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XORIJIY TIL
INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASI VA
FONETIKASI

O‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanma
bakalavriat talabalari uchun

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Ushbu o'quv uslubiy qo'llanma ingliz tili grammatikasi bo'yicha qoida va mashqlarni hamda fonetikani o'z ichiga olgan. Texnika yo'nalishida, o'qituvchi va talabalarga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, hozirgi zamon chet tilini o'rganish va aynan ingliz tilida texnika universiteti bakalavriat talabalariga mo'ljallangan.

Qo'llanmada qisqacha nazariy tushuncha va zarur ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

*Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti ilmiy-uslubiy
kengashi tomonidan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.*

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Soʻz boshi

Mazkur oʻquv-uslubiy qoʻllanma fonetik nazariya va grammatik mashqlar va mavzular boʻyicha tanlangan dialog va matnlardan iborat.

Oʻquv-uslubiy qoʻllanmadan “ingliz tili” darsligiga ilova sifatida foydalanish mumkin. Talabalarning mustaqil ishlashlari uchun tuzilgan. Texnika oliy oʻquv yurtlari talabalariga moʻljallangan boʻlib, nemis tili fani fonetikasining boshlangʻich bosqichidan oʻrganish uchun tayyorlangan.

Oʻquv-uslubiy qoʻllanmaning asosiy maqsadi ogʻzaki nutq malakalarini rivojlantirish, gapirish, grammatik, fonetik va leksik materiallarni mustahkamlashdir.

Sifatdosh (The participle)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Sifatdosh fe'ning ham fe'llik, ham sifatlik yoki ravishlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaklidir.

2. Sifatlik xususiyatiga ko'ra sifatdosh gapda aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:
We visited one of the largest plants **producing** tractors in our country. Biz mamlakatimizda traktor **ishlab chiqaruvchi** katta zavodlardan biriga bordik.

A broken cup lay on the table.

Siniq piyola stolda yotardi.

3. Sifatdosh ravishlik xususiyatiga ko'ra gapda hol bo'lib keladi:
He sat at the table **thinking**. U stolda o'ychan o'tirar edi.

4. Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh o'zidan keyin to'ldiruvchi olishi mumkin:

5. Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh ravish bilan aniqlanishi mumkin:

Packing his things **quickly**, he ried to the station.

Sifatdosh fe'llik xususiyatiga egaligi tufayli zamon va nisbat shakllariga ega bo'ladi:

a) O'timli fe'llarning **ikkita oddiy nisbat** shakli va **uchta majhul nisbat** shakli mavjud:

	Active	Passive
Present	asking	being
Past	—	asked
Perfect	having asked	asked having been asked

b) O'timsiz fe'llarning **uchta oddiy nisbatdagi** shakli mavjud:

	Active
Present	coming
Past	come
Perfect	having come

SIFATDOSHLARNING YASALISHI

1. **Present Participle Active** (oddiy nisbatdagi hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi) fe'lining negiziga (**to** yuklamasi tushirib qoldirilgan infinitivga) **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi:

to read	o'qimoq	reading	o'qiyotgan
to stand	tik turmoq	standing	tik turayotgan
to study	o'rganmoq	studying	o'rganayotgan

Present Participleni yasashda quyidagi imlo qoidalariga amal qilinadi:

a) agar fe'l o'qilmaydigan **e** harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, bu **e** harfi tushirib qoldiriladi va **-ing** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

to make qilmoq **making** to give bermok **giving**

b) qisqa o'qiluvchi unlidan keyin bitta undosh bilan tugagan bir bo'g'inli fe'llarga **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shganda bu undosh harf ikkilantiriladi:

to sit o'tirmok **sitting**

to get olmok **getting**

c) undosh bilan tugagan ikki yoki undan ortiq bo'g'inli fe'lga **-ing** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda, oxirgi bo'g'in urg'uli bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanadi, oxirgi bo'g'in urg'usiz bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanmaydi:

to permit ruxsat bermok

permitting to refer -ga havola qilmoq **referring**

Lekin: to open ochmok

opening to order buyurmok **ordering**

d) agar fe'l **l** harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa oxirgi bo'g'inga urg'u tushish tushmasligidan qat'i nazar, oxirgi **l** harfi ikkilanadi:

to travel sayohat qilmoq **travelling**

to cancel bekor qilmoq **cancelling**

to compel majbur qilmoq **compelling**

AQSHda qabul qilingan imlo qoidalariga ko'ra oxirgi bo'g'inga urg'u tushsa, oxirgi **l** harfi ikkilanadi, urg'u tushmasa ikkilanmaydi:

to compel - **compelling**

to cancel - **cancelling**

to travel - **traveling**

Quyidagilarga e'tibor bering:

to die - o'lmoq - **dying**

to lie - yolg'on gapirmok - **lying**

to tie - bog'lamoq - **tying**

2. To'g'ri fe'llarning **Past Participle (P.P. — O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi)** shakli fe'lining asosiga **–ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

to ask - so'ramoq, asked - so'ralgan, to order - buyurmoq, ordered - buyurilgan

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**P.P. – Past Participle**) shakli fe'lining o'zagida o'zgarish bilan yasaladi:

to give - bermoq, given - berilgan, to buy - sotib olmoq, bought- sotib olingan

3. **Perfect Participle Active** (tugallangan sifatdoshning oddiy nisbati) **to have** fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli **having** va asosiy fe'ning **Past Participle** shakli yordamida yasaladi:

having + P.P.

having bought sotib olib, **having written** yozib, **having asked** so'rab, **having done** qilib.

4. **Present Participle Passive** (hozirgi zamon sifatdoshining majhul nisbati) **to be** fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli va asosiy fe'ning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakli yordamida yasaladi:

being + P.P.

being written, being asked.

5. **Perfect Participle Passive** (tugallangan sifatdoshning majhul nisbat shakli) **to be** yordamchi fe'lining **Perfect Participle** shakli **having been** va asosiy fe'ning **Past Participle** (o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

having been + P.P.

having been written, having been asked.

6. Bo'lishsiz shakli sifatdosh oldiga **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi: **not asking, not having asked.**

SIFATDOSHNING ISHLATILISHI

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

1. **Present Participle Active** kesimdagi ish-harakat bilan bir paytda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Kesim hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh hozirgi zamondagi ish-harakatni, kesim o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa,

sifatdosh o'tgan zamondagi ish-harakatni, kesim kelasi zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni bildiradi:

1. She **is looking** at the woman **sitting** at the window.

When I entered the room, I **gave** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window.

When you enter the room, you **will give** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window.

2. **Knowing** the English language well, he **can translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.

Knowing the English language well, he **was able to translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.

Knowing the English language well, he **will be able to translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.

U deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga qarayapti.

Xonaga kirganimda men xatni deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga berdim.

Xonaga kirganingizda, Siz xatni deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga berasiz.

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila oladi.

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila olardi.

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila oladi.

Present Participle hozir – gapirayotgan paytdagi ish-harakatni bildirishi mumkin:

The man **sitting** at the window **came** from London yesterday. *Deraza oldida o'tirgan kishi kecha Londondan keldi.*

2. **Present Participle Active** otga aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

a) ot oldida ishlatiladi:

The **rising** sun was hidden by the clouds.

They looked at the **flying** plane.

Chiqayotgan quyoshni bulutlar yashirdi.

Ular uchayotgan samolyotga qarashdi.

b) otlardan keyin aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga mos keluvchi sifatdosh li iboralarda:

The man **smoking** a cigarette (=who is **smoking** a cigarette) is my brother.

I picked up the letter **lying** on the floor (=which was **lying** on the floor).

Sigaret chekayotgan kishi mening akam.

Men polda yotgan xatni oldim.

3. **Present Participle Active** hol bo'lib keladi:

a) **while** yoki **when** bog'lovchilari bilan payt holi bo'lib keladi va ular payt ergash gaplariga to'g'ri keladi:

While discharging the ship (= **While we were discharging** the ship) we found a few broken cases.

Biz kemanding yukini tushirayotganimizda bir nechta siniq qutilarni topdik.

When going home (= **When I was going** home) I met my brother.

Uyga borayotganimda akamni uchratdim.

Odatiy, takrorlanib turuvchi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ham sifatdoshdan oldin **when** ishlatilishi mumkin:

When drawing up a contract for the sale of goods it is necessary to give a detailed description of the goods *Mollarni sotish haqida shartnoma tuzishda, mollarni batafsil tasvirlab berish zarur*.

Payt holi bo'lib keladigan sifatdoshli iboralarda ba'zan **Present Participle** gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan harakatni ifodalaydi:

Arriving at the station (= **When I arrived** at the station) I called a porter. *Stansiyaga yetib kelib men hammol chaqirdim.*

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4. Sabab holi bo'lib keladigan sifatdoshli iboralarda ishlatiladi. Bu iboralarni sabab ergash gaplari bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Knowing English well (= **As he knew** English well) he translated the article without a dictionary.

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u maqolani lug'atsiz tarjima qildi.

Having plenty of time (= **As we had** plenty of time) we decided to walk to the station.

Vaqtimiz ko'p bo'lgani uchun biz stansiyaga piyoda borishga qaror qildik.

5. Ravish holi bo'lib keladigan sifatdoshli iboralarda ishlatiladi:

He sat in the armchair **reading** a newspaper.

U kresloda gazeta o'qib o'tirar edi.

The customs officer stood on deck **counting** the cases.

Bojxona xodimi palubada qutilarni sanab turardi.

Yuqoridagi sifatdoshli iboralarni ergash gap bilan almashtirib bo'lmaydi, ularni ikkinchi kesim bilan almashtirsa bo'ladi:

He sat in the armchair and **read** a newspaper

U kresloda o'tirardi va gazeta o'qirdi.

6. **Present Participle Active to be** fe'lining shakllari bilan kelib **Continuous** va **Perfect Continuous** zamonlarini yasaydi: **I am reading, I was reading, I shall be reading, I have been reading, I had been reading.**

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

1. **Perfect Participle Active** hol bo'lib keladi va gapning kesimidagi ishharakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

2. **Perfect Participle Active** sifatdoshli iboralarda kelib sabab holi bo'lib keladi. Bunday iboralarni kesimi **Perfect** zamonda kelgani sabab, ergash gaplari bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Having lived in London for many years (= As he had lived in London for many years) he knew that city very well.	Londonda ko'p yillar yashaganligi sababli (Londonda ko'p yillar yashagani sababli), u bu shaharni juda yaxshi bilardi.
Having fulfilled the terms of the contract (= As we had fulfilled the terms of the contract) we refused to admit the claim of the firm.	Shartnoma shartlarini bajarib (Shartnoma shartlarini bajarganligimiz sababli), biz firmaning da'vosini rad etdik.

3. **Perfect Participle Active** payt holi bo'lib keladi va sifatdoshdagi ishharakat gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganini bildiradi va bunday iboralarni kesimi **Perfect** zamonda bo'lgan payt ergash gaplar bilan almashtirish mumkin:

Izoh: Ushbu hol uchun **Perfect Participle** bilan bir qatorda **after** predlogi bilan kelgan **Simple Gerund** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Having collected all the material... = **After collecting** all the material...

Ikkita bevosita oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakat bo'lsa va bir ish-harakatni ikkinchisidan oldin sodir bo'lganini ta'kidlash zarura ti bo'lmasa **Perfect Participle** emas **Present Participle** ishlatiladi va bu ibor alarga to'g'ri keladigan ergash gaplarda fe'l **Simple** zamonlarda ishlatiladi:

Arriving at the station (=When we arrived at the station) we went straight to the booking office. (Taqqoslang: We arrived at the station and went straight to the booking office).	Stansiyaga yetib kelib (= Biz stansiyaga yetib kelganimizda), to'g'ri kassaga bordik.
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Receiving the telegram (When he received the telegram), he rang up the director. (Taqqoslang: He received the telegram and rang up the director.)	Telegrammani olib (Telegrammani olganida) u direktorga qo'ng'iroq qildi.
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Izoh: Yuqoridagi holat uchun sifatdosh bilan birgalikda ko'pincha **on** predlogi bilan kelgan **Simple Gerund** ishlatiladi:

Arriving at the station ... = **On arriving** at the station ...

Receiving the telegram ... = **On receiving** the telegram ...

PRESENT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

1. **Present Participle Passive** hozir yoki hozirgi vaqt davomida sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunday birikma o'rnida **Present Continuous Passive** ishlatilgan ergash gap ishlatish mumkin: **Present Participle Passive** sifatdoshli iboralarda aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi va kesimi **Present Continuous Passive** zamonda bo'lgan aniqlovchi ergash gaplarga mos keladi:

The large building being built in our street (= which is being built in our street) is a new school-house.	Ko'chamizda qurilayotgan katta bino yangi maktab binosidir.
Yesterday the professor told us about the experiments now being carried on in his laboratory	Kecha professor bizga laboratoriyasida olib borilayotgan tajribalar haqida gapirib berdi.

2. **Present Participle Passive** ishlatilgan sifatdoshli iboralar sabab va payt hollari bo'lib keladi va kesimi majhul nisbatda kelgan sabab va payt ergash gaplariga to'g'ri keladi. Bunday iboralar hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida kam ishlatiladi va ular o'rnida ko'pincha tegishli ergash gaplar ishlatiladi:

Being packed in strong cases (= As the goods were packed in strong cases), the goods arrived in good condition.	Mollar qattiq qutilarga joylangani uchun, ular yaxshi ahvolda yetib keldi.
Being asked (= When he was asked) whether he intended to return soon, he answered that he would be away for about three months.	Undan tezda qaytib kelish-kelmasligini so'raganlarida, u uch oylar ketishini aytdi.

Ushbu vazifada **Present Participle Passive** bilan bir qatorda ko‘pinc ha **Past Participle** ishlatiladi:

Being packed in strong cases ... = **Packed** in strong cases ... **Being asked** whether ... = **Asked** whether ...

PAST PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

1. **Past Participle** otlar oldida aniqllovchi bo‘lib keladi:

A broken cup was lying on the table - Stolda siniq piyola yotardi.

She mended **the torn** sleeve of her dress - U ko‘ylagining yirtiq yengini ya-madi.

2. **Past Participle** otlar orqasidan aniqllovchi bo‘lib keladi va ular aniqllovchi ergash gaplarga mos keladi:

This fi rm is interested in the purchase of automobiles produced by our plants (= which are produced by our plants).	Bu firma bizning zavodlarimizda ishlab chiqarilgan avtomobillarni sotib olishga qiziqadi.
The answer received from the sel lers (= which had been received from the sellers) greatly surprised us.	Sotuvchilardan biz olgan javob bizni juda hayron qoldirdi.
The ship chartered by the buyers (= which has been chartered by the buyers) will arrive at Boston next week.	Xaridorlar yollagan kema kelasi hafta Bostonga yetib keladi.
All books taken (= which were taken) from the library must be returned next week.	Kutubxonadan olingan barcha kitoblar kelasi hafta qaytarilishi kerak.
The questions discussed at a number of meetings last month (= which were discussed at a number of meetings last month) have now been decided.	O‘tgan oyda ko‘p yig‘ilishlarda muhokama qilingan masalalar hozir yechildi.

3. **Past Participle** odatiy, umuman sodir bo‘ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Unga mos keluvchi ergash gapda **Simple Present Passive** ishlatish mumkin:

They sent us a list of goods imported by that firm (=which are imported by that firm).	Ular bizga o'sha firma tomonidan import qilinadigan mollarning ro'yxatini yuborishdi.
A thermometer is an instrument used for measuring temperature (=which is used for measuring temperature).	Termometr — haroratni o'lchash uchun ishlatiladigan asbob.

4. **Past Participle** qo'shma kesim tarkibida keladi:

My pencil is **broken**. - Mening qalamim siniq.

The letters were **typed**. - Xatlar mashinkada yozildi.

5. **Past Participle** sifatdoshli iboralarda ishlatiladi, payt va sabab holi bo'lib keladi. Bunday iboralar kesimi majhul nisbatda bo'lgan ergash gaplarga to'g'ri keladi:

Asked (=When he was asked) whether he intended to return soon, he replied that he would be away for about three months.	Undan tezda qaytish-qaytmasligini so'raganlarida, u taxminan uch oylar ketishini aytdi.
Squeezed by ice (=As the steamer was squeezed by ice), the steamer could not continue her way.	Muzda qisilib qolib, paroxod yo'li ni davom ettira olmadi.

Payt holi bo'lib keluvchi **Past Participle** ishlatilgan sifatdoshli iboralardan oldin ko'pincha **when** bog'lovchisi ishlatiladi:

When asked whether he intended to return soon....

Hol bo'lib kelgan sifatdoshli iboralarda **Past Participle** bilan birga **Present Participle Passive** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Asked whether he intended to return soon... = **Being asked** whether he intended to return soon ...

Squeezed by ice ... = **Being squeezed** by ice ...

Izoh: Ba'zi fe'llarning Past Participle (o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) shakli ko'plikni bil dirgan otga aylanadi, shu xususiyatga ega bo'lgan barcha shaxs yoki buyumlarni bil diradi va aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: **the rewarded mukofotlanganlar, the wounded yaralanganlar**.

6. **Past Participle to have** fe'lining shakllari bilan birikib kelib **Perfect** zamonlarni yasaydi: **I have read men o'qidim, I had read men o'qigandim, I shall have read men o'qigan bo'laman**.

7. **Past Participle to be** fe'lining shakllari bilan birikib kelib majhul nisbat shakllarini yasaydi: **I am given menga berishadi, I was given menga berishdi, I shall be given menga berishadi**.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE

Perfect Participle Passive sabab va payt holi bo‘lib keladi va gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo‘lgan ish-harakatni bildiradi:

Having been sent to the wrong address (= As the letter had been sent to the wrong address) the letter didn't reach him.	Xat noto‘g‘ri manzilga yuborilgan uchun, u(xat) unga yetib bormadi.
Having been dried and sorted (= After the goods had been dried and sorted) the goods were placed in a warehouse.	Mollar quritilib hamda navlarga ajratilgach omborga joylandi.

Perfect Participle Passive ko‘pincha **Present Participle Passive** yoki **Past Participle** bilan almashtiriladi:

Having been sent to the wrong address ...	= Being sent to the wrong address...	= Sent to the wrong address ...
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Izoh: Payt holini ifodalovchi **Perfect Participle Passive** o‘rnida ko‘pincha **Passive Gerund** ishlatiladi:

Having been dried and sorted the goods were placed in a warehouse. =
After being dried and sorted the goods were placed in a warehouse.

HOZIRGI VA O‘TGAN ZAMON SIFATDOSHLARINING ANIQLOVCHI BO‘LIB KELGANDA GAPDAGI O‘RNI

1. **Present** va **Past Participle** fe‘llik xususiyatlarini butunlay yo‘qotib, ma‘nosi sifatga juda yaqinlashib qolganda aniqlovchi bo‘lib, otning oldidan keladi:

He sent me some **illustrated** catalogues - U menga bir nechta suratli kataloglar yubordi.

A broken cup lay on the table - Siniq piyola stolda yotardi.

2. **Present** va **Past Participle**da sifatlik xususiyati bo‘lmay, faqat fe‘llik xususiyatiga ega bo‘lsa, ular aniqlovchi bo‘lib otdan keyin keladi va bu sifatdoshlarni aniqlovchi ergash gap bilan almashtirsa bo‘ladi:

The captain informed us of the quantity of **wheat loaded** (=which had been loaded).

We have sent invitations to **the parties participating** (=which are **Knowing** English well, **my brother** was able to translate the article without any diffi culty (**knowing** egaga tegishli bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi).

Having lost the key **he** could not enter the house (**having lost** egaga qarashli ish-harakatni ifodalaydi).

Kapitan bizni yuklangan bug' doyning miqdoridan xabardor qildi.

Biz qatnashuvchi tomonlarga taklifnomalar jo'natdik.

Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun mening akam maqolani qiynalmasdan tarjima qila oldi.

Kalitni yo'qotib u uyga kira olmadi.

a) shunday iboralar borki, ularda sifatdoshlarning o'zlarining mustaqil egalari bor va bu sifatdoshlar gapning egasi bilan bog'lanmaydi. Bun day iboralar mustaqil sifatdoshli iboralar deb ataladi:

The student knowing English well, the examination did not last long- *Student ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun imtihon uzoq cho'zilmadi.*

My sister having lost the key, we could not enter the house - *Opam kalitni yo'qotib qo'yganligi sababli biz uyga kira olmadik.*

2. Bunday iboralar turli xil hol vazifasida keladi. Ular ergash gaplarga a to'g'ri keladi:

a) payt holi bo'lib keladi:

The sun having risen (After the sun had risen), they continued their way. *Quyosh chiqqandan keyin ular yo'llarini davom ettirishdi.*

b) sabab holi bo'lib keladi:

The professor being ill (=As the professor was ill), the lecture was put off - *Professor kasalligi sababli, leksiya qoldirildi.*

3. Mustaqil sifatdoshli iboralar **there is** li yoki soxta ega **it** li gaplarga ham mos kelishi mumkin:

There being a severe storm (=As **there was** a severe storm at sea) at sea the steamer could not leave the port - *Dengizda kuchli bo'ron bo'lganligi sababli, paroxod portni tark eta olmadi.*

It being Sunday (= **As it was** Sunday) the library was closed - *Yakshanba bo'lganligi sababli kutubxona yopiq edi.*

Complex object (Murakkab to'ldiruvchi)

1. Ba'zi o'timli fe'llardan keyin **Complex Object** deb ataladigan qurilma ishlatiladi. Bu qurilma ikki qismdan — ega qismi – **bosh kelishikdagi ot** yoki **obyektiv kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshi** hamda fe'l qismi – **sifatdosh** yoki **infi nitivdan iborat bo'ladi**. **Complex Object** gapda bitta gap bo'lagi – murakkab to'ldiruvchi sifatida keladi:

ot (bosh kel.) Olmosh } + { (vingto) + V (obyek.kel.)

2. **to want istamoq, to expect umid qilmoq, kutmoq, should / would like ista moq, xohlamoq** fe'llaridan keyin **Complex Object**da infinitiv **to** yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi:

I expect **you to be** in the office earlier tomorrow to do some urgent work - *Shoshilinch ishni bajarish uchun sizni ertaga ofisga ertaroq kelishingizga umid qilaman.*

I want **my brother to begin** learning French - *Men ukamning fransuz tilini o'rganishini boshlashini istayman.*

I'd like **you to give** me your contract form - *Men sizdan shartnomangizning loyihasini berishingizni istayman.*

Complex Objectda Passive Infi nitive ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

They want **the goods to be delivered** in May - Ular mollarning may oyida yetkazib berilishini istaydilar.

We expect **the contract to be signed** today - Biz shartnomaning bugun imzolanishiga umid qilamiz.

We'd like **the delivery date to be extended** by two months - Biz yetkazib berish muddatining ikki oyga uzaytirilishini istaymiz.

3. Sezgi, idrokni ifodalovchi **to see ko'rmoq, to watch, to observe kuzatmoq, to notice payqamoq, to hear eshitmoq, to feel his qilmoq** fe'llaridan keyin **Complex Object**da to yuklamasisiz **infi nitive** yoki **hozirgi za mon sifatdoshi** ishlatiladi:

ot (bosh kel.) V Olmosh (obyek.kel.) } { Ving +

4. **Complex Object**dagi tamom bo'lgan ish-harakatni **to** yuklamasisiz **infi nitive** ifodalaydi:

I've seen **Jane dance** in a new ballet -Men Jeynning yangi baletda raqsga tushganini ko'rdim.

I heard **her come** in some minutes ago - Men uning bir necha minut ilgari ichkariga kirganini eshitgan edim.

We watched **the train leave** the station - Biz poyezdning stansiyadan jo'naganini tomosha qildik.

5. **Complex Object**da davom etayotgan ish-harakatni **hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi** ifodalaydi:

Complex Objectda **Passive Participle** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

The captain **watched the goods being discharged** - Kapitan mollarning tushirilishini kuzatdi.

We **saw the engines being** carefully **packed** in cases - Biz motorlarning qutilarga ehtiyot korlik bilan joylanishini ko'rdik.

6. **Complex Object**da **Past Participle** (O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi) ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

a) **to see, to watch, to hear** kabi sezgi-idrokni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan:

I saw **the bales opened** and **samples drawn**.

Men to'plar (mol toylari) ochilganini va namunalar olinganini ko'r dim.

I heard **his name mentioned** several times during the conversation.

Suhbat davomida men uning nomi bir necha marta aytilganini eshitdim.

I saw **the luggage put** into the car.

Men yukni mashinaga ortishganini ko'rdim.

b) istak-xohishni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan **Past Participle** bilan birga **Passive Infinitive** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He **wants the work done** immediately. = He wants **the work to be done** immediately.

U ishning tez bajarilishini istaydi.

The manager **wishes the cases counted and weighed**. = The manager **wishes the cases to be counted and weighed**.

Menejer qutilarning analishini va taroziga tortilishini istaydi.

c) **Complex Object**da **to have** fe'lidan keyin **Past Participle** ishlatilib, sifatdoshdagi ish-harakat ega tomonidan emas, boshqa shaxs yoki buyum tomonidan ega uchun bajarilishini bildiradi:

I **had my hair cut** yesterday.

Kecha men sochimni oldirdim (ol dim).

I **shall have the letters posted** immediately.

Men xatlarni tezda jo'nattirib yuboraman.

I **must have my luggage sent** to the station.

Men yuklarimni stansiyaga yuboraman (yubortiraman).

To have fe'li turli shakllarda va birikmalarda ishlatilishi mumkin:

I have my shoes mended in that shop.

Men poyabzalimni o'sha do'konda yamataman.

I am going to have my hair cut.

Men sochimni olmoqchiman.

I want to have the walls of my room painted.

Men xonamning devorini bo'yatishni istayman.

FE'L ZAMONLARI

The Simple Present Tense (Oddiy hozirgi zamon)

Oddiy hozirgi zamon (Simple Present)ning yasalihi

1. **Simple Present**ning 3-shaxs birlikdan tashqari barcha shakllari fe'lining asosiy shaklini, (infi nitivning **to** yuklamasi tushirib qoldirilgan shaklini) qo'yish bilan yasaladi. 3-shaxs birlikda fe'lining asosiy shakliga -s qo'shimchasi qo'shildi: **to work** — I (we, you, they) **work**, he **works**.

3-shaxs birlik qo'shimchasi -s jarangli undosh tovushlar va unlilar dan keyin [z], jarangsiz undosh tovushlardan keyin [s] deb o'qiladi: He reads [ri:dz]. He sees [si:z]. He writes [raits].

3-shaxs birlikda **ss**, **ch**, **sh**, **x** harflar (sirg'aluvchi tovushlar) bilan tugagan fe'llarga -es qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va [iz] deb o'qiladi: I pass — he passes, I dress — he dresses, I teach — he teaches, I wish — he wishes.

Izoh: Oldida undosh harfi bo'lgan -y harfi bilan tugagan fe'llarga 3-shaxs birlikda -es qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va y harfi i harfi ga aylanadi: I cry — he cries [kraiz]; I carry — he carries [kariz].

Oldida unli harfi bo'lgan y harfi bilan tugagan fe'llarga 3-shaxs birlikda umumiy qoida asosida -s qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: I play — he plays [pleiz].

3-shaxs birlikda **to do**, **to go** fe'llariga -es qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: He goes, he does.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli asosiy fe'lining oldiga **do (does)** yordamchi fe'lini va **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **do (does)** + **not** + V

I do not work. He does not work.

3. So'roq shakli **do** yordamchi fe'lini (3-shaxs birlikda **does**) egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan yasaladi: **Do I work? Does he (she) work?**

Do
Does } + ega + V?

4. Ogʻzaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar qoʻllaniladi:

I **don't**

He (she, it) **doesn't** } **work.**

We (you, they) **don't**

ODDIY HOZIRGI (SIMPLE PRESENT) ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Simple Present** odatiy, doimiy, egaga xos boʻlgan yoki umuman **yuz beradigan** ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi (**hozir emas**):

The postman **brings** us the newspaper
in the morning.

John **walks** to school every day.

The earth **goes** round the sun.

An atheist **doesn't believe** in God.

What **does** this word **mean**?

He **lives** in Tashkent.

He **speaks** French well.

Pochtachi bizga gazetani ertalab
olib keladi (*odatiy harakat*).

Jon har kun maktabga piyoda
boradi.

Yer Quyosh atrofi da aylanadi.

Ateist xudoga ishonmaydi.

Bu soʻz qanday maʼnoni
bildiradi?

U Toshkentda yashaydi.
(doimiy).

U fransuz tilida yaxshi gapiradi.

(*egaga xos xususiyat*).

2. Ingliz tilida davom zamonlarda ishlatilmaydigan **to see, to recognize, to want, to understand** kabi feʼllar bor. Bunday feʼllar bilan **hozir, gapirilayotgan paytda davom etayotgan ish harakatni** ifodalash uchun **Present Continuous** emas, **Simple Present** ishlatiladi.

I **see** a ship in the distance.

Don't talk so loudly, I **hear** you well.

I **don't understand** this sentence.

Men uzoqda kemani
koʻrayapman.

Buncha qattiq gapirma, seni
yaxshi eshitayapman.

Men bu gapni tushunmayapman.

3. **If agar, unless agar ...-masa, provided that boʻlsa, shartda, when -da, paytida, before oldin, until -maguncha, till -gacha as soon as -gach, as long as -da** kabi bogʻlovchilar bilan bogʻlangan shart va payt ergash gaplarda **Simple Present Simple Future** oʻrnida kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

If he **comes**, I shall ask him about it.

I shall go there **unless** it **rains**.

Agar u kelsa, men undan bu
haqda soʻrayman.

Agar yomgʻir yogʻmasa, men
u yerga boraman.

I shall stay here **until** he **returns**.

U qaytib kelmaguncha, men shu yerda bo‘laman.

We shall send you the documents **as soon as** we **receive** them from London.

Biz hujjatlarni Londondan olishimiz bilanoq, ularni sizga yuboramiz.

4. Harakatni (qatnovni) ifodalaydigan **to leave** *jo‘namoq, tark etmoq*, **to start** *jo‘namoq*, **to sail** *suzib ketmoq*, **to return** *qaytib kelmoq*, **to arrive** *yetib kelmoq*, **to go** *bormoq*, **to come** *kelmoq* kabi fe‘llar bilan **Simple Present** kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunda kelasi zamonni ko‘rsatuvchi payt holi bo‘lishi kerak:

Does your brother **arrive** on Monday - Akangiz dushanba kuni yetib keldimi?

The steamer **sails** tomorrow - Paroxod ertaga suzib ketadi.

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE (ODDIY O‘TGAN ZAMON)

ODDIY O‘TGAN ZAMONNING YASALISHI

1. **Simple Past**ni yasashda to‘g‘ri fe‘llarning o‘zagiga **-ed** qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi: to work — I **worked**, to live — I **lived**, to expect — I **expected**.

-ed qo‘shimchasi [d], [t] yoki [id] deb o‘qiladi: **lived**, **worked**, **expected**. Noto‘g‘ri fe‘llarning **Simple Past**dagi shakli turli yo‘llar bilan yasaladi: to speak – **spoke**; to begin – **began**; to sell – **sold**; to lose – **lost**.

2. **Simple Past**ning bo‘lishsiz shakli fe‘lning asosiy shaklidan oldin **did** yordamchi fe‘li va **not** inkor yuklamasini qo‘yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + did + not + V

Bu yerda V-fe‘lning o‘zagi, **to** yuklamasisiz kelgan infinitiv.

I **did not work**. He **did not work**. I **did not speak**. He **did not speak**.

3. **Simple Past**ning so‘roq shakli eganing oldiga **did** yordamchi fe‘lini va egadan keyin asosiy fe‘lning o‘zagini qo‘yish bilan yasaladi:

Did + ega + V?

Did I work? Did he work? Did I speak? Did he speak?

ODDIY O‘TGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Simple Past** o‘tgan zamonda sodir bo‘lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Bu zamon o‘tgan zamonda sodir bo‘lgan voqealarni hikoya qilishda ishlatiladi.

2. **Simple Past yesterday kecha, last week o'tgan hafta, an hour ago bir soat ilgari, the other day shu kunlarda, o'tgan kunlarda, on Monday dushan bada, in 1998 1998-yilda, during the war urush davrida** kabi payt hollari bilan hamma vaqt ishlatiladi:

The goods **arrived** yesterday - Mollar kecha keldi.

The negotiations **ended** last week - Muzokaralar o'tgan haftada tugadi.

He **came** at fi ve o'clock. - U soat beshda keldi.

I **spoke** to him the other day - Men shu kunlarda u bilan gaplashdim.

Did you **go out** last night? - Kecha tunda siz biror joyga bordingizmi?

Ish-harakatning sodir bo'lgan vaqti kesimi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan payt ergash gap bilan ham berilishi mumkin:

I **recognized him** with difficulty - Men uni qiyinchilik bilan tanidim.

3. Bir nechta oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakat sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon etilsa **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

He **left** the hotel, **took** a taxi and **drove** to the theatre.

U mehmonxonadan chiqdi, taksi oldi va teatrga jo'nadi.

The manager **entered** the offi ce, **sat down** at his desk, and **began** to look through the morning mail.

Mudir ofi sga kirdi, stoliga o'tirdi va ertalabki pochtani qarab chiqa boshladi.

When I **arrived** at the railway station, I **went** to the booking-offi ce and **bought** a ticket.

Men temir yo'l vokzaliga kelga nimda, kassaga bordim va bilet sotib oldim.

4. **Simple Past** o'tgan zamondagi odatiy, takrorlanib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

*While she was in Tashkent, she often U Toshkentdaligida ko'pincha har **called on** us every evening.oqshom biznikiga kelib turar edi.*

Ushbu holat uchun ko'pincha **used + to + V** ham ishlatiladi:

Last summer I **used to spend** a lot of time in the library.

Last year I often **used to go** to the theatre.

While she was in Tashkent, she **used to call** on us every evening.

Used to o'tgan zamonda uzoq davom etgan ish-harakatni yoki holatni ham ifodalaydi (ayniqsa **to be, to know, to live** kabi fe'llar bilan):

He **used to be** very strong in his youth - U yoshligida juda kuchli edi.

I **used to know** that man - Men u kishini bilar edim (tanir edim).

He **used to live** in Brighton - U Braytonda yashar edi.

Used faqat o'tgan zamonda ishlatiladi. So'roq shakli **did** yordamchi fe'li yordamida yoki usiz yasaladi. Bo'lishsiz shakli esa **didsiz** yasaladi:

Used you (**Did** you **use**) **to take** Siz har kun ingliz tili darsi English lessons every day? olardingizmi? He **used not** (**usen't, usedn't**) **to U** uyda ovqatlanmasdi. **have** dinner at home.

The Simple Future Tense

Oddiy kelasi zamonning yasalishi

1. **Simple Future** asosiy felning oldiga 1-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda **shall** yordamchi fe'lini, qolgan shaxslarda **will** yordamchi fe'lini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will)** + V

I (we) **shall work**, he (you, they) **will work**.

2. **Simple Future**ning bo'lishsiz shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + + **shall (will)** + **not** + V

I (we) **shall not work**. He (you, they) **will not work**.

3. So'roq shaklini yasashda **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'li eganing oldiga o'tkaziladi:

Shall (will) + ega + V?

Shall I (we) **work**? **Will** he (you, they) **work**?

Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: I'll, He'll, She'll, We'll, You'll, They'll, I shan't, I'll not, He won't, He'll not, She won't, She'll not, It won't, It'll not, We shan't, We'll not, You won't, You'll not, They won't, They'll not.

ODDIY KELASI ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Simple Future** kelasi zamonda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

He **will return** to Tashkent in a few days.

We **shall not see** him till Monday.

He **will be tired** after his work.

They **will take** English lessons twice a week.

U bir necha kun ichida Toshkentga qaytib keladi.

Biz uni dushanbagacha ko'rmaymiz.

U ishidan keyin charchaydi.

Ular haftada ikki marta ingliz tili darsi o'tadilar (oladilar).

The Simple Future in the Past Tense O'tgan zamondagi kelasi zamon

1. **Simple Future in the Past** **Simple Future**ga o'xshab yasaladi, faq at **shall** yordamchi fe'li o'rniga **should, will** yordamchi fe'li o'rniga **would** ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shakli	Bo'lishsiz shakli
I should work He (she, it) would work We should work You would work They would work	I should not work He (she, it) would not work We should not work You would not work They would not work

Quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: I'd, He'd, She'd, We'd, You'd, They'd, I shouldn't, I'd not, He wouldn't, He'd not, She wouldn't, She'd not, It wouldn't, We shouldn't, We'd not, You wouldn't, You'd not, They wouldn't, They'd not.

Simple Future in the Past o'tgan zamonga nisbatan kelasi zamonda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. **Simple Future in the Past** bosh gapdagi kesim o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda, o'zlashtirma gapdagi kelasi zamonni ifodalaydi:

I said that I **should go** there the next day - Men u yerga kelgusi kuni borishimni aytdim.

He knew that Nancy **would return** next week - U Nansining kelgusi haftada kelishini bilar edi.

He asked them whether they **would take part** in that work - U ulardan o'sha ishda qatnashish-.qatnashmasliklarini so'radi.

The Present Continuous Tense

(Hozirgi davom zamon)

Hozirgi davom zamonning yasalishi

1. **Present Continuous to be** fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi shakllaridan biri va asosiy fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (**Present Participle**) shakl ini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

am
Ega + is + Ving
are

Bu yerda **Ving** = hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi:

I am working. He is working. We are working.

2. Bo‘lishsiz shakli **am, is, are** yordamchi fe‘lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo‘yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega +	am is } are	+ not + Ving
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I am not working. He is not working. We are not working.

3. So‘roq shakli gapning egasining oldiga yordamchi fe‘lni o‘tkazish bilan yasaladi:

Am Is } Are	+ ega + Ving
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Am I working? Is he working? Are you working?

4. Og‘zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: I’m, He’s, She’s, It’s, We’re, You’re, They’re, I’m not, He isn’t, He’s not, She isn’t, She’s not, It isn’t, It’s not, We aren’t, We’re not, You aren’t, You’re not, They aren’t, They’re not.

HOZIRGI DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. Gapirayotgan paytda, hozir sodir bo‘layotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He **is reading** a book. U kitob o‘qiyapti.
She **is typing** a letter. U mashinkada xat yozayapti.
Don’t make any noise, he **is sleeping**. Shovqin qilmang, u uxlayapti.

Quyidagi **hissiyotni, idrokni va aqliy holatni** ifodalovchi fe‘llar davom zamonlarda ishlatilmaydi:

like	<i>yoqtirmoq</i>
undersatand	<i>tushunmoq</i>
remember	<i>eslamoq</i>
love	<i>sevmοq</i>
hate	<i>nafratlanmoq</i>
forget	<i>unutmoq</i>
want	<i>istamoq</i>
wish	<i>xohlamoq</i>
believe	<i>ishonmoq</i>
see	<i>ko‘rmoq</i>
hear	<i>eshitmoq</i>

2. Gapirayotgan paytda bo‘lmasa ham, hozirgi zamonda uzoq vaqt davom etadigan ish harakatni ifodalaydi:

He **is writing** a new play - U yangi pyesa yozayapti.

3. **If, when, while** va boshqalar bilan boshlangan payt va shart ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonda davom etgan (Future Continuous o‘rnida) ishharakatni ifodalaydi:

4. Kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bunda ish-harakatning bajarilishi aniq bo‘lishi va gapda kelasi zamonni ko‘rsatuvchi payt holi bo‘lishi kerak.

TO BE GOING TO V... BIRIKMASI

1. Agar biror ish qilishga niyat (qasd) qilingan bo‘lsa yoki shu ishharakatning kelasi zamonda amalga oshishi aniq bo‘lsa **to be going to V ...** birikmasi ishlatiladi va bu birikma o‘zbek tiliga *-moqchi bo‘lmoq* deb tarjima qilinadi:

I **am going to learn** French next year.

He **is going to spend** his summer vacation in Miraki.

We **are going to ship** these goods by the next ship.

Men kelasi yili fransuz tilini o‘rganmoqchiman.

U yozgi ta‘tilini

Mirakida o‘tkazmoqchi.

Biz bu mollarni keyingi kemaga uklamoqchimiz.

Izoh: **to go** va **to come** fe‘llari **to be going to V...** birikmasi bilan ishlatilmaydi. **He is going to go there**, va **He is going to come here** o‘rnida **He is going there** va **He is coming here** yoki **He intends to go there** va **He intends to come here** ishlatiladi.

2. **to be going to V...** birikmasi egasi jonsiz buyum bo‘lgan gapdagi kelasi zamonda amalga oshish ehtimolligi juda yuqori bo‘lgan yoki amalga oshishi muqarrar bo‘lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

The sea air **is going to do** you **good**.

The sky is clearing up; the rain **is going to stop** in a minute.

Dengiz havosi sizga yoqadi (foyda beradi).

Osmon yorishayapti; yomg‘ir bir ozdan keyin to‘xtaydi.

3. **to be going to V...** birikmasidan keyin majhul nisbatdagi infi nitiv ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He **is going to be appointed** manager of that department.

U o‘sha bo‘limning boshlig‘i qilib tayinlanadi.

The goods **are going to be shipped** by the next steamer.

Two huge hydroelectric stations **are going to be built** on the Amudaryo.

Mollar keyingi paroxodga yuklanadi.

Amudaryoda ikkita yangi ulkan elektr stansiyalari quriladi.

The Past Continuous Tense **O'tgan davom zamonning yasalishi**

1. Past Continuous **to be** fe'lining o'tgan zamondagi shakllaridan biri

(**was, were**) va asosiy fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli (**Present Participle = Ving**) yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **was (were)** + **Ving**

I was working. We were working.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **was (were)**dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **was (were)** + **not** + **Ving**

I was not working. We were not working.

3. So'roq shaklini yasashda **was (were)** yordamchi fe'llari eganing oldiga o'tkaziladi:

Was (were) + ega + **Ving?**

Was I working? Were you working?

O'TGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Past Continuous** o'tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin boshlanib, o'sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu vaqt:

a) **at fi ve o'clock soat beshda, at noon peshinda, at midnight yarim tund a, at that momet o'sha vaqtda** kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ifodalanadi:

He **was writing** his exercises at five o'clock - U soat beshda mashqlarini yozayotgan edi.

It **was raining** at noon - Peshinda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi.

What **was he doing** at that moment? - U o'sha payt nima qilayotgan edi?

b) **Simple Past** bilan ifodalangan o'tgan zamondagi ikkinchi bir ish-harakati bilan:

He **was writing** his exercises *when I entered the room* - Men xonaga kirganimda u mashqlarini yozayotgan edi.

It **was raining** *when I left the house*.

What **was** he **doing** *when you called on him?*

He *hurt his leg* while he **was playing** football.

As I **was coming** here *I met your brother*.

Men uydan chiqqanimda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi.

Siz unikiga borganingizda u nima qilayotgan edi?

U futbol o'ynayotganida oyog'ini lat yedirib qo'ydi.

Men bu yoqqa kelayotganimda akangizni uchratdim.

Past Continuousli gapda ish-harakat sodir bo'layotgan vaqt ko'rsatilmisligi va u boshqa gaplarda bo'lishi mumkin.

It was evening. My mother **was reading** a book, and I **was watching** TV. Suddenly the door opened, and my brother came in.

It was ten o'clock in the morning when I entered the office. Some visitors **were waiting** for the manager. The secretary **was speaking** to somebody on the phone, and the bookkeeper **was dictating** a letter to the stenographer.

Oqshom edi. Onam kitob o'qiyotgan edi va men televizor ko'rayotgan edim. To'satdan eshik ochilib, akam kirib keldi.

Men ofi sga kirganimda ertalabki soat o'n edi. Bir necha kishilar boshliqni kutayotgandi. Kotiba telefonda allakim bilan gaplashayotgan edi, hisobchi stenografistga aytib xat yozdirayotgan edi.

Bunday hol ko'pincha biror joyni tasvirlashda sodir bo'ladi: **Past Continuous** o'tgan zamonda uzilib-uzilib uzoq vaqt davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

2. **all day long** *kun bo'yi*, **all day yesterday** *kecha kun bo'yi*, **all the time** *butun vaqt*, **the whole evening** *butun oqshom*, **from five till eight** *soat besh dan sakkizgacha* kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan **Simple Past** ham, **Past Continuous** ham ishlatilishi mumkin. **Past Continuous** ishlatilganda ishharakatning bajarilish jarayoni tushuniladi, **Simple Past** ishlatilganda esa ish-harakatning bajarilish dalili (bajarilganmi yo'qmi) tushuniladi:

I **was reading** *all day yesterday*. I **read** *all day yesterday*.

Men kecha kun bo'yi o'qidim.

It was raining <i>the whole evening</i> . It rained <i>the whole evening</i> .	Butun oqshom yomg‘ir yog‘di.
---	------------------------------

I **was working** in the library *from three till five* - Men soat uchdan beshgacha kutub xonada ishladim.

I **worked** in the library *from three till five*.

Yuqoridagi vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bilan kelgan oldinma-ketin sodir bo‘lgan ikki yoki undan ziyod ish-harakatlari sodir bo‘lish tartibida bayon etilsa, faqat **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

4. Ikkita davom etgan ish-harakat bir paytda sodir bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, jarayonni ifodalashni istasak har ikkalasida **Past Continuous** ishlatamiz, agar ish-harakatning sodir bo‘lish dalilini (faktini) ifodalashni istasak (sodir bo‘lganmi yo‘qmi) har ikkalasida ham **Simple Past** ishlatamiz:

While he **was having** his breakfast,
I **was reading** the newspaper.

While he **had** his breakfast, I **read**
the newspaper.

While I **was doing** my homework,
he **was resting**.

While I **did** my homework, he
rested.

U nonushta qilayotganida men
gazeta o‘qiyotgan edim.

U nonushta qilganida, men gaze ta
o‘qidim.

Men uy ishimni bajarayotgan
imda, u dam olayotgan edi.

Men uy ishimni bajarganimda, u
dam oldi.

The Future Continuous Tense Kelasi davom zamonning yasalihi

1. Future Continuous **to be** fe‘lining kelasi zamondagi shakli va asos iy fe‘ning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + be + Ving**

I **shall be working**, he **will be working**.

2. Bo‘lishsiz shakli **shall (will)** yordamchi fe‘lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo‘yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + not + be + Ving**

I **shall not be working**, he **will not be working**.

3. So‘roq shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe‘llarini eganing oldiga qo‘yish bilan yasaladi:

shall (will) + ega + be + Ving

Shall I be working? Will he be working?

Bo‘lishli shakli

I **shall be working**

He (she,it) **will be working**

We **shall be working**

You **will be working**

They **will be working**

Bo‘lishsiz shakli

I **shall not be working**

He (she, it) **will not be working**

We **shall not be working**

You **will not be working**

They **will not be working**

So‘roq shakli

Shall I be working?

Will he (she,it) be working?

Shall we be working?

Will you be working?

Will they be working?

4. Og‘zaki nutqda **Simple Future**da ishlatilgan qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: **I’ll be working**, **he’ll be working**; **I shan’t be working**, **I’ll not be working**; **he’ll not be working**, **he won’t be working**.

KELASI DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Future Continuous** kelasi zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin boshlanib, o‘sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu vaqt quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

a) **at five o‘clock soat beshda**, **at noon peshinda**, **at midnight yarim tunda**, **at that momet o‘sha vaqtda** kabi vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bilan ishlatiladi:

I **shall still be working at six o‘clock**. Soat oltida men hali ham ishlayotgan bo‘laman.

b) payt va shart ergash gaplardagi **Simple Present** bilan ifodalangan boshqa bir kelasi zamondagi ish-harakati bilan:

When I come back, they **will be having** supper.

I **shall be working when he returns**.

U qaytib kelganida men ishlayotgan bo‘laman.

If you come after eleven o‘clock, I **shall be sleeping**.

Izoh: Payt va shart ergash gaplarda **Future Continuous** ishlatilmaydi, ularning o‘rnida **Present Continuous** ishlatiladi:

2. **Future Continuous** kelasi zamondagi uzoq vaqt davomida uzilibuzilib davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

I **shall be preparing** for my examination in May.

He **will be writing** a play during the summer.

In June that firm **will be carrying on** negotiations for the purchase of wheat.

Men may oyida imtihonimga tayyorlanayotgan bo‘laman.

U yoz davomida pyesa yozayotgan bo‘ladi.

Iyunda u firma bug‘doy sotib olish haqida muzokaralar olib borayotgan bo‘ladi.

3. **all day long** *kun bo‘yi*, **all day tomorrow** *ertaga kun bo‘yi*, **all the time** *butun vaqt*, **the whole evening** *butun oqshom*, **from fi ve till eight soat beshdan sakkizgacha** kabi vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bilan **Simple Future** ham, **Future Continuous** ham ishlatilishi mumkin. **Future Continuous** ishlatilg anda ish-harakatning bajarilish jarayoni tushuniladi, **Simple Future** ishlatilganda esa ish-harakatning bajarilish dalili (bajariladimi yo‘qmi) tushuniladi:

I **shall be reading** *all day tomorrow*.

I **shall read** *all day tomorrow*.

It **will be raining** *the whole evening*.

It **will rain** *the whole evening*.

I **shall be working** in the library
from three till fi ve.

I **shall work** in the library *from three till five*.

Men ertaga kun bo‘yi o‘qi-
yotgan bo‘laman (o‘qiyman).

Butun oqshom yomg‘ir
yog‘ayotgan bo‘ladi.

Men soat uchdan beshgacha
kutubxonada ishlayotgan
bo‘laman.

Yuqoridagi vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bilan kelgan ikki yoki undan ortiq ish harakati sodir bo‘lish tartibida bayon etilsa hammasida faqat **Simple Future** ishlatiladi:

4. Ikkita davom etadigan ish-harakati bir vaqtda sodir bo‘lsa, jara yonni ifodalashni istasak bosh gapda **Future Continuous** va ergash gapda **Present Continuous** ishlatamiz, agar ish-harakatning sodir bo‘lish faktini ifodalashni istasak (sodir bo‘ladimi yo‘qmi) bosh gapda **Simple Future** ni, ergash gapda esa **Simple Present**ni ishlatamiz:

While he **has** his breakfast, I
shall read the newspaper.

While I **am doing** my
homework, he **will be resting**.

While I **do** my homework, he
will rest.

U nonushta qilganida men gazeta
o‘qiyman.

Men uy ishimni qilayotganimda,
u dam olayotgan bo‘ladi.

Men uy ishimni qilganimda u
dam oladi.

5. **Future Continuous** qisqa muddatli ish-harakatini ham ifodalab **Simple Future** o‘rnida ishlatiladi va ish-harakatni sodir qilish niyatini yoki shu ish-harakatining sodir bo‘lishi aniqligini bildiradi:

He **will be meeting** us at the station.

I **shall be writing** to him tomorrow.

U bizni stansiyada kutib oladi.

Men unga ertaga xat yozaman.

The Future Continuous in the Past (O'tgan zamondagi kelasi davom zamon)

Future Continuous in the Past ham **Future Continuous**ga o'xshab yasaladi, faqat **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llarining o'rnida **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llari ishlatiladi:

Bo'lishli shakli

I should be working

He (she,it) **would be working**

We **should be working**

You **would be working**

They **would be working**

Bo'lishsiz shakli

I should not be working

He (she, it) **would not be working**

We **should not be working**

You **would not be working**

They **would not be working**

Og'zaki nutqda **Simple Future in the Past**nikiga o'xshash qisqartir malar ishlatiladi: **I'd be working**, **he'd be working**; **I shouldn't be working**, **I'd not be working**, **he wouldn't be working**, **he'd not be working** va h.k.

Bosh gapdagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda ergash gapdagi kelasi zamonda davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Future Continuous in the Past** ishlatiladi. Bu zamon ko'pincha ko'chirma gaplarni o'z lashtirma gapga aylantirganda ergash gapda ishlatiladi:

The Present Perfect Tense (Hozirgi tugallangan zamon)

Hozirgi tugallangan zamonning yasallishi

1. **Present Perfect to have** fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi shakllari **have** va **has** hamda asosiy fe'ning o'tgan zamon sifat doshi (**Past Participle**) yordamida yasaladi: **I have worked**, **he has worked**, **we have worked**.

Ega + **have (has) + P.P.**

2. **Present Perfect**ning bo'lishsiz shakli **have** yoki **has** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **have (has) + not + P.P.**

I have not worked, **he has not worked**, **we have not worked**.

3. **Present Perfect**ning so'roq shakli **have** va **has** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Have (has) + ega + P.P.?

Have I worked? Has he worked? Have we worked?

Bo‘lishli shakli	Bo‘lishsiz shakli	So‘roq shakli
I have worked	I have not worked	Have I worked?
He (she, it) has worked	He (she, it) has not worked	Has he (she, it) wor ked?
We have worked	We have not worked	Have we worked?
You have worked	You have not worked	Have you worked?
They have worked	They have not worked	Have they worked?

Og‘zaki nutqda odatda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: I’ve, He’s, She’s, It’s, We’ve, You’ve, They’ve, I haven’t, I’ve not, He hasn’t, He’s not, She hasn’t, She’s not, It hasn’t, It’s not, We haven’t, We’ve not, You haven’t, You’ve not, They haven’t, They’ve not.

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Present Perfect** hozirdan oldin tugagan, natijasi ko‘z oldimizda bo‘lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Ish-harakat ancha oldin tugagan bo‘lishi mumkin, bunda asosiy e‘tibor vaqtga emas, natijaga qaratiladi.

I have broken my pencil.

Has the secretary **come**?

I have opened the window.

I have not written my exercises.

My father **has gone** to Boston.

Qalamimni sindirib qo‘ydim.

Kotiba keldimi?

Men derazani ochdim.

Men mashqlarimni yozmadim.

Mening otam Bostonga ketgan.

2. **Present Perfect** bir necha marta takrorlangan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

I have read that book twice.

Men u kitobni ikki marta o‘qiganman.

3. **Present Perfect** ko‘pincha quyidagi ravishlar bilan ishlatiladi: **ever** *biror vaqt*, **never** *hech qachon*, **often** *tez-tez*, *ko‘pincha*, **already** *allaqachon*, **yet** *hali*, *allaqachon*, **lately** *yaqinda*, **just** *hozirgina*.

I have never **read** that book.

Men u kitobni hech qachon o‘qiga nim yo‘q.

He **hasn’t fi nished** his work yet.

U hali ishini tugatgan emas.

I have often **been** there.

Men u yerda tez-tez bo‘lib turardim.

Have you ever **been** to India?

Siz Hindistonda (biror vaqt) bo‘lganmisiz?

I have already **read** this book.

Men bu kitobni allaqachon o‘qiganman.

I **haven't received** any letters from him lately.

Men yaqin orada undan birorta xat olganim yo'q.

I **have just seen** him.

Men uni hozirgina ko'rdim.

Izoh: just now hozirgina ravishi bilan Simple Past ishlatiladi: I saw him just now. Men uni hozirgina ko'rdim.

4. Hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari – **today bugun, this week shu hafta, this month shu oy, this year bu yil** bilan **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

Izoh: today, this week, this month kabi hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari mavjud bo'lgan gaplarda bugunning, shu haftaning, shu oyning ma'lum bo'lagi ko'zda tutilganda Simple Past ishlatiladi:

I **got up** early today.

Men bugun erta turdim.

He **was late** for the lecture today.

U bugun ma'ruzaga kech qoldi.

5. **Present Perfect since** (biror vaqtdan hozirgacha) predlogi bilan ishlatiladi:

I **haven't heard** from him since June.

Men iyundan buyon u haqda eshitganim yo'q.

Since bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **Present Perfect**, ergash gapida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

Since ravishi bo'lgan gapda ham **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

He left Tashkent in 1998, and I **haven't seen** him **since**.

6. Davom zamonda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bilan **Present Perfect Continuous** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

He **has been** here since two o'clock - U soat ikkidan buyon shu yerda..

I **have known** him for three years -Men uni uch yil (davomida) taniyman.

Ba'zi fe'llar bilan ham **Present Perfect** ham **Present Perfect Continuous** ishlatilishi mumkin:

I **have lived** in London for five years
Men Londonda besh yildan berui yashayapman (yoki: I **have been living** in London for five years).

7. **after, when, as soon as, until (till), if** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan payt va shart ergash gaplarda **Future Perfect** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

I shall go to the country **as soon as I have passed** my examinations.

Men imtihonlarimni topshirgach qishloqqa boraman.

I'll give you the book **after I have read** it.

Men kitobni o'qib bo'lganimdan keyin uni sizga beraman.

We shall start at five o'clock **if** it **has stopped** raining by that time.

Agar yomg'ir to'xtasa, biz beshda jo'naymiz.

The Past Perfect Tense O'tgan tugallangan zamonning yasalishi

1. **Past Perfect to have** fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli **had** va asosiy fe'lining o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + had + P.P.

I had worked, he had worked.

2. **Past Perfect**ning bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun **had** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yamiz:

Ega + had + not + P.P.

I had not worked, he had not worked.

3. **Past Perfect**ning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun **had** yordamchi fe'lini eganing oldiga o'tkazamiz:

Had + ega + P.P.?

Had I worked? Had he worked?

Bo'lishli shakli

Bo'lishsiz shakli

So'roq shakli

I had worked

I had not worked

Had I worked?

He (she, it) had worked

He (she, it) had not worked

Had he (she, it) worked?

We had worked

We had not worked

Had we worked?

You had worked

You had not worked

Had you worked?

They had worked

They had not worked

Had they worked?

4. Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartmalar ishlatiladi: I'd, He'd, She'd, We'd, You'd, They'd, I hadn't, I'd not, He hadn't, He 'd not, She hadn't, She 'd not, It hadn't, We hadn't, We 'd not, You hadn't, You 'd not, They hadn't, They 'd not.

O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Past Perfect** o'tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin tamom bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. O'tgan zamondagi bu vaqt quyidagicha berilishi mumkin:

a) **by 5 o'clock soat beshgacha, by Saturday shanbagacha, by the 15th of December 15 dekabrgacha, by the end of the year yilning oxirigacha, by that time o'sha vaqtgacha** va boshqa vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan:

b) **Simple Past** bilan ifodalangan o'tgan zamondagi ikkinchi bir ish-harakati bilan:

They **had shipped** the goods *when your telegram arrived.*

We sent him a telegram yesterday as we **had not received** any letters from him *for a long time.*

We **had not reached** the station *when it began to rain.*

They **had not yet loaded** the goods *when they received our telegram.*

Sizning telegrammangiz kel-ganda, ular mollarni yuklab bo'lgan edilar. Biz unga telegramma jo'natdik, chunki undan ko'pdan buyon xatxabar olmagan edik.

Yomg'ir yog'a boshlaganda biz stansiyaga yetib bormagan edik. Ular bizning telegrammamizni olganlarida hali mollarni yuklab bo'lmagan edilar.

Ish-harakati sodir bo'lgan vaqt **Past Perfect** ishlatilgan gapda emas, boshqa gapda ham bo'lishi mumkin:

As I was going to the station, it began to rain. Fortunately, I **had taken** an umbrella and **(had) put on** a coat.

I received a letter from my brother yesterday. *I had not heard* from him *for a long time.*

Stansiyaga borar ekanman yomg'ir yog'a boshladi. Baxtinga soya bon olgan va palto kiygan ekanman.

Men kecha akamdan xat oldim. Men undan ko'pdan buyon xatxabar olmagan edim.

2. Ikki yoki undan ortiq oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakat sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon qilinsa, hammasida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

He **arrived** at the Waterloo station, **took** a taxi and **drove** to the hotel. Then he **went** to the telegraph office and **sent** his wife a telegram.

He **came** home late in the evening. He **had supper, read** newspaper and **went** to bed.

U Votterlo vokzaliga yetib keldi, taksi oldi va mehmonxonaga ketdi. So'ngra u telegrafga borib, xotiniga telegramma jo'natdi.

U uyiga kech keldi. Kechki ovqatini yedi, gazeta o'qidi va uxlagani yotdi.

Bir nechta oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatlarning bayon etish tartibi buzilsa, birorta oldin sodir etilgan ish-harakat o'zidan keyin sodir

etilgan ish-harakatdan keyin bayon etilsa, o'sha ish-harakat **Past Perfect**da ishlatiladi:

He came home late in the evening. U uyga kechqurun kech keldi.

Misoldagi **came** harakati oldinma ketin sodir bo'ladi, **had visited** va **had been** harakatlari esa ulardan oldin sodir bo'lgan.

3. **after** – *dan keyin* bilan bog'langan ergash gapda **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

Ikki ish-harakatni biri boshqasidan oldin sodir bo'lganligini ta'kidlash zarurati bo'lmaganda **after** ishlatilgan gapda ham **Simple Past** ishlatiladi.

4. **Whendan** keyin odatda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi. Lekin **when** -*dan keyin* ma'nosida kelganida **when** bilan boshlangan gapda **Past Perfect** ishlatiladi:

When the secretary **received** the telegram, he immediately showed it to the manager.

When (=after) they **had gone**, he began to work.

Kotiba telegrammani olgani da u uni zudlik bilan menejerga ko'rsatdi.

Ular ketganidan keyin u ishini boshladi.

5. **before** bilan boshlangan ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **Past Perfect**, ergash gapida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi. **Past Perfect**ning ishlatilishi bosh gapdagi ish-harakat ergash gapdagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganligini ta'kidlaydi:

Ish-harakatlarni oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lganligini ta'kidlash zarurati bo'lmaganda, bosh gapda ham, ergash gapda ham **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

Past Perfect va bosh gapda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi. Bunda **before** -*dan oldin* degan ma'noni beradi:

6. **Hardly, scarcely, no sooner** ravishlari bo'lgan qo'shma gaplarning bosh gapida **Past Perfect** va ergash gapida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

He **had hardly (scarcely) entered** the house, when it **started** to rain. Yomg'ir yog'a boshlaganda u uyga arang kirib olgan edi.

The Future Perfect Tense

Kelasi tugallangan zamonning yasalishi

1. **Future Perfect to have** fe'lining kelasi zamondagi shakli (**shall have, will have**) va asosiy fe'lning o'tgan zamon sifat doshi (**Past Participle**) yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **shall have (will have)** + P.P.

I shall have worked, he will have worked, we shall have worked.

2. **Future Perfect**ning bo'lishsiz shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'llardan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + shall (will) + not + have + P.P.

I shall not have worked, he will not have worked, we shall not have worked.

3. **Future Perfectning** soʻroq shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi feʼlini eganing oldiga oʻtkazish bilan yasaladi:

Shall (will) + ega + have + P.P.?

Shall I have worked? Will he have worked? Shall we have worked?

Boʻlishli shakli	Boʻlishsiz shakli	Soʻroq shakli
I shall have worked	I shall not have worked	Shall I have worked?
He (she,it) will have worked	He (she, it) will not have worked	Will he (she, it) have worked?
We shall have worked	We shall not have worked	Shall we have worked?
You will have worked	You will not have worked	Will you have worked?
They will have worked	They will not have worked	Will they have worked?

KELASI TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Future Perfect** kelasi zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin tamom boʻladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Kelasi zamondagi bu vaqt quyidagicha berilishi mumkin:

a) **by 5 o'clock soat beshgacha, by Saturday shanbagacha, by the 15th of December 15 dekabrgacha, by the end of the year yilning oxirigacha, by that time o'sha vaqtgacha** va boshqa vaqt koʻrsatkichlari bilan:

b) payt va shart ergash gapidagi **Simple Present** bilan ifodalangan kelasi zamondagi ikkinchi bir ish-harakati bilan:

They **will have shipped** the goods *when your telegram arrives.*

I **shall have finished** this work *before you return.*

The train **will have left** *by the time we get to the station.*

Sizning telegrammangiz kelganida ular mollarni yuklab boʻladilar. Men bu ishni siz qaytib kelishingizdan oldin tamomlayman. Biz stansiyaga yetib borgunimizgacha, poyezd joʻnab ketadi.

Payt va shart ergash gaplarda **Future Perfect** ishlatilmaydi: **Future Perfect** oʻrnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

We shall send them the documents **after** we **have shipped** the goods - Biz mollarni yuklab bo'lganimizdan keyin hujjatlarni ularga jo'natamiz.

2. **Future Perfect** ba'zan kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatini emas, o'tgan zamondagi *farazni* ifodalaydi va ma'nosi **must** fe'lining ma'nosiga yaqinlashadi.

You **will have read** in the newspapers about the conclusion of this agreement.

The reader **will have observed** an upward tendency in wool prices on the London market.

Siz bu bitimning tuzilganligi haqida gazetalarda o'qigan bo'lishingiz kerak.

O'quvchi London bozorida yung narxlarining o'sishga moyilligini kuzatgan bo'lsa kerak.

O'tgan zamondagi kelasi tugallangan zamon (The Future Perfect in the Past Tense)

1. **Future Perfect in the Past Tense** xuddi **Future Perfect Tense**dek yasaladi, lekin **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llarining o'rnida **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llari ishlatiladi.

2. **Future Perfect in the Past Tense** ko'pincha o'zlashtirma gaplarda ishlatilib, bosh gapdagi ish-harakat o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda ko'chirma gaplardagi kelasi zamonni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

I said that I **should have copied** the text by five o'clock.

He said that he **would have taken** his examination by the first of May.

Men matnni soat 5 ga qadar ko'chirib bo'lishimni aytdim.
U imtihonlarini birinchi mayga qadar topshirib bo'lishini aytdi.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense Hozirgi tugallangan davom zamonning yasalishi

1. **Present Perfect Continuous to be** fe'lining **Present Perfect** shakli (**have been, has been**) va hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (**Present Participle**) yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + have (has) + been + V ing
--

I have been working, he has been working, we have been working.

2. **Present Perfect Continuous**ning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + have (has) + not + been + V ing
--

I have not been working, he has not been working, we have not been working.

4. **Present Perfect Continuousning** so‘roq shakli birinchi yordamchi fe’lni eganing oldiga o‘tkazish bilan yasaladi:

Have (has) + ega + been + Ving?

Have I been working? Has he been working? Have we been working?

Bo‘lishli shakli

I have been working

He (She, it) **has been working**

We **have been working**

You **have been working**

They **have been working**

Bo‘lishsiz shakli

I have not been working
He (she, it) **has not been working**

We **have not been working**
You **have not been working**

They **have not been working**

They **have not been working**

So‘roq shakli

Have I been working? **Has** he (she, it) been working?

Have we been working?

Have you been working?

Have they been working?

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Present Perfect Continuous** o‘tgan zamonda boshlanib hozir ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu zamon uchun ish-harakatning sodir bolish vaqtini ko‘rsatish zarur. **Present Perfect Continuous for an hour** bir soat davomida, **for a month** bir oy davomida, **for a long time** uzoq vaqt davomida, **since yesterday** kechadan buyon, **since fi ve o‘clock** soat beshdan buyon, **how long** qancha vaqt, **since when** qachondan buyon kabi vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bilan ishlatiladi:

I have been waiting for my brother *for a long time*.

I have been reading the newspaper *since fi ve o‘clock*.

What **have you been doing** here *since early morning*? – **I have been preparing** for my examination.

He **has been living** in London *for five years*.

Men akamni uzoq vaqt (davomida) kutayapman.

Men gazetani soat beshdan buyon o‘qiyapman.

Ertalabdan buyon bu yerda nima qilayapsiz? – Imtihonimga tayyorlanayapman.

U Londonda besh yil (davomida) yashayapti.

He **has been teaching** English *since 1998*.

How long **has** he **been living** in London?

Since when **have** you **been working** at this factory?

U 1998-yildan buyon ingliz tilidan dars beradi.

U Londonda qancha (qachondan buyon) yashayapti?

Siz bu zavodda qachondan buyon ishlayapsiz?

2. **Present Perfect Continuous** hozir davom etayotgan ish-harakatni va odatiy, doimiy ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Yuqoridagi misollarda ishharakatni qancha davom etishini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bo'lmasa hozir davom etayotgan ish-harakatini ifodalash uchun **Present Continuous** va odatiy, doimiy ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun **Simple Present** ishlatar edik:

Hozirgacha davom etib tugayotgan ish-harakati	
Qancha davom etganligini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichi bilan	Qancha davom etganligini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichi bo'lmasa
I have been waiting for my brother <i>for a long time</i> .	I am waiting for my brother.
I have been reading the newspaper <i>since five o'clock</i> .	I am reading the newspaper.
It has been raining <i>since morning</i> .	It is raining .
He has been living in London <i>for five years</i> .	He lives in London.
He has been teaching English <i>since 1998</i>	He teaches English?

3. Umuman sodir bo'ladigan, doimiy, odatiy, egaga xos ish-harakati to'g'risida gap ketganda yuqoridagi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ish-harakatning davom etganligiga e'tibor berganimizda **Present Perfect Continuous** ishlatiladi, ish-harakatning sodir bo'lganligi faktiga e'tibor berganimizda **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

He **has been living** in London for five years. = He **has lived** in London for five years.

He **has been teaching** English since 1998. = He **has taught** English since 1998.

U Londonda besh yil (davomida) yashayapti.

U 1998-yildan buyon ingliz tilidan dars beradi.

He **has been working** at that factory since he came to Samarkand. = He **has worked** at that factory since he came to Samarkand.

U Samarqandga kelganidan buyon o'sha zavodda ishlaydi.

4. Davom zamonlarda ishlatilmaydigan fe'llar bilan **Present Perfect Continuous** o'rnida **Present Perfect** ishlatiladi:

She **has been** in London for two years.

U Londonda ikki yil (davomida) bo'ldi.

How long **have** you **known** him?

Uni qachondan buyon taniysiz (bilasiz)?

I **have known** him since my childhood.

Men uni bolaligimdan buyon taniyman (bilaman).

5. **Present Perfect Continuous** o'tgan zamonda boshlanib bevosita hozirdan oldin tugagan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Davom etgan vaqt ko'rsatilishi ham, ko'rsatilmasligi ham mumkin:

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

O'tgan tugallangan davom zamonning yasalishi

1. **Past Perfect Continuous to be** fe'lining **Past Perfect** shakli (**had been**) va asosiy fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (**Present Participle**) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **had + been + Ving**

I **had been working**, he **had been working**.

2. **Past Perfect Continuous**ning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'l **haddan keyin not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **had + not + been + Ving**

I **had not been working**, he **had not been working**.

3. **Past Perfect Continuous**ning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun birinchi yordamchi fe'lni eganing oldiga o'tkazamiz:

Had + ega + been + Ving?

Had I been working? Had he been working?

Bo‘lishli shakli	Bo‘lishsiz shakli	So‘roq shakli
I had been working	I had not been working	Had I been working?
He (she, it) had been work ing	He (she) had not been working	Had he (she, it) been working?
We had been working	We had not been working	Had we been working?
You had been working	You had not been working	Had you been working?
They had been working	They had not been wor king	Had they been working?

O‘TGAN TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

Past Perfect Continuous Simple Past zamoni bilan ifodalangan birorta o‘tgan zamondagi ish-harakatdan oldin boshlanib o‘sha paytda ham davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. **Past Perfect Continuous**ning ishlatilishi uchun **for two hours** *ikki soat (davomida)*, **for three months** *uch oy (davomida)*, **for a long time** *uzoq vaqt (davomida)* kabi vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘lishi shart:

Yuqoridagi misollarda ilgari aytib o‘tilgan vaqt ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘lmasa **Past Perfect Continuous** o‘rnida **Past Continuous** ishlatiladi:

O‘tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin boshlanib o‘sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakati

Qancha vaqt davom etganligini ko‘rsatuvchi vaqt ko‘rsatkichi bilan:

1. I **had been working** for a long time when my brother came.
2. His sister **had been living** in London for three years when the war broke out.
3. It **had been raining** for two hours when I left home.

Qancha vaqt davom etganligini ko‘rsa tuvchi vaqt ko‘rsatkichi bo‘lmasa:

I **was working** when my brother came.
His sister **was living** in London when the war broke out.
It **was raining** when I left home.
She **was sleeping** when we returned.

1. **Past Perfect Continuous** o'tgan zamondagi birorta ish-harakatidan oldin boshlanib o'sha ish-harakatdan bevosita oldin tugagan ish-harakatni ifo dalash uchun ham ishlatiladi. Gapda davom etgan vaqtni ko'r satuvchi ko'rsatkichlar mavjud bo'lishi ham, mavjud bo'lmasligi ham mumkin:

Although the sun was shining, it was still cold as it **had been raining** hard for two hours.

He felt very tired when he came home as he **had been playing** football.

Quyosh charaqlab turgan bo'lsa ham hali ham sovuq edi, chunki ikki soat (davomida) qattiq yomg'ir yoqqan edi.

U uyga kelganida qattiq charchaganini his qildi, chunki u futbol o'ynagan edi.

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Kelasi tugallangan davom zamonning yasalihi

1. **Future Perfect Continuous to be** fe'lining **Future Perfect**dagi shakli (**shall have been, will have been**) va hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi (**Present Participle**) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + shall (will) + have + been + Ving

I shall have been working, he will have been working.

2. **Future Perfect Continuous**ning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + shall (will) + not + have + been + Ving
--

I shall not have been working, he will not have been working.

3. **Future Perfect Continuous**ning so'roq shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'lni eganing oldiga o'tkazish bilan yasaladi:

Shall (will) + ega + have + been + Ving?
--

Shall I have been working? Will he have been working?

KELASI TUGALLANGAN DAVOM ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

I shall begin to work at ten o'clock in the morning. When you return home at five o'clock, I shall have been working for seven hours. By the 1st of May, 1998, he will have been working at the factory for	Men ertalab soat o'nda ishlashni boshlayman. Siz soat beshda qaytib kelganingizda men yetti soat ishlayotgan bo'laman. 1998-yil birinchi mayda u zavodda yigirma yil ishlayotgan bo'ladi.
--	---

Future Perfect Continuous kelasi zamondagi birorta ish-harakatidan oldin boshlanib, o'sha ish-harakat boshlanganda ham davom etadigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu zamonda ham ish-harakatni davom etish vaqtini ko'rsatuvchi vaqt ko'rsatkichi bo'lishi kerak: *twenty years*.

The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense

The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense **Future Perfect Continuous**ga o'xshab yasaladi, faqat **shall** va **will** yordamchi fe'llari o'rnida **should** va **would** yordamchi fe'llari ishlatiladi: I **should have been working**, he **would have been working**, we **should have been working**, I **should not have been working**, he **would not have been working**.

Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense bosh gapidagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan qo'shma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ergash gapida **Future Perfect Continuous** o'rnida ishlatiladi:

He said that by the first of May he **would have been working** at that plant for twenty years - U birinchi mayda o'sha zavodda ishlayotganiga yigirma yil bo'lishini aytdi.

Transitive and intransitive verbs (O'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar)

1. Ingliz tilida ba'zi fe'llar o'zidan keyin vositasiz to'ldiruvchi talab qiladi, boshqacha aytganda, fe'ldagi ish-harakat birorta shaxs yoki buyumga — obyektga o'tadi. Bunday fe'llar o'timli fe'llar deb ataladi:

He **invited me** to the concert.

U meni konsertga taklif qildi.

I **read newspapers** in the evening. Men gazetalarni kechqurun o'qiyman.

2. O‘zidan keyin vositasiz to‘ldiruvchi talab qilmaydigan fe‘llar o‘tim siz fe‘llar deb ataladi:

I **live in** Shahrizabz. Men Shahrizabzda yashayman.

My father **arrived** yesterday. Mening otam kecha yetib keldi.

3. Ingliz tilida ba‘zi fe‘llar ham o‘timli, ham o‘timsiz fe‘l bo‘lib keladi:

To open	1. ochmoq 2. ochilmoq	He opened the door. U eshikni ochdi. (o‘timli) The library opened at 10 o‘clock. (o‘timsiz) Kutubxona o‘nda ochildi.
To begin	1. boshlamoq 2. boshlanmoq	I begin work at nine o‘clock. (o‘timli) Men ishni soat to‘qqizda boshlayman. Our English lessons begin at nine o‘clock. (o‘timsiz) Ingliz tili darslarimiz to‘qqizda boshlanadi.
To drop	1. tushirmoq 2. tushmoq	He dropped his pencil . (o‘timli) U qalamini tushirib qo‘ydi. The apple dropped to the ground. (o‘timsiz) Olma yerga tushdi.
To grow	1. o‘stirmoq 2. o‘smoq	We grow cotton . Biz paxta yetishtiramiz. (o‘timli). Beautiful fl owers grow in the garden. (o‘timsiz) Bog‘da chiroyli gullar o‘sadi.

3. Ingliz tilidagi ba‘zi o‘timli fe‘llarga o‘zbek tilida o‘timsiz fe‘ll ar to‘g‘ri keladi: **to follow** kuzatmoq, **ergashmoq**, **to approach** yaqinlash moq.

4. Ingliz tilidagi ba‘zi o‘timsiz fe‘llarga o‘zbek tilida o‘timli fe‘llar to‘g‘ri keladi: **to listen to -ni tinglamoq**, **to wait for -ni kutmoq**:

Listen to me, please - Meni tinglang, iltimos.

She **is waiting for her brother** - U akasini kutayapti.

The passive voice (Majhul nisbat)

1. Agar gapning egasi gapdagi ish-harakatni bajaruvchisi bo‘lsa, fe‘l **oddiy nisbatda (The Active Voice)** ishlatiladi:

The sun **attracts** the planets - Quyosh sayyoralarni tortib turadi.

2. Agar gapning egasi ish-harakat ta‘siri ostida bo‘lsa fe‘l **majhul nisbatda (The Passive Voice)** ishlatiladi:

3. O‘timli fe‘llar ham oddiy nisbatda, ham majhul nisbatda ishlatiladi. O‘timsiz fe‘llar faqat oddiy nisbatda ishlatiladi.

MAJHUL NISBAT ZAMONLARINING YASALISHI

1. Majhul nisbatning zamonlari **to be** yordamchi fe'lini kerakli zamondan qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Asosiy fe'ldan yasalgan o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi esa hamma zamonlarda o'zgarmay qoladi:

Be + P.P.

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	I am invited	I am being invited	I have been invited
Past	I was invited	I was being invited	I had been invited
Future	I shall be invited	—	I shall have been invited
Future in the Past	I should be invited	—	I should have been invited

2. Majhul nisbatning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi: I **am not invited**, I **have not been invited**, I **shall not have been invited**.

3. Majhul nisbatning so'roq shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'lni eganing oldiga o'tkazish bilan yasaladi: **Am I invited? Have I been invited? Shall I have been invited?**

4. Oddiy nisbatdagi ega majhul nisbatda **by** predlogli to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi va u ba'zan tushib qolishi mumkin:

The bridge **was built** in 1975 - Ko'priq 1975-yilda qurilgan.

5. Majhul nisbatda ba'zan ish-harakatni bajarish qurolini ko'rsatish uchun **with** predlogi bilan kelgan to'ldiruvchi ishlatilishi mumkin:

The paper was cut **with a knife** - Qog'oz pichoq bilan kesildi.

OT (THE NOUN)

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

2. Otlar oldidan odatda artikl va predlog keladi. Ular otlarning asosiy belgisidir:

a table, the table, on the table.

3. Otlar birlik va ko'plikda kelishi mumkin:

a table — tables, a book — books.

4. Otlarda ikkita – **bosh** va **qaratqich** kelishigi bor:

worker — worker’s, father — father’s.

5. Otlar gapda quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

a) ega vazifasida:

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

b) kesim tarkibida:

He **is a teacher**. U o’qituvchi.

c) to’ldiruvchi vazifasida:

I’ll speak to the manager . d) aniqlovchi vazifasida:	Men menejer bilan gap- lashaman.
This is the manager’s room. e) hol vazifasida:	Bu menejerning xonasi.
There is a hospital in the village .	Qishloqda kasalxona bor.

Atoqli va turdosh otlar (Common and Proper Nouns)

1. Alohida shaxs yoki buyumlarning nomlari atoqli otlardir:

Tashkent, the Volga, the Caucasus, London, Peter, Uzbekistan, Russian Federation, the Pacific Ocean, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Olimov, Nodir.

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

Turdosh otlar quyidagi guruhlarga bo’linadi:

a) alohida buyumlarning yoki shaxslarning nomlarini bildiruvchi otlar

b) (**a book — books, a tree — trees**) va shaxs yoki hayvonlar guruhini ifodalovchi jamlama (**a family — families, a herd — herds (poda), a crowd — crowds (to’da)**) otlar (**Collective nouns**).

c) moddalarni ifodalovchi – moddiy otlar (**Material Nouns**): **water — suv, steel — po’lat, wool — yung, gold — oltin.**

d) belgi, harakat, holat, his, ko’rinish, fan, san’at va boshqalarni ifodalovchi mavhum otlar (**Abstract Nouns**):

honesty — sofdillik, bravery — jasurlik, sleep — uyqu, darkness — qorong’ulik, love — sevgi, work — ish, winter — qish, history — tarix, music — musiqa, mathematics — matematika.

Donalab sanaladigan va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar (Countable and Noncountable Nouns)

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

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

Birlikda kelgan donalab sanaladigan otlar yakka o‘zi ishlatilmaydi. Ularning oldidan **a, the, my, Olim’s** (artikl, egalik olmoshlari yoki qarat qich kelishigi qo‘shimchasini olgan otlar) dan biri keladi: I want **a banana. (I want banana** deb bo‘lmaydi).

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

3. Ba‘zi moddiy otlar shu moddadan yasalgan buyumni ifodalab donalab sanaladigan otga aylanadi:

4. Ba‘zi moddiy otlar shu moddaning har xil navini yoki turini ifodalab, donalab sanaladigan otga aylanadi:

It is **a good wine.** Bu yaxshi vino.

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

He made **a speech** yesterday - Kecha u nutq so‘zladi.

Ba‘zi donalab sanalmaydigan otlar ro‘yxati: **accommodation** — turar joy, boshpana, **advice** — maslahat, **baggage** — bagaj, yuk **bread** — non, **furniture** — mebel, **money** — pul, **homework** — uy ishi, **luck** — omad, baxt, **luggage** — yuk, bagaj, **information** — ma’lumot, **sand** — qum, **measles** — qizamiq, **mumps** — tepki **food** — oziq-ovqat, **soap** — sovun, **chaos** — xaos, tartibsizlik **damage** — nosozlik, buzilish, **work** — ish, **economics** — iqtisod, **news** — yangilik(lar), **permission** — ruxsat, **progress** — yutuq, muvaffaqiyat, **scenery** — manzara, **traffic** — qatnov, **weather** — ob-havo, **air** — havo, **meat** — go’sht, **physics** — fizika, **advertising** — reklama qilish, **mathematics** — matematika **politics** — siyosat, **time** so‘zi vaqt ma’nosida donalab sanalmaydigan ot sifatida ishlatiladi. **time** so‘zi marta ma’nosida esa donalab sanaladigan ot bo‘lib keladi.

We have spent too much **time** on this homework - Biz bu uy vazifasiga juda ko‘p **vaqt** sarfladik (donalab sanalmaydi).

She has been late for class six **times** this semester - U bu semestrda olti **marta** darsga kech qoldi. (donalab sanaladi).

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

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

Did you have **a good journey**? Sayohatingiz yaxshi o'tdimi?

Quyidagi donalab sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlarni taqqoslaymiz:

Donalab sanaladigan otlar

I am looking for **a job**.

Men ish qidirayapman.

What **a beautiful view!**

Qanday go'zal manzara!

It's **a nice day** today.

Bugun yaxshi kun.

We had **a lot of bags and cases**.

Bizning sumkalarimiz va qutilarimiz juda ko'p edi.

These **chairs** are mine.

Bu stullar meniki.

It was **a good suggestion**.

Bu yaxshi taklif edi.

Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar

I am looking for **work**. (a work emas) Men ish qidirayapman.

What **beautiful scenery**.

Qanday go'zal manzara.

It's **nice weather** today.

Bugun havo yaxshi.

We had **a lot of luggage**.

Bizning yuklarimiz ko'p edi.

This **furniture** is mine.

Bu mebel meniki.

It was **good advice**.

Bu yaxshi maslahat edi.

Otlarda son (Number)

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

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

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

jarangsiz jarangli

map — **maps**, **hand** — **hands**, **belt** — **belts**, **shoe** — **shoes**,

safe — **safes**, **bag** — **bags**

2. **-s**, **-ss**, **-x**, **-ch**, **-sh** harflari bilan tugagan otlarga **-es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va [ɪz] deb o'qiladi:

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

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

horse — horses , place — places , prize — prizes , judge — judges

4. Otlar oxiridagi **-y** harfi ga ko'plik qo'shimchasi **-es** qo'shilganda **-y** harfi **-i** ga aylanadi:

army — armies company — companies

city — cities factory — factories

-y bilan tugagan bir bo'g'inli so'zlarga **-s** qo'shilganda u o'zgar maydi:

day — days , boy — boys , toy — toys , key — keys

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

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

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

Piano — pianos — pianino , photo — photos — fotografiya

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

leaf — leaves — yaproq knife — knives — pichoq

wolf — wolves — bo'ri wife — wives — xotin

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

chief — chiefs — boshliq , handkerchief — handkerchiefs- ro'molcha

roof — roofs — tom , safe — safes — seyf

wharf — wharfs; wharves — pristan

7. Ba'zi otlarning ko'pligi, qo'shimcha qo'shilmasdan, o'zagidan o'zgaradi:

man — men — erkak

woman — women — ayol

goose — geese — g'oz

foot — feet — oyoq

mouse — mice — sichqon

ox — oxen — ho'kiz

child — children — bola

8. Grek va lotin tilidan kirib kelgan so'zlarning ko'pligi quyidagi cha yasaladi:

datum [deitam]

berilgan kattalik

data [deita]

addendum [a'dendam]

qo'shimcha

addenda [a'denda]

erratum [i'reitam]

xato

errata [i'reita]

memorandum

memorandum

memoranda

[mema'randam]

[mema'randa]

phenomenon

ko'rinish

phenomina

[fi 'nominan]

[fi nomina]

basis [beisis]

asos

bases [beisi:z]

crises [kraisis]

inqiroz

crises [kraisi:z]

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

pence — pul birligi ma’nosida; **pennies** — tangalar, chaqalar ma’nosida.

10. **sheep** — qo‘y, **fish** — baliq otlari birlik va ko‘plikda bir xil shaklga ega:

This farm has a great number of **sheep** - Bu fermaning qo‘ylari ko‘p.

I caught **two fish** - Men ikkita baliq tutdim.

Ammo baliq turlari haqida gapirganimizda **fish**ning ko‘pligi **fishes** bo‘ladi:

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

Bu otlar oldidan son kelmasa ko‘plikda —s qo‘shimchsini oladi:

Pack the books in **dozens**, please. Kitoblarni dyujinalab o‘rang.

12. **works** — zavod, zavodlar, **means** — vosita, vositalar otlari birlik va ko‘plikda bir xil shaklga ega bo‘ladi:

A new **glass works** has been built near the village.

There are two brick **works** outside the town.

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

Qishloq yaqinida yangi shisha zavodi qurildi.

Shahar tashqarisida ikkita g‘isht zavodi bor.

U ularga yordam berish vositasini topdi.

Ularga yordam berishning boshqa yo‘llari bormi?

QO‘SHMA OTLARNING KO‘PLIGI

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

custom-house

bojxona

custom-houses

man-of-war

harbiy kema

men-of-war

hotel-keeper

mehmonxona xo‘jayini

hotel-keepers

mother-in-law

qaynona

mothers-in-law

passer-by

o‘tkinchi

passers-by

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

man-servant — xizmatkor — **men-servants**

woman-doctor — ayol shifokor — **women-doctors**

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

schoolboy — maktab bolasi — **schoolboys**
housewife — uy bekasi — **housewives**
postman — pochtachi — **postmen**

FAQAT BIRLIKDA ISHLATILADIGAN OTLAR

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

sugar — shakar , **love** — sevgi , **iron** — temir , **friendship** — do‘stlik

2. **advice** — *maslahat*, **information** — *axborot*, **progress** — *muvaffaqiyat*, **knowledge** — *bilim* otlari faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:

He gave me some good **advice**. U menga yaxshi maslahat berdi. We have very little **information** on Bizda bu masalada juda oz axbothis subject. bor.

I am satisfi ed with your **progress**.

Men sizning muvaffaqiyatingizdan qanoatlanaman.

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

What is the **news**? Qanday (Nima) yangilik bor?

Phonetics is a branch of **linguistics**.- Fonetika tilshunoslikning bir sohasidir.

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

Her **hair** is dark. Uning sochi qora.

This **money** belongs to him. Bu pul unga qarashli.

5. **Fruit** — *meva* oti faqat birlikda ishlatiladi:

Fruit is cheap in summer -Yozda meva arzon.

We eat a great deal of **fruit** - Biz ko‘p meva yeymiz.

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

FAQAT KO‘PLIKDA KELADIGAN OTLAR

1. Ko‘pgina juft otlar (buyumlarning nomlari) faqat ko‘plikda ishlatiladi:

scissors — qaychi , **trousers** — shim , **spectacles** — ko‘zoynak ,

scales — tarozi , **tongs** — ombur

These scissors are very sharp. Bu qaychi juda o‘tkir.

Your trousers are too long. Sizning shimingiz juda uzun.

Where **are my spectacles**? Mening ko‘zoynagim qayerda?

Quyidagi jamlama otlar ham faqat ko‘plikda ishlatiladi:

goods — mollar, tovarlar	contents — mundarija, mazmun
proceeds — savdo tushumi	clothes — kiyim-kechak
slums — xarobalar	stairs — zina
These goods have arrived from London	Bu tovarlar Londondan kelgan.
The contents of the letter have not been changed.	Xatning mazmuni o‘zgartirilgan emas.
His clothes were wet as he had been caught in the rain.	Uning kiyimlari ho‘l edi chunki u yomg‘irda qolgan edi.
The proceeds of the sale of the goods have been transferred to London.	Mollarni sotishdan tushgan tushum Londonga o‘tkazildi.

2. **People** so‘zi *odamlar* ma’nosida kelganda faqat ko‘plikda ishlatiladi: There **were many people** there. U yerda ko‘p odamlar bor edi.

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

The Russian people is invincible.
The Pueblo **peoples** spoke five different languages.
But all the **peoples** in America were polytheistic, worshiping a multitude of gods.

Rus xalqi yengilmas.
Pueblo xalqlari beshta turli tillarda gaplashganlar.
Lekin barcha Amerika xalqlari ko‘p xudolarga sig‘inuvchi bo‘lganlar.

Otlarda kelishik (Case of Nouns)

1. Ingliz tilida otlarda faqat ikkita kelishik bor:

a) Bosh (umumiy) kelishik (***the Common Case***);

b) Qaratqich kelishigi (***the Possessive Case***).

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

The student recognized **the teacher**
The teacher recognized **the student**.

Talaba o‘qituvchini tanidi.
O‘qituvchi talabani tanidi.

The teacher showed **the students** **a diagram**.

O'qituvchi talabalarga diagram ko'rsatdi.

3. Qaratqich kelishigi otga 's (apostrofl i s qo'shimchasi) qo'shish bilan yasaladi. Bu qo'shimcha ko'plik qo'shimchasi sga o'xshab [s], [z], [iz] deb talaffuz qilinadi:

the girl's hat Jack's friend the horse's leg	qizning shlapasi Jekning do'sti otning oyog'i
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4. Qaratqich kelishigi ko'plikdagi otlardan keyin faqat apostrof belgisini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

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

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

6. Buyumning egasi (xo'jayini) ikki yoki undan ortiq kishi bo'lsa, qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi oxirgi otga qo'shiladi:

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

7. Qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasini olgan ot boshqa otdan oldin kelib, o'zidan keyin kelgan otning aniqlovchisi bo'ladi:

the student's library studentning kutubxonasi

the children's mother bolalarning onasi

Kate's friends Keytning dugonalari

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

the student's new dictionary - studentning yangi lug'ati

Kate's best friends - Keytning eng yaxshi dugonalari

9. Qaratqich kelishigidagi otdan keyin kelgan ot artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi, chunki qaratqich kelishigidagi ot o'zidan keyin kelgan otning ko'rsatkichidir.

The children's mother, the student's dictionary misollaridagi artikl qaratqich kelishigidagi otlarga qarashli, ulardan keyin kelgan otlarga emas.

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

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

12. Ikkita qaratqich kelishigi (egalik) qo'shimchasi olgan ot kamd ankam holatda oldinma-keyin keladi, ikkinchisi ko'pincha **of** predlogi bil an almashtiriladi:

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

13. Bitta yaxlit maʼnoni bildirgan soʻzlar kelganda, qoʻshimcha oxirgi soʻzga qoʻshiladi:

My elder brother Peter's son is very ill. - Mening katta akam Piterning oʻgʻli juda kasal (ogʻir kasal).

Yuqoridagi vaziyatda **of** predlogini ishlatish afzal.

The son of my elder brother Peter is very ill.

14. **house** — uy, **office** — idora, **shop** — doʻkon kabi soʻzlar koʻpinc ha qaratqich kelishigi (egalik) qoʻshimchasi olgan otdan keyin tushib qoladi:

15. Jonli otlardan tashqari quyidagi otlar ham qaratqich kelishigi (egalik) qoʻshimchasini oladi:

a) vaqt va masofani ifodalovchi otlar:

b) mamlakat, shahar, kemalarni ifodalovchi otlar:

London is **England's** greatest scientific and cultural centre.

London's theatres are the best in the world.

Russia has the **world's** largest deposits of oil.

The ship's crew stood on deck.

London Angliyaning eng katta ilmiy va madaniy markazi.

Londonning teatrlari dunyodagi eng yaxshi teatrlardir.

Rossiyada dunyodagi eng katta neft konlari bor.

Kema komandasi palubada turardi.

c) baʼzi payt ravishlari ham egalik qoʻshimchasini oladi:

d) baʼzi qotib qolgan (oʻzgarmas) iboralarda egalik qoʻshimchasi ishlatiladi:

for **order's** sake

for **old acquaintance's** sake

at **a stone's** throw

tartib uchun

eski tanishlik haqqi

bir qadam

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**Xorijiy til
Ingliz tili grammatikasi
va fonetikasi**

o'quv uslubiy qollanma

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