

## UNIT 4 Present continuous va present simple (2) (I am doing va I do)

- A** *Continuous* zamonlari faqat ish-harakat va voqealarni tasvirlash uchun qo'llaniladi (**they are eating / it is raining** va *hkz*). Ba'zi fe'llar (masalan, **know** va **like**) ish-harakatni bildirmaydi. "**I am knowing**" yoki "**they are liking**" deyish noto'g'ri; faqat "**I know**", "**they like**" deyish mumkin.

Quyidagi fe'llar odatda *continuous* zamonlarida ishlatilmaydi:

like	love	hate	want	need	prefer
know	realise	suppose	mean	understand	believe
belong	contain	consist	depend	seem	remember

- **I'm hungry. I want something to eat.** - Qornim och. Biror narsa yegim kelayapti. ("I'm wanting" *emas*)
  - **Do you understand what I mean?** - Nima demoqchi bo'lganimni tushunayapsanmi?
  - **Ann doesn't seem very happy at the moment.** - Anna xozir hursand ko'rinmaydi.
- "**Think**" fe'li "biror fikrda bo'lmoq" ma'nosini anglatganda *continuous* qo'llanilmaydi:
- **What do you think (= believe) will happen?** - Nima (sodir) bo'ladi deb o'ylaysiz? (qanday fikrdasiz?) ("what are you thinking" *emas*)
- Lekin "o'ylamoq, fikr yurgizmoq" degan ma'noda *continuous* da qo'llash mumkin:
- **You look serious. What are you thinking about?** - Jiddiy ko'rinasan. Nima haqida o'ylayapsan?
- "**Have**" fe'li "ega bo'lmoq" degan ma'noni anglatganda *continuous* qo'llanilmaydi (Unit 17'ga qarang):
- **Do you have something to eat?** - Yeyishga biror narsang bormi?
- lekin* • "**Where's Ann?**" "**She's having a bath**" - "Anna qayerda?" "U vanna qabul qilayapti"

### B See hear smell taste

Odatda ushbu fe'llar bilan *present simple* qo'llaniladi (*continuous* *emas*):

- **Do you see that man over there?** - Ana u yerdagi odamni ko'rayapsanmi? ("are you seeing" *emas*)
- **This room smells. Let's open the window.** - Xona hidlanibdi. Derazani ochaylik.

Odatda **can + see/hear/smell/taste** qo'llaniladi:

- **Listen! Can you hear something?** - Quloq sol! Biror narsa eshitayapsanmi?

Lekin "**see**" fe'li "bilan uchrashmoq" (ayniqsa kelasi zamonda) degan ma'noni anglatganda, *continuous* ni (**I'm seeing**) qo'llash mumkin (Unit 19A'ga qarang):

- **I'm seeing the manager tomorrow morning.** - Ertaga ertalab boshqaruvchi bilan uchrashayapman.

### C He is selfish va He is being selfish

"**Be**" fe'lining *present continuous* dagi shakli **I am being / he is being / you are being** va hokazo.

"**I am being**" "men o'zimni (biror tarzda) tutayapman" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Taqqoslang:

- **I can't understand why he's being so selfish. He isn't usually like that.** - Men uning o'zini nimaga xudbinlarcha tutayotganligini tushuna olmayapman. U odatda unday *emas*. (**being selfish** - aynan shu vaqtda o'zini xudbinlarcha tutmoqda).

*lekin* • **He never thinks about other people. He is very selfish.** - U boshqalar haqida hech o'ylamaydi. U juda xudbin. (= u faqatgina hozir *emas*, doimo xudbin) ("he is being" *emas*)

**Am/is/are being** biror kishi o'zini qanday tutayotganligini ko'rsatish uchun qo'llaniladi. Boshqa gaplarda bu tuzilma odatda qo'llanilmaydi:

- **It's hot today.** - Bugun issiq. ("it is being hot" *emas*)
- **Sarah is tired.** - Sara charchagan.

### D Look va feel

Biror kishining hozirgi (odatdagi yoki doimiy *emas*) ko'rinishi yoki o'zini his qilishini tasvirlash uchun *present simple* yoki *present continuous* ni qo'llash mumkin:

- **You look well today.** *yoki* **You're looking well today.** - Bugun yaxshi ko'rinasan.
- **How do you feel now?** *yoki* **How are you feeling now?** - Hozir o'zingni qanday his qilayapsan?