'quv qo'llanmada hozirgi zamon ingliz adabiy tilida faol ishlatiladigan grammatik hodisalar, modellar va konstruktsiyalarning yasalishi qoidalari va qo'llanish holatlari bayon qilingan.

Qo'llanma ingliz tilini o'rganayotgan barcha kitobxonlar uchun mo'ljallangan.

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SO‘Z BOSHI

Ma'lumotnoma O'zR IIV Akademiyasida chet tili sifatida ingliz tilini o'rganuvchi talabalarga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, Akademiya tinglovchilari uchun tuzilgan "ingliz tili" fanidan namunaviy o'quv dasturida nazarda tutilgan grammatik mavzular asosida tuzilgan. Qo'llanmani tuzishda ingliz tili grammatikasiga oid zamonaviy ilmiy adabiyotlar, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalaridan foydalanildi.

Grammatik hodisalarning sharhlarini berishda hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilining xususiyatlari hisobga olingan. Ingliz tilida qotib qolgan va so'zma-so'z tarjima qilib bo'lmaydigan grammatik qoliplarning o'zbek tilidagi muqobil shakllarini topishga harakat qilingan va zarur o'rinlarda izohlar bilan tushuntirib berilgan. O'quvchilar uchun qulaylik tug'dirish maqsadida ishda chizma va jadvallardan keng foydalanilgan.

Qo'llanmada ingliz tilining sodda grammatikasi doirasida ma'lumotlar berishga harakat qilingan. Unda ingliz tilidagi ot, olmosh, son, sifat, fe'l kategoriyalariga oid hamda sifatdoshlar, modal fe'llar, bog'lovchi va old ko'makchilar (predloglar), gapdagi so'zlar tartibi kabilar haqida til o'rganuvchilar uchun zarur ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Qo'llanmaga so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar va noto'g'ri fe'llar ro'yxatlari ilova qilingan. Noto'g'ri fe'llar ro'yxati ikkita jadvalda berilgan. Birinchi jadvalda hozirgi, o'tgan zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakllari turlicha bo'lgan noto'g'ri fe'llar o'rin olgan bo'lsa, ikkinchi jadvalga har uchchala yoki ikkinchi va uchinchi shakllari bir xil bo'lgan noto'g'ri fe'llar joylashtirilgan.

Qo'llanma mualliflari ishda uchrashi mumkin bo'lgan kamchiliklar uchun oldindan uzr so'ragan holda mazkur qo'llanma haqida bildirilgan har qanday tanqidiy fikrlarni minnatdorchilik bilan qabul qiladilar.

OT NOUN

Otlar shaxslar, hayvonlar, joylar, narsalar, hodisalar va turli- tuman mavhum tushunchalarni ifodalovchi soʻzlar boʻlib, **Who? (kim?)** va **What? (nima?)** soʻroqlariga javob boʻladi.

Sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar

Ingliz tilidagi otlar ham oʻzbek tilidagi kabi oʻzi ifodalagan tushunchaga koʻra sanaladigan yoki sanalmaydigan otlarga boʻlinadi. Baʼzi koʻp maʼnoli otlar bir maʼnosida sanaladigan otlar sirasiga kirsam, boshqa maʼnosi bilan sanalmaydigan otlar qatoridan oʻrin olishi mumkin. Sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar quyidagi xususiyatlari bilan farqlanadi:

Sanaladigan otlar

birlik va koʻplik shakllariga ega boʻladi

birlik yoki koʻplikda kelishiga qarab birlik yoki koʻplik shaklidagi feʼl bilan keladi

birlik shaklida kelganda oldida **a**, **an**, yoki **one** kabi aniqlovchilar boʻlishi mumkin

koʻplik shaklida kelganda oldida **many** yoki **few** aniqlovchilari boʻlishi mumkin

faqat koʻplik shaklida kelganda oldidan **some** aniqlovchisi ishlatilishi mumkin

faqat koʻplik shaklida oldidan **number of** kelishi mumkin

Sanalmaydigan otlar

faqat bir shaklga ega

birlik shaklidagi feʼllar bilan keladi

oldidan **a**, **an** yoki **one** soʻzlari aniqlovchi sifatida kelmaydi

oldidan aniqlovchi sifatida **much** ishlatilishi mumkin

oldidan aniqlovchi sifatida **some** kelishi mumkin

oldidan **amount of** qoʻllanishi mumkin

Muayyan turdagi otlar odatda doim **sanaladigan** bo'ladi. Ularni quyidagi guruhlarga ajratish mumkin:

1. Odam, hayvon, o'simlik, hasharot va ularning qismlarini atovchi otlar:

PEOPLE (ODAM)	ANIMALS (HAYVON)	PLANTS (O'SIMLIK)	INSECTS (HASHAROT)	PARTS (QISM)
a boy (bir) bola	a cat (bir) mushuk	a cactus (bir) kaktus	an ant (bir)	an ankle (bir) to'piq
a girl (bir) qiz	a dog (bir) it	a bush (bir) buta	chumoli	a bone (bir) suyak
a man (bir) kishi	a horse (bir) ot	a flower (bir) gul	a butterfly (bir) kapalak	a face (bir) yuz
a student (bir) student	a mouse (bir) sichqon	an oak (bir) eman	a caterpillar (bir) qurt	a head (bir) bosh
a teacher (bir)	a tiger (bir) yo'lbars	a potato (bir)	a fly (bir)	a nose (bir) burun
o'qituvchi	a wolf (bir) bo'ri	kartoshka	pashsha	an ear (bir) quloq
a wife (bir) rafiqqa	a zebra (bir) zebra	a rose (bir) atirgul	a mite (bir) burga	a wing (bir) qanot
a woman (bir) ayol		a tree (bir) daraxt	a tick (bir) kana	
			a wasp (bir) ari	

2. Turli shakllarga ega bo'lgan narsa va obyektlarning nomlari:

a ball (bir) to'p	a car (bir) mashina	a mountain (bir) tog'	a street (bir) ko'cha	a lamp (bir) lampa
a building (bir) bino	a door (bir) eshik	a river (bir) daryo	a church (bir)	an umbrella
a house (bir) uy	a window (bir) deraza	a lake (bir) ko'l	cherkov	(bir) soyabon
a tent (bir) palatka	a shop (bir) do'kon	a valley (bir) vodiya	a stadium (bir) stadion	a book (bir) kitob
			a tree (bir) daraxt	a pen (bir) ruchka

3. O'lchov birliklari (uzunlik, maydon, og'irlik, hajm, harorat, bosim, tezlik va boshqalarni o'lchashda ishlatiladigan so'zlar) va tasnif so'zlari (turlarni atash uchun xizmat qiladigan so'zlar). Sanalmaydigan otlar o'lchanishi yoki tasniflanishi mumkin:

an inch bir dyum (2,54 sm.)	a piece bir bo'lak	a cubic centimeter bir kub sm.	a gramm bir gramm
a foot bir fut (30,48 sm.)	a square foot bir kvadrat fut	a part bir qism	a meter bir metr
a type bir tur	a square meter bir kvadrat metr	a degree bir daraja	a pound bir funt
a bit bir chimdim, ozgina	a cubic inch bir kub dyum	a drop bir tomchi	an item bir band

4. Jamiyatdagi tasniflanishga oid otlar:

a family (bir) oila	a tribe (bir) qabila	a city (bir) shahar	a word (bir) so'z	a language (bir) til
a clan (bir) to'da	a country (bir) mamlakat	a state (bir) davlat	a phrase (bir) ibora	

5. Ba'zi mavhum tushunchalarni ifodalovchi otlar:

a help (bir) yordam	an invention (bir) kashfiyot	a rest (bir) hordiq
a hindrance (bir) to'siq	a nuisance (bir) noxushlik	a scheme (bir) chizma
an idea (bir) fikr	a plan (bir) reja	a taboo (bir) tabu/taqiq

Sanalmaydigan otlarni quyidagi guruhlarga bo'lish mumkin:

1. Oziq-ovqat, materiallar va metallar, tabiiy sifatlarni nomlovchi otlar:

OZIQ-OVQATLAR	MATERIAL VA METALLAR	TABIIY SIFATLAR
bread non	copper mis	lightness yorug'lik
cake pirog	cotton paxta	darkness qorong'ulik
chocolate shokolad	grass o't	heaviness og'irlik
meat	iron	brightness

go'sht	temir	charog'onlik
spaghetti	rayon	foolness
makaron	cellulosa	axmoqlik va boshqa
spinach	steel	-ness (-lik)ka tugovchi
ismaloq	po'lat	so'zlar
butter	wood	luminescence
saryog'	taxta	mltirash, chaqnash
cheese		adolescence
pishloq		yoshlik; yigitlik va qizlik

2. Suyuqliklar, gazlar va juda mayda qismlardan iborat jismlar:

SUYUQLIKLAR	GAZLAR	MAYDA BO'LAKLARDAN IBORAT JISMLAR
coffee	air	barley
kofe	havo	arpa
milk	carbon dioxide	rice
sut	uglekislotali gaz	guruch
oil	oxygen	sugar
yog'	kislород	shakar
tea	smoke	popcorn
choy	tutun	brodroq

3. Tillarning nomlari: Arabic, English, Chinese, French, Japanese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Welsh, etc.

4. Ko'pchilik *-ing* qo'shimchasi bilan tugovchi otlar. Quyidagilar bundan mustasno: **building, feeling, dealing, wedding, helping** ovqat ma'nosida; **a saving** – iqtisod, lekin **savings** – tejalgan pul; **furnishings**) doim ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

clothing	hiking	trying
kiyim	sayr	urinish
dancing	learning	waiting
raqs	o'rganish	kutish
studying	lightning	smoking
o'qish	chaqmoq	chekish

5. Ko'pchilik mavhum otlar, shu jumladan, **-ness**, -

ance va **-ity** qo‘shimchalari bilan yasalgan otlar mavhum tushunchalarni bildiradi va sanalmaydi:

beauty	selfishness	peace
chiroq	xudbinlik	tinchlik
equality	ignorance	plenty
tenglik	nodonlik	ko‘p
serenity	importance	sanity
osudalik	ahamiyat	sog‘lomlik
happiness	obsolescence	verbosity
baxt	toliqish	sergaplik

Boshqa tillarda sanaladigan ko‘pgina otlar ingliz tilida sanalmaydigan otlar sirasiga kiradi:

advice	furniture	permission
maslahat	mebel	ruxsat
anger	garbage	photography
jahl	axlat	fotografiya va -aphy
applause	harm	ga tugaydigan boshqa
qarsaklar	zarar	otlar
baggage	hospitality	poetry
bagaj	mehmondo‘stlik	nazm, she‘riyat
behavior	information	progress
fe‘l-atvor	ma‘lumot	progres
cash	laughter	publicity
naqd pul	kulgi	oshkoralik
chaos	leisure	rubbish
xaos	bo‘sh vaqt	chiqit, ortiqcha narsa
chess	luck	safety
shahmat va boshqa	omad	xavfsizlik
o‘yin nomlari	luggage	violence
china (dishes)	bagaj	zo‘ravonlik
Xitoy taomlari	melancholy	weather
conduct	melanxoliya	ob-havo
xulq-atvor	money	moonlight
damage (harm)	pul	oy nuri
zarar	news	mud
dirt	yangiliklar (ko‘plik	balchiq
iflos	shaklida, lekin	music
	birlikdagi fe‘l bilan	musiqa
	keladi)	

Sanalmaydigan otlar o'lchanganda yoki tasnif qilinganda (turlarga, sinflarga bo'linganda), ularning ko'pchiligidan oldin **of, piece, bit, item** so'zlari kelishi mumkin. Boshqa shularga o'xshash so'zlar ham, sanalmaydigan otlarning ayrimlari bilan qo'llanishi mumkin:

a *slice of* bread, cake, meat
bir bo'lak (parrak) non, pirog,
go'sht
a *bar of* chocolate, candy,
soap
bir bo'lak shokolad, konfet, sovun
a *sheet of* paper, ice
bir varaq qog'oz, bir bo'lak muz
a *blade of* grass, wheat
bir maysa, bug'doy poyasi

a *grain of* rice, barley, wheat
bir dona guruch, arpa, bug'doy
a *lump of* coal, sugar
bir bo'lak ko'mir, qand
a *bit of* paper, metal, wood
bir parcha qog'oz, metal, yog'och
a *piece of*, cake, wood
bir bo'lak qog'paper oz, pirog, taxta

Atoqli va turdosh otlar

Atoqli otlar alohida olingan odamlar, joylar yoki narsalarning nomlaridir. Ular bosh harf bilan yoziladi. Qolgan barcha otlar turdosh otlar hisoblanadi.

George Allen attends **Lakeview College**.

Jorj Allen Leykvyyu kollejiga qatnaydi.

Monday, June 15, is Marilyn Morgan's birthday.

Dushanba kuni, 15 iyunda Marilin Morganning tug'ilgan kuni.

Agar atoqli ot ikki va undan ortiq kishi, joy yoki narsaning nomi bo'lsa, uning oldidan aniq artikl yoki biror aniqlovchi qo'yiladi.

My brother is named Bill Johnson and my cousin is also named Bill Johnson. **The Bill Johnson** who lives across the street from me is my brother.

Akamning ismi Bill Jonson, jiyanimning ismi ham Bill Jonson. Ko'chaning narigi tomonida (mening qarshimda) yashaydigan Bill Jonson mening akam.

Turdosh otlar mavhum va aniq otlarga bo'linadi.

Mavhum tushunchalar fikr va tasavvurlar, hissiyotlar, sifatlar va jarayonlarni nomlaydi: **justice, beauty, happiness, length, weight, classification**. Aniq otlar hissiyotlar orqali to'g'ridan to'g'ri sezish mumkin bo'lgan narsalar yoki jonzotlarni nomlaydi: **ball, boy, bread, chair, heat, noise, fire, smoke, ice, water** va hokazo.

Jamlovchi otlar

Jamlovchi otlar bir guruh kishilar, hayvonlar, qushlar, hasharotlarni ifodalaydi. Jamlovchi ot harakatning guruh tomonidan birga bajarilayotgani yoki guruhning har a'zosi tomonidan alohida bajarilayotganiga qarab fe'ning birlik yoki ko'plikdagi shaklini oladi.

Ijtimoiy uyushma va guruhlarni ifodalovchi jamlovchi otlardan ayrimlari quyidagilar:

army	clan	chorus
qurolli kuchlar	to'da, guruh	xor
audience	congregation	police
auditoriya	kongregatsiya, to'plangan	politsiya
band	kishilar	team
orkestr	group	jamo,
brigade	guruh	komanda
brigada (komanda)	orchestra	troop
	orkestr	qo'shin

Hayvonlar, qushlar va hasharotlarni ifodalaydigan jamlovchi otlardan ayrimlari quyidagilar:

a herd of cattle, sheep,	a hive of bees
goats	arilar galasi
mollar, qo'ylar, echkilar podasi	a swarm of ants, bees, flies
a flock of birds, chickens	chumolilar to'dasi, arilar, pashshalar
qushlar, jo'jalar galasi	galasi

Otlarda ko'plik

Ingliz tilidagi aksariyat otlarning ko'plik shakli to'g'ri yo'l bilan yasaladi. Otning birlik shakliga **-s** qo'shimchasi

qo‘shilib, uning ko‘plik shakli hosil qilinadi.

boy – boys book – books pencil - pencils

-s, -ch, -sh, -tch, -x, -z harflari bilan tugagan so‘zlarning ko‘plik shakli **-es** qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish yo‘li bilan yasaladi.

bunch – bunches patch – patches fox – foxes
o‘ram/bog‘(lar) bo‘lak/parcha(lar) tulki(lar)

Eslatma: “**o**” harfi bilan tugovchi ko‘pgina so‘zlarga **-s** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi, biroq quyidagi otlarning ko‘plik shaklini yasash uchun **-es** qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish lozim bo‘ladi:

echo	echoes	potato	potatoes
aks-sado	aks-sadolar	kartoshka	kartoshkalar
embargo	embargoes	tomato	tomatoes
o	embargolar	pomidor	pomidorlar
embargo	heroes	torpedo	torpedoes
hero	qahramonlar	torpeda	torpedalar
qahramon	Negroes	veto	vetoes
Negro	habashlar	veto	vetolar
habash			

Ba‘zi otlarga ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilganda muayyan imlo o‘zgarishlari yuz beradi. So‘z oxirida undoshdan keyin kelgan “**y**” harfi “**i**”ga aylanadi va **-es** qo‘shiladi:

baby	babies
go‘dak	go‘daklar
city	cities
shahar	shaharlar
study	studies
o‘qish	o‘qishlar

Ba‘zi otlar oxiridagi **-f** yoki **-fe** ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi (**-s/-es**) qo‘shilgach **-ves** ga aylanadi:

-f yoki -ef bilan tugovchi ot	Ko‘plik shakli
calf	calves

buzoq	buzoqlar
elf	elves
elf	elflar
half	halves
yarim	yarimlar
hoof	hooves <i>yoki</i> hoofs
tuyoq	tuyoqlar
knife	knives
pichoq	pichoqlar
leaf	leaves
barg	barglar
life	lives
hayot	umrlar
loaf	loaves
buxanka	buxankalar
relief	reliefs
qutilish	ko'plikda kam ishlatiladi
self	selves
o'zi	o'zlari
shelf	shelves
javon	javonlar
thief	thieves
(o'g'ri)	o'g'rilar
wife	wives
rafiqa	rafiqalar
wolf	wolves
bo'ri	bo'rilar

Lekin roof (tom) – *roofs* (tomlar), *belief* (ishonch) – *beliefs* (ishonchlar), *proof* (dalil) – *proofs* (dalillar), *relief* (qutilish) – *reliefs* (ko'plikda kam ishlatiladi) holatlari ham uchraydi.

Hozirgi ingliz tilida ayrim otlarning qadimgi ingliz tiliga oid ko'plik shakllari hamon ishlatiladi.

man – men kishi(lar)	mouse – mice sichqon(lar)	ox – oxen ho'kiz(lar)
woman – women ayol(lar)	louse – lice ablah(lar)	goose – geese g'oz(lar)
fireman – firemen o't o'chiruvchi(lar)	child – children bola(lar)	foot – feet oyoq(lar)

workman -
workmen
xizmatchi(lar)

tooth - teeth
tish(lar)

Ayrim otlar birlik shaklini saqlagan holda jamlovchi ko'plik ma'nosini bildirishi mumkin.

ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISH (HAYVONLAR, QUSHLAR VA BALIQLAR)

Mr. Parker hunts (ovlaydi)	{	deer	(bug'u)
		pheasant	(qirg'ovul)
		elephant	(fil)
		duck	(o'rdak)
He catches (tutadi)	{	trout	(forel)
		perch	(okun)
		bluefish	(lufar)

**TREES AND PLANTS (GRAINS) (DARAXTLAR VA O'SIMLIKLAR
(BOSHOQLI O'SIMLIKLAR))**

The Allens planted (ekdilar)	{	pine	(qarag'ay	on their farm this year. (o'z xo'jaliklariga bu yil)
		oak)	
		wheat	(eman)	
		corn	(bug'doy)	
		sorghum	(don)	
		barley	(sorgoh) (arpa)	

PEOPLE (ODAMLAR)

Everyone – *man, woman, and child* – is affected by air pollution.

Barcha – erkagu ayolu bola – havoning ifloslanishidan zaharlandi.

Student and teacher alike signed the petition.

Talaba va o'qituvchi ikkalasi petitsiyaga qo'l qo'yishdi.

O'zbek tilida otlar ikki va undan katta sanoq sonlardan keyin kelganda ham birlik shaklida qo'llanadi (*o'nta kitob*), lekin ingliz tilida oldidan birdan katta sanoq son kelgan otlar ko'plik shaklida ishlatilishi kerak:

two girls
ikkita qiz
ten books
o'nta kitob

five chairs
beshta stul
seven days
yetti kun

Otlarda egalik kelishigi

Ot turkumiga mansub soʻzlar ikki kelishikdan birida qoʻllanadi: umumiy (common) va egalik (possessive). Umumiy kelishikda otga hech qanday qoʻshimcha qoʻshilmaydi. Egalik kelishigi shaxs yoki narsaning biror kimsaga tegishli ekanini ifodalaydi va **Whose?** (kimning?) soʻrogʻiga javob boʻladi. Otning egalik kelishigi shakli ikki usulda yasaladi:

Birinchi usulida otga **-s** qoʻshimchasini qoʻshiladi va odatda oʻzbek tilidagi **-ning** (qaratqich kelishigi) qoʻshimchasiga mos keladi, masalan:

the girl's bag
qizning sumkasi
the boy's tent
bolaning chodiri

Jack's coat
Jekning paltosi
George's book
Jorjning kitobi

Agar otga koʻplik qoʻshimchasi **-s (-es)** qoʻshilgan boʻlsa, soʻz oxiridagi **“s”** harfidan keyin tutuq belgisi qoʻyiladi. Masalan:

the boys' books
bolalarning kitoblari

-s quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1. **-s** odamlar va inson faoliyati bilan aloqador otlarga qoʻshiladi, masalan:

Atoqli otlar:

Abraham Lincoln's speech.
Abraham Linkolnning nutqi.

Shaxslarni nomlovchi otlar:

The girl's dress.
Qizning koʻylagi.

Jamlovchi otlari:

The team's success.
Jamoaning muvaffaqiyati.

Inson faoliyati bilan aloqador otlar

The body's ability.
Tana(ning) qobiliyati.

Geografik nomlar:

Canada's history.
Kanadaning tarixi.

Muassasalarning

The University's budget.
Universitetning byudjeti.

nomlari: The museum's members.
Museyning a'zolari.

2. Vaqtni ifodalovchi ko'hchilik so'zlarning egalik kelishigi **-s** bilan yasaladi, masalan:

a month's pay	two week's vacation
bir oylik ish ish haqqi	ikki haftalik ta'til
a year's work	season's greetings
bir yillik ish	mavsimning ochilishi

3. Ba'zi turg'un iboralar tarkibidagi otlar **-s** bilan birikadi, masalan:

our money's worth	at arm's length
pulumizga yarasha	nariroqda

4. Murakkab hayvonlarning nomlariga **-s'** qo'shiladi, masalan:

a dog's life	the kitten's cry
itning hayoti	mushikchanning yig'lashi
the horse's mane	the cat's meow
otning yoli	mushikning miyovlashi

Qolgan holatlarda otlarning egalik kelishigi **of** predlogi yordamida yasaladi. Bunda o'zbek tilidan farqli ravishda birikmadagi aniqlanmish **of** predligidan oldin, aniqlovchi esa, predligdan keyin qo'yiladi, masalan:

the tires <i>of the car</i>	the roof <i>of the house</i>
Mashinaning balonlari	<i>uyning</i> tomi
the surface <i>of the road</i>	the leaves <i>of the tree</i>
<i>yo'lining</i> yuzasi	<i>daraxtning</i> barglari

ARTIKLLAR ARTICLES

Artikllar mustaqil ma'noga ega bo'lmagan yordamchi so'zlar bo'lib, otlarning aniqlovchisi hisoblanadilar. Ingliz tilida artikllarning ikki turi mavjud: **noaniq artikl** (the

indefinite article) va **aniq artikl** (the definite article).

Noaniq artikl (a / an)

Noaniq artikl (**a/an**) “qandaydir bir” degan ma’noni anglatadi, ya’ni bir turdagi bir necha narsalardan qaysidir bittasi ekanligini bildiradi. O‘zbek tilida unga aynan mos keladigan so‘z yo‘q, shuning uchun u ko‘pincha tarjima qilinmaydi. Ba‘zan *bir, bitta, qandaydir* kabi so‘zlar bilan tarjima qilinishi mumkin.

Quyidagi ikki gapni qiyoslang:

Bandargohga paraxod Paraxod bandargohga keldi. keldi.

Birinchi gapdagi *paraxod* so‘zi shu turga oid predmetlarning birini ifodalamoqda, ya’ni bandargohga keladigan paraxodlardan biri, lekin aynan qaysi biri ekanligi noaniq. Ikkinchi gapdagi *paraxod* so‘zi shu ma’lumotni (gapni) yetkazayotgan va uni tinglayotgan shaxslar uchun aniq narsani, ya’ni ular kutayotgan paraxodni ifodalayapti. Shuning uchun birinchi misoldagi *paraxod* so‘zi ingliz tiliga **a ship** tarzida, ikkinchi misoldagisi esa **the ship** tarzida o‘girilishi kerak.

Noaniq artikl faqat birlik shaklidagi sanaladigan otlarning oldidan qo‘yiladi.

Noaniq artiklning **a** shakli undosh tovush bilan boshlanuvchi otlardan oldin qo‘yiladi:

a ball (bir) koptok	a policeman (bir) politsiyachi	a house (bir) uy
a man (bir) kishi	a book (bir) kitob	a dog (bir) it

Noaniq artiklning **an** shakli unli tovush bilan boshlanuvchi otlardan oldin qo‘yiladi:

an apple (bir) olma	an example (bir) misol	an inkpot (bir) siyohdon
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an umbrella (bir) soyabon **an egg** (bir) tuxum **an eye** (bitta) ko'z

Give me, please, **a pen**.
Iltimos, menga ruchka bering (qandaydir bitta ruchka).
This man is **a teacher**.
Bu kishi o'qituvchi (qandaydir bir o'qituvchi).
He is **an investigator**.
U tergovchi (bir tergovchi).

Agar otning oldida artikldan boshqa aniqlovchi ham bo'lsa, u holda artikl o'sha aniqlovchidan oldin qo'yiladi.

It is **a book**.

Bu (bir) kitobdir.

It is **an interesting book**.

Bu (bir) qiziqarli kitob.

Noaniq artikl quyidagi holatlarda ishlatilmaydi:

1) sanalmaydigan otlar bilan:

I like **cheese and milk**.

Men pishloq va sutni yaxshi ko'raman.

2) ko'plikdagi otlar bilan:

They are **schoolchildren**.

Ular maktab bolalaridir.

3) atoqli otlar bilan:

I spoke to **Peter** about it.

Men bu (narsa) haqida Peter bilan gaplashdim.

4) otlar oldidan egalik va ko'rsatish olmoshlari kabi aniqlovchilar kelganda:

I need **this book**.

Menga bu kitob kerak.

I see **his car**.

Men uning mashinasini ko'ryapman.

5) o'zidan keyin sanoq son kelgan otlardan oldin:

He lives in **apartment 3**.

U 3-xonadonda yashaydi.

Aniq artikl (the)

Aniq artikl – **the** soʻzlovchi va tinglovchi uchun aniq boʻlgan shaxs, narsa, hodisa kabilarni ifodalovchi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

The book is interesting.

Kitob qiziqarli (*soʻzlovchi va tinglovchi uchun aniq boʻlgan kitob*).

Ingliz tilidagi aniq artikl **the** odatda oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi. Baʼzan *oʻsha* olmoshi yoki tushum kelishigi qoʻshimchasi (*-ni*) yoxud boshqa vositalar bilan tarjima qilinishi mumkin.

This is **the** book I asked you for.

Bu (*oʻsha*) men sizdan soʻragan kitob.

The hamma otlar bilan ishlatilishi mumkin. Aniq artikl (**the**)ni quyidagilarni koʻrsatuvchi otlarni aniqlash uchun ishlatish kerak:

1. Oldinroq tilga olib oʻtilgan otga qayta ishora qilinganda.

We saw a new film yesterday. **The** film was interesting.

Kecha biz yangi film tamosho qildik. Film qiziqarli ekan.

A dog has been barking all day and here is **the** dog now, standing outside the gate.

Bir it kuni boʻyi hurib chiqdi, endi oʻsha it tashqarida, darvoza tashqarsida turibdi.

2. Otning oʻzidan keyin keladigan aniqlovchisi borligini bildirish uchun.

The man at the door wants to speak to you.

Eshik yonidagi kishi siz bilan gaplashishni xohlaydi.

The dog that has been barking all day has finally stopped barking.

Kuni bilan hurib chiqqan it nihoyat hurishdan toʻxtadi.

Every student should know something about **the history of his own country**.

Har bir talaba oʻz vatani tarixi haqida biror narsa bilishi kerak.

Aniq artikl (**the**) orttirma darajadagi sifat va ravishlar hamda tartib sonlardan oldin qo'yilishi shart (bunda ko'pincha otdan keyin birikmali aniqlovchi keladi).

This is **the best** cake **I have ever eaten**.

Bu men umrimda yegan eng yaxshi shirin kulcha ekan.

China has **the largest** population of **all countries in the world**.

Xitoy dunyodagi barcha mamlakatlar ichida eng ko'p aholiga ega.

Mr. Everest is **the highest** mountain **in the world**.

Janob Everest (tog'i) dunyodagi eng baland tog'.

Charles Lindbergh was **the first** person to **fly the Atlantic alone**.

Charlz Lindberg Atlantika (okeani)dan yolg'iz uchib o'tgan birinchi insondir.

Eslatma: yakka holda ishlatilgan, ya'ni o'zidan keyin aniqlanmish kelmagan tartib son oldidan artikl qo'yilmaydi.

She was **first** in her class.

U o'z sinfida birinchi edi.

Our team is **third** in the standings.

Bizning lamoq mavqeyi bo'yicha uchinchi.

3. So'zlovchi (yozuvchi) va tinglovchi (o'quvchi) uchun ma'lum bo'lgan kontekstda.

Here comes **the** teacher (one teacher known to the class).

Bu yoqqa o'qituvchi kelyapti (sifga ma'lum bo'lgan o'qituvchi).

Turn on **the** light in **the** kitchen (only one light in one kitchen).

Oshxonadagi chiroqni yoq (oshxonada faqat bitta chiroq bor).

Have you been to **the** mountains recently? (mountains nearby that are known to everyone)

Siz yaqindda tog'da bo'ldingizmi? (shu yaqin atrofdagi hammaga ma'lum tog'da)

They prefer to live in **the** city (the reader understands the difference between living in the country or suburbs and living in the city).

Ular shaharda yashashni afzal ko'radilar (o'quvchi shaharda yoki uning chekkasida yashash bilan qishliqda yashash orasidagi farqni tushunadi).

4. Narsaning sinfini aniq ko'rsatish uchun. Ko'pincha otdan oldin keladi:

The child is the hope of the future.

Bola(lar) kelesak(imiz) umididir.

The nuclear threat is frightening.

Atom (bombasi) havfi dahshatga solmoqda.

Aniq artikl **the** ba'zan sifatdan oldin kelishi ham mumkin, masalan:

The elderly are often lonely.

Keksalar ko'pincha yolg'iz bo'lادilar.

The handicapped need access to public buildings.

Nogironlarga jamoat binolariga kirish huquqini berish kerak.

5. Ilovali¹ birikmalar boshida.

This is my friend, **the** one I was telling you about.

Do this experiment first, **the** experiment on page 29.

6. Yagona holda mavjud bo'lgan narsalarni ifodalovchi otlar oldidan.

the sky

osmon

the sun

quyosh

the moon

oy

the earth

yer

the president

prezident

the capital

poytaxt

Tashkent is **the** capital of our country.

Toshkent mamlakatimizning poytaxti.

The sun rises in the east, and sets in the west.

Quyosh sharqdan chiqib, g'arbga botadi.

Artikllar (**a/an, the**) quyidagi hollarda ishlatilmaydi:

1. Ot bir sinfga (turga) mansub bo'lgan barcha narsalarni ifodalaganda:

Dogs are domestic animals. (all dogs)

Itlar uy hayvonlaridir. (barcha itlar).

Mary likes **dogs**. (all dogs)

Meri itlarni yaxshi ko'radi. (barcha itlarni)

Man proposes; **God** disposes.

Insondan harakat, Allohdan barakat (*man* "kishi" so'zi orqali barcha

¹ Ilova (*appositive*) – bevosita otdan keyin keluvchi boshqa ot, olmosh yoki ot birikma bo'lib, birinchi kelgan ot haqida ko'proq ma'lumot beradi.

insonlar nazarda tutilgan)

2. Bir turni boshqa turdan ajratish uchun:

Dogs, not **squirrels**, are domestic animals.

Olmaxonlar emas, itlar uy hayvonlaridir

Mary likes **dogs**, not **cats**.

Meri mushuklarni emas, itlarni yoqtiradi.

Men, not **women**, are boxers.

Ayollar emas, erkaklar bokschilardir.

3. Bir turga mansub barcha narsalarni emas, qanchadir miqdori ifodalanganda:

Leaves are beginning to fall.

Barglar to'kila boshlayapti.

Engineers make good salaries.

Injenerlar yaxshi maosh olishadi.

The edge of the field was marked by **trees**.

Dalaning cheti daraxtlar bilan belgilab qo'yilgan edi.

4. *be* fe'lidan keyin kelgan ko'plikdagi otlar bilan:

Most of my friends are **students**.

Do'stlarimning ko'pchiligi – student.

His sisters are **teachers**.

Uning opalari – o'qituvchi.

5. O'ziga xos va yagona bo'lgan muassasa va jarayonni ifodalovchi otlar bilan:

School begins Monday (a particular Monday).

Maktab dushanba (kuni) boshlanadi.

Breakfast will be late tomorrow (there will be only one breakfast tomorrow).

Ertaga nonushta kechikadi (ertaga faqat bir marta nonushta bo'ladi).

People are angry with **Congress** (there is only one Congress in the country).

Odamlar Kongresdan norozi (mamlakatda faqat bitta Kongress bor),

lekin,

People are angry with **the** state legislature (one of many).

Odamlar davlat qonunchiligidan norozi (bir nechtadan bittasi).

People are angry with **the** city council (one of many).

Odamlar shahar kengashidan norozi (bir nechtadan bittasi).

6. Quyidagilarga o'xshash qotib qolgan iboralar, ko'pincha juft otlar bilan:

man and wife	heaven and hell
er va xotin	jannat va do'zax
father and son	wind and rain
ota (va) o'g'il	shamol va yomg'ir
brother and sister	snow and sleet
aka-singil	qor va yomg'ir (aralash yog'ishi)
lock and key	go home
qulf-kalit	uyga bor
sun, moon and stars	come home
quyosh, oy va yulduzlar	uyga kel

7. Quyidagilarga o'xshash old qo'shimchali (predlogli) birikmalar bilan:

at war	in danger	on guard	by	out of
urushda	xatarida	himoyada	accident	control
at	in need	on	tasodifan	nazoratdan
peace	muhtojlikda	purpose	by design	chiqqan
tinchlik	in tears	ataylab	qasdan	out of
vaqtida	ko'z yosh	on fire	by heart	danger
at ease	to'kib	o't ichida	yoddan	xatardan xoli
erkin	in reply	on sale	by	out of date
at rest	javoban	sotuvda	surprise	eskirgan
dam	in love	on	to'satdan	out of door
olishda	oshiqlikda	vacation	by chance	tashqarida
at sea	in	o'quv	tasodifan	out of order
dengiz	difficulty	ta'tilida	by	buzilgan
bo'yida	qiyinchilikd	on time	mistake	out of stock
at lunch	a	vaqtida	yanglishib	qolmagan
lanchda		on duty	by bus	out of turn
		navbatchilikd	avtobusda	navbatdan
		a	by plane	tashqari
		on land	by car	
		yerda	mashinada	
		on sea		
		dengizda		

8. Gazetadagi bosh satrlar, kitob nomlari, belgilar, sarlavhalardagi yozuvlarda.

**PRISONER FREED
MAHBUS OZOD QILINDI**

**ENTRANCE TO PARKING
TO'XTASH JOYIGA KIRISH**

**BEWARE OF DOG
EHTIYOT BO'LING IT BOR**

SON NUMERALS

Sonlar ikki turga bo'linadi: sanoq (cardinal) va tartib (ordinal) sonlar.

Sanoq sonlar

1 dan 12 gacha bo'lgan **sanoq** sonlar:

1 – one	5 – five	9 – nine
2 – two	6 – six	10 – ten
3 – three	7 – seven	11 – eleven
4 – four	8 – eight	12 – twelve

13 dan 19 gacha bo'lgan sanoq sonlar 3 dan 9 gacha bo'lgan sonlarga **-teen** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi va bu qo'shimcha ham urg'u bilan talaffuz qilinadi:

13 – thirteen	15 – fifteen	18 – eighteen
14 – fourteen	16 – sixteen	19 – nineteen
	17 – seventeen	

20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 kabi o'nliklarni yasash uchun 2 dan 9 gacha bo'lgan sonlarga **-ty** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi:

20 – twenty	40 – forty	60 – sixty	80 – eighty
30 – thirty	50 – fifty	70 – seventy	90 – ninety

100 va undan keyingi yaxlit sonlar quyidagilar:

100 – hundred	1000000 – million
1000 – thousand	milliard – billion

100 dan katta murakkab sonlar quyidagi tartibda yasaladi:

104 – one hundred (and) four

392 – three hundred (and) ninety two
 1025 – a thousand (and) twenty five
 2235 – two thousand (and) two hundred and thirty five
 100.736 – a hundred thousand and seven hundred thirty six
 5.219.348 – five million (and) two hundred nineteen thousand (and) three hundred fourty eight

Tartib sonlar

1 dan 3 gacha bo‘lgan **tartib sonlar** quyidagilardir:

first – birinchi
second – ikkinchi
third – uchinchi

Qolgan tartib sonlar (4 va undan keyingilari) sanoq sonlarga **-th** qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish yo‘li bilan yasaladi.

fourth – to‘rtinchi	– eighth – sakkizinchi	thirteenth – o‘n uchinchi
fifth – beshinchi	ninth – to‘qqizinchi	fourteenth – o‘n to‘rtinchi
sixth – oltinchi	tenth – o‘ninchi	twentieth – yigirmanchi
seventh – yettinchi	eleventh – birinchi	<i>etc.</i>

Ayrim tartib sonlarning yasashida quyidagi imlo o‘zgarishlari yuz beradi:

1. Sanoq son “**y**” harfi bilan tugagan bo‘lsa (twenty, fourty va h.k.), “**y**” harfi o‘rniga “**ie**” yoziladi va **-th** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi:

twenty – twentieth	– fifty – fiftieth	seventy – seventieth
thirty – thirtieth	sixty – sixtieth	eighty – eigtieth
fourty – fourtieth		ninety – ninetieth

2. Quyidagi tartib sonlarning yasashidagi imlo o‘zgarishlarini eslab qoling.

five – fifth	twelve – twelfth	nine – ninth
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OLMOSHLAR PRONOUNS

Kishilik olmoshlari

Kishilik olmoshlari (Personal Pronouns) ikki kelishika ega, bosh (nominative) va obyekt (objective) kelishiklar.

Bosh kelishikdagi olmoshlar ega va kesim vazifalarida qo'llanadi.

<i>Birlik (Singular)</i>			<i>Ko'plik (Plural)</i>	
I shaxs	I	Men	We	Biz
II shaxs	-	-	You	Siz
III shaxs	He	U (er)	They	Ular
	She	U (ayol)		
	It	U (narsa)		

My name is Jasur. **I** am a student.

Mening ismim Jasur. **Men** talabaman.

My friend's name is Sultan. **He** is not a student.

Do'stimning ismi Sulton. **U** talaba emas.

This is my sister. **She** is a dentist.

Bu mening singlim. **U** tish shifokori.

That is a book. **It** is a text-book.

Anavi kitob. **U** darslik.

My family is large. **We** are five.

Mening oilam katta. **Biz** besh kishimiz.

Do **you** speak English?

Siz inglizcha gaplashasizmi?

My parents are not at home now, **they** are in Italy.

Ota-onam hozir uyda emas. **Ular** Italiyada.

Obyekt kelishigidagi kishilik olmoshlari to'ldiruvchi va hol vazifalarida ishlatiladi.

<i>Birlik (Singular)</i>		
<i>I shaxs</i>	me	meni, menga, mendan
<i>II shaxs</i>	-	-
<i>III shaxs</i>	hi	uni, unga, undan (er)

m	uni, unga, undan (ayol)
her	uni, unga, undan (narsa)
it	

Ko'plik (Plural)

<i>I shaxs</i>	us	bizni, bizga, bizdan
<i>II shaxs</i>	you	sizni, sizga, sizdan
<i>III shaxs</i>	them	ularni, ularga, ulardan

He met **me/us** at the railway station.

U **meni/bizni** temiryo'l bekatida kutib oldi.

The teacher helped **me/us** to translate the text.

O'qituvchi **menga/bizga** matnni tarjima qilishda yordam berdi.

A man asked **me/us** the way to the station.

Bir kishi **mendan/bizdan** temiryo'l bekatiga boradigan yo'lni so'radi.

Do you know **him/them**?

Siz **uni/ularni** bilasizmi?

Please, write **him/them** a letter.

Iltimos, **unga/ularga** xat yozing.

The teacher asked **him/them** to repeat the grammar rules.

O'qituvchi **undan/ulardan** grammatika qoidalarini qaytarishni iltimos qildi.

Susan is arriving this evening. Meet **her** at the airport.

Syuzan bugun kechqurun yetib keladi. **Uni** aeroportda kutib oling.

Susan and Tom are arriving this evening. Meet **them** at the airport.

Syuzan va Tom bugun kechqurun yetib kelishadi. **Ularni** aeroportda kutib oling.

My sister lives in England now. Yesterday I wrote **her** a letter.

Singlim hozir Angliyada yashaydi. Kecha men **unga** xat yozdim.

Do you help **them** with their home works?

Uy vazifalarini bajarishda **ularga** yordam berasizmi?

The woman carrying a black case looked suspicious and the customs officer asked **her** to open the case.

Qora jamadon ko'targan ayol shubhali ko'rindi va bojxona ofitseri **undan** jamadonini ochishini so'radi.

The book is on the table. You can take **it**.

Kitob stolning ustida. **Uni** olishing mumkin.

The dog was sitting at the door. The boy opened the door and gave **it** a bone.

It eshik tagida o'tirar edi. Bola eshikni ochib, **unga** suyak berdi.

He va **she** olmoshlari jinsiga qarab jonivorlarga nisbatan ham qo'llanishi mumkin.

The dog is looking for **his/her/its** bone.

It suyagini qidiriyapti.

The hen cackled after **she/it** laid **her/its** egg.

Tuxumini tug'ib bo'lgach, tovuq qaqilladi.

Uchinchi shaxs birlik olmoshi **it** hamma jonsiz narsalarga nisbatan ishlatiladi, biroq **ship**(kema)ga nisbatan doim **she** ishlatiladi. Ba'zan insonga juda yaqin bo'lgan narsalar (masalan, avtomobil) ko'pincha ayolga qiyoslanib **she** olmoshi bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

An'anaga ko'ra **he** aralash guruhlariga yoki jinsi noma'lum bo'lgan guruhlariga nisbatan ishlatilib kelgan. Lekin hozir ko'pchilik buni ma'qullamaydi va bu muammoni olmoshning ko'plik shaklini (**they**) ishlatish orqali chetlab o'tish mumkin.

AN'ANAVIY: **Everybody** brought **his** own book.

Har kim o'z kitobini olib keldi.

NOQULAY: **Everybody** brought **his** or **her** own book.

Har kim o'z kitobini olib keldi.

QULAY: **All** the students brought **their** own books.

Talabalarning hammasi o'z kitoblarini olib keldilar.

Egalik olmoshlari

Kishilik olmoshlarining (Possessive Pronouns) har biri o'zining egalik olmoshiga ega. Egalik olmoshlarining ikki shakli bor. Birinchisi **oddiy** shakli bo'lib gapda aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi. Ikkinchisi **mutlaq** shakli bo'lib, gapda otlar o'rnida ishlatiladi.

Egalik olmoshlarining **oddiy shakllari**:

<i>Birlik</i>			<i>Ko'plik</i>	
<i>I shaxs</i>	my	mening	our	bizning
<i>II shaxs</i>			your	sizning

	his	uning (er)		
<i>III</i>	her	uning (ayol)	their	ularning
<i>shaxs</i>	its	uning (narsa)		

My brother is an investigator. **His** name is Charly.

Mening akam tergovchi. **Uning** ismi Charli.

Susan is not at home, she is at **her** aunt's.

Syuzan uyda emas, **u** xolasinikida.

Ted washed **his** face and put on **his** glasses.

Ted yuzini yuvdi va ko'zoynagini taqdi.

This word is not clear to me. I don't know **its** meaning.

Bu so'z menga tushunarli emas. Men **uning** ma'nosini bilmayman.

These people are from England and **their** language is English.

Bu odamlar Angliyalik va **ularning** tili inglizcha.

Egalik olmoshlarining **mutlaq shakllari** gapda otning o'rnida ishlatiladi.

	<i>Birlik</i>		<i>Ko'plik</i>	
<i>I shaxs</i>	min	meniki	ours	bizniki
	e			
<i>II shaxs</i>	-	-	yours	sizniki
<i>III shaxs</i>	his	uniki (er)	theirs	ularniki
	her	uniki (ayol)		
	s			

This book is not **mine**, it is **yours**.

Bu kitob **meniki** emas, u **seniki**.

My family lives in Oregon, but **his** lives in California (his family).

Mening oilam Oregonda yashaydi, lekin **uniki** Kaliforniyada yashaydi.

Their country is England but **ours** is Uzbekistan.

Ularining yurti Angliya, lekin **bizniki** O'zbekistondir.

Our country is Uzbekistan but **theirs** is England.

Bizning mamlakatimiz O'zbekiston, lekin **ularniki** – Angliya.

Ko'rsatish olmoshlari

Ko'rsatish olmoshlarini (Demonstrative Pronouns) yakka holda olmosh sifatida yoki otlardan oldin aniqlovchi

sifatida qo'llash mumkin. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari masofa yoki masofaga bog'liq bo'lmagan nomuvofiqlikni ifodalaydi.

So'zlovchiga yaqinroq bo'lgan narsa/shaxs yoki qiyoslanayotgan ikki narsadan birinchisini ifodalash uchun **this** olmoshi ishlatiladi va o'zbek tiliga “bu”, “ushbu”, “shu”, “mana bu”, “bunisi” kabi olmoshlar bilan tarjima qilinadi. Uning ko'plik shakli **these** [ði:z] bo'lib, ot o'rnida ishlatilganda o'zbek tiliga ko'plikda (“bular”, “shular”, “mana bular”, “mana shular”, “bulari”, “shulari” tarzida), biror otni aniqlab kelganda esa birlikda tarjima qilinadi.

This is my friend.

Bu - mening do'stim.

This man is our teacher.

Bu kishi – bizning o'qituvchimiz.

These are my books.

Bular – mening kitoblarim.

These books are not expensive.

Bu kitoblar qimmat emas.

So'zlovchidan uzoqroq bo'lgan narsa/shaxs yoki qiyoslanayotgan ikki narsadan ikkinchisini ifodalash uchun **that** olmoshi ishlatiladi va o'zbek tiliga “u”, “o'sha”, “anavi”, “ana shu” kabi olmoshlar bilan tarjima qilinadi. Uning ko'plik shakli **those** bo'lib, o'zbek tiliga “ular”, “o'shalar”, “ana ular” kabi olmoshlar orqali tarjima qilinadi. Aniqlovchi vazifasida kelganda odatda birlik shaklida tarjima qilinadi.

That is not my book.

U mening kitobim emas.

That man didn't tell me his address.

O'sha kishi menga manzilini aytmedi.

Those roses are more beautiful.

Anavi atir gullar chiroyliroq.

Those are not your books.

Ular mening kitoblarim emas.

Those “kishilar”, “odamlar”, “shaxslar” ma’nosida ham ishlatiladi.

Those who eat too much gain weight.

Juda ko’p ovqat yeydigan **odamlarning** (kishilar/shaxslarning) vazni og’irlashadi.

Those who are friendly have many friends.

Xushmuomala **kishilarning** do’stlari ko’p bo’ladi.

Birgalik olmoshlari

Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilidagi **each other** va **one another** olmoshlari birgalik olmoshlari (Reciprocal Pronouns) hisoblanadi.

each other – bir-bir(lar)i (-ni/-ga/-da/-dan)

one another – bir-bir(lar)i (-ni/-ga/-da/-dan)

Martha and Harold gave **each other** gifts on their wedding anniversary.

Marta va Xarold nikoh yubileylarida **bir-birlariga** sovg’alar berishdi.

The students greeted **each other** after their long summer vacation.

Uzoq yozgi ta’tildan so’ng talabalar **bir-birlarini** olqishladilar.

Members of the class were asked to prepare questions for **one another**.

Sinf a’zolaridan **bir-birlariga** savollar tayyorlash so’raldi.

Belgilash olmoshlari

Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida **all, half, each, every, both, either, neither, another, other(s)** kabi belgilash olmoshlari (Defining Pronouns) ishlatiladi.

all hamma(si), barcha(si)	All are present. Hamma bor. All the boys are here. Hamma bolalar shu yerda. All his children are here. Uning hamma bolalari shu yerda.
half yarim, yarmi(si)	Half a loaf is better than none. Yarimta non yo’qdan ko’ra yaxshiroq.

<p>each (one) har, har bir(i), har qaysi(si)</p>	<p>Each summer they go to the country. Har yoz ular qishloqqa borishadi. Each of the students has own text-book. Har bir talabaning o'z darsligi bor. (<i>yoki</i> Talabalarning har biri o'z darsligiga ega.) Each one of the books is on the table. Kitoblarning har biri stol ustida.</p>
<p>every har, har bir, har qaysi</p>	<p>Every student has his own text-book now. Endi har bir talabaning o'z darsligi bor.</p>
<p>both ikkala(si), har ikkala(si), ikkovi, har ikkovi</p>	<p>Both the children are asleep. Ikkala bola (ham) uxlayapti. <i>Yoki</i> Bolalarning (har) ikkalasi uxlayapti.</p>
<p>either ikkala, har ikkala</p>	<p>If either of my brothers wins the race, I will be happy. Agar ikkala akam poygani yutsa, baxtiyor bo'lardim. Do Mary and Margaret both want bananas? Meri va Margaret ikkalasi ham banan yeyishni xohlaydimi? Marry doesn't want any, and Margaret doesn't, either. Meri xohlamayapti, Margaret ham.</p>
<p>neither - not either o'rnida ishlatiladi</p>	<p>The first experiment did not give the expected results, and neither did the second one. Birinchi tajriba kutilgan natijalarni bermadi, ikkinchisi ham.</p>
<p>another boshqa, boshqa bir, yana, yana bir</p>	<p>Ted is reading another book now. Ted hozir boshqa (bir) kitobni o'qiyapti. She wants another cup of tea. U yana bir chashka choy ichmoqchi.</p>
<p>other boshqa</p>	<p>He really doesn't like other coffee. U chindan ham boshqa kofeni yoqtirmaydi. All other books are on the shelf. Boshqa hamma kitoblar javonda.</p>
<p>others boshqalar</p>	<p>Wait for the others. Boshqalarni kuting.</p>

Eslatma: **Either** va **niether** ko'proq teng bog'lovchi vazifasida qo'llanadi.

Kuchaytirish olmoshlari

Kuchaytirish olmoshlarining (Intensive Pronouns) shakllari o'zlik olmoshlariga mos keladi. Kuchaytirish olmoshi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'zi tegishli bo'lgan so'zdan keyin yoki gap oxirida keladi. O'zbek tiliga odatda “-ning o'zi-” yoki “o'zi-” tarzida tarjima qilinadi.

The president **herself** spoke to us/The president spoke to us **herself**.

Prezidentning o'zi biz bilan gaplashdi.

The drivers **themselves** were to blame for the accident/The drivers were blame for the accident **themselves**.

Baxtsiz hodisada haydovchilarning o'zlari aybdor edilar.

The dean **himself** visited the class/The dean visited the class **himself**.

Dekanning o'zi sinfga tashrif buyurdi.

Margaret and I did the work **ourselves**.

Ishni Margaret va men 'zimiz bajardik.

Agar birinchi shaxs olmoshi bilan ikkinchi shaxsdagi olmoshni yoki uchinchi shaxsdagi ot yohud olmoshni birga qo'llash kerak bo'lsa, birinchi shaxsdagi kuchaytirish olmoshi gapda ikkala olmoshdan keyin keladi (gapdagi ikkala boshqa olmoshga tegishli ekanini ko'rsatish uchun). Agar ikkinchi shaxsdagi olmosh bilan uchinchi shaxsdagi ot yoki olmoshni ishlatish kerak bo'lsa, ikkinchi shaxsdagi kuchaytirish olmoshi avvalgi ikkala olmoshdan keyin keladi.

*III
shaxs*

I shaxs

I shaxs

Don and I found **ourselve** wandering through the
s
building looking for the right classroom.

You and Paul lost control of **yourselves** at the party last night.

O'tgan oqshomdagi kechada sen va Paul o'zingizni yo'qotib qo'ydinglar.

O'zlik olmoshlari

Ingliz tilida o'zlik olmoshlari (Reflexive Pronouns) fe'l yoki predlog to'ldiruvchisi vazifasida gapning egasiga tegishli ekanini ko'rsatish uchun qo'llanadi. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida qo'llanadigan o'zlik olmoshlari quyidagilar:

	<i>birlik</i>	<i>ko'plik</i>
<i>I shaxs</i>	myself o'zim	ourselves o'zimiz
<i>II shaxs</i>	yourself o'zing	yourselves o'zlaringiz
<i>III shaxs</i>	himself o'zi	hemselves o'zlari
	herself o'zi	
	itself o'zi	

The child is able to dress **himself**.

Bolaning o'zi kiyina oladi.

Albert hit **himself** on the elbow with a bat.

Albert o'zining tirsagiga to'qmoq bilan urdi.

The hunter accidentally shot **himself** in the foot.

Ovchi bexosdan o'z oyog'iga otib qo'ydi.

The boy is old enough to go on the bus **all by himself**.

Bola avtobusda yolg'iz o'zi yurish uchun yetarlicha ulg'aygan.

O'zlik olmoshi oxirgi misolimizdagi kabi **all by** birikmasi bilan kelganda “yolg'iz o'zi”, “boshqalarning yordamisiz” ma'nosini ifodalaydi.

Istisno: makonni ifodalovchi predlogli birikmalarda o'zlik olmoshlari o'rnida ularning obyekt kelishigidagi shakllari qo'llandi.

They put their books on the tables **in front of them**.

Ular kitoblarini (o'zlarining) oldilaridagi stol ustiga qo'yishdi.

Walter looked up at the light **above him**.

Uolter o'zining tepasidagi chiroqqa qaradi.

The little girl hid her hands **behind her**.

Qizcha qo'llarini (o'zinig) orqasiga yashirdi.

Some, any, no olmoshlari

Some olmoshi “bir necha”, “bir qancha” degan ma'nolarni anglatib, faqat bo'lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi.

There are **some** books on the table.

Stol ustida bir qancha kitoblar bor.

I've got **some** French books.

Menda bir nechta fransuzcha kitob(lar) bor.

Any olmoshi bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda **some** o'rnida ishlatiladi va “hech qancha”, “hech qanday”, “birorta” kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi.

There are not **any** book(s) on the table.

Stolning ustida hech qanday kitob yo'q.

Are there **any** book(s) on the table?

Stolning ustida birorta kitob bormi?

I haven't got **any** French books.

Menda hech qanday fransuzcha kitob yo'q.

Have you got **any** French books?

Sizda birorta fransuzcha kitob bormi?

Any olmoshi bo'lishli gaplarda “har qanday”, “istagan”, “xohlagan” kabi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi.

Come and see me **any** time.

Istagan vaqtda kelib, men bilan uchrash.

Some va **any** sanalmaydigan otlardan oldin kelganda odatda o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi.

Give me **some** milk, please.

Iltimos, menga sut bering.

I've got **some** money, but not enough to buy a car.

Menda pul bor, lekin mashina sotib olish uchun yetarli emas.

Is there **any** butter in the fridge?

Muzlatkichda saryog' bormi?

Some va **any** olmoshlaridan keyin **of** predlogi kelishi mumkin.

some of ... -ning/-dan ba'zilari (ayrimlari/bir nechtasi/bir qanchasi)

Some of the books are on the table.

Kitoblarning ayrimlari stolning ustida.

Some of the participants will come later.

Ishtirokchilardan ba'zilari kechroq kelishadi.

any of ... bo'lishli gaplarda -ning/-dan istalgani (har biri/ har bittasi/ har qaysisi/qaysi biri bo'lsa ham); bo'lishsiz gaplarda -ning/-dan hech biri (hech qaysisi/birortasi ham).

Any of the books will do.

O'sha kitoblarning qaysi biri bo'lsa ham bo'laveradi.

Any of those people couldn't give useful information.

O'sha kishilarning hech biri foydali ma'lumot bera olmadi.

Eslatma: Agar so'roq gap orqali biror narsa taklif qilinsa yoki so'ralsa **any** emas **some** olmoshi qo'llanadi.

Would you like **some** coffee?

Kofe ichishni xohlaysizmi?

Would you like **some** cheese?

Pishloq yeyishni xohlaysizmi?

Could you lend me **some** money?

Menga qarzga pul bera olasizmi?

No olmoshi faqat bo'lishsiz gaplarda **not any** o'rnida ishlatilishi mumkin.

There are **no** book(s) on the table.

Stolning ustida kitob(lar) yo'q.

I have **no** time to do it now.

Buni qilishga hozir vaqtim yo'q.

Some, any va **no** olmoshlarining har biri **body, one, thing, where** so'zlari bilan birikib yangi olmoshlarni hosil qiladi.

somebody/someone
ne

anybody/anyone
anything

nobody/no-one
nothing

something
somewhere

anywhere

nowhere

Somebody va **someone** olmoshlari ma'nodosh bo'lib, "kimdir" degan ma'noni anglatadi.

Somebody (or **someone**) is knocking the door.
Kimdir eshikni taqillatyapti.

Something "nimadir", "biror nima", "biror narsa" kabi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi.

I am hungry. I want to eat **something**.
Qornim ochdi. Biror narsa yegim kelyapti.

Somewhere – "biror joy", "biror yer", "qayerdir" kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi.

"Where is Ted?" "He is **somewhere** in Europe."
"Ted qayerda?" "U Yevropaning biror yerida."

Some bilan yasalgan barcha olmoshlar tasdiq gaplarda ishlatiladi.

Anybody va **anyone** olmoshlari so'roq va inkor gaplarda "kimdir", "biror kishi", "hech kim" kabi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi.

Can **anybody/anyone** help? (it does not matter who)

Biror kishi yordam bera oladimi? (kim bo'lishidan qat'i nazar)

Don't let **anyone** open the door.

Hech kim eshikni ochmasin.

They did not find **anybody** who could help them.

Ular yordam bera oladigan hech kimni topmadilar.

Anything olmoshi so'roq va inkor gaplarda "nimadir", "biror narsa", "hech narsa" kabi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi.

Did he tell you **anything** about that accident?

U sizga o'sha baxtsiz voqea haqida biror narsa aytib berdimi?

He doesn't know **anything** about the accident.

Baxtsiz voqea haqida u hech narsa bilmaydi.

Anywhere olmoshi so‘roq va inkor gaplarda “biror yer”, “biror yoq”, “biror joy”, “hech yer”, “hech qayer” kabi ma’nolarda ishlatiladi.

Will you go **anywhere** this weekend?

Bu dam olish kunlari biror yoqqa borasizmi?

Last evening I was at home; I didn’t go **anywhere**.

Kecha kechqurun uyda edim; hech qayerga bormadim.

Nobody/no-one faqat inkor gaplarda “hech kim”, “hech kimsa” kabi ma’nolarda ishlatiladi va **not anyone** o‘rnida qo‘llanishi mumkin.

Nobody needs to worry about ice storms in Jamaica.

Yamaykada hech kim qorbo‘ron haqida qayg‘urmaydi.

The examiner asked somebody to come in but **nobody/no-one** came in.

Imtihon qiluvchi biror kishining kirishini iltimos qildi, lekin hech kim kirmadi.

Nothing olmoshi faqat inkor gaplarda “hech narsa” ma’nosida ishlatiladi.

Nothing of their plans was known to me.

Ularning rejasi haqida hech narsa bilmas edim.

There is **nothing** in the box; it is empty.

Qutida hech narsa yo‘q; u bo‘m-bo‘sh.

Nowhere olmoshi faqat inkor gaplarda “hech yer”, “hech yoq” kabi ma’nolarda ishlatiladi.

Nowhere have I seen so many beautiful houses.

Men bunday chiroyli uylarni hech qayerda ko‘rmaganman.

SHAXSSIZ GAPLAR IMPERSONAL SENTENCES (IT ...)

Ingliz tilida har qanday gapning egasi bo'lishi kerak. Shuning uchun o'zbek tilidagi **Qish. Sovuq. Qorong'i.** kabi gaplarni ingliz tilida ifodalash uchun **it** olmoshini ega vazifasida qo'llash kerak.

<i>Ega</i>	<i>Kesim</i>	
It	is dark.	Qorong'i.
It	is cold.	Sovuq.
It	is easy.	Oson.
It	rained.	Yomg'ir yog'di

Bunday gaplardagi **it** olmoshi o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi. Bog'lovchi va yordamchi fe'llar (is, was, will be, had been) shaxs va zamonni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

It's getting late.
Kech bo'lyapti.
It's too early to go now.
Ketishga hali juda erta.
It was dark.
Qorong'i edi.
It won't be easy.
Oson bo'lmaydi.

Kesimning ismdan iborat qismi odatda ot, sifat, son, ravish turkumlaridan biriga oid so'zdan iborat bo'ladi.

It's summer now.
Hozir yoz (fasli).
It was warm and so he didn't put on his coat.
Havo iliq edi, shuning uchun u paltosini kiymadi.
It was nine (o'clock) when we got home.
Uyga kelganimizda soat to'qqiz edi.
It was early morming.
Erta tong edi.

Shaxssiz gaplar odatda quyidagi holatlarda qo'llanadi:

1. Tabiat hodisalarini ifodalashda:

It rains often in England.
Angliyada tez-tez yomg'ir yog'adi.
It doesn't snow in summer.
Yozda qor yog'maydi.
It rained last morning.
Kecha ertalab yomg'ir yog'di.
It snowed much last winter.
O'tgan qish ko'p qor yog'di.
It is not raining now.
Hozir yomg'ir yog'mayapti.

2. Ob-havo sharoitini ifodalashda:

It is windy.
Shamol.
It is foggy.
Tuman.

Havoning ochiq yoki bulutli, issiq yoki sovuq ekanligi kabi belgilari ifodalangan inglizcha gaplar o'zbek tiliga "havo" yoki "kun" so'zini qo'shib tarjima qilinadi.

It's warm.	It's cloudy.	It is fine.
Havo iliq.	Havo bulut.	Havo yaxshi.
It is hot	It is cold	It's sunny.
Kun issiq.	(Kun) sovuq.	Havo ochiq (quyoshli)

3. Vaqtni ifodalashda:

It's five o'clock.
Soat besh.
It's time to go home.
Uyga ketadigan vaqt bo'ldi.
It was early when we got home.
Uyga kelganimizda hali erta edi.
It will be cold when winter sets in.
Qish kirgach, sovuq bo'ladi.

4. Masofani ifodalashda:

It is a long way from here to the airport.
Bu yerdan aeroportgacha uzoq.
We can walk home. It isn't far.
Uyga piyoda ketishimiz mumkin. Uzoq emas.
It's 20 miles from our village to the nearest town.
Qishlog'imizdan eng yaqin shahargacha 20 mil (*masofa bor*).

5. Harakat yoki hodisaga munosabatni ifodalashda:

It's easy.	It's nice.	It's dangerous.
Oson.	Maroqli.	Havfli.
It's possible.	It's good.	It's wonderful.
Mumkin.	Yaxshi.	G'aroyib.
It's safe.	It's difficult.	It's expensive.
Ishonchli.	Qiyin.	Qimmat.
It's stupid.	It's impossible.	It's terrible.
Ahmoqlik.	Mumkin emas.	Azob.
It's cheap.		It's O.K.
Arzon.		Yaxshi.

THERE IS / THERE ARE KONSTRUKSIYASI THE CONSTRUCTION THERE IS / THERE ARE

There is (There are) bilan boshlanuvchi gaplar biror joyda biror kimsa (kimsalar) yoki narsa(lar)ning borligini ifodalayadi. Mazkur konstruksiyali gaplardagi soʻzlar tartibi quyidagicha boʻladi:

<i>there is/are</i>	<i>ega</i>	<i>oʻrin holi</i>
There is	a newspaper	on the table.
There are	newspapers	

Bunday gaplar oʻzbek tiliga oʻrin holidan boshlab tarjima qilinadi.

Stol ustida gazeta(lar) bor.

Eslatma: Gapda bir nechta ega kelgan boʻlsa, kesim (to be) odatda, oʻzidan keyin turgan ega bilan sonda moslashadi.

There **is a table** and five chairs in the room. Xonada stol va beshta stul bor.

Tasdiq, inkor va soʻroq gaplarning yasalishi:

Birlik

<i>Tasdiq gap</i>	There is a book on the table. Stol ustida kitob bor. There's a good film on TV today. Bugun televizorda yaxshi film bor.
<i>Inkor gap</i>	There is not any book on the table. Stol ustida hech qanday kitob yoʻq. There isn't any good film on TV today. Bugun televizorda hech qanday yaxshi film yoʻq. There is no good film on TV today. Bugun televizorda yaxshi film yoʻq.

<i>So'roq gap</i>	Is there any book on the table? Stol ustida birorta kitob bormi?
	Is there any good film on TV today? Bugun televizorda biror yaxshi film bormi?

Ko'plik

<i>Tasdiq gap</i>	There are some / a few / many chairs in this room. Xonada bir nechta (ozgina/ko') stullar bor.
<i>Inkor gap</i>	There are not any chairs in this room. Xonada hech qancha stullar yo'q. There're no factories in our district. Bizning tumanida fabrikalar yo'q. There are no good films on TV today. Bugun televizorda yaxshi filmlar yo'q.
<i>So'roq gap</i>	Are there any books on the table? Stol ustida qanchadir kitoblar bormi? Are there any factories in your district? Sizning tumaningizda qandaydir fabrikalar bormi?

Sanalmaydigan otlar bilan:

	some	bread at home.
	little	sugar in the cup.
There is	a little	butter on the plate.
	no	money in my bag.
	a lot of	oil in our country.
	much	work at our office today.

There is / **There are** dan keyin sanaladigan ot birlikda kelsa, u noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Ko'plikdagi sanaladigan otlar va sanalmaydigan otlar bilan esa, **some**, **any**, **no** olmoshlari ishlatiladi.

There is a telephone in that room.

O'sha xonada telefon bor.

There are some students in the library.

Kutubxonada bir nechta talabalar bor.

There aren't any children in the park.

Istirohat bog'ida bolalar yo'q.

O'tgan zamonda **is** o'rniga **was**, **are** o'rnida **were** qo'llanadi.

There was ... / There was not (wasn't) ... / Was there ... ?

There were ... / There were not (weren't) ... / Were there ... ?

Kelasi zamonda **is** va **are** o'rniga **will be** ishlatiladi.

There will be ... / There will not (won't) be ... / Will there be ... ?

HAVE GOT / HAS GOT

Og'zaki nutqda "ega bo'lmoq" ma'nosida **have (has) got** ishlatilib, o'zbek tiliga "bor" deb tarjima qilinadi.

Tasdiq (positive)

I			Menda
We	have	a car.	Bizda mashin bor.
You	(got)		Sizda a
They			Ularda
He			
She	has	a car.	Unda mashin bor.
It	(got)		a

I **have got** black eyes. *yoki* I **have** black eyes.

Mening ko'zlarim qora.

He **has got** a large family. *yoki* He **has** a large family.

Uning katta oilasi bor.

They **have got** a lot of English books. *yoki* They **have** a lot of English books.

Ularda ko'p inglizcha kitoblar bor.

Inkor (negative)

I			Menda
We	haven't	a car.	Bizda mashin yo'q.
You	(got)		Sizda a
They			Ularda
He			
She	hasn't (got)	a car.	Unda mashin yo'q.
It			a

I have got a sister but I **haven't got** a brother.

Mening singlim bor, lekin ukam yo'q.

They **haven't got** any animals at home.

Ularning uyida jonvorlar yo'q.

So'roq (question)

I Have we (got a car? e you) they	Menda Bizda mashina bormi? Sizda Ularda
he Has she (got a car? it)	Unda mashina bormi?

Have you **got** a car? – Yes, I have.

Mashinangiz bormi? – Ha, bor.

Has Ann **got** a family? – No, she hasn't.

Annaning oilasi bormi? – Yo'q.

Have they **got** any witnesses? – I don't know.

Ularning guvohlari bormi? – Bilmadim.

Inkor va so'roq gaplarda **do** fe'lini ishlatish mumkin.

They **don't have** any children. *yoki* They **haven't got** any children.

Ularning bolalari yo'q.

Does Ann **have** a car? *yoki* **Has** Ann **got** a car?

Annaning mashinasi bormi?

Do you **have** any question? – No, I don't.

Birorta savolingiz bormi? - Yo'q.

Negative (inkor) don't have / doesn't have

I We don't (do not) have a car. You The y He She doesn't (does not) have a It car.	Menda Bizda mashina yo'q. Sizda Ularda Unda mashina yo'q.
---	---

Question (so'roq) Do you have / Does she have

Do I we have a car? you	Menda Bizda mashina bormi? Sizda
---	---

they	Ularda
he	
Does she have a car?	Unda mashina bormi?
it	

Do you have enough time to do your lessons? – No, I **don't have**.

Darslaringni tayyorlash uchun vaqting yetarlimi? – Yo'q.

O'tgan zamonda **have** / **has** o'rnida **had** shakli ishlatiladi.

I **had** some money.

Menda (bir qancha) pul bor edi.

I **didn't have** any money.

Menda (hech qancha) pul yo'q edi.

Did you have any money?

Pulingiz bormidi?

Have got va **has got** shakllari faqat hozirgi zamonga xosdir.

Have fe'li **breakfast, dinner, supper, tea, coffee** kabi bir qator otlar bilan birikib kelganda o'zbek tiliga o'ziga xos tarzda tarjima qilinadi:

to **have** dinner

ovqatlanmoq / tushlik qilmoq

to **have** supper

ovqatlanmoq (kechki ovqat haqida)

to **have** a cup of tea

bir chashka choy ichmoq.

I usually **have dinner** at two o'clock.

Men odatda soat ikkida tushlik qilaman.

I don't **have breakfast** in the morning.

Men ertalab nonushta qilmayman.

I **had dinner** at 3 yesterday.

Kecha soat 3 da tushlik qildim.

SIFAT va RAVISHLARNING QIYOSIY DARAJALARI COMPARATIVE DEGREES of ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS

Ingliz tilidagi sifat va ravishlarning ham o'zbek tilidagi kabi uchta qiyosiy darajasi mavjud: oddiy, qiyosiy va orttirma darajalar.

Qisqa (bir yoki ikki bo'g'inli) so'zlarning **qiyosiy** darajasi **-er** va **orttirma** darajasi **-est** qo'shimchalari yordamida yasaladi. Orttirma darajadagi sifat yoki ravish oldidan aniq artikl (the) ishlatiladi.

deep – deeper – **the deepest**
chuqur – chuqurroq – eng chuqur
small – smaller – **the smallest**
kichik – kichikroq – eng kichik

Undosh ketidan kelgan “y” harfiga tugagan so'zlarga **-er** va **-est** qo'shimchalari qo'shilganda “y” harfi “i”ga aylanadi.

easy – easier - **the easiest**
oson – osonroq – eng oson
busy – busier – **the busiest**
band – bandroq – eng band
dirty - dirtier – **the dirtiest**
iflos – iflosroq – eng iflos

Qisqa unlidan keyin keluvchi undoshga tugagan so'zlarga **-er** yoki **-est** qo'shilganda oxirgi undosh ikkilanadi.

thin – thinner – **the thinnest**
yupqa – yupqaroq – eng yupqa
big – bigger – **the biggest**
katta – kattaroq – eng katta

Ko'pchilik ikki bo'g'inli va barcha ko'p bo'g'inli sifat va ravishlarning qiyosiy hamda orttirma darajalari **more** "ko'proq" yoki **less** "kamroq", **most** "eng ko'p" yoki **least** "eng kam" so'zlari yordamida yasaladi.

difficult – **more** difficult – **the most** difficult
qiyin – qiyinroq – eng qiyin
interesting – **more** interesting – **the most** interesting
qiziq – qiziqroq – eng qiziq

Qiyosiy darajadagi sifat va ravishlardan keyin "qaraganda", "nisbatan" ma'nosidagi **than** bog'lovchisi keladi.

Peter, David and Stephen are all **tall**.
Piter, David va Stefan – barchasi novcha.
Peter is **taller than** David.
Piter Daviddan novcharoq.
Stephen is **taller than** both David and Peter.
Stefan Daviddan ham, Piterdan ham novcharoq.
Staphen is **the tallest** of the three.
Stefan uchchallasining ichida eng novchasi.
This book is **more interesting** than that one.
Bu kitob narigisidan qiziqarliroq.

Qiyosiy darajani kuchaytirish uchun "ancha" ma'nosidagi **much** so'zi ishlatiladi.

The Volga is **much longer** than the Neva.
Volga Nevadan ancha uzun(roq).

Bir xil sifatli ikki narsa qiyoslanganda oddiy darajadagi sifat yoki ravishning oldidan va ketidan **as ... as** qo'yiladi va o'zbek tiliga "(xuddi) ... kabi", "(xuddi) ... -ga o'xshab", "-chalik", "(xuddi) ... -dek/-daka" tarzida tarjima qilinadi.

This book is **as** interesting **as** that one.
Bu kitob (xuddi) narigisi kabi qiziq.
Was that man **as** fat **as** you?
O'sha kishi (xuddi) siz kabi semizmidi?

Inkor gaplarda birinchi **as** ko'pincha **so** bilan almashadi.

This armchair is not **so** comfortable as that one.
Bu kreslo narigisichalik qulay emas.

Ayrim sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalari boshqa so'zlar bilan ifodalanadi.

good – **better** – **the best**

yaxshi – yaxshiroq – eng yaxshi

bad – **worse** – **the worst**

yomon – yomonroq – eng yomon

little – **less** – **the least**

kichik/kam – kichikroq/kamroq – eng kichik/eng kam

many – **more** – **the most**

ko'p – ko'proq – eng ko'p

much – **more** – **the most**

ko'p – ko'proq – eng ko'p

All of the boys' work is **good**.

Hamma bolalarning ishi yaxshi.

Tom's work is **better** than Ted's.

Tomning ishi Tednikidan yaxshiroq.

Fred's work is **better** than both Tom's and Ted's.

Fredning ishi Tomnikidan ham, Tednikidan ham yaxshiroq.

Fred's work is **the best**.

Fredning ishi eng yaxshisi.

FE'L ZAMONLARI TENSE

Oddiy hozirgi zamon

Fe'ning hozirgi oddiy zamon (Simple Present Tense) shakli infinitivning "to"siz shakliga to'g'ri keladi. Uchinchi shaxs birlikda fe'l o'zagiga **-(e)s** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi.

<i>Positive</i>		<i>Tasdiq</i>
I		Men o'ynayman.
We		Biz o'ynaymiz.
You	play	Siz o'ynaysiz.
They		Ular o'ynaydilar.
He		U o'ynaydi.
She	plays	U o'ynaydi.
It		U o'ynaydi.

Uchinchi shaxs birlikda ishlatilayotgan fe'l undoshdan keyin keluvchi "y" harfiga tugagan bo'lsa, "y" harfi "i"ga aylanadi va "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

study – **studies** try - **tries**

"o" unlisi va "ch", "sh", "s" yoki "x" sirg'aluvchi undoshlar bilan tugagan so'zlarga "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

go – **goes** teach – **teaches** fish – **fishes**
do - **does** pass – **passes** fix - **fixes**

Inkor va so'roq gaplar **do** yordamchi fe'li vositasida yasaladi.

<i>Negative</i>			<i>Inkor</i>
I			Men o'ynamayman.
We	do not		Biz o'ynamaymiz.
You	(don't)	play	Siz o'ynamaysiz.
They			Ular o'ynamaydilar.

He			U o'ynamaydi.
She	does	play	U o'ynamaydi.
It	not		U o'ynamaydi.
	(doesn't		
)		

Question

	I		Men o'ynaymanmi?
Do	We	play?	Biz o'ynaymizmi?
	You		Siz o'ynaysizmi?
	They		Ular o'ynaydilarmi?
Does	He		U o'ynaydimi?
s	She	play?	U o'ynaydimi?
	It		U o'ynaydimi?

So'roq

Oddiy hozirgi zamon har xil holatlarda ishlatilishi mumkin. U doim ham hozir bo'layotgan ish-harakat yoki holatni ifodalamaydi.

Oddiy hozirgi zamon quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1. Biror narsa yoki kimsaning hozirgi holati yoki maqomini ifodalash uchun holat fe'llari bilan.

Ben **is** hungry.

Benning qorni och.

Now I **believe** that you are right.

Endi haqligingga ishonyapman (*yoki* ishondim).

That cake **smells** good.

Anavi shirin kulchadan yaxshi hid kelyapti.

Do you **realize** what you are saying?

Nima deyayotganingni tushunyapsanmi?

Caroline **attends** college in Canada.

Karolin Kanadada kollejga qatnaydi (*yoki* qatnayapti).

Does Harold **live** in Rome now?

Harold hozir Rimda yashayaptimi?

Bunday gaplarda **now, at this time/moment, today, tonight, this minute/morning/noon/evening** kabi payt ravishlari kelishi mumkin.

2. Oddiy hozirgi zamon mutlaq haqiqat yoki tabiiy qonuniyatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

The moon **affects** the tides.

Oy suvning ko'tarilishi va pasayishiga ta'sir qiladi.

Parallel lines never **meet**.

Parallel chiziqlar hech qachon to'qnashmaydi.

Hot air **rises**.

Issiq havo (yuqoriga) ko'tariladi.

Hydrogen and oxygen combine to make water.

Suv hosil bo'lishi uchun vodorod bilan kislorod qo'shiladi.

Bunday gaplarda **always** (doim), **never** (hech qachon), **inevitably** (muqarrar), **without fail** (albatta), **at all times** (hamisha), **invariably** (shubhasiz) kabi payt ravishlari kelishi mumkin.

3. Oddiy hozirgi zamon odat tusiga kirgan, takrorlanuvchi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

Beverly **drinks** coffee every morning.

Beverli har kuni ertalab kofe ichadi.

We always **celebrate** my birthday with a family party.

Biz doim mening tug'ilgan kunimni oilaviy kecha bilan nishonlaymiz.

The Browns **do not wash** their windows every week.

Braunlar derazalarini har hafta yuvishmaydi.

Do the Andersons plant tomatoes every year?

Andersonlar har yili pamidor ekishadimi?

Bunday gaplarda **always** (doim), **never** (hech qachon), **usually** (odatda), **seldom** (kamdan kam/ba'zida), **sometimes** (ba'zan), **rarely** (kamdan kam), **not ever** (doim emas), **occasionally** (tasodifan), **often** (tez-tez), **not often** (tez-tez emas), **every** (har), **each** (har) kabi payt ravishlari kelishi mumkin.

4. Hozirgi oddiy zamon badiiy, ilmiy, sahna va san'at asarlarini muhokama qilishda boshqalarning avval aytgan yoki yozgan gaplariga murojaat qilinganda tarixiy hozirgi zamoni ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi.

In the short story “The Lottery”, Shirley Jackson **writes** an allegory of the injustice of life.

“Lottereya” nomli qisqa hikoyasida, Shirli Jakson hayot adolatsizligi allegoriyasini yozgan.

Darwin **presents** evidence for the development of life from lower to higher forms.

Darvin hayotning quyi shakldan yuqori shaklga qarab rivojlanishi haqida dalillar keltiradi.

The author of this textbook **explains** the problem clearly.

Bu darslik muallifi muammolarni yaxshi tushuntirib bergan.

Bunda gapda **skillfully** (mohirona), **cleverly** (oqilona), **correctly** (to‘g‘ri), **incorrectly** (noto‘g‘ri), **clumsily** (qo‘pol), **brilliantly** (a‘lo darajada), **well** (yaxshi), **poorly** (bo‘sh), **adequately** (mos tarzda), **inadequately** (nomuvofiq tarzda), **properly** (to‘g‘ri), **rightly** (haqli ravishda), **wrongly** (noto‘g‘ri) kabi baholash ravishlari kelishi mumkin.

5. Hozirgi oddiy zamon biror narsani izohlash, tushintirish yoki aniqlashda ishlatiladi.

To fight against criminality **means** to prevent and solve crimes.

Jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashmoq jinoyatlarni oldini olmoq va ochmoq demakdir.

An investigator **solves** crimes but an operative worker **detects** criminals.

Tergovchi jinoyatlarni ochadi, tezkor xodim esa, jinoyatchilarni izlab topadi.

6. Hozirgi oddiy zamon shart va payt ergash gaplarda kelajakda sodir bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

Uncle Robert will give you fifty dollars **if** he **likes** your work.

Agar ishing yoqsa, Robert amaki senga ellik dollar beradi.

Uncle Robert will give you fifty dollars **when** he **sees** you.

Robert amaki seni ko‘rganida senga ellik dollar beradi.

7. Hozirgi oddiy zamon keljakda sodir bo'lishi aniq bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

The plane **leaves** at 9:25 tonight.
 Samolyot kechqurun soat 9:25da uchadi.
 The term **is** over on December 16.
 Muddat 16 dekabrda tugaydi.

Oddiy kelasi zamon

Fe'ning oddiy kelasi zamon (The Simple Future Tense) shaklini yasash uchun **shall** (I shaxs birlik va ko'plikda) va **will** (II va III shaxslar birlik va ko'plikda) yordamchi fe'llari hamda asosiy fe'ning "to"siz infinitiv shaklidan foydalaniladi. Hozirgi ingliz tilida barcha shaxslar uchun, ham birlikda ham ko'plikda **will** yordamchi fe'lini qo'llash oddiy holga aylangan.

I shall (will) do it tomorrow.
 Men buni ertaga bajaraman.

Og'zaki nutqda tasdiq va so'roq gaplarda yordamchi fe'llarning qisqargan shakllari ishlatiladi.

<i>Birlik</i>		<i>Ko'plik</i>	
<i>to'liq shakli</i>	<i>qisqargan shakli</i>	<i>to'liq shakli</i>	<i>qisqargan shakli</i>
I shall	= I'll	we shall	= we'll
I will	= I'll	he will	= we'll
he will	= he'll	you will	= you'll
she will	= she'll	they will	= they'll

shall not = shan't
will not = won't.

So'roq gaplarda yordamchi fe'l egadan oldin qo'yiladi.

<i>Tasdiq gap</i>			<i>So'roq gap</i>		
I		be		I	be ... ?
We	will	have		we	have ... ?
You	('ll)	come ...		you	come ... ?

They		.
He	will	do
She	not	go
It	(won't)	take
		give

Will	they	do ... ?
	he	go ... ?
	she	take ... ?
	it	give ... ?

Simple Future kelgusida sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi. Kelasi zamonda ko'pincha quyidagi payt ravishlari ishlatiladi:

tonight bugun tunda

tomorrow ertaga

the day after tomorrow indinga

in two days (a month) ikki kundan (bir oydan) keyin

next week kelasi hafta(da)

next month kelasi oy(da)

soon yaqinda, tezda

She travels a lot. Today she is in London. Tomorrow she'll **be** in Rome, next week she'll **be** in Tokyo.

U juda ko'p sayohat qiladi. Bugun u Londonda. Ertaga u Rimda bo'ladi, kelasi hafta(da) Tokioda bo'ladi.

We'll probably **go** out for a walk after dinner.

Tushlikdan keyin sayr qilishga chiqsak kerak.

I **won't be** at home tonight.

Bugun tunda uyda bo'lmayman.

Simple Future (oddiy kelasi zamon) ko'pincha **if, when, after, as soon as, before** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan shart va payt ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatiladi. Bunday qo'shma gaplardagi bosh gap odatda kelasi zamonda keladi.

Oddiy kelasi zamon **be going to** "-moqchi" vositasida ham ifodalanishi mumkin.

Oddiy o'tgan zamon

to be fe'lining tuslanishi

Oddiy o'tgan zamonda (The Simple Past Tense) **to be** (bo'lmoq) fe'li ikki shaklda ishlatiladi: **was** - birlikda va

were - ko'plikda.

Tasdiq

I		edim
He	was	edi
She		edi
It		edi
We		edik
You	wer	edingiz
They	e	edilar

Inkor

I		emasdim
he	was	emasdi
she	not/wasn't	emasdi
It		emasdi
we		emasdik
you	were	emasdingiz
the	not/weren't	emasdilar
y		

So'roq

	I ... ?	edimmi?
Was	he ... ?	edimi?
	she ... ?	edimi?
	it ... ?	edimi?
	we ... ?	edikmi?
Wer	you ... ?	edingizmi?
e		edingmi?
	they ... ?	edilarmi?

Javob

	you were. (were not)
Yes,	he was. (was not)
(No,	she was. (wasn't)
)	it was. (wasn't)
	you were. (weren't)
Yes,	we were. (were not)
(No,	I was. (wasn't)
)	they were. (weren't)

To'g'ri va noto'g'ri fe'llar

O'tgan zamon shaklining yasallishiga ko'ra ingliz tilidagi fe'llar ikki turga bo'linadi: **to'g'ri fe'llar** (regular verbs) va **noto'g'ri fe'llar** (irregular verbs).

To'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shakli **-ed** qo'shimchasi yordamida yasaladi va [d] yoki [t] yohud [id] tarzida talaffuz qilinadi:

Jarangli undoshlar va unilardan keyin [d] tarzida:

to open – **opened**
ochmoq – ochdi

to play – **played**
o'ynamoq – o'ynadi

Jarangsiz undoshlardan keyin [t] tarzida:

to work – worked
ishlamoq – ishladi

to talk – talked
gaplashmoq – gaplashdi

“**d**” va “**t**” harflaridan keyin [id] tarzida:

to want – wanted
xohlamoq – xohladi

to depend – depended
bog‘liq bo‘lmoq – bog‘liq
edi

to shout – shouted
baqirmoq – baqirdi

to demand –
demanded
talab qilmoq – talab
qildi

Imlo (spelling)

“-e” harfiga tugagan to‘g‘ri fe‘llarga -**d** harfini qo‘shib o‘tgan zamon shakli yasaladi:

to translate – translated
tarjima qilmoq – tarjima
qildi

to investigate – investigated
tekshirmoq – tekshirdi

Undoshdan keyin keluvchi “y” harfiga tugagan fe‘lga -**ed** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilganda “y” harfi “i” ga aylanadi.

to study – studied
tahsil olmoq – tahsil
oldi

to identify – identified
aynanlashtirmoq – aynanlashtirdi

Noto‘g‘ri fe‘llarning o‘tgan zamon shakli fe‘l o‘zagining o‘zgarishi bilan hosil bo‘ladi.

to write – wrote
yozmoq – yozdi
to become –
became
bo‘lmoq – bo‘ldi

to go – went
bormoq – bordi
to have – had
ega bo‘lmoq – ega edi

Hozirgi ingliz tilida ko‘p ishlatiladigan noto‘g‘ri fe‘llarning ro‘yxati qo‘llanmaning oxiriga ilova qilingan.

Positive (tasdiq)

I	watched	Ko'rdim.
He	.	Qildi.
She	did.	Bordi.
It	went.	Yomg'ir yog'di.
We	rained.	O'ynadik.
You	played.	Boshlading(iz).
They	begun. cleaned.	Tozaladilar/tozalashdi.

Inkor va so'roq gaplar **do** yordamchi fe'lning o'tgan zamon shakli **did** vositasida yasaladi.

Negative (inkor)

I	watch.	Ko'rmadim.
He	do.	Qilmadi.
She	did go.	Bormadi.
It	not rain.	Yomg'ir yog'madi.
We	(didn't play.	O'ynamadik.
You) begin.	Boshlamading(iz).
They	clean.	Tozalamadilar/tozalashmadi.

Interrogative (so'roq)

I	watch?	Ko'rdimmi?
he	do?	Qildimi?
she	go?	Bordimi?
Di	it rain?	Yomg'ir yog'dimi?
d	we play?	O'ynadikmi?
	you begin?	Boshlading(iz)mi?
	the clean?	Tozaladilarmi/tozalashdimi?
y		

Oddiy o'tgan zamon quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1. O'tmishda bir marta sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **yesterday** (kecha), **the day before yesterday** (o'tgan kuni), **yesterday morning** (kecha ertalab), **last night** (kecha oqshom), **an hour/a week/a month/a year ago** (bir soat/hafta/oy/yil ilgari) kabi payt ravishlari bilan:

She **visited** her parents **last week**.

U o'tgan hafta ota-onasini ko'rib keldi.

Yesterday we **went** to the library.

Kecha biz kutubxonaga bordik.

2. O'tmishdagi odatiy, qaytariluvchi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun:

Last month I went to the theatre every week.

O'tgan oyda men har hafta teatrga bordim.

3. Bo'lib o'tgan bir necha ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun:

Jane did much yesterday; she cleaned her room, did shopping, went to the chemistry and looked after the children.

Jeyn kecha ko'p ish qildi; u xonani yig'ishtirdi, do'konga chiqib keldi, dorixonaga bordi va bolalarga qaradi.

I got up, had breakfast and went to work.

O'rnimdan turdim, nonushta qildim va ishga ketdim.

Hozirgi davomli zamon

Continuous (davomli, davom etuvchi) zamonlari guruhi ish-harakatning muayyan vaqtda (o'tmishda, hozir yoki kelgusida) sodir bo'lib turganligini yoki hali tugamaganligini bildiradi.

Hozirgi davom etuvchi zamon (The Present Continuous Tense) **to be** yordamchi fe'lining hozirgi zamon shakllaridan biri (**am, is, are**) va asosiy fe'ning hozirgi zamon sifatdosh shakli (**Participle I**) yordamida yasaladi.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Tasdiq</i>
I am working.	Ishlayapman.
He is working.	Ishlayapti.
She is working.	Ishlayapti.
It is working.	Ishlayapti.
We are working.	Ishlayapmiz.
You are working.	Ishlayapsiz.
They are working.	Ishlayaptilar.

<i>Negative</i>			<i>Inkor</i>
I	am	not	Ishlamayapman.
	working.		
He			
She	is not working.		Ishlamayapti.
It	(isn't working)		
We			Ishlamayapmiz.
You	are	not	Ishlamayapsiz.
They	working.		Ishlamayaptilar.
	(aren't working)		

<i>Question</i>			<i>So'roq</i>
Am	I	working?	Ishlayapmanmi?
	he		
Is	she	working?	Ishlayaptimi?
	it		
	we		Ishlayapmizmi?
Are	you	working?	Ishlayapsizmi?
	they		Ishlayaptilarmi?

Present Continuous ba'zi manbalarda **Progressive** Tense deb ham yuritiladi. Mazkur zamon ayni paytda sodir bo'lib turgan, lekin tugaydigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Kelasi zamon payt ravishlari bilan ishlatilganda kelasi (Future) zamoni ifodalaydi.

Present Continuous quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1. Hozir sodir bo'lib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalashda **now, today, this minute, this month, this year, at the moment** kabi va boshqa payt ravishlari bilan:

The children **are playing** outside today.

Bugun bolalar tashqarida o'ynashyapti.

"What **are** you **doing** now?"

"Hozir nima qilyapsiz?"

"I'm **reading** a book."

"Kitob o'qiyapman."

It **is raining**.

Yomg'ir yog'yapti.

2. Odat bo'lib qolgan ish-harakatni, ko'pincha salbiy munosabat bildirilganda:

That little girl **is** always **biting** her fingernails.

O'sha qizcha doim tirnog'ini tishlab yuradi.

Tracy **is** always **eating** too much.

Treysi doim ko'p ovqat yeydi.

3. Kelgusida sodir bo'lishi kutilayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalashda **this afternoon, tonight, tomorrow, next week, soon, next month** va shu kabi boshqa payt ravishlari bilan:

The chief constable **is arriving** from London at 2:15 tomorrow afternoon.

Bosh konstabel ertaga kunduzi soat 2:15 da Londondan keladi.

We **are going** to the theatre tonight.

Bugun kechqurun teatrga bormoqchimiz.

She **is leaving** on Friday.

U juma kuni jo'nab ketyapti. (*yoki* ketadi)

Jismoniy, aqliy va ruhiy hissiyotlarni ifodalaydigan quyidagi fe'llar **Continuous** zamonlarida ishlatilmasdan, **Simple** (oddiy) zamonlarda ishlatiladi.

to **like**

yoqtirmoq

to **know**

bilmoq

to **have**

ega bo'lmoq

to **wish**

xohlamoq

to **hear**

eshitmoq

to **understand**

tushunmoq

to **notice**

payqamoq, sezmoq

to **believe**

ishonmoq

to **remember**

eslamoq

to **love**

sevmoq

to **feel**

sezmoq

to **forget**

unutmoq

to **see**

ko'rmoq

to **intent**

jazm qilmoq

Do you **hear** a strange voice?

Siz g'alati ovozni eshityapsizmi?

I don't like this this song.

Menga bu qo'shiq yoqmayapti.

O'tgan davomli zamon

O'tgan davomli zamon (The Past Continuous Tense) **was** yoki **were** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin asosiy fe'lning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshini qo'llash bilan hosil qilinadi.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Tasdiq</i>
I	edim.
He was	Ishlayotga edi.
She working.	n edi.
It	edi.
We	edik.
You were	Ishlayotga eding(iz).
They working.	n edilar.

<i>Negative</i>	<i>Inkor</i>
I	edim.
He was not working	Ishlamayotga edi.
She (wasn't) working)	n edi.
It	edi.
We	edim.
You were not working.	Ishlamayotga eding(iz).
They (weren't) working)	n edilar.

<i>Question</i>	<i>So'roq</i>
I	edimmi?
Was he working?	Ishlayotgan edimi?
she	edimi?
it	edimi?
we	edikmi?
Were you working?	Ishlayotgan eding(iz)mi?
e they	edilarmi?

Past Continuous o'tmishda muayyan vaqtda sodir

bo'lib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. O'tmishdagi muayyan vaqt nutq vaziyatidan anglashiladi yoki gapda ifodalanadi.

Ish-harakat davom etayotgan vaqt gapda payt holi bilan ifodalanishi mumkin. Bunda **at four o'clock** (soat to'rtida), **at that time** (o'sha vaqtda), **all day/night long** (butun kun/tun davomida), **the whole evening/morning** (butun oqshom/tong), **from six to seven** (oltidan yettigacha) va boshqalar ishlatilishi mumkin.

I was watching television the **whole evening** yesterday.

Kecha butun oqshom davomida televizor ko'rayotgan edim *yoki* kecha butun oqshom televizor ko'rdim.

From five to seven we **were playing** chess.

Soat beshdan yettigacha shaxmat o'ynayotgan edik.

Ish-harakat davom etayotgan vaqt o'tgan zamondagi boshqa fe'l orqali ifodalanishi mumkin. Bunday gaplar odatda **when** (paytda) yoki **while** (-yotganda) bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan payt ergash gapli qo'shma gap ko'rinishida bo'ladi.

When I came home, my brother **was having** supper.

Men uyga kelgan paytda (*yoki* uyga kelganimda) akam ovqatlanayotgan edi.

James and I **were watching** television **when** lightning **struck** the house.

Uyni yashin urganda Jeyms va men televizor ko'rayotgan edik.

While James and I **were watching** television, lightning **struck** the house.

Jeyms va men televizor ko'rayotganimizda uyni yashin urdi.

Past Continuous bir vaqtda bo'layotgan ikki va undan ortiq ish-harakatni ham ifodalashi mumkin.

While I **was working** in the garden my sister **was making**

dinner.

Men bog'da ishlayotganimda singlim ovqat pishirayotgan edi.

Kelasi davomli zamon

Kelasi davomli zamon (The Future Continuous Tense) **shall** (I shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun) va **will** (qolgan shaxslar uchun) yordamchi fe'llaridan keyin **be** va asosiy fe'lning **hozirgi zamon sifatoshini** qo'llash orqali hosil qilinadi.

<i>Positive</i>		<i>Tasdiq</i>
I	shall be	Ishlayotgan bo'laman.
We	working. ('ll be working)	Ishlayotgan bo'lamiz.
He		Ishlayotgan bo'ladi.
She	will be working.	Ishlayotgan bo'ladi.
It	('ll be working)	Ishlayotgan bo'ladi.
You		Ishlayotgan bo'lasiz.
They		Ishlayotgan bo'ladilar.

<i>Negative</i>		<i>Inkor</i>
I	shall not be	Ishlayotgan bo'lmayman.
We	working. (shan't be working)	Ishlayotgan bo'lmaymiz.
He		Ishlayotgan bo'lmaydi.
She	will not be working.	Ishlayotgan bo'lmaydi.
It	(won't be working)	Ishlayotgan bo'lmaydi.
You		Ishlayotgan bo'lmaysiz.
They		Ishlayotgan bo'lmaydilar.

O'zbek tilidagi kelasi davomli zamonda inkor asosiy fe'l bilan ham ifodalanishi mumkin, masalan, **ishlayotgan bo'lmayman** o'rniga **ishlamayotgan bo'laman** deyish mumkin.

Question

So'roq

Shall	I	be working?	Ishlayotgan bo'lamanmi?
	we		Ishlayotgan bo'lamizmi?
Will	he	be working?	Ishlayotgan bo'ladimi?
	she		Ishlayotgan bo'ladimi?
	it		Ishlayotgan bo'ladimi?
	you		Ishlayotgan bo'lasizmi?
	they		Ishlayotgan bo'ladilarmi?

Future Continuous quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1. Yaqin yoki uzoq kelajakda sodir bo'ladigan harakatlarni ifodalashda:

What **will** you **be doing** tomorrow?

Ertaga nima qilasan?

He'll **be taking** his next exam next week.

Kelasi hafta u keyingi imtihonini topshiradi (*yoki* topshirayotgan bo'ladi).

I'll **be seeing** him tomorrow.

Uni ertaga ko'raman.

2. Kelgusida ma'lum bir vaqtda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalashda:

I **shall be doing** my homework at eight o'clock tomorrow again.

Men ertaga soat sakkizda yana uy vazifamni tayyorlayotgan bo'laman.

Payt va shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplardagi bosh gap kelasi zamonda bo'lsa, ergash gapning kesimi, ish-harakat mantiqan kelasi zamonda sodir bo'lishiga qaramay, hozirgi zamon shaklida ifodalanadi.

I **shall be working** when you **come** to see me.

Sen meni ko'rgani kelganingda men ishlayotgan bo'laman.

When you **arrive** at the airport, he **will be waiting** for you there.

Sen aeroportga yetib kelganingda u seni o'sha yerda kutayotgan bo'ladi.

Hozirgi natijali zamon

Hozirgi natijali zamon (Present Perfect Tense) **have** (uchinchi shaxs birlikda **has**) yordamchi fe'li va asosiy fe'lining o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) yordamida yasaladi. To'g'ri fe'llarning **Past Participle** yoki **Participle II** (O'tgan zamon sifatdosh yoki Sifatdosh II) shakli ularning Simple Past (Oddiy o'tgan zamon) shakliga mos keladi.

to live – lived
to play – played
to study – studied
to talk – talked
to inspect – inspected
to translate – translated

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning sifatdosh II shakli jadvalning uchinchi ustunida berilgan. Ko'pchilik noto'g'ri fe'llarning **Past Participle** shakli o'zak unlisining o'zgarishi bilan yasaladi:

to begin – began – begun (boshlamoq)
to do – did – done (qilmoq)
to drive – drove – driven (haydamoq)
to see – saw – seen (ko'rmoq)
to give – gave – given (bermoq)
to ring – rang – rung (jiringlamoq)
to steal – stole – stolen (o'g'irlamoq)

Fe'ning bu zamondagi shakli o'zbek tilida turlicha ifodalanishi mumkin. Perfect zamonlarining asosiy xususiyati ish-harakatning tugaganligi yoki tugamaganligini, ya'ni natijani ko'rsatishdir. Shuning

uchun uni o'zbek tiliga oddiy o'tgan zamonda (I **have walked** - Men piyoda yurdim), ravishdosh yordamida (Yurib **bo'ldim/yo'ydim/keldim**), o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi vositasida (I **have been** to London. - Men Londonda **bo'lganman**.) tarjima qilinadi.

<i>Positive</i>		<i>Tasdiq</i>
I	have walked.	Yurdim. (<i>piyoda</i>)
We		Yurdik.
You		Yurdingiz.
They		Yurdilar.
He	has walked. ('s walked)	Yurdi.
She		
It		

<i>Negative</i>		<i>Inkor</i>
I	have not walked (haven't walked)	Yurmadim.
We		Yurmadik.
You		Yurmadingiz.
They		Yurmadilar.
He	has not walked (hasn't walked)	Yurmadi.
She		
It		

<i>Question</i>		<i>So'roq</i>
Have	I	Yurdimmi?
	we	Yurdikmi?
	you	Yurdingizmi?
	they	Yurdilarmi?
Has	he	
	she	Yurdimi?
	it	

I **have seen** him this week.

Bu hafta men uni ko'rdim.

He's **written** a book.

U kitob yozgan.

He **has just phoned** me.

U hozirgina menga qo'ng'iroq qildi.

I **have read** a lot of books.

Men juda ko'p kitoblarni o'qib chiqdim.

Present Perfect zamonini quyidagi holatlarda qo'llash mumkin:

1. O'tmishda boshlanib, hozirgacha yoki hozirga yaqin bo'lgan biror vaqtgacha davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Bu zamonda hech qachon **ago** so'zini qo'llamaslik kerak. Payt ravishlaridan **for** + muddatni ifodalovchi so'z (for five years "besh yildan beri"), **since** + aniq sana yoki vaqt (since ten o'clock "soat o'ndan beri"), **in/during the last/past hour, day, week, month, year, decade, century** (so'nggi/o'tgan soat, kun, hafta, oy, yil, o'n kunlik, asr ichida/davomida), **yet** (hali), **so far** (hamon), **up to now** (hozirgacha) kabilarni qo'llash mumkin.

Shirley **has lived** in Chicago for six years.

Shirli Chikagoda olti yildan beri yashaydi (hozir ham yashayapti).

They **have waited** since ten o'clock.

Ular soat o'ndan beri kutishadi (hozir ham kutishyapti).

During the last years, many people **have moved** from rural to urban areas.

So'nggi yillar ichida ko'p odamlar qishloq joylardan shaharlarga ko'chib o'tmoqda (ko'chish hali davom etyapti).

I **have finished** the work and I'm going home now.

Ishni tugatib bo'ldim, endi uyga ketyapman.

2. **Present Perfect** zamonini o'tmishda boshlanib, hozirga yaqin bir vaqtda tugagan yoki yaqin kelajakda tugaydigan ish-harakatni ifodalashda qo'llash mumkin. Bunda **already** (allaqachon), **not yet** (yo'q hali), **early** (erta), **late** (kech), **just** (endigina), **this minute** (shu daqiqada/onda), **today** (bugun), **this month/year** (shu oy/yil), **recently** (yaqinda, yaqin o'tmishda), **lately**

(so'nggi vaqtda) kabi payt ravishlari kelishi mumkin.

I **have already finished** those exercises.

O'sha mashqlarni allaqachon bajarib bo'ldim (bo'lganman).

You **have been** absent a great deal **lately**.

So'nggi vaqtda juda ko'p kelmayapsan (yana kelmasligi kutilyapti).

The players **have come early**.

O'yinchilar erta kelishgan.

The players **have just arrived**.

O'yinchilar hozirgina (endigina) yetib kelishdi.

Paul **has rebuilt** the engine of his car.

Pol mashinasining dvigatelini ta'mirlab bo'ldi.

They **have recently announced** their engagement.

Ular yaqinda nikohdan o'tganliklarini e'lon qilishdi.

when, where va **how** so'zlari bilan boshlanuvchi so'roq gaplarda **Present Perfect** ishlatilmaydi.

When did you come back? Qachon qaytib kelding?

O'tgan natijali zamon

O'tgan natijali (yoki **tugallangan**) zamon (The Past Perfect Tense) yordamchi fe'l **had** va asosiy fe'lning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (Past Participle) yordamida yasaladi.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Tasdiq</i>
I	Ishlab bo'lgan edim.
He	Ishlab bo'lgan edi.
She had	Ishlab bo'lgan edi.
It worked.	Ishlab bo'lgan edi.
We ('d worked)	Ishlab bo'lgan edik.
You	Ishlab bo'lgan edingiz.
They	Ishlab bo'lgan edilar.

Negative

Inkor

I			Ishlab bo'lmagan edim.
He			Ishlab bo'lmagan edi.
She	had	not	Ishlab bo'lmagan edi.
It	worked		Ishlab bo'lmagan edi.
We	(hadn't		Ishlab bo'lmagan edik.
You	worked)		Ishlab bo'lmagan edingiz.
They			Ishlab bo'lmagan edilar.

<i>Question</i>	<i>So'roq</i>
I	Ishlab bo'lgan edimmi?
He	Ishlab bo'lgan edimi?
She	Ishlab bo'lgan edimi?
Had It worked?	Ishlab bo'lgan edimi?
We	Ishlab bo'lgan edikmi?
You	Ishlab bo'lgan edingizmi?
They	Ishlab bo'lgan edilarmi?

Past Perfect zamoni ish-harakatning o'tgan zamonda kechgan boshqa bir ish-harakatgacha sodir bo'lganligini ifodalaydi. Ikkinchi ish-harakat o'tgan zamon shaklidagi fe'l bilan ifodalanadi. Bu zamonda payt ravishlaridan **already** va oddiy o'tgan zamonda ishlatiladigan hamma ravishlar qo'llanishi mumkin.

Before Karen **came** here, she **had studied** in Paris for two years. Bu yerga kelishidan oldin, Karen ikki yil Parijda o'qigan.

After Philip **had failed** twice, he finally **passed** his test for his driver's license. Filip ikki marta yiqilib, oxiri haydovchilik guvohnomasi uchun sinovni topshirdi.

When Philip **found** out that he **had failed** again, he **gave up**. Filip yana yiqilganini bilgach, (o'qishni) tashladi.

Agar "o'tgan zamondan oldingi o'tgan zamon" ekanligi gapdagi payt ravishi (masalan, **before**, **after** kabi) bilan ifodalangan yoki kontekstdan ma'lum bo'lsa, ikkala fe'l uchun ham oddiy o'tgan zamon qo'llanadi.

Aniq vaqt **by** (-ga kelib) predlogi yordamida ifodalanishi mumkin: **by** Sunday (yakshanbaga kelib/yakshanbada), **by** two o'clock (soat ikkiga kelib/soat

ikkida).

He **had repaired** the car **by** Saturday. Shanba kuni (-ga kelib) u mashinani tuzatib bo'lgan edi.

Kelasi natijali zamon

Kelasi natijali (tugallangan) zamon (The Future Perfect Tense) **shall have** yoki **will have** yordamchi fe'llari hamda asosiy fe'lning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi vositasida yasaladi. Amerika inglizchasida faqat **will have** shakli ishlatiladi.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Tasdiq</i>
I We shall have done it.	Bajarib bo'laman. Bajarib bo'lamiz.
He She	Bajarib bo'ladi. Bajarib bo'ladi.
It will have done it.	Bajarib bo'ladi.
You	Bajarib bo'lasiz(lar).
They	Bajarib bo'ladilar.

<i>Negative</i>	<i>Inkor</i>
I shall not have done We it (shan't)	Bajarmagan bo'laman. Bajarmagan bo'lamiz.
He She will not have done	Bajarmagan bo'ladi. Bajarmagan bo'ladi.
It it (won't)	Bajarmagan bo'ladi.
You	Bajarmagan bo'lasiz(lar).
They	Bajarmagan bo'ladilar.

<i>Question</i>	<i>So'roq</i>
Shall I we have done it?	Bajargan bo'lamanmi? Bajargan bo'lamizmi?

	he		Bajarib bo'ladimi?
	she		Bajarib bo'ladimi?
Will	it	have done it?	Bajarib bo'ladimi?
	you		Bajarib bo'lasiz(lar)mi?
	they		Bajarib bo'ladilarmi?

Future Perfect zamoni kelajakda bo'ladigan ish-harakatdan oldin bo'lib o'tadigan boshqa bir ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu zamonda **by** predlogi bilan keladigan payt bildiruvchi so'zlar, masalan, **by the end of the year** (yil oxiriga kelib), **at that time** (o'sha vaqtda), **by tomorrow** (ertaga), **by this afternoon** (bugun kunduzi), **by tonight** (bugun tunda/oqshom), **by next week/month/year** (kelasi hafta/oy/yil) kabi payt ravishlari keladi.

Bu zamonda ifodalangan inglizcha fe'llar o'zbek tiliga odatda o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (-gan) yoki ravishdosh (-ib) hamda har xil yordamchi fe'llar yordamida tarjima qilinadi (masalan, *tugatgan bo'ladi* yoki *tugatib bo'lgan bo'ladi*; *ko'rib chiqadi* yoki *ko'rib chiqqan bo'ladi* kabi).

This obedience school **will have trained** fifty dogs by the end of the year.

Itlarni o'rgatadigan maktab yil oxiriga kelib ellikta it tayyorlab chiqaradi.

By the end of the winter season, more tourists **will have visited** the island than ever before.

Qish mavsumining oxiriga kelib orolga har doimgidan ham ko'proq sayyohlar kelib ketishgan bo'ladi.

I left several letters unfinished on my desk, but I **will have finished** them before noon tomorrow.

Yozuv stolimda bir nechta tugatilmagan xatlarni qoldirdim, lekin ertaga peshingacha ularni tugatib bo'laman.

We **shall have completed** the experiment by the end of the month.

Oy oxiriga kelib tajribani tugatgan bo'lamiz (tugatib bo'lamiz).

They **will have reached** the village by 10 o'clock.

Ular qishloqqa soat 10 da yetib borgan bo'ladilar.

Zamonlar moslashuvi

To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda bosh gapning kesimi o'tgan zamondagi fe'l bilan ifodalangan bo'lsa, bosh va ergash gaplar zamonda moslashadi.

Ergash gap orqali bir marta sodir bo'lgan ish-harakat ifodalanganda **Past Simple** yoki **Past Continuous** ishlatiladi.

He **said** that he often **saw** her.

U uni tez-tez ko'rib turganligini aytdi.

He **said** that she **was preparing** for the exam.

U imtihonga tayyorlanayotganligini aytdi.

Bosh gapda ifodalangan ish-harakat ergash gapdagidan keyin sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchi ergash gapda **Past Perfect** yoki **Past Perfect Continuous** qo'llanadi.

She **said** that she **had passed** her exam.

U imtihonni topshirganligini aytdi.

She **said** that she **had been** preparing for the exam for two weeks.

U imtihonga ikki hafta tayyorgarlik ko'rganini aytdi.

To'ldiruvchi ergash gapdagi kelasi zamonga oid ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **o'tgan kelasi** zamon shakllaridan biri **would** yoki **should** qo'llanadi.

He **said** that he **would** help me the next day.

U menga ertasiga yordam berishini aytdi.

He **said** that he **would** be waiting for me at 3.

U soat 3 da meni kutayotgan bo'lishini aytdi.

Agar gap hammaga ma'lum bo'lgan biror tabiiy hodisa haqida borsa, zamonlar moslashuvi buzilishi mumkin.

Galileo **proved** that the Earth **goes** round the Sun.

Galiley yerning quyosh atrofida aylanishini isbotlagan.

O'zganing nutqini ifodalash uchun (o'zlashgan gaplarda) **say**, **ask**, **tell** so'zlari berilib, undan keyin

to'ldiruvchi ergash gap keladi. Agar mazkur fe'llar o'tgan zamonda (**said, asked, told** tarzida) ifodalangan bo'lsa, zamonlar moslashuviga amal qilinadi va gapdagi ko'rsatish olmoshlari va payt ravishlari boshqasi bilan almashtiriladi.

this – bu	that – o'sha
these – bular	those – o'shalar
now – hozir	then – o'shanda
today – bugun	that day – o'sha kuni
tomorrow – ertaga	the next day – ertasiga
yesterday – kecha	the day before – oldingi kuni
ago – avval	before – oldin
here – bu yerda	there – o'sha yerda

O'zlashgan gaplarning so'roq shakli **if** yoki **whether** bog'lovchisi vositasida beriladi.

He **asked** me, “**Are** you busy?” – He **asked** me **if** (**whether**) I **was** busy.

“Bandmisan?”, – so'radi u mendan. – U mendan bandmanmi, yo'qmi, (shuni) so'radi.

FE'L NISBATLARI VOICES of VERBS

Ingliz tilidagi fe'llarning ikki nisbati mavjud: aniq nisbat va majhul nisbat.

Aniq nisbat

Aniq nisbat (Active voice) maxsus grammatik ko'rsatkichga ega emas. Ma'nosiga ko'ra aniq nisbat ish-harakatning asosan ega tomonidan bajarilganligini ifodalaydi.

William Shakespear wrote "Hamlet".
Uilyam Shekspir "Hamlet"ni yozgan.

Majhul nisbat

Majhul nisbat **to be** fe'lining shaxs va zamondagi tegishli shakli va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi yordamida yasaladi.

Hozirgi zamon	This work is don every day e Bu ish har kuni qilinadi.
O'tgan zamon	This work was don yesterday. e Bu ish kecha qilingan.
Kelasi zamon	This work will be don tomorrow. e Bu ish ertaga qilinadi.
must modal fe'li	This work must be don at once. e Bu ish hoziroq qilinishi kerak.
can modal fe'li	This work can be don at any time. e Bu ish har qachon qilinishi mumkin.

may modal fe'li	This work may be don now. e Bu ish hozir qilinishi mumkin.
------------------------	--

Majhul nisbatning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, agar oddiy nisbatda gapning egasi ish-harakatning bajaruvchisi bo'lsa, majhul nisbatda gapning egasi ish-harakatning bajaruvchisi bo'lmaydi.

This house **was built** in 1920.
Bu uy 1920 yilda qurilgan. (majhul)

Qiyoslang:

Somebody **built** this house in 1920.
Bu uyni kimdir 1920 yilda qurgan. (oddiy)

Active: We can solve this problem.
Biz bu muammoni hal eta olamiz.

Passive: This problem can be solved.
Bu muammo hal etilishi mumkin.
The new hotel will be opened next year.
Yangi mehmonxona kelasi yil ochiladi.
This room is going to be painted next year.
Bu xona kelasi yil bo'yalmoqchi.

Active: Someone is cleaning the room right now.
Ayni paytda kimdir xonani tozalayapti.

Passive: The room is being cleaned right now.
Ayni paytda xona tozalanayapti.

Past Continuous zamonidagi majhul darajani yasash uchun **was** va **were** ishlatiladi: **was** / **were being** + **done** / **cleaned**

Active: Someone was cleaning the room.
Kimdir xonani tozalayotgan edi.

Passive: The room was being cleaned when I arrived.
Men yetib kelganimda xona tozalanayotgan edi.

Present Perfect zamonida: **have** / **has been** + **done** / **cleaned**

Active: Somebody has already cleaned the room.

Kimdir xonani allaqachon tozalab qo'yibdi.

Passive: The room has already been cleaned.

Xona allaqachon tozalab qo'yilgan.

Past Perfect zamonida: **had been + done / cleaned**

Active: When we came, somebody had cleaned the room.

Biz kelganimizda kimdir xonani tozalab qo'ygan edi.

Passive: When we came, the room had been cleaned.

Biz kelganimizda xona tozalab qo'yilgan edi.

Majhul nisbat o'zbek tilida fe'l o'zagiga asosan **-I** (yozdi – yozildi), va **-n** (ko'rdi – ko'rindi) qo'shimchalarini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

This problem **is** much **spoken** about.

Bu muammo haqida ko'p **gapiriladi**.

Inglizcha majhul nisbatdagi ayrim gaplarni o'zbek tiliga birgalik nisbatida (**-sh** qo'shimchasi vositasida yasaladi: gapirdi – gapirishdi) ham tarjima qilish mumkin.

This problem **is** much **spoken** about.

Bu muammo haqida ko'p **gapirishadi**.

Ann **wasn't offered** a job.

Annaga ish taklif qilishmadi.

A job **wasn't offered** to Ann.

Annaga ish **taklif qilinmadi**.

The way to the station **was shown** to us.

Bizga temir yo'l bekatiga boradigan yo'lni **ko'rsatishdi**.

MODAL FE'LLAR MODALS

Ingliz tilida modallik (ish-harakatga munosabat) ma'nosini ifodalovchi maxsus fe'llar mavjud. Modallik ma'nosi deyilganda asosan majbur etish, zaruriyat, ruxsat, taxmin kabilar tushuniladi. Modal fe'llar o'zlari mustaqil ishlatilmay, boshqa fe'llarga qo'shilib keladi.

Can mumkinlik, layoqat, qobiliyat, imkoniyat kabilarni ifodalaydi.

Who **can** speak English?

Kim inglizcha gapira oladi?

Can modal fe'lining ekvivalenti **be able to** modal fe'lidir.

He **is not able to** translate this text.

U bu matnni tarjima qila olmaydi. (tarjima qilishga qodir emas)

May mumkinlik, ijozat, faraz qilish kabilarni ifodalaydi.

May I come in?

Kirsam maylimi? (Mumkinmi?)

May modal fe'lining ekvivalenti sifatida **be allowed to** ishlatiladi.

Then he **was allowed to** come in.

Keyin unga kirishga ruxsat berildi.

Must va **should** modal fe'llari majburiylik, zaruriyat kabilarni ifodalaydi.

You **must** do as I told you.

Siz men aytganimdek qilishingiz kerak.

The windows are dirty. I **must** clean them.

Derazalar iflos. Ularni artishim kerak.

You **should** go and see this film. It's very interesting.

Siz, albatta, borib bu filmni ko'rishingiz kerak. U juda

qiziqarli.

I **must** do it now. I can't leave it till tomorrow.

Men buni hozir qilishim kerak. Uni ertaga qoldira olmayman.

Must modal fe'li bilan tuzilgan savolga inkor javob qaytarilganda **needn't** (= **need not**) ishlatiladi.

Must I do it now?

Shuni hozir qilishim shartmi?

No, you **needn't** (do it now).

Yo'q, (hozir qilishing) shart emas.

Agar nima qilishingiz haqida ko'rsatma olmoqchi bo'lsangiz **shall** fe'lini qo'llang.

Shall I repeat the sentences?

Gapni qaytarishim kerakmi?

Must modal fe'li inkor shaklda qat'iyman qilishni ifodalaydi.

You **mustn't** do that.

Bunday qilmasliging kerak.

You **mustn't** play with matches.

Gugurt o'ynamasliging kerak.

You **mustn't** be late.

Kechikmasligingiz kerak.

Must modal fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli mavjud emas. O'tgan zamonda unga ma'nodosh bo'la oladigan **have to** yoki **have got to** ishlatilishi mumkin.

I can't go with you now, I **have to** (**have got to**) do my homework.

Men hozir sizlar bilan keta olmayman, uy vazifamni tayyorlashim kerak.

There was no bus in the street and we **had to** walk home.

Ko'chada birorta avtobus yo'q edi va biz uyga piyoda ketishga majbur bo'ldik.

Have to modal fe'lining so'roq shakli egadan oldin **do** / **does** / **did** yordamchi fe'lini qo'llash orqali ifodalanadi.

When **do** I **have to** do it? (=When I **have got to** do it?)

Men buni qachon qilishim kerak?

Inkor gaplarda **do not (don't) / does not (doesn't)**
/ **did not (didn't)** ishlatiladi.

You **don't have to** stay.

Qolishingiz shart emas.

They **didn't have to** wait long.

Ko'p kutishlariga to'g'ri kelmadi.

Hozirgi zamonda inkorni **haven't got / hasn't got**
tarzida ham ifodalash mumkin.

You **haven't got** to stay.

Sizning qolishingiz shart emas.

Have to o'tgan va kelasi zamonlarda ham qo'llanishi
mumkin.

It was too late and we **had got to** walk home.

Juda kech bo'lgan edi va biz uyga piyoda ketishga majbur bo'ldik.

I'll **have to** do this work tomorrow.

Bu ishni ertaga qilishimga to'g'ri keladi.

Should modal fe'li ko'proq maslahat va nasihat
ma'nosida qo'llanadi.

You **should** see a doctor.

Sen shifokorga uchrashishing kerak.

He **shouldn't** work so hard.

U bunchalik qattiq ishlamasligi kerak.

Be to oldindan kelishilganlikni ifodalaydi.

We **are to** start tomorrow.

Biz ertaga jo'nab ketishimiz kerak. (*shunday kelishganmiz*)

The students **are to** come at two o'clock.

Talabalar soat ikkida kelishlari kerak.

Need modallik ma'nosini asosan so'roq va bo'lishsiz
gaplarda ifodalab keladi.

You **needn't** go there.

U yerga borishingiz kerak emas.

Dare botinish va jur'at etishni ifodalaydi.

I dare not to ask him to come here.
Undan bu yerga kelishni iltimos qilishga botina olmadim.

SO‘Z TARTIBI (TASDIQ va SO‘ROQ GAPLAR) WORD ORDER (POSITIVE and NEGATIVE)

Ingliz tilida odatdagi so‘z tartibi egadan keyin fe‘l, undan keyin ravishlarning kelishidir. *Teskari* so‘z tartibi fe‘lning egadan oldin kelishidir. Inglizcha so‘zlarning grammatik ma‘nosi o‘zgarganda odatda ularning shakli o‘zgarmaydi, shu boisdan ingliz tili uchun so‘z tartibi juda muhim. Ingliz tilida so‘z tartibi so‘zlarni bog‘lovchi asosiy grammatik vositalardan biri hisoblanadi. Shu sababdan ham ingliz tilida so‘z tartibi o‘zbek tilidagiga qaraganda ancha qat‘iy va o‘zgarmas. Bu degani shuki, gap tarkibidagi har bir so‘z o‘z joylashuv o‘rniga ega.

Tasdiq gaplarda odatda **egadan** keyin **fe‘l**, fe‘ldan keyin **to‘ldiruvchi** keladi. Gapda ikkita **hol** kelganda (masalan payt va o‘rin hollari) ularning biri to‘ldiruvchidan keyin, ikkinchisi gapning boshida kelishi mumkin.

<i>Ega</i>	<i>kesi</i>	<i>to‘ldiruvchi</i>		<i>hol</i>	<i>payt</i>
	m	<i>pred- log- siz</i>	<i>vositasiz</i> <i>vositali</i> <i>va</i> <i>predlogli</i>	<i>harakat tarzi</i>	<i>o‘rin</i>
She teaches	me	English		at home	every
I sent	Ann	a letter.			week.
I sent		a letter	to her.		
Ann got		a letter	from		
We read		this	him.	with great pleasure.	
		book			

Quyidagi hollarda ega kesimdan keyin kelishi mumkin:

1. **There is (are)** bilan boshlanadigan gaplarda:

There is a book on the table.
Stolning ustida kitob bor.

2. Ko‘chirma gaplarda:

“I’m tired”, said she.

“Men charchadim”, - dedi u.

3. Here, never, neither, no, no sooner ... (than), hardly ... (when) only ravishlari bilan.

Never in my life have I seen such a film.

Hayotimda hech qachon bunday filmni ko‘rmaganman.

Only then did I realize it.

Faqat shundan keyingina men uni amalga oshirdim.

So‘roq gaplarda so‘z tartibi bir muncha o‘zgaradi. Umumiy so‘roq gaplar yordamchi yoki modal fe‘llar bilan boshlanadi. (**do, did, am, is, are, was, were, have, will, shall, can, must** va boshqalar)

“Do you speak English?” – “Yes, I do.”

“Inglizcha gapirasizmi?” – “Ha, gapiraman.”

“Did he study History at University?” – “Yes, he did.”

“U universitetda tarixni o‘qiganmi?” – “Ha, o‘qigan.”

“Can you retell the text?” – “No, I can’t.”

“Matnni yoddan aytib bera olasizmi?” – “Yo‘q, aytib bera olmayman.”

Maxsus so‘roq gaplar so‘roq so‘zlari bilan boshlanadi.

What do you do? Nima qilasiz?	<i>kesimga</i>
Whom do you meet at the club? Klubda kimni uchratasiz? What do you like? Nimani yaxshi ko‘rasiz?	<i>to‘ldiruvchiga</i>
Which book do you like? Qaysi kitobni yaxshi ko‘rasiz? How many pencils do you need? Sizga nechta qalam kerak?	<i>aniqllovchiga</i>
Where do you go every day? Har kuni qayerga borasiz?	<i>o‘rin holiga</i>
When (what time) do you get up? Qachon (soat nechada) turasiz?	<i>payt holiga</i>

How well does he speak English? U qay darajada inglizcha gapiradi?	<i>harakat tarziga</i>
Why does he read badly? Nima uchun u yomon o'qiydi?	<i>sabab holiga</i>

Egaga aloqador savollar **who? (kim?) what? (nima?)** so'roq so'zlari bilan boshlanadi va tasdiq gap tartibida davom etadi.

Who teaches you English?

Kim sizga ingliz tilini o'qitadi?

What helps you in your work?

Sizga ishingizda nima yordam beradi?

Alternativ (tanlov) so'roq gaplardagi so'zlar tartibi umumiy so'roq gaplardagi kabidir.

Do you know English or German?

Siz ingliz tilini bilasizmi yoki nemis tilinimi?

Ajratilgan so'roq gaplar tasdiq gaplar kabi boshlanadi. So'roq gapning ikkinchi qismi yordamchi fe'lining inkor shakli va eganing olmoshlashgan shaklidan iborat bo'ladi va o'zbek tiliga "shunday emasmi" tarzida tarjima qilinadi.

You study English, don't you?

Siz ingliz tilini o'rganasiz, shunday emasmi?

You are a student, aren't you?

Siz talabasiz, shunday emasmi?

SIFATDOSHLAR PARTICIPLES

Sifatdoshlar fe'lning maxsus shakllari bo'lib, ingliz tilida sifatdoshlarning ikki turi bor: hozirgi zamon sifatdoshlari (Present participles) va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshlari (Past participles).

Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi

Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi yoki sifatdosh I (Participle I) fe'l o'zagiga **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi.

walk – walking	sleep – sleeping	follow – following
speak – speaking	eat – eating	detect – detecting

Imlo:

Ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli “-e” ga tugovchi fe'llarga **-ing** qo'shilganda “e” harfi tushib qoladi:

give – giving	become – becoming
take – taking	indicate – indicating
say – saying	study – studying

Fe'l o'zagi urg'uli unidan keyin keluvchi undosh bilan tugagan bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanadi:

run – running	drop – dropping
cut – cutting	stop – stopping
transfer – transferring	begin – beginning

O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi

O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi yoki sifatdosh II (Participle II) to'g'ri fe'llar o'zagiga **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

work – worked	last – lasted
---------------	---------------

walk – walked	play – played
clean – cleaned	apprehend – apprehended

Imlo:

“-e”ga tugagan fe’llarga **-d** qo’shimchasi qo’shiladi:

move – moved	convince – convinced
save – saved	observe – observed
receive – received	indicate – indicated

Undoshdan keyin keluvchi “y” harfiga tugagan fe’lga **-ed** qo’shimchasi qo’shilganda “y” harfi “i”ga almashadi:

study – studied	bury – buried
identify – identified	satisfy – satisfied

Fe’l o’zagi urg’uli unidan keyin keluvchi undosh bilan tugagan bo’lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanadi:

omit – omitted	drop – dropped
pit – pitted	stop – stopped
transfer – transferred	occur – occurred

Noto’g’ri fe’llarning o’tgan zamon sifatdoshlari mazkur qo’llanmaga ilova qilingan **noto’g’ri fe’llar ro’yxatida** berilgan.

Sifatdoshlarning ishlatilishi

Sifatdoshlar fe’llarning zamon shakllarini yasashda ishlatilishi yoki sifat bo’lib kelishi mumkin.

1. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi **be** fe’lidan keyin davomli zamonlarni hosil qilish uchun ishlatiladi (**hozirgi davomli zamon, o’tgan davomli zamon, kelasi davomli zamon** mavzulariga qarang).

2. O’tgan zamon sifatdoshi **have** fe’lidan keyin natijali zamonlarni yasash uchun ishlatiladi (**hozirgi natijali zamon, o’tgan natijali zamon, kelasi natijali zamon** mavzulariga qarang).

3. O’tgan zamon sifatdoshi o’timli fe’llarning majhul

nisbatini yasashda ishlatiladi (**majhul nisbat** mavzusiga qarang).

4. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi sifat bo'ib kelganda u ifodalagan ish-harakat asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda sodir bo'layotganini bildiradi:

The man **walking** down the street **seems** tired.
Ko'chada ketayotgan kishi charchagan ko'rinadi.

5. O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi sifat bo'lib kelganda u ifodalagan ish-harakat asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganligini bildiradi:

The man, having **walked** for several miles, **seems** tired.
Bir necha mil yurib qo'ygan kishi charchagan ko'rinadi.

6. O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi allaqachon sodir bo'lgan, lekin hozirgacha o'sha holat yoki maqomni saqlab turgan ish-harakatni ham ifodalashi mumkin:

The dish broken into a dozen pieces cannot be mended.
O'nlab bo'laklarga **bo'lingan** idishni tiklab bo'lmaydi.

7. Sifatdoshli birikmalar o'z egasi, to'ldiruvchisi va ravish bilan kelishi mumkin.

Ega: bunda sifatdoshning egasi sifatida ob'yekt kelishigidagi olmosh ishlatiladi:

We left **him** sleeping.
Biz uni uxlayotganida tark etdik.

To'ldiruvchi: o'timli fe'llardan yasalgan sifatdoshlar vositali to'ldiruvchi bilan kelishi mumkin:

Finding the course too difficult, Penny decided to drop it.
Kursning juda qiyinligini bilib, Penni uni tashlashga qaror qildi.

GERUND GERUNDS

Gerund fe'lning shaxssiz shakli bo'lib, uni fe'lning otlashgan shakli deb atash ham mumkin. Gerund har qanday fe'lning o'zagiga “-**ing**” qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. O'zbek tilida fe'lning bunday shakli so'z o'zagiga **-sh**, **-ish**, **-moq** qo'shimchalaridan birini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

Masalan: **read + ing**, **study + ing**, **work + ing** (o'qish, o'rganish, ishlash). Gerund fe'lning hozirgi zamon sifat-dosh (present participle) shakli bilan bir xil yasaladi.

Running is useful for health (*gerund*).

Yugurish sog'liq uchun foydali.

The **smoking** boy is my friend (*participle*).

Chekayotgan bola mening do'stim.

Ba'zi fe'l o'zaklariga **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shishda ayrim imlo o'zgarishlari sodir bo'ladi.

write+**ing** – writing

take+**ing** – taking

come+**ing** – coming

put+**ing** – putting

run+**ing** – running

swim+**ing** – swimming

tie+**ing** – tying

die+**ing** – dying

lie+**ing** – lying

Gerund har qanday otlar kabi predloglardan keyin qo'llanish xususiyatiga ega.

I thanked her **for giving** me the dictionary.

Menga lug'at berganligi uchun unga minnatdorchilik bildirdim.

Fred confessed **to stealing** the jewels.

Fred qimmatbaho toshlarni o'g'irlaganini tan oldi.

Gerund egalik kelishigidagi otlar va egalik olmoshlari

bilan ishlatilishi mumkin.

They objected to **Helen's taking** part in this expedition.

Ular Helenning ushbu ekspeditsiyada ishtirok etishiga qarshilik qilishdi.

He insisted on **their sending** the goods by train.

U mollarni poyezdda jo'natish fikrida turib oldi.

Gerund gaplarda quydagi vazifalarda keladi:

1. Predlogli to'ldiruvchi:

She is fond **of reading**.

U o'qishni yaxshi ko'radi.

We succeeded **in finishing** our work in time.

Biz ishimizni o'z vaqtida yakunlashga erishdik.

2. Aniqlovchi (ko'p hollarda otdan keyin **of** predlogi bilan):

There are different ways of **doing** it.

Buni amalga oshirishning turli yo'llari mavjud.

We have no objection to **apprehending** the criminal.

Jinoyatchini qo'lga olishga hech qanday qarshiligimiz yo'q.

3. Hol (turli predloglar bilan):

After **saying** this he left the room.

Shuni aytgach, u xonadan chiqib ketdi.

He improved his pronunciation by **reading** aloud every day.

U har kuni baland ovozda o'qish yo'li bilan o'z talaffuzini yaxshiladi.

He left Tashkent without **leaving** his address.

U o'z manzilini qoldirmasdan Toshkentdan jo'nab ketdi.

4. Ega vazifasida:

Smoking is harmful for health.

Chekish sog'liq uchun zararli.

5. Kesim vazifasida:

Her favourite occupation **is skating**.

Uning sevimli mashg'uloti chang'ida uchish.

6. Vositali to'ldiruvchi vazifasida:

He suggested **discussing** this question at the conference.

U bu masalani konferensiyada muhokama qilishni taklif etdi.

Gerund noaniq va perfekt (tugal) shakllariga ega.

He is proud of **winnig** the chess tournament.

U shaxmat bo'yicha bellashuvda g'olib bo'lishlikdan faxrlanadi.
(noaniq)

He is proud of **having won** the first place in the chess tournament.

U shaxmat bo'yicha bellashuvda g'olib bo'lganidan faxrlanadi.
(tugal)

O'timli fe'llardan yasalgan gerundlar oddiy va majhul nisbatlarda kelishi mumkin.

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Indefinite</i>	asking	being asked
<i>Perfect</i>	having asked	having been asked

He likes **asking** questions.

U savol berishni yaxshi ko'radi.

He likes **being asked** questions.

Unga savol berishlarini yaxshi ko'radi.

A burglar entered the room without **noticing** housekeeper.

O'g'ri uy egasini payqamay xonaga kirdi.

A burglar entered the room without **being noticed** by anybody.

O'g'ri hech kimga sezdirmasdan xonaga kirdi.

Gerunddan keyin ravish kelishi mumkin:

He likes **walking quickly**.

U tez yurishni yaxshi ko'radi.

The teacher insists on the boy's **reading slowly**.

O'qituvchi bolaning sekin o'qishini talab qiladi.

at the age of yoshida	I left school at the age of 17. Men 17 yoshimda maktabni tamomladim.
at the beginning of (-ning) boshida	We are going away at the beginning of December. Dekabrning boshida biz jo'nab ketyapmiz.
at the end of (-ning) oxirida	There was a bank at the end of the street. Ko'chaning oxirida bank bor edi.

on predlogi **oy** va **hafta** kunlari oldidan ishlatiladi:

on April 15	15 aprelda
on Friday(s)	juma kun(lar)i
on Monday evening(s)	dushanba kun(lar)i kechqurun
on Tuesday afternoon(s)	seshanba kun(lar)i kunduzi
on Christmas Day <i>but at</i> Christmas	Rojdestvo kunida <i>lekin</i> , Rojdestvoda
on Thirtday night(s)	payshanba kun(lar)i tunda

I am usually busy **on** Monday mornings.
Men odatda dushanba kunlari ertalab band bo'laman.
This bank doesn't work **on** Fridays.
Bu bank juma kunlari ishlamaydi.

in predlogi quyidagi so'zlar bilan ishlatiladi:

in May	mayda
in 2003	2003 yilda
in (the) summer	(shu) yozda
in the 21 st century	XXI asrda
in the 1990s	1990 yillarda
in the Middle Ages	O'rta asrlarda
in the morning(s)	ertalab(lari)
in the afternoon(s)	kunduz kun(lari)
in the evening(s)	kechqurunlari

Our summer examinations usually begin **in** May.
Yozgi imtihonlarimiz odatda mayda boshlanadi.
He entered the National University **in** 2003.
U Milliy universitetga 2003 (yil)da kirgan.

In the evenings she usually watches TV.
Kechqurunlari u odatda televizor ko'radi.

last (o'tgan) va **next** (kelasi) so'zlari oldidan predloglar (**at / on / in**) qo'yilmaydi.

See you **next** Friday.
Kelasi jumada uchrashguncha.
They got married **last** winter.
Ular o'tgan qishda turmush qurishgan.

in predlogi “-dan keyin” ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi.

He'll be back **in** a few minutes.
U bir necha daqiqadan keyin qaytadi.
The house will be ready **in** a month.
Uy bir oydan keyin bitadi.

Bunday birikmalarga **in six month time, in a week's time** kabi **time** so'zini qo'shib ishlatish ham mumkin:

They are leaving **in** 2 week's time.
Ular 2 haftadan keyin ketishadi.

in predlogi “ichida”, “davomida” ma'nosida ham ishlatilib, o'rin-payt kelishigi qo'shimchasi “-da” vositasida tarjima qilinishi mumkin.

I learned to drive **in** four weeks.
Men mashina haydashni to'rt haftada o'rgandim.

before **after** **during** **while**
before (-dan) oldin

before the lesson
darsdan oldin
before the film
filmdan oldin

Before the lesson he brought to the classroom some text-books from the reading hall.

Darsdan oldin u sinfga o'quv zalidan bir nechta darslik olib keldi.

after (-dan) keyin

after the film

filmdan keyin

after the lesson

darsdan keyin

After the lesson he went to the library.

Darsdan keyin u kutubxonaga ketdi.

We were tired **after** our visit to the museum.

Muzeyga qilgan sayohatimizdan keyin charchagan edik.

Before va **after** predloglaridan keyin ko'pincha “-ing”
qo'shimchasini olgan fe'l keladi.

I always have breakfast **before going** to work (before I go to work).

Ishga ketishimdan oldin doim nonushta qilaman.

I started work **after reading** the newspaper (after I read the newspaper).

Gazetani o'qib bo'lgach ishni boshladim.

during “paytida”, “vaqtida”, “davomida” kabi
ma'nolarda ishlatilib, undan keyin faqat ot turkumiga
mansub so'z keladi.

during the lesson

dars paytida

during the film

film davomida

I fell asleep **during** the movie.

Film paytida men uxlab qoldim.

Don't make noise **during** the lesson.

Dars paytida shovqin qilmang.

We met a lot of interesting people **during** our vacation.

Ta'til davomida biz ko'p qiziqarli kishilar bilan uchrashdik.

while predlogi “paytida”, “vaqtida”, “davomida” kabi
ma'nolarda ishlatilib, undan keyin *ega* yoki *fe'l* turkumiga
mansub so'z keladi. O'zbek tiliga odatda “-yotgan paytda”

yoki “-yotganida” yohud “-yotib” tarzida tarjima qilinadi.

while he is eating

u ovqatlanayotganida / ovqatlanayotgan paytida / ovqatlanayotib

while we were on vacation

ta'tildaligimizda / ta'tildalik vaqtimizda

My father likes reading newspaper **while** he is eating.

Otam ovqatlanayotganida gazeta o'qishni yaxshi ko'radi.

We met a lot of interesting people **while** we were on vacation.

Ta'tildaligimizda biz ko'p qiziqarli kishilar bilan uchrashdik.

I fell asleep **while** I was watching TV.

Televizor ko'rayotib uxlab qoldim.

from ... to ... **until (till) for since**

from ... to ... -dan ...-gacha:

We work **from** Monday **to** Saturday.

Biz dushanbadan shanbagacha ishlaymiz.

He lived in Britain **from** 1985 **to** 1993.

U Britaniyada 1985 yildan 1993 yilgacha yashagan.

until yoki **till** -gacha:

until (till) Friday

jumagacha

until (till) winter

qishgacha

until (till) I come

kelgunimcha

We'll stay here **until** Friday.

Jumagacha shu yerda bo'lamiz.

Wait here **till** I come.

Kelgunimcha shu yerda kut.

“How long will you be away?” “**Until (till)** Sunday.”

“Qachongacha safarda bo'lasiz?” “Yakshanbagacha.”

for predlogi “davomida” ma'nosini ifodalaydi va muayyan vaqtni ifodalovchi so'zdan oldin qo'yiladi. Ko'pincha o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi:

for a week
bir hafta (davomida)

for 10 years
o'n yil (davomida)

for a long time
uzoq vaqt/muddat (davomida)

Ted will wait **for** ten minute; then he will leave.

Ted o'n minut kutadi; keyin ketadi.

He waited **for** an hour.

U bir soat kutdi.

He stayed with us **for** a week.

U biz bilan bir hafta turdi.

I have lived in this house **for** 24 years.

Men bu uyda 24 yil yashaganman.

Mazkur predlog **go** (bormoq), **come** (kelmoq), **last/continue** (cho'zilmoq) kabi fe'llardan keyin kelsa, "-ga" qo'shimchasi vositasida tarjima qilinadi.

He is **going** away **for** a few days.

U bir necha kunga ketyapti.

Next time she will **come** for a week.

Keyingi safar u bir haftaga keladi.

The coference **lasted** for three days.

Konferensiya uch kunga cho'zildi.

for predlogi Present Perfect zamonidagi fe'ldan keyin kelganda "-dan beri" tarzida ham tarjima qilinishi mumkin.

This tree has been here **for** two hundred years.

Bu daraxt ikki yuz yildan beri shu yerda turibdi.

for predlogi belgilangan yoki tayinlangan vaqttni ham ifodalashi mumkin. Bunda u o'zbek tiliga jo'nalish kelishigi qo'shimchasi "-ga" vositasida tarjima qilinadi.

The judge has appointed the hearing of the case **for** 3:00.

Sudya ishni eshitishni (soat) 3:00 ga belgilagan.

since predlogidan keyin biror muddatni ko'rsatuvchi

soʻz keladi va oʻsha muddatdan hozirgacha boʻlgan vaqt tushuniladi. Oʻzbek tiliga “-dan beri (boshlab)” tarzida tarjima qilinadi.

since Friday

jumadan beri

since 1998

1998 yildan beri

since the morning

ertalabdan beri

Gapda **since** predlogi odatda Present Perfect (have been / have done / have seen) zamonidagi feʼl bilan keladi.

I haven't seen Pete since Sunday.

Men Pitni yakshanbadan beri koʻrmadim.

My parents have been married since 1980.

Ota-onam 1980 yildan beri turmush qurib kelishadi.

It has been raining since the morning.

Ertalabdan beri yomgʻir yogʻyapti.

Makon va harakat predloqlari

Quyidagi predloqlarning koʻpchiligi gapning mazmuniga qarab ham makon, ham harakatga nisbatan qoʻllanishi mumkin.

above tepasida, -dan balandda	in front of oldida
across narigi tomonida, u betida	inside ichida
against qarshi	inside of -ning ichida
along boʻylab	in the middle of -ning oʻrtasida
alongside yonma-yon, yonida	into -ga, ichiga
among orasida	near yaqinida

around atrofida	next to -dan keyingi, -ning yonida(gi)
at -da, yonida	off -dan
away from -dan uzoqda, olisda	on -da, ustida
before oldin	opposite ro'parasida
behind orqasida	out tashqari(ga)
Below -dan pastda, quyida	out of -dan tashqari(ga)
beneath tagida	outside tashqarida
beside yonida	over ustidan
between orasida	past oldidan
beyond -dan tashqarida	round atrofida
by yonida	through orqali
by (the edge/side of) (qirg'oq) bo'ylab, tomondan	throughout -da
down ish-harakatning pastga yo'nalganligini ko'rsatadi	to -ga
far (away) from -dan uzoqda	towards -ga, -ga qarab, tomonga
from -dan	under tagida
in -da, ichida	underneath tagida
in back of orqasida	up ish-harakatning yuqoriga yo'nalganini bildiradi.

Yuqoridagi lug'atda **of** bilan berilganlaridan tashqari, boshqa predloglardan keyin **of** predlogi ishlatilmaydi, ya'ni

off of yoki **behind of** tarzida qo'llash mumkin emas. Mazkur predlog qo'yilishi ham, qo'yilmasligi ham mumkin bo'lgan holatlarda, uni ishlatmagan ma'qul.

Ko'pchilik predloglar ravish vazifasida ham qo'llanadi, lekin hammasi emas. Ba'zi predloglarning ravish shakli boshqa predlogni talab qilishi mumkin. Masalan, **away** yoki **far** ravishlardir, lekin away **from** va **far from** predloglardir.

Shirley is waiting **outside** the door.

Shirli eshik orqasida (tashqarisida) kutyapti (predlogli birikma).

Shirley is waiting **outside**.

Shirli tashqarida kutyapti (ravish).

Ba'zi ravishlar predloglarga juda o'xshab ketadi, lekin ularni aynan bir xil deb bo'lmaydi:

The taxi was waiting **near the hotel**.

Taksi mehmonxona yonida kutayotgan edi (predlogli birikma).

The taxi was waiting **nearby**.

Taksi yaqin atrofda kutayotgan edi (ravish).

Quyidagi predlogli turg'un birikmalarni eslab qoling:

Harriet lives Xarriyet yashaydi	in Denver. Denver (shahri)da in Colorado. Kolorado (shtati)da on Green Avenue. Grin Avenyu (ko'chasi)da at 261 Green Avenue. Grin Avenyu (ko'chasi), 261 (uy)da in Room or Apartment 210-A 210-maxsus xona yoki xonadonda
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<p>Harriet's friend lives Xarriyetning do'sti yashaydi</p>	<p>in Canada. Kanadada at/away from home. uyida/uyidan uzoqda on a farm. fermer xo'jaligida in an apartment, house, student hostel. xonadonda, uyda, talabalar yotoqxonasida in poverty, wealth, a city, a suburb kambag'al(-chilikda), badavlat, shaharda, shahar atrofida</p>
<p>The plane landed Samolyot qo'ndi</p>	<p>in the South, West. shimolga, g'arbga in Chicago. Chikagoga at O'Hare Airport. Ou Hare aeroportiga at the Chicago Airport. Chikago aeroportiga</p>

Harriet lives at 261 Green Avenue, Denver, Colorado.
Xarriyet Kolorado (shtati), Denver (shahri), Grin Avenyu
(ko'chasidagi) 261 (uy)da yashaydi.

The plane landed at O'Hare Airport, Chicago.
Samalyot Chikago (shahridagi) Ou Xare aeroportiga qo'ndi.
We are going to visit my cousin in Denver.
Biz Denverdagi jiyanimni ko'rgani ketyapmiz.

<p>He is U</p>	<p>in college. kollejda. at the university. universitetda.</p>
<p>We are going Biz</p>	<p>across the forest. o'rmonni kesib o'tyapmiz. across the Mississippi River. Mississippi daryosini kesib o'tyapmiz. across the desert. cho'lni kesib o'tyapmiz.</p>

Their house is (situated) Ularning uyi (joylashgan)	on the beach. qirg'oqda. on the ocean. okeanda. at the shore. sohilda. in the mountains. tog'da. on the river, bay, lake. daryoda, ko'rfazda, ko'lda. in the desert. cho'lda. on the plains. dashtda.
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Between predlogi joylashuv ikki nuqtaga nisbatan olinganda ishlatiladi. **Among** predlogi esa, joylashuv ikkitadan ortiq nuqtaga nisbatan olinganda qo'llanadi:

Our house is **between** the house of the Andersons and the house of the Simpsons.

Bizning uyimiz Andersonlarning uyi va Simpsonlarning uyi o'rtasida joylashgan.

My car is parked **among** hundreds in the parking lot, **between** Joe's car and Cliff's car.

Mening mashinam to'xtash joyidagi yuzlab avtomobillar ichida, Joyning va Klifning mashinalari o'rtasida.

To predlogi ba'zi iboralarda yo'nalishni bildiradi.

Perpendicular to

-ga perpendikular

horizontal to

-ga gorizontal

to the north, south, east, west

shimolga, janubga, sharqqa, g'arbga

next to

-dan keyingi

lekin, north, south, east, west **of** the library

kutubxonaning shimoli, janubi, sharqi, g'arbi

Eslatma: kompas tomonlarini ifodalovchi qo'shma so'zlar qo'shib yoziladi.

northeast
shimoli sharq
northwest
shimoli g'arb

southeast
janubi sharq
southwest
janubi g'arb

Kompas tomonlarni ifodalovchi so'zlar yo'nalishini ifodalaganda kichik harf bilan yoziladi.

Makon va harakatni ifodalovchi predloglar *qaysi biri* ekanligi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Quyidagilar ravishli birikmalar bo'lib, ot yoki olmoshdan keyin keladi.

The buses **in the city** run every ten minutes.

Shahar avtobuslari har o'n minutda yuradi.

The houses **on the bay** were damaged by the hurricane.

Ko'rfazdagi uylar dovuldan zarar ko'rdi.

BOG‘LOVCHILAR CONJUNCTIONS

Bog‘lovchilar fikrlar va gapdagi grammatik bo‘laklarni o‘zaro bog‘laydi. Gaplarni to‘g‘ri tuzish va fikrlarni aniq ifodalash uchun bog‘lovchilarning turlarini bilish kerak. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilidagi bog‘lovchilar uch turga bo‘linadi: **teng bog‘lovchilar** (coordinating conjunctions), **juft bog‘lovchilar** (correlative conjunctions), **ergashtiruvchi bog‘lovchilar** (subordinating conjunctions).

Teng bog‘lovchilar

Teng bog‘lovchilar bir xil grammatik kategoriyadagi ikki va undan ortiq so‘z, ibora yoki gaplarni bog‘laydi. **And, but, or, nor, for, so, yet, and/or** teng bog‘lovchilar hisoblanadi.

Eslatma: **for, so** va **yet** bog‘lovchilari gapda boshqa vazifalarda ham kelishi mumkin.

And bog‘lovchisi qo‘shish yoki qo‘shimcha qilishni ifodalaydi. Qo‘shishni ifodalaganda “-ga” qo‘shimchasi bilan, boshqa holatlarda “va”, “bilan”, “hamda” so‘zlari bilan o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilinadi.

Two **and** four make six.

Ikkiga to‘rt (qo‘shilsa) olti bo‘ladi.

Rise **and** potatoes are common foods.

Guruch va kartoshka doimiy yemishlardir.

But ziddiyatni ifodalaydi va o‘zbek tiliga “ammo”, “lekin”, “biroq” so‘zlari bilan tarjima qilinadi.

Two and four make six, **but** two and three make five.

Ikkiga to‘rt olti bo‘ladi, lekin ikkiga uch besh bo‘ladi.

Many trees lose their leaves in winter, **but** evergreen trees

do not.

Qishda ko'pchilik daraxtlar barglarini to'kadi, lekin doimiy yashil daraxtlar to'kmaydi.

Or tanlash yoki ajratishni ifodalaydi va o'zbek tiliga “yoki”, “yo”, “yohud” kabi bog'lovchilar vositasida tarjima qilinadi.

Two and four **or** five and one make six.

Ikkiga to'rt yoki birga besh olti bo'ladi.

Today travellers go by plane **or** by bus.

Bugun sayyohlar samolyot yoki avtobusda ketadilar.

They had enough money for eggs **or** bread, but not enough for both.

Ularda tuxum yoki non uchun yetarli pul bor edi, lekin ikkalasi uchun emas.

Nor bog'lovchisidan oldin **not** yoki **neither** keladi va o'zbek tiliga “na ..., na ...” tarzida o'giriladi.

They did not buy eggs, **nor** did they buy bread.

Ular na tuxum, na non sotib olishdi.

So natijani ifodalaydi va o'zbek tiliga “natijada”, “shunday qilib”, “shunday ekan” kabi so'zlar bilan tarjima qilinadi.

They did not have enough money to buy milk, **so** they bought only eggs and bread.

Ularda sut sotib olish uchun yetarli pul yo'q edi, natijada faqat tuxum bilan non sotib olishdi.

For sababni ifodalaydi va o'zbek tiliga “chunki”, “uchun”, “sababli”, “boisdan” kabi so'zlar yoki “-dan” qo'shimchasi vositasida tarjima qilinadi.

They bought only eggs and bread, **for** they did not have enough money to buy milk.

Ular faqat tuxum va non sotib olishdi, chunki ularda sut sotib olish uchun yetarli pul yo'q edi *yoki* sut sotib olish uchun pullari yo'qligi uchun ular faqat tuxum bilan non sotib olishdi.

Yet ziddiyatni ifodalaydi va o‘zbek tiliga “lekin” va unga ma‘nodosh bog‘lovchilar bilan tarjima qilinadi.

They bought eggs and bread, **yet** they forgot to buy milk.

Ular tuxum bilan non sotib olishdi, biroq sut sotib olishni unutishdi.

For va **yet** bog‘lovchilari og‘zaki nutqda juda kam ishlatiladi, biroq rasmiy yozma nutqda ikkalasi ham ko‘p qo‘llanadi.

And/or bog‘lovchilari o‘zidan keyingi so‘zning avvalgi fikrga qo‘shimcha yoki ilova qilinganligini bildiradi. Ular rasmiy adabiy tilda ishlatilmaydi, ammo ilmiy uslubda tez-tez uchrab turadi:

Her letters are poorly typed. She needs a new typewriter **and/or** a new secretary.

Uning harflari juda yomon bosilgan. Unga yangi yozuv mashinkasi va/yoki yangi kotiba kerak.

The glassware is not clean. He needs a new dishwasher **and/or** better procedures.

Shisha idishlar toza emas. Unga yangi idish yuvish mashinasi kerak yoki ishni yaxshiroq bajarish kerak.

And bog‘lovchisi gap egasining bo‘laklarini bog‘layotgan bo‘lsa, fe‘lni ko‘plikda qo‘llash kerak.

The boys **and** their father **are** going together.

Bolalar va ularning otasi birga ketishyapti.

Or yoki **nor** gap egasi qismlarini bog‘layotgan bo‘lsa, kesim o‘ziga yaqinroq turgan ega bo‘lagi bilan moslashadi.

Neither the boys **nor** their father is going.

Na bolalar, na ularning otasi ketyapti.

Neither Father nor our uncle **nor the boys** are going.

Na otamiz, na amakimiz, na bolalar ketishyapti.

Teng bog‘lovchilar ikki bosh gapni bog‘lab kelganda bog‘lovchidan oldin vergul qo‘yiladi. Lekin teng bog‘lovchi ikki so‘zni, iborani yoki ergash gaplarni bog‘lab kelganda vergul qo‘yilmaydi.

They bought bread and milk, **but** they forgot to buy eggs.

Ular non sotib olishdi, lekin tuxum sotib olishni unutishdi.

They had enough money for eggs and bread or for eggs and milk.

Ularda tuxum bilan nonga yoki tuxum bilan sutga yetadigan pul bor edi.

Juft bog'lovchilar

Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida ishlatiladigan juft bog'lovchilar quyidagilardir:

both . . . and

va . . . (har) ikkalasi /ham . . . ham

either . . . or

yo . . . yo

not only . . . but also

nafaqat . . . balki . . . ham

neither . . . nor

na . . . na

Juft bog'lovchilar teng turuvchi grammatik qurilmalardan keyin keladi.

Both the parents **and** the children enjoyed the program.

Ota-onalar ham, bolalar ham dasturni miriqib tamosho qildilar.

Neither the parents **nor** the children enjoyed the program.

Na ota-onalar, na bolalar dasturni miriqib tomosho qildilar.

Not only the parents **but also** the children enjoyed the program.

Nafaqat ota-onalar, balki bolalar ham dasturni miriqib tamosho qildilar.

Either the parents **or** the children will attend, but not both.

Yo ota-onalar, yo bolalar qatnashadilar, lekin ikkovlari emas.

Ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar

Ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar tobe gaplardan oldin keladi. Bosh (mustaqil) gapdagi fikr tobe gap orqali izohlanishi yoki tushuntirilishi mumkin. Ravish ergash gaplar ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar bilan kiritiladi. Ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar teng bog'lovchilardan ko'p

jihatlarini bilan farqlanadi:

1. Ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchi bilan boshlanuvchi tobe gap alohida gap sifatida ajratilmaydi. Agar alohida gap sifatida tinish belgisi bilan ajratilsa, xato hisoblanadi.

Mustaqil gap

The alarm clock rang.
(Qo'ng'iroqli) soat jiringladi.
Mark cooked breakfast.
Mark nonushta tayyorladi.

Bosh (mustaqil) gap

When the alarm clock rang,
Soat jiringlaganda
After Mark cooked breakfast,
Nonushtani tayyorlab bo'lgach,

Mustaqil gap

Mark got up.
Mark (uyqudan) turdi.
Mark ate breakfast.
Mark nonushta qildi.

Ergash (tobe) gap

Mark got up.
Mark (uyqudan) turdi.
he ate it.
Mark uni yedi.

2. Ba'zi ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar predloglar bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday hollarda gapning qurilishiga qarang, keyin fe'lning qaysi shakli va qanday tinish belgisini qo'yishni hal qiling.

Predlogli birikma

Since my arrival here, I have made many friends.
Bu yerga kelganimdan beri ko'p do'stlar orttirdim.

Tobe gap

Since I arrived here, I have made many friends.
Bu yerga kelganimdan beri ko'p do'stlar orttirdim.

Because bog'lovchisining predlog shakli **because of** bo'ladi. Bu shakllarni chalkashtirmaslik kerak. Predlogdan keyin ot, olmosh yoki otlashgan so'z (masalan, **-ing** qo'shimchali fe'l) keladi.

Because the alarm clock rang, Mark got up.
Soat jiringlagani uchin Mark uyg'ondi.

Because of the ringing of the alarm clock, Mark got up.
Mark soatning jiringlashidan uyg'ondi.

Ko'p ishlatiladigan ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar quyida-

gilardir:

*after		how
although	even though	if
as	except that	in case
as far as	in order that	*till
as if	once	*untill
as long as	rather than	when
as though	*since	whenever
because	so that	where
*before	sooner than	wherever
-er + than	though	while

Yulduzcha (*) qo'yilgan so'zlar predlog bo'la oladilar.
Boshqalari predlog bo'la olmaydi.

SO‘Z YASOVCHI OLD QO‘SHIMCHALAR PREFIXES

Old qo‘shimcha	Ma‘nosi	Misol	Ma‘nosi
a-	no-, be-, -siz, emas	amoral atypical	axloqsiz tipik emas
ante-	oldin	to antedate	oldin bo‘lmoq, oldin kelmoq
anti-	qarshi	anticlockwise	soat miliga qarshi
arch-	oliy, bosh, asosiy	archbishop	cherkovga oid lavozim
auto-	avto-, o‘z	autobiography	avtobiogra-fiya
bi-	ikki	bilingual	ikki tilda gapla- sha oladigan
by-	ikkinchi darajali, qo‘shimcha	by-product	ikkinchi darajali mahsulot
co-	ham-, -dosh	co-worker	xizmatdosh
contra-	qarshi	to contradict	qarshi chiqmoq, e’tiroz bildirmoq
counter-	qarshi	counter clock- wise	soat miliga qarshi
de-	tushirish, pasaytirish	to devalue	qiymatini tushirmoq
dis-	no-, -siz, aks harakat	to disagree discontented to disconnect	norozi bo‘lmoq baxtsiz uzmoq
ex-	sobiq	ex-president	sobiq prezident
fore-	old, oldindan	to foresee	oldindan ko‘rmoq
hyper-	o‘ta	hypersensitive	o‘ta sezuvchan

in- (il-, im-, ir-)	no-, be-, siz-	insensitive illegal immoral irreligious	hissiyotsiz noqonuniy axloqsiz dinsiz
inter-	aro	iternational	millatlar aro
mal-	yomon	malformed	yomon ishlangan, yasalgan
mis-	xato, noto'g'ri	to misjudge	noto'g'ri fikr yuritmoq
mono-	bir	monosyllabic	bir bo'g'inli
multi-	ko'p	multistorey	ko'p qavatli
neo-	yangi	neocolonialism	neokolonializm
non-	-maslik	nonpayment	to'lamaslik
out-	haddan ziyod	to outgrow	haddan ziyod o'sib ketmoq
over-	ko'p, ortiqcha ustidan	to overeat overland	ortiqcha yemoq quruqlikdan
post-	keyingi	postwar	urushdan keyingi
pre-	oldingi	prewar	urushdan oldingi
pro-	tarafida, foydasiga	pro-education	ta'lim foydasiga
proto-	birlamchi	prototype	prototip
pseudo-	qalbaki, soxta	pseudo-classic	soxta klassik
quadr- (quadri-)	to'rt	quadrilateral	to'rt tomonli
re-	yangidan, boshqatdan	to restart	yangidan boshlamoq
semi-	yarim, nim-	semiprivate	yarim xususiy
sub-	ostki kichikroq qism	subway subdivision	yer osti yo'li bo'linma
trans-	ko'chish, kesib o'tish	transatlantic to transform	atlantika okeanini kesib o'tuvchi shaklini butkul o'zgartirmoq
tri-	uch	tricycle	uch g'ildirakli velosiped

ultra-	o'ta, haddan tashqari	ultranationalism	o'ta millatchilik
un-	aks harakatni ifodalaydi	to uncover	ochmoq

SO‘Z YASOVCHI QO‘SHIMCHALAR SUFFIXES

Sifat yasovchi qo‘shimchalar

Qo‘shim- cha	Ma‘nosi	Misol	Ma‘nosi
-able, -ible	-sa bo‘ladigan	teachable reducible	o‘qitsa bo‘ladigan qisqartirsa bo‘ladi-gan
-al	-iy, -viy; -ga oid	national personal	milliy shaxsiy
-ant	-li	tolerant	chidamli
-arian	sifatiga ega	authoritarian	avtoritar
-ative	-ga oid, aloqador	investigative	tergovga oid
-ese	-lik	Chinese	xitoylik
-esque	uslubida, -ona	Romanesque	Rimliklar uslubida
-ful	ser-	meaningful	serma‘no
-ic	-ga oid, sifatiga ega	democratic	demokratik
-ical	-iy, -viy	theoretical	nazariy
-ish	-ga mansub (millati)	Swedish	shved
-ash	-ga o‘xshash	reddish	qizg‘ish
-ive	sifatiga ega, -ovchi	explosive	portlovchi
-less	-siz, be-	childless	bolasiz
-like	-ga o‘xshash	childlike	bolaga o‘xshash
-ous, -eous, -ious	sifatiga ega, -li	dangerous suspicious	xavfli shubhali
-some	uyg‘atuvchi, qo‘zg‘atuvchi	fearsome troublesome	qo‘rquv uyg‘atuv- chi tashvishga soluvchi
-y	-li, bilan qoplangan	sandy	qumli, qumloq

Ot yasovchi qo'shimchalar

Qo'shimcha	Ma'nosi	Misol	Ma'nosi
-age	harakat nomi, mavhum ot	carriage sinkage marriage	tashish cho'kish nikoh
-an	-ning a'zosi, -ga mansub, -chi	republican	respublikachi
-ance, -ence	faoliyat, holat	guidance independence	boshqarish mustaqillik
-ancy, -ency	faoliyat, biror holatda bo'lish	consultancy constancy	maslahat berish barqarorlik
-ant, -ent	qiluvchi, -chi	informant defendant litigant	xabarchi javobgar sudlashuvchi
-arian	guruhiga mansub	vegetarian authoritarian	vegetarian avtoritar
-ation	biror ishni bajarishdagi maqom	domination communication	ustunlik aloqa
-crat	-ga mansub shaxs	democrat bureaucrat	demokrat byurokrat
-ee	-chi, biror harakatni bajaruvchi	refugee employee	qochoq xizmatchi
-eer	biror amalning bajaruvchisi	auctioneer engineer	auktioner injiner
-er	qiluvchi, -chi	teacher silencer	o'qituvchi tovush yutgich (glushitel)
-er	yashovchi	Londoner	Londonlik
-ery	faoliyat nomi	robbery forgery	o'g'rilik, talonchilik qalbakilashtirish
-ery	jamlovchi	machinery	uskunalar

-ese	-lik	Chinese	xitoylik
-ess	biror ishni bajaruvchi ayol	actress waitress	aktrisa ofitsianka
-ette	kichraytirish	kitchenette	kichik oshxona
-ful	sig'im	mouthful cupful	qultum (bir) stakan
-hood	-lik, maqom	falsehood motherhood	yolg'onlik onalik
-ian	-ga aloqador	Parisian	Parijlik
-ing	material nomi harakat nomi	piping wiring walking	quvur sim yurish, sayr qilish
-ion	biror ishni bajarish	confession	iqrorlik
-ism	yo'nalish, e'tiqod, holat	terrorism abseteeism	terrorizm yo'qlik
-ite	guruh a'zosi	socialite	sotsialist
-ity	maqom, sifat	complexity curiosity	murakkablik qiziquvchanlik
-let	kichik, arzimas	booklet starlet	kitobcha, buklet yulduzcha, mashhur bo'la boshlagan aktrisa
-ling	ahamiyatsiz	weakling	zaif, kuchsiz kishi
-ment	holat, harakat	treatment government	munosabat, muo- mala hukumat, boshqa- ruv
-ness	holat	seriousness readiness	jiddiylik tayyorlik
-or	-er ning o'zga shakli	survivor	o'limdan qutilib qolgan shaxs
-ship	holat	friendship ownership	do'stlik xususiy mulk
-ster	ish bajaruvchisi	trickster	g'irromchi
-tion, - tion	harakat nomi, biror holatga kelganlik	prevention legislation	oldini olish qonunchilik
-y	erkalash, hurmatlash	daddy	dadajon

Ravish yasovchi qo'shimchalar

Qo'shim-cha	Ma'nosi	Misol	Ma'nosi
-ly	ravishda	closely strictly	yaqindan qat'iyon
-ward	tomonga; -ga qarab	homeward backward	uy tomonga orqaga qarab
-wise	tarzda, bo'ylab	clockwise	soat yo'nalishi bo'ylab

Fe'l yasovchi qo'shimchalar

Qo'shim-cha	Misol	Ma'nosi
-ate	regulate activate	tartibga solmoq faollashtirmoq
-en	tighten deafen	taranglashtirmoq ovozini o'chirmoq
-ify	beautify simplify	go'zallashtirmoq soddalashtirmoq
-ize	popularize	ommalashtirmoq

NOTO‘G‘RI FE‘LLAR RO‘YXATI IRREGULAR VERBS

I. O‘tgan oddiy zamon va o‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakllari har xil:

<i>Infinitiv</i>	<i>O‘tgan oddiy zamon</i>	<i>O‘tgan zamon sifatdoshi</i>	<i>Ma‘nosi</i>
break choose speak steal wake	broke chose spoke stole woke	broken chosen spoken stolen woken	sindirmoq tanlamoq gapirmoq o‘g‘irlamoq uyg‘onmoq
drive ride rise write	drove rode rose wrote	driven ridden risen written	haydamoq minmoq ko‘tarilmoq yozmoq
beat bite hide	beat bit hid	beaten bitten hidden	urmoq tishlamoq yashirmoq
eat fall forget give see take	ate fell forgot gave saw took	eaten fallen forgotten given seen taken	yemoq yiqilmoq unutmoq bermoq ko‘rmoq olmoq
blow grow know throw fly draw show	blew grew knew threw flew drew showed	blown grown known thrown flown drawn shown	esmoq o‘smoq bilmoq tashlamoq uchmoq chizmoq, tortmoq ko‘rsatmoq

begin drink swim ring sing run	began drank swam rang sang ran	begun drunk swum rung sung run	boshlamoq ichmoq suzmoq jiringlamoq kuylamoq yugurmoq
come become	came became	come become	kelmoq bo'lmoq

**II. O'tgan oddiy zamon va o'tgan zamon
sifatdoshi
shakllari bir xil:**

<i>Infinitiv</i>	<i>O'tgan oddiy zamon va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi</i>	<i>Ma'nosi</i>
cost cut hit hurt let put shut	cost cut hit hurt let put shut	baholanmoq kesmoq urmoq og'ritmoq ruxsat bermoq qo'ymoq yopmoq
lend send spend build	lent sent spent built	qarzga bermoq jo'natmoq sarflamoq qurmoq
lose shoot get light sit	lost shot got lit sat	yo'qotmoq o'q uzmoq olmoq yoqmoq o'tirmoq
burn learn smell	burnt learnt smelt	yonmoq, yondirmoq o'rganmoq hidi kelmoq, hidlamoq
keep sleep	kept slept	saqlamoq uxlamoq

feel leave meet dream mean	felt left met dreamt meant	sezmoq tark etmoq uchrashmoq orzu qilmoq anglatmoq
bring buy fight think catch teach	brought bought fought thought caught taught	keltirmoq sotib olmoq kurashmoq o'ylamoq tutmoq o'qitmoq
sell tell	sold told	sotmoq aytmoq
find have hear hold read say	found had heard held read [red] said [sed]	topmoq ega bo'lmoq eshitmoq ushlamoq o'qimoq demoq
pay make	paid made	to'lamoq qilmoq, yaratmoq
stand understand	stood understood	turmoq tushunmoq

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