REGISTON KUTUBXONASI

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STEP BY STEP

INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASIDAN MUKAMMAL QO'LLANMA

ALPHABET
(Alfabet)

Aa [ei]	**Bb** [hi:]	**Cc** [si:]	**Dd** [di:]	**Ee** [i:]	**Ff** [ef]	**Gg** [ʤi:]	**Hh** [eitʃ]
Ii [ai]	**Jj** [ʤei]	**Kk** [kei]	**Ll** [el]	**Mm** [em]	**Nn** [en]	**Oo** [əʊ]	**Pp** [pi:]
Qq [kju:]	**Rr** [a:]	**Ss** [es]	**Tt** [ti:]	**Uu** [ju:]	**Vv** [vi:]	**Ww** ['dʌbl,ju:]	**Xx** [eks]
Yy [wai]	**Zz** [zed]						

LETTER COMBINATION
(Ba'zi bir harf birikmalarining o'qilish qoidalari)

	Harf birikmasi va qaidasi:	O'qilishi:	Misollar:
1	**ai** (har doim)	[ei]	*main, chain etc.*
	ai (istisno holat)	[i]	*bargain etc.*
2	**al** (**k** harfidan oldin kelsa)	[o:]	*chalk, walk etc.*
	al (boshqa undoshlardan oldin)	[o:l]	*wall, also, bald etc.*
	al (istisno holatlar)	[a:]	*half, calf etc.*
3	**au** (bazida)	[a:]	*aunt, laugh, etc.*
	au (bazida)	[o:]	*daughter, autumn etc.*
4	**aw** (har doim)	[o:]	*saw, law, bawl etc.*
5	**ay** (har doim)	[ei]	*day, way, play etc.*
6	**c** (**e, i, y** harflaridan oldin)	[s]	*face, city, bicycle, etc.*
	c (boshqa harflardan oldin)	[k]	*case, coal, cute, etc.*
7	**cial** (har doim)	[shl]	*special, socialist, etc.*
8	**ck** (har doim)	[k]	*clock, knock, black etc.*
9	**ea** (har doim)	[i]	*sea, clean, speak etc.*
	ea (istisno holatlar)	[a/ei]	*Haart(a), break(ei)*
10	**ea + r** (bazida)	[ir:]	*dear, near, hear, etc.*
	ea + r (bazida)	[er:]	*learn, earth, early etc.*
	ea + th/t/d (har doim)	[e]	*death, head, dead etc.*
11	**ee** (har doim)	[i]	*green, see, bee, etc.*
12	**ew** (har doim)	[yu]	*few, new, blew etc.*
13	**g** (**e, i, y** harflaridan oldin)	[j]	*page, gym,Germany etc.*
	g (**e, i** istisno holatlar)	[g]	*girl, get, give, gift*
	g (boshqa unlilar)	[g]	*google, gate, gun etc.*
14	**ght** (har doim)	[yt]	*night, fight, right etc.*
15	**gn** (so'z boshida kelsa)	[n]	*gnat, gnaw, etc.*
	gn (qolgan vaziyatlarda)	[yn]	*sign, design, resign etc.*
16	**i + ld, nd** (har doim)	[ai]	*child, find, kind etc.*

	i + ld, nd (istisno holatlar)	[i]	*children, wind.*
17	**ie** (so'z oxirida kelganda)	[ai]	*die, lie etc.*
18	**igh** (har doim)	[ai]	*light, night, right etc.*
19	**kn** (har doim)	[n]	*know, knee, knife etc.*
20	**ng** (so'z oxirida)	[ng]	*bring, long, song etc.*
21	**na** (har doim)	[ou]	*cnat, boat, road etc.*
22	**oo** (har doim)	[u]	*foot, cool, room etc.*
	no (istisno holatlar)	[a]	*blood, flood*
23	**o + ugh** (har doim)	[ou]	*fought, bought, brought*
24	**ou** (ba'zida)	[o]	*your, course etc.*
	ou (ba'zida)	[au]	*out, count, round etc.*
	ou (ba'zida)	[a]	*cousin, double, etc.*
25	**ow + undosh harf** (har doim)	[au]	*town, brawn, crowd etc.*
26	**ow** (so'z oxirida ba'zan)	[ou]	*know, grow, low etc.*
	ow (so'z oxirida ba'zan)	[au]	*now, caw, bow etc.*
27	**ph** (har doim)	[f]	*photo, nephew etc.*
28	**qu** (unli harfdan oldin kelsa)	[kv]	*queen, question etc.*
29	**sia** (har doim)	[sh]	*Russia etc.*
30	**ss + ion** (har doim)	[shn]	*discussion, permission*
31	**sion** (har doim)	[жн]	*conclosian, explosion*
32	**tch** (har doim)	[ch]	*catch, match etc.*
33	**th** (ba'zida)	[dz]	*this, the, they etc.*
	th (ba'zida)	[ts]	*thin, path, mouth etc.*
34	**tion** (har doim)	[shn]	*oatinn, tradition etc.*
35	**ture** (har doim)	[che]	*adventure, culture, etc.*
36	**uy** (har doim)	[ay]	*buy, guy, etc.*
37	**wa** (har doim)	[wo]	*warm, wash, want etc.*
38	**wh** (**o** harfidan oldin kelsa)	[hu]	*whom, whose, who etc.*
	wh (boshqa harflardan oldin)	[v]	*which, what, where etc.*
39	**wr** (har doim)	[r]	*wrong, wrist, write et.*
40	So'z oxirida kelgan **e** o'qilmaydi	[-]	*have, come, phone etc.*

BA'ZI QISQARTMALAR NIMANI ANGLATISHI

Qisqa shakli	Kenggaytirma	Qisqa shakli	Kenggaytirma	Qisqa shakli	Kenggaytirma
n	noun	**phr. v**	phrasal verbs	**[I]**	intransitive
v	verb	**prep**	preposition	**[T]**	transitive
sb	somebody	**pron**	pronoun	**[s]**	singular
sth	something	**conj**	conjunction	**[p]**	plural
adj	adjective	**inf**	infinitive	**BrE**	British English
adv	adverb	**[C]**	countable		
num	number	**[U]**	uncountable	**AmE**	American E

VERB
(Fe'l)

❖ Ingliz tilida fe'llar turiga ko'ra quyidagi **4 ta** turga bo'linadi

I. Asosiy fe'llar	III. Bog'lovchi fe'llar
II. Yordamchi fe'llar	IV. Modal fe'llar

I. ASOSIY FE'LLAR

❖ **"Asosiy fe'llar"** gapda eng muhim fe'l hisoblanib, gapning ma'nosi chiqishi uchun asosiy fe'l qatnashishi shart. Asosiy fe'llar o'z ma'nosiga ega bo'lib ular gapga ma'no-mazmun berib turadi. Asosiy fe'llar 2 ga bo'linadi:

1. Harakat fe'llari – biror bir ish-harakatning bajarilishini ifodalaydigan fe'llar harakat fe'llari deyiladi: *to go, to write, to read, to jump, to walk, to swim etc.*

2. Holat fe'llari – holat va his tuyg'uni ifodalaydigan fe'llar holat fe'llari deyiladi: *to think, to understand, to have, to know, to believe, to love, to hate etc.*

II. YORDAMCHI FE'LLAR

❖ **"Yordamchi fe'llar"** ingliz tilidagi 16 ta zamonni hosil qilishga yordam be'radi. Ularga *to be, to do, to have, will, shall, would, should* kabilar kiradi:

1. TO BE – yordamchi fe'li asosan davomiy zamonlarda ishlatilib, uning zamonga mos shakllari quyidagicha bo'ladi:

1. Present Continuous – **am/is/are**	5. Present Perfect Continuous – **have/has been**
2. Past Continuous – **was/ware**	6. Past Perfect Continuos – **had been**
3. Future Continuous – **will/shall be**	7. Duture Perfect Continous–**will/shall have been**
4. Future Continuous in the Past–**would/should be**	8. Future Per. Con. in the Past – **would have been**

2. TO DO – yordamchi fe'lining zamonga mos shakllari:

9. Present Simple – **do/does**	10. Past Simple – **did**

3. TO HAVE – yordamchi fe'li asosan tugallangan zamonlarda ishlatilib, uning zamonga mos shakklari quyidagicha bo'ladi:

11. Present Perfect – **hava/has**	13. Future Perfect – **will/shall have**
12. Past Perfect - **had**	14. Future Perfect in the Past– **would/should have**

4. WILL/SHALL – faqat bitta zamonda ishlatilishi mumkin:

15. Future Simple – **will/shall**

5. WOULD/SHOULD – ham faqat bitta zamonda ishlatiladi:

16. Future Simple in the Past – **would/should**

Izoh: Yordamchi fe'llar gapda qo'llashdan maqsad - gapning qaysi zamonda ekaligini ko'rsatish. Ularning ma'nosi bo'lmaydi, ma'noni doim ulardan keyin keladigan *asosiy fe'llar* beradi.

Ega	Yordamchi fe'l	Asosiy fe'l	To'ldiruvchi	Zamoni
Andrew	***will***	*give*	*you the book*	*(kelasi zamon)*
Andrew	***didn't***	*give*	*you the book*	*(o'tgan zamon)*

III. BOG'LOVCHI FE'LLAR

❖ **"Bog'lovchi fe'l"** ingliz tilida ega va ot-kesimni bog'lash uchun xizmat qiladi. *Ot, sifat, son va olmosh* ot-kesim bo'lib keladi. Bo'g'lovchi fe'llarga *to be, become, get, grow* kabi fe'llar kiradi. Eng ko'p ishlatiladigan bo'g'lovchi fe'l *to be (am/is/are; was/were)* hisoblanadi.

1. TO BE – *"bo'lmoq"*, hozirgi zamonda 3 ta *"am/is/are"* shakliga ega. U biror-bir shaxs yoki narsa haqida gapirilib, uning kimligi, nimaligi, qandayligi, yoshi, rangi, millati, va shu kabi, xususiyatlariga ta'rif berilganda ishlatiladi. Bunda *"to be"* fe'lidan keyin fe'ldan tashqari barcha so'z turkumlari ishlatiladi.

Ega	Bog'lovchi fe'l	Ot-kesim	Ega	Bog'lovchi fe'l	Ot-kesim
Linda	***is***	*a student.(ot)*	*I*	*am*	*25(son)*
You	***are***	*clever (sifat)*	*It*	*is*	*me(olmosh)*

IV. MODAL FE'LLAR

❖ **"Modal fe'llar"** insonlarning biror bir ishni qila olish *qobiliyatini, imkoniyatini, ehtimolliligini, shart* va *zaruratini* ifodalsh uchun qo'llaniladi. Modal fe'llarga: *can, could, may, might , must, have/has to, need, should, ought to* kabilar kiradi.

Ega	Modal fe'l	Asosiy fe'l	2- darajali bo'laklar
Jill	***must***	*Pay*	*the money back on Friday.*
I	***can***	*Play*	*the guitar very well*
You	***should***	*Go*	*to the doctur immediately*
It	***may***	*Rain*	*tomorrow*

FE'LLARNING SHAKLIGA KO'RA TURLARI

❖ Fe'llar shakliga ko'ra 4 ta turga bo'linadi:

1. V^1 (Infinitive)	2. V^2 yoki V-ed (Past simple)	3. V^3 yoki V-ed (Past Participle)	4. V-ing (Present Participle)
go	*Went*	*gone*	*going*
play	*played*	*played*	*playing*
swim	*Swam*	*swum*	*swimming*
work	*worked*	*worked*	*working*

WORD ORDER
(So'z tartibi)

❖ Ingliz tilida so'z tartibi o'zbek tilinikidan ancha farq qiladi. Bilamizki o'zbek tilida kesim(fe'l) asosan gap oxirida keladi. Ingliz tilida esa doim egadan keyin keladi. Gap tuzish uchun bizga quyidagi 5 ta gap bo'laklari kerak bo'ladi:

1- darajali bo'laklar	2- darajali bo'laklar
Ega(Subject), Kesim(Predicate)	To'ldiruvchi(Object), Hol(Modifire), Aniqlovchi(Attribute)

❖ Biz bu gap bo'laklarini ingliz tilida quyidagi tartibda joylashtiramiz:

Subject (Ega)	Verb (Kesim)	Object (To'ldiruvchi)	Manner modifire (Usul holi)	Place modifire (Joy holi)	Time modifire (Vaqt holi)
Jack	*checks*	*Documents*	*very fast*	*in his office*	*every morning*

⚐ **Izoh 1**: *Aniqlovchi*ning aniq o'rni yo'q. U gapda egani ham, to'ldiruvchini ham, holni ham oldidan kelib, ularni aniqlab kelishi mumkin.
- *A **beautiful** girl is reading an **interesting** book in a **wonderful** garden now*

⚐ **Izoh 2**: Agarda fe'limiz harakat qatnovni ifodalovchi fe'l *(go/ come/ visit/ depart/ walk etc)* bo'lsa *joy holi birinchi, usul holi esa ikkinchi* keladi.

Subject	Verb	Place	Manner	Time
- *Jack and Jill*	***walk***	*to school*	*slowly*	*every morning*

⚐ **Izoh 3**: Vaqt holi(time modifier) gapning boshida ham qo'llanilishi mumkin. Bunda unga bo'lgan takid kuchayadi.
- ***Tomorrow** they will send the goods to Canada immediately*

⚐ **Izoh 4**: Ba'zi ravish hollari (*always/ normally/ usually/ typically/ frequently/ often/ sometimes/ seldom/ rarely/ hardly ever/ never/just/already/just now* kabi) shuningdek *all* va *both* olmoshlari 3 xil usulda joylashadi:

1. Agar gap tarkibida faqat asosiy fe'lning o'zi bo'lsa undan oldin keladi:
- *Although she lives next to our flat, we* ***hardly ever*** *see her.*

2. Agar gap tarkibida ham asosiy fe'l, ham yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'l (*do/ does/ will/ shall/ have/ has/ did/ may/ must/ should/ could/ can* etc.) kelsa ularning o'rtasida qo'llaniladi:
- *Alice is* ***always*** *losing her things.*

3. Agar gap tarkibida bog'lovchi fe'llar (asosan *to be – am/is/are/was/were*) kelsa ulardan keyin qo'llaniladi.
- *You are* ***always*** *late. I am fed up with it.*

TENSES
(Zamonlar)

❖ Ingliz tilida zamonlar 16 ta bo'lib ularning hammasi aktivda kela oladi:

1. Present Continuous Tense (Hozirgi davomiy zamon)	**9. Future Simple Tense** (Kelasi oddiy zamon)
2. Present Simple Tense (Hozirgi oddiy zamon)	**10. Future Cnntinunus Tense** (Kelasi davomiy zamon)
3. Past Simple Tense (O'tgan oddiy zamon)	**11. Future Perfect Tense** (Kelasi tugallangan zamon)
4. Past Continunus Tense (O'tgan davomiy zamon)	**12. Future Perfect Cnntinuous Tense** (Kelasi tugallangan davomiy zamon)
5. Present Perfect Tense (Hozirgi tugallangan zamon)	**13. Future Simple in the Past Tense** (O'tgan zamondagi kelasi oddiy zamon)
6. Present Perfect Cnntinuous (Hozirgi tugallangan davomiy zamon)	**14. Future Cnntinuous in the Past Tense** (O'tgan zamondagi kelasi davomiy zamon)
7. Past Perfect Tense (O'tgan tugallangan zamon)	**15. Future Perfect in the Past Tense** (O'tgan zamondagi kelasi tugallangan zamon)
8. Past Perfect Tense (O'tgan tugallangan davomiy zamon)	**16. Future Perfect Continunus in the Past Tense** (O'tgan zamondagi kelasi tugallangan davomiy z.)

Izoh 1: Ammo shu 16 ta zamonning faqat 10 tasi passiv shaklda kela oladi.

1. Present Continunus Passive Tense (Hozirgi davomiy zamon passiv)	**6. Past Perfect Passive Tense** (O'tgan tugallangan zamon passiv)
2. Present Simple Passive Tense (Hozirgi oddiy zamon passivi	**7. Future Simple Passive Tense** (Kelasi oddiy zamon passiv)
3. Past Simple Passive Tense (O'tgan oddiy zamon passiv)	**8. Future Perfect Passive Tense** (Kelasi tugallangan zamon passiv)
4. Past Continunus Passive Tense (O'tgan davomiy zamon passiv)	**9. Future Simple in the Past Passive Tense** (O'tgan zamondagi kelasi oddiy zamon passiv)
5. Present Perfect Passive Tense (Hozirgi tugallangan zamon passiv)	**10. Future Perfect in the Past Passive Tense** (O'tgan zamondagi kelasi tugallangan zamon passiv)

Izoh 2: Qolgan 6 ta zamonning faqat activda keladi, passivda kela olmaydi:

TENSES	ACTIVE VOICE
1. Future Continuous tense	Subject + will/shall be + V-ing
2. Present Perfect Continuous tense	Subject + have/has been + V-ing
3. Past Perfect Continuous tense	Subject + had been + V-ing
4. Future Perfect Cnntinuous tense	Subject + will/shall have been + V-ing
5. Future Continuous in the Past tense	Subject + would/should be + V-ing
6. Future Perfect Continuous in the Past	Subject + would/should have been + Ving

Bu haqida "Passive Voice" mavzusida o'rganasiz.

I. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE
(Hozirgi davomiy zamon)

❖ *"Present Continuous"* zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

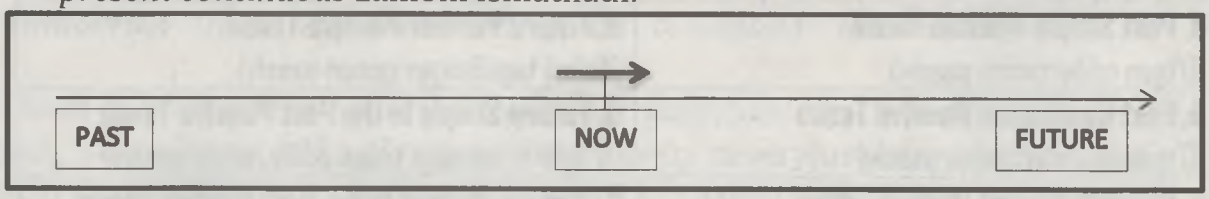
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Bo'lishli shakli:	I	am (I'm)	Verb-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It	is (He's)		
	We/You/They	are (We're)		
Inkor shakli:	I	am not (qisqarmaydi)	Verb-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It	is not (isn't)		
	We/You/They	are not (aren't)		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Am	I	Verb-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)?
	Is	he/she/it		
	Are	we/you/they		
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	So'roq olmoshi + am	I	Verb-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)?
	So'roq olmoshi + is	he/she/it		
	So'roq olmoshi + are	we/you/they		

- ***I am working*** *with my father in the garden at the moment. (Bo'lishli shakl)*
- ***He is not watching*** *the film, because he has seen this film. (Inkor shakl)*
- ***Are you listening*** *to the teacher? (Umumiy so'roq shakl)*
- ***Where are they going*** *right now? (Maxsus so'roq shakl)*

❖ *"Present Continuous"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatlarda qo'llaniladi**:

1. Hozir (ayni vaqtda) sodir bo'layotgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun *present continuous* zamoni ishlatiladi:



- *Amanda* ***is sleeping at the moment.***

2. Hozirgi davrda sodir bo'layotgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ham *present continuous* ishlatiladi.
- *I **am reading** "O'tkan kunlar" **nowadays.***

3. *"Always"(doim), "frequently"(doimiy), "constantly"(muntazam), "continually" (doimiy ravishda)* kabi ravish hollari qatnashgan gaplarda ham *present continuous* zamoni qo'llanilib *norozilik, ga'zab, jaxl, shikoyat* kabi hissiyotlarni ifodalaydi. Ma'no huddi *present simple* dek tarjima qilinadi.
- *You **are always losing** your things.*
- *Tom **is continually complaining** about the situation at work.*

4. Kelajakda biror-bir ish qilishni *oldindan(allaqachon) rejalashtirib qo'ygan* ish harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ham *present continuous* zamoni ishlatiladi. Ma'no kelasi zamonda bo'ladi. Bunda kelasi zamonning signal so'zlari bo'ladi.
- *Frank **is buying** a new car **next month.***
- *I **am changing** my joy **after 2 years.***

5. Davomiy ravishda *o'zgarayotgan* ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ham *present continuous* zamoni qo'llaniladi.
- *The population of the world **is rising** very fast.*
- *The weather **is getting** colder and colder day by day.*

6. *"Shhh!"(Tss!), "Come on!"(Kelaqol!), "Listen!"(Quloq sol!), "Be careful!" (Ehtiyot bo'l!), "Watch out!" (Ehtiyot bo'l!), "Look out!" (Ehtiyot bo'l!), "Look!" (Qara!), "Hurry up!"(Shoshil!)* kabi chaqiriqqa undovchi so'zlar bilan boshlangan gaplardan keyingi qismda ham *present continuous* zamoni qo'llaniladi.
- ***Shhh!** Dad **is sleeping!** Don't make so much noise!*

7. *"Today", "this week", "this month", "this season", "this year"* kabi *hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari* bilan ishlatilib hali ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ham *present continuous* zamoni ishlatiladi.
- *You **are working** very hard **today.***

"Present Continuous" zamonining signal so'zlari (payt hollari)	
1. Now = right now = at present - hozir;	**6. Just** - endi;
2. Currently = for the time being - hozir;	**7. Today** - bugun;
3. At the moment - ayni shu damda;	**8. This week** - shu hafta;
4. Still - hali ham (bo'lishli shaklda);	**9. This year** - shu yil;
5. Nowadays=these days - shu kunlarda	**10. This month** – shu hafta.

2. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE
(Hozirgi oddiy zamon)

❖ *"Present Simple"* zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We/You/They	(Yordamchi fe'l ishlatilmaydi)	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It		V(-s/-es)	
Inkor shakli:	I/We/You/They	do + not (don't)	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It	does + not (doesn't)	V'	

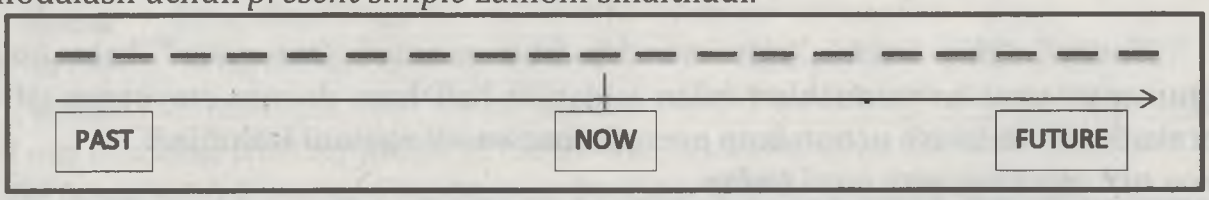
Izoh: Gapning egasi *3- shaxs birlik(he/she/it)* bo'lganda fe'lga *–s* yoki *–es* (qachonki fe'l *s, ss, sh, ch, o, x* harflari bilan tugaganda) qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi.

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Umumiy so'roq sh.	Do	I/we/you/they	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Does	he/she/it	V'	
Maxsus so'roq sh.	So'roq olmoshi + do	I/we/you/they	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	So'roq olmoshi + does	he/she/it	V'	

- *Linda **watches** her favourite film every month.*
- *They **don't drive** their car very often.*
- *Excuse me, **do** you **speak** English?*
- ***What does** Jill **eat** for breakfast every morning?*

❖ *"Present Simple"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatlarda qo'llaniladi**:

1. *Odatiy, doimiy, kundalik, tez-tez* sodir bo'lib turadigan ish harakatlarni ifodalash uchun *present simple* zamoni sihaltiladi.



- *We **clean** our room **every Sunday.***
- *Jack **goes** to the car service to check his car **every month.***

2. *Umumiy haqiqat* va *tabiat qonunlariga* oid ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ham *Present Simple* zamoni qo'llaniladi:
- *The earth **goes** round the sun.* - *Water **boils** at 100 c°*

3. *Jadvallarga asoslangan ish-harakatlarni* ifodalash uchun "kelasi zamon" ma'nosida *Present Simple* zamoni qo'llaniladi:
- *The train **leaves** for Budapesht at 7 **tonight***

4. *Sport kommentariyalari* va *hikoyalardagi voqealarni* aytish uchun ham *Present Simple* zamoni ishlatiladi:
- *Cristiano Ronaldo* ***passes*** *Dybala the ball and Dybala* ***scores*** *a goooooal.*

5. Kimgadur *qo'llanma va ko'rsatma berganda* ham ishlatiladi:
- *You* ***sprinkle*** *some cheese on the pizza and then you* ***bake*** *it*

6. Quyidagilar asosan gap boshida keladi va *present simple* da qo'llaniladi:

I apologize *(uzr so'rayman)*	***I promise*** *(vada beraman)*
I advise *(maslahat beraman)*	***I suggest*** *(taklif qilaman)*
I insist *(talab qilaman)*	***I refuse*** *(rad etaman)*
I agree *(roziman)*	***I think*** *(o'ylayman)*

- ***I promise*** *I will not be late.*

"Present Simple" zamonining signal so'zlari (payt hollari)	
1. Always = generally = in general = normally = permanently = all the time = now and then = now and again = day and night = around the clock – hamisha, har doim; **2. Usually = typically = as a rule** - odatda; **3. Frequently = often** – tez-tez; **4. Regularly = routinely = repeatedly**–muntazam **5. Sometimes = occasionally = at times = from time to time = once in a while = all the while** - ba'zan; **6. Never = not ever = hardly ever** - hech qachon;	**7. Seldom = rarely = once in a blue moon** - kamdan-kam; **8. Daily = every day = day to day = day after day** - har kuni; **9. Every other day** - kun ora; **10. Every 3 days** - har 3 kunda; **11. Every third day** - har 3 chi kunda; **12. Once a week** - haftasiga 1marta; **13. Twice a month** - oyiga 2 marta **14. Every morning** – har kuni ertalab **15. Three times a day** – 1 kunda 3 marta

STATE VERBS
(Holat fe'llari)

❖ Holat fe'llari 2 turga bo'linadi:

1. Real State Verbs (Haqiqiy holat fe'llari)	**2. Semi State Verbs** (Yarim holat fe'llari)

REAL STATE VERBS

❖ Haqiqiy holat fe'llari hech qachon *continuous* zamonlarida *qo'llanilmaydi.* Ularni *simple* zamonlarida *qo'llaymiz.* Masalan present continuous da *emas,* present simple da *qo'llaniladi.*
- ~~*I am not understanding*~~ → *I don't understand (Men sizni tushinmayabman)*

Izoh: Quyidagilar haqiqiy holat fe'llar ro'yxati bo'lib, ularni hech qachon *continuous zamonlarida* qo'llab bo'lmaydi:

Real state verbs – haqiqiy holat fe'llari ro'yxati:		
*1. **Know** – bilmoq*	*14. **Suppose** – deb o'ylamoq*	*27. **Exist** - bor bo'lmoq*
*2. **Realize** – anglamoq*	*15. **Hate** – nafratlanmoq*	*28. **Matter** - sodir bo'lmoq*
*3. **Recognize** – tanimoq*	*16. **Dislike** – yoqtirmaslik*	*29. **Want** – xohlamoq*
*4. **Love** – sevmoq*	*17. **Fear** – qo'rqmoq*	*30. **Need** - kerak bo'lmoq*
*5. **Like** – yoqtirmoq*	*18. **Envy** - hasad qilmoq*	*31. **Mean** – anglatmoq*
*6. **Appreciate** – qadrlamoq*	*19. **Hear** – eshitmoq*	*32. **Astonish** - hayron qolmoq*
*7. **Please** - iltimos qilmoq*	*20. **Owe** - qarz bo'lmoq*	*33 **Belong** - tegishli bo'lmoq*
*8. **Prefer** - afzal ko'rmoq*	*21. **Equal** - teng bo'lmoq*	*34. **Consist of** – iborat bo'l*
*9. **Possess** - bor bo'lmoq*	*22. **Imagine** - tasavvur qilmoq*	*35. **Contain** - iborat bo'lmoq*
*10. **Seem** – tuyilmoq*	*23. **Doubt** – shubhalanmoq*	*36. **Include** – o'z ichiga olmoq*
*11. **Sound** – eshitilmoq*	*24. **Furget** – unitmoq*	*37. **Want** – xoxlamoq*
*12. **Resamble** - o'xshamoq*	*25. **Mind** - qarshi bo'lmoq*	*38. **Understand** – tushinmoq*
*13. **Believe** – ishonmoq*	*26. **Care** - ehtiyot qilmoq*	*39. **Look like** – o'xshamoq*

SEMI-STATE VERBS

❖ Yarim holat fe'llari *holat fe'li* ham, *harakat fe'li* ham bo'lib kela oladi. Ya'ni 2 xil ma'no berib, bir ma'nosida *holat,* ikkinchi ma'nosida *oddiy(harakat)* fe'li bo'lib keladi. Agar *harakat fe'li* bo'lib kelsa *hamma zamonlarda qo'llashimiz mumkun* bo'ladi. Ammo agar faqat *holat fe'li* bo'lsa unda *"Continuous" zamonlarida qo'llanilmaydi.*

Holat fe'li bo'lganda:	Harakat fe'li bo'lganda:
1. Think – -deb hisoblamoq (O'zidan keyin **S + V(gap)** oladi) *- I **think he is** a lier*	**1. Think –** o'ylamoq (O'zidan keyin **of/abnut** oladi) *- I **am thinking about** my future*
2. See – ko'rmoq (Hozir ko'rib turgan bo'lsa ham) *- I **see** a bird over there*	**2. See –** uchrashmoq/ ko'rishmoq (oldindan rejalashtirib qo'ygan ish-harakat uchun) *- I **am seeing** Ann tonight*
3. Smell – hid taratmoq (O'zidan keyin **sifat** oladi) *- The rose **smells wonderful***	**3. Smell –** hidlamoq (O'zidan keyin **ot** oladi) *- Ann **is smelling** the **rose***
4. Taste – tam bildirmoq (O'zidan keyin **sifat** oladi) *- The soup **tastes awful***	**4. Taste –** tamini tatib ko'rmoq (O'zidan keyin **nt** oladi) *- Jill **is tasting** the **soup**.*
5. Weigh – og'irlikka ega bo'lmoq (O'zidan keyin **sifat** oladi) *- This bag **weighs** very **heavy***	**5. Weigh –** o'lchamoq/taroziga tortmoq (O'zidan keyin **ot** oladi) *- The butcher **is weighing** the **meat**.*
6. Cost – narx turmoq *- The flowers on March 8 **cost** very high*	**6. Cost –** davom etmoq *- March 8 **is** still **costing***
7. Appear – tuyilmoq/ ko'rinmoq (O'zidan keyin **sifat** oladi)	**7. Appear –** paydo bo'lmoq/ ko'rinmoq (O'zidan keyin **ravish** oladi)

*- He **appears asleep***	*- The sun **is appearing slowly***
8. Look – ko'rinmoq/ tuyilmoq (O'zidan keyin **sifat** oladi) *- You **look tired** today*	***8. Look – qaramoq/qidirmoq ...*** (O'zidan keyin turli xil **predlog (at/for/after/ throw/ on** va hakozo) oladi) *- **I am looking for** a new job*
9. Be – doimiy holat haqida gapirilganda holat fe'li hisoblanadi *- You **are** stupid (Sen axmoqsan)*	**9. Be** – faqat bitta biror bir vaziyatda vaqtinchalik bo'lib turgan holat haqida gapirada *- You **are being** stupid (Sen axmoqlik qilayabsan)*
10. Remember – eslamoq (Xotirasida yo'q narsani eslashga harakat qilsa) *- I don't remember you sorry*	**10. Remember** – xotirlamoq/yodga olmoq (Xotirasida bor narsani xotirlaganda) *- I am remembering my childhood now*
11. Have – bor, ega bo'lmoq *- We have 2 brothers*	**11. Have + noun** (So'z hirikmasi) *- They are having dinner now*

⚐ **Izoh:** "Have + noun" shaklidagi so'z birikmalari *"have/has"* haqidagi ma'lumotda berilgan.

3. PAST SIMPLE TENSE
(O'tgan Oddiy Zamon)

❖ "Past Simple" zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We/You/They He/She/It	(Yordamchi fe'l ishlatilmaydi)	V^2 /V-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
Inkor shakli:	I/We/You/They He/She/It	did + not (didn't)	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)

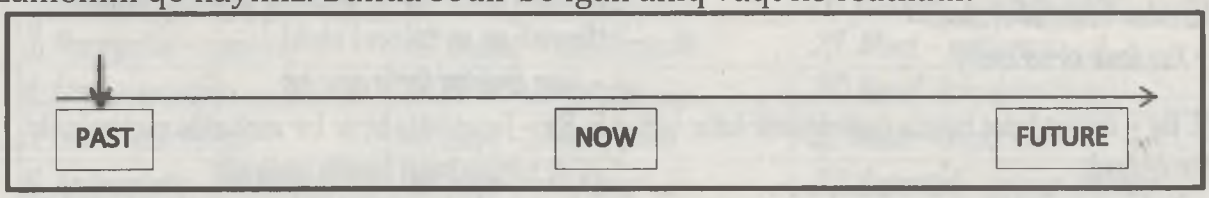
⚐ **Izoh:** Bo'lishli gapda asosiy fe'llar 2 ga bo'linadi: to'g'ri va noto'g'ri fe'llar. To'g'ri fe'llarga –ed qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi. Not'g'ri fe'llarning V2 shakli ishlatiladi.

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Umumiy so'roq sh.	Did	I/we/you/they he/she/it	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
Maxsus so'roq sh.	So'roq olmoshi + did	I/we/you/they he/she/it	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?

*- We **started** our lesson **last week** and the teacher **taught** us 2 tenses.*
*- John and Jill **didn't answer** the questions at the lesson **yesterday**.*
*- **Did** you **learn** to drive a car yourself?*
*- **Why did** they **shout** at Amanda?*

❖ *"Past Simple"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatlarda qo'llaniladi**:

1. O'tmishda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun *Past Simple* zamonini qo'llaymiz. Bunda sodir bo'lgan aniq vaqt ko'rsatiladi:



- *They **went** camping by the sea **last month.***

2. O'tmishda sodir bo'lgan *so'zlovchi va tinglovchi uchun aniq* bo'lgan ish-harakat larni gapirganda ham *past simple* zamoni qo'llaniladi:
- *She **forgot** to invite her friends to her wedding.*

3. O'tmishda *ketma-ket sodir bo'lgan* ish-harakatlarni ham ifodalash uchun ham *Past Simple* zamoni qo'llaniladi.
- *The teacher **came** into the room, **took** off his coat, then **sat** down on a chair and **started** the lesson.*

4. *Tarixiy voqealar* yoki *dunyodan ko'z yumgan insonlar* haqida gapirganimizda ham *past simple* zamonini qo'llaymiz.
- *Tomas Edison **invented** electron bulb.*

5. O'tmishda *takror takror sodir bo'lgan, lekin hozir kam bajariladigan yoki umuman bajarilmaydigan* ish-harakatlar uchun ham past simple qo'llaniladi:
- *Tom **smoked** 40 cigarettes a day 2 years ago. But now he doesn't smoke.*

"Past Simple" zamonining signal so'zlari (payt hollari)	
1. Yesterday - Kecha;	**7. In 2008** – 2008- yilda;
2. The other day/month/year – Bir necha kun/oy/yil oldin.	**8. Once upon a time = once there = there once** – Qadim zamonlarda;
3. Last...(day/month) – O'tgan ... (kun/oy);	**9. One day** – 1 kuni;
4. ... (two years) ago - ... (2 yil) oldin;	**10. The day before yesterday** – O'tgan kun
5. Just now – Hozirgina;	**11. From 1990 to 1995 –** 1990-yildan 1995 gacha
8. During (noun) – ... (paytida)	**12. on Monday** – Dushanba kuni

USED TO V1

❖ O'tmishda biror-bir ishni doimiy yoki takror-takror bajargan ammo hozirga kelib o'sha ishni kam yoki umuman bajarmaydigan holatlarni ifodalash uchun *"used to"* ishlatiladi. *"Used to"* faqat o'tgan zamon uchun qo'llaniladi. Undan keyin doim "V1" qo'llaniladi.

"USED TO" NING BO'LISHLI SHAKLI
Subject + used to + V1

- *Tom **used to smoke** 40 cigarettes a day 2 years ago. But now he doesn't smoke*
- *There **used to be** a small shop at this corner. Now there is a hotel instead of it.*

Izoh: Uning inkor/so'roq shakllari quyidagi usullarda hosil qilinadi:

"USED TO" NING INKOR SHAKLI	
Subject + didn't use to + V1	Subject + used not to + V1

- *We **didn't use to spend** too much time for earning money 10 years ago.*
- *We **used not to spend** too much time for earning money 10 years ago.*

"USED TO" NING SO'ROQ SHAKLI	
Did + Subject + use to V1?	Used + Subject + to V1?

- ***Did** your father **use to tell** interesting stories when you were young?*
- ***Used** your father **to tell** interesting stories when you were young?*

WOULD

❖ *"Used to"* dan tashqari bu vaziyat uchun **"would"**ni ham qo'llash mumkun.
- *Tom **would smoke** 40 cigarettes a day 2 years ago. But now he doesn't smoke.*

Izoh: Ammo ularning o'rtasida farq bor:

1. *"Would"* ni *holat fe'llari* bilan qo'llab bo'lmaydi, ammo *used to* qo'llaniladi:
- ~~*Linda **would have** a long dark hair when she was young.*~~ *("have" holat fe'li)*
- *Linda **used to have** a long dark hair when she was young.*

2. Bu ma'no(holat)da *"would"* ning inkorini hosil qilib bo'lmaydi. Lekin faqat *"never"* so'zi bilan hosil qilish mumkin.
- *I **would never eat** any cauliflower when I was young.(But not "~~**wouldn't eat**~~")*

GET/TO BE USED TO V-ING

❖ Shuningdek *"get used to"* va *"to be used"* toiboralari ham bor.

"GET/TO BE USED TO" YASALISH SHAKLI
Subject + (get) used to + V-ing (-ga o'rganmoq)
Subject + (to be) used to + V-ing (-ga o'rgangan bo'lmoq)

Izoh: Ammo *get/to be used to* larning oddiy *"used to"* dan farqi bor:

1. Oddiy *"used to"* faqat *"past simple"* zamonida qo'llaniladi. Lekin *"get/to be used to"* barcha zamonlarda qo'llanila oladi. (faqat *"to be used to"* ni *"continuous"* zamonlarida qo'llab bo'lmaydi)

2. Oddiy *"used to"* tarkibidagi "to" fe'lning bir qismi *(to V1)* hisoblanadi. *"get/to be used to"* tarkibidagi "to" bu "predlog". Shu sababdan ulardan keyin *"V-ing"* ishlatiladi.
- *I **used to swim** every day during the school time.*
- *I **am used to** swimming, because I go to the river every day.*
- *I have **got used to swimming**, because I went to the river every day.*

4. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE
(O'tgan davomiy zamon)

❖ *"Past Continuous"* zamonining **yasalish formulasi:**

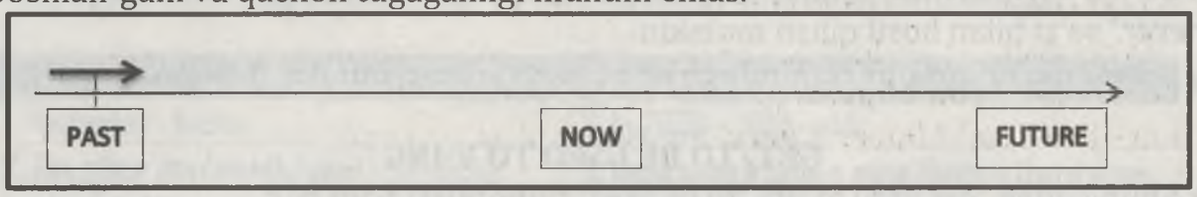
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/He/She/It	was (He's)	Verb-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	We/You/They	were (We're)		
Inkor shakli:	I/He/She/It	was not (wasn't)	Verb-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	We/You/They	were not (weren't)		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Umumiy so'roq	Was	I/he/she/it	Verb-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Were	we/you/they		
Maxsus so'roq	So'roq olmoshi + was	I/he/she/it	Verb-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Soroq olmoshi + were	we/you/they		

- *They **were having** dinner at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. (Bo'lishli shakli)*
- *Ann **wasn't listening** to the teacher while he was speaking. (Inkor shakli)*
- ***Were** you **driving** fast when the police officer stopped your car? (Umumiy s.)*
- ***What was** Tom **doing** at 3 o'clock last day? (Maxsus s.)*

❖ *"Past Continuous"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatlarda qo'llaniladi:**

1. O'tmishdagi ma'lum bir vaqtda davom etayotgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun *Past Continuous* zamoni ishlatiladi. Bunda ish-harakatning qachon boshlan-gani va qachon tugaganligi muhum emas.



- *Jack **was repairing** his car **at 4 o'clock yesterday.***

2. O'tmishda biror-bir ish-harakat davom etayotgan paytda, boshqa-bir ish-harakat to'sattan sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa *Past Continuous va Past Simple* zamonlari birgalikda qo'llaniladi. Bunda *when, while, as* (da, paytida) payt ergash gap bog'lovchilaridan foydalaniladi. (bu haqida *conjunction* mavzusida to'liq ma'lumot olasiz. *Davom etayotgan* ish uchun *past continuous,* tosatdan sodir bo'lgani ish uchun *Past Simple*

- ***As I was digging** the land of my garden, I **found** a jug of gold coins.*

3. O'tmishda ikki va undan ortiq ish harakat bir vaqtning o'zida davom etayotganligini ifodalash uchun faqat *past continuous* zamoni ishlatiladi. Bunda ham *while, as* (da, paytida) payt ergash gap bog'lovchilaridan foydalaniladi.

- ***While I was sleeping** yesterday, my mother **was cooking** a meal.*

4. Asosiy qism voqealarini tasvirlashdan oldin tabiatni, atrof muhitni va kirish qismni tasvirlaganda ham *past continuous* zamoni qo'llaniladi:
*- One beautiful autumn afternoon. Ben **was strolling** down a quiet country lane. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing.***
5. "Continuous" zamonlarida kela olmaydigan holat fe'llari*(state verbs)* ni *past continues* da emas *past simple* da qo'llaymiz.
*- Amanda **recognized** Frank immediately at that time. (not ~~was recognizing~~)*

"Past Continuous" zamonining signal so'zlari (payt hollari)	
1. at...yesterday – kecha ... da;	**5. those days** – o'sha kunlarda;
2. at...last day – o'tgan kun ... da;	**6. still** – o'shanda ham;
3. at midnight – yarim tunda	**7. While/When/As S + V -** ...-da, paytida
4. at that moment = then – o'shanda	**8. this time last week** – o'tgan h shu payt

HAVE/HAS

❖ Ingliz tilida *have/has* fe'li **3 xil** fe'l bo'lib keladi:

1. Asosiy fe'l	2. Yordamchi fe'l	3. Modal fe'l

1. "HAVE/HAS"NING ASOSIY FE'L BO'LISHI

❖ Asosiy fe'l bo'lib kelganda *have/has* fe'li *"bor, ega bo'lmoq"* o'z ma'nosiga ega bo'ladi. Va *have/has* asoiy fe'l bo'lib kelganda o'zidan keyin *ot(noun)* oladi.

"Have/Has" asosiy fe'l bo'lib kelganda bo'lishli/inkor/so'roq shakklari 2 xil usulda.		
Bo'lishli shakli:	S + have/has + (noun)	S + have/has got + (noun)
Inkor shakli:	S + don't/doesn't + have (noun)	S + haven't/hasn't got + (noun)
So'roq shakli	Do/Does + S + have (noun)?	Have/Has + S + got (noun)?

*- I **have** a car. I **don't have** a car. **Do** you **have** a car?*
*- I **have got** a car. I **haven't got** a car. **Have** you **got** a car?*

⚐ **Izoh:** Shuningdek *have/has* fe'li asosiy fe'l bo'lib kelganda faqat *bor, ega bo'lmoq* manosida emas *birikmalar* tarkibida ham keladi. Faqat bunda uning ma'nosi o'zgaradi. Bu holatda unga *got* qo'shilmaydi va inkor shakli faqat *do/does did* yordamchi fe'llari bilan hosil qilinadi.

"Have + noun" shaklidagi so'z birikmalari ro'yxati	
HAVE +	breakfast/ dinner/ a cup of coffee/ something to eat etc.
	a bath/ a shower/ a swim/ a break/ a rest/ a party/ a holiday etc.
	an accident/ an experience/ a dream etc.
	a word/ a chat/ a conversation/ a discussion (with somebody) etc.
	trouble/ difficulty/ fun I a good time etc.
	a baby (farzandli bo'lmoq); a look at smth (...-ga qaramoq)
	a lesson/ an exam/ homework etc.

*- I **have breakfast** at home. – I **don't have breakfast** at home*

2. "HAVE/HAS"NING YORDAMCHI FE'L BO'LISHI

❖ Yordamchi fe'l bo'lib kelganda *have/has* fe'li *ma'noga ega bo'lmaydi.* Va *have/has* yordamchi fe'l bo'lganda *Present Perfect* zamoning yordamchi fe'li bo'lib keladi. *Have/Has* yordamchi fe'l bo'landa undan keyin *V³/V-ed* keladi.

"Have/Has" yordamchi fe'l bo'lib kelganda.	
Bo'lishli shakli:	Subjcet + have/has + V3/V-ed
Inkor shakli:	Subject + haven't/hasn't + V3/V-ed
So'roq shakli	Have/Has + Subject + V3/V-ed?

- *They **have lost** their key. They **haven't lost** their key. **Have** they **lost** their key?*
- *Amanda **has seen** this film before. Amanda **hasn't seen** this film before. **Has** Amanda **seen** this film before?*

3. "HAVE/HAS"NING MODAL FE'L BO'LISHI

❖ Modal fe'l bo'lib kelganda *have to/has to* shaklida kelib *"kerak/shart"* degan ma'noni anglatadi. Va o'zidan keyin *V1* oladi. (bu haqida to'liq ma'lumotni *modal fe'llar* mavzusida o'rganasiz.

"Have/Has" yordamchi fe'l bo'lib kelganda.	
Bo'lishli shakli:	Subjcet + have to/has to + V1(...shart/zarur)
Inkor shakli:	Subject + don't/doesn't have to + V1(... shart/zarur emas)
So'roq shakli	Do/Does + Subject + have to V1?(... shartmi/zarurmi?)

- *We **have to clean** the room. My mother told about this.*
- *We **don't have to clean** the room. My mother told about this.*
- ***Do** we **have to clean** the room? Did my mother told about this?*

5. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE
(Hozirgi tugallangan zamon)

❖ *"Present Perfect"* zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

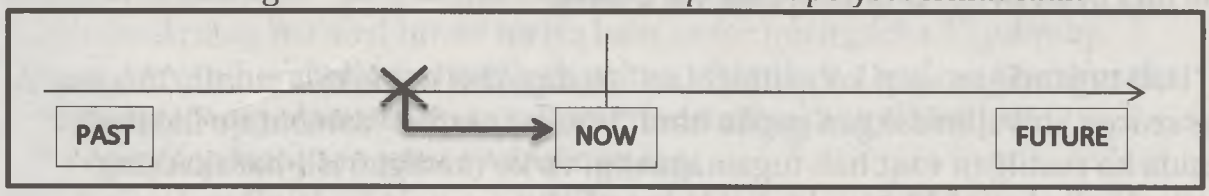
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We/You/They	have (I've)	V³/V-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It	has (He's)		
Inkor shakli:	I/We/You/They	have not (haven't)	V³/V-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It	has not (hasn't)		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Have	I/We/You/They	V³/V-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Has	He/She/It		
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	Soroq olmoshi + have	I/We/You/They	V³/V-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	So'roq olmoshi + has	He/She/It		

- *He told me his name, but I **have forgotten** it.*
- *"Where is your key?" - "It is on the table. I **haven't lost** it."*
- *I can't find my bag. **Have** you **seen** it?*
- ***Where have** you **travelled** to by now?*

❖ *"Present Perfect"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatlarda qo'llaniladi**:

1. O'tmishda sodir bo'lgan, lekin natijasi hozirgi zamonda ko'rinib turgan yoki ma'lum bo'lib turgan ish-harakatlarni uchun *present perfect* ishlatiladi:



- *She **has** just **washed** her hair. (natijasi ma'lum: hozir uning sochi ho'l/nam)*

2. O'tmishda sodir bo'lgan, ammo sodir bo'lgan *aniq vaqti ko'rsatilmagan* ish-harakatlar uchun ham *present perfect* zamoni ishlatiladi.
- *The Taylors **have bought** a sailing boat. (aniq vaqt yo'q)*

3. *Yaqinda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatlar* yoki *yangiliklar* haqida gapirganimizda ham *"present perfect"* zamonini qo'llaymiz. Ammo uning detallari (qandan sodir bolgan, nima bo'lgan) haqida gapirganimizda esa *"past simple"* va *"past continues"* larni qo'llaymiz.
- *The Police **have arrested** Alex Brown who is the most dangerous thieft in the country. He **was stealing** the money from a bakery when they **found** him.*

4. Umrimiz davomida *(tug'ilgandan yoki paydo bo'lgandan to hozirgacha)* sodir bo'lgan ish harakatlar haqida gapirganimizda ham *"present perfect"* zamonini qo'llaymiz. Bu qoida uchun *"Present Perfect"* zamonining signal so'zlari:
A) Ever - biror marta (hayot davomida, so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi);
- *Have you **ever** eaten Chinese food?*
B) Never - hech qachon (hozirgacha, faqat inkor gap hosil qiladi);
- *I have **never** seen such kind of horror film.*
C) All/in/during my(your/our/his/their) life – butun umrim davomida
- *Amanda is 45 years old and she hasn't been married **all her life***

5. Quyidagi holatda ham *present perfect* zamoni qo'llaniladi:

This/It is the	first time	+ Present Perfect
	second time	
	third time	
	etc.	

- ***It is the fifth time** I **have driven** a car.*

6. Quyidagi *present perfect* zamonida *predlog* bilan birikib keladigan fe'llarni bir-biridan farqiga boring.
A) "... been to" - ...-ga bo'lib qaytgan.
- *I **have been to** China, Russia and Turkey in my life.*
B) "... gone to" - ...ga ketgan (lekin hali qaytmagan)
- *Where is Amanda? – She **has gone to** the shop.*
C) "... been in" - ...-da (biror bir joyda)
- *Jill **has been in** her grandparents' for 2 days.*

7. "Hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari" *(today/this week/this month/this year/ this season etc.)* qatnashgan gapda ham *"present perfect"* zamoni qo'llaniladi. Bunda ko'rsatilgan vaqt hali tugamaganligi va ko'rsatilgan ish-harakatning natijasi hali o'zgarishi mumkinligi ko'rsatiladi:
- *Jill **has looked through** 7 letters **today.** (bugun hali tugamadi, demak hali yana xatlarni ko'zdan kechirish ehtimolliligi bor)*
Izoh: "Hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari" *(today/this week/this month/this year/ this season etc.)* bilan *"present continuous"* zamoni ham qo'llanishi mumkin. Bunda ish-harakatning hali ham davom etayotganligi ifodalanadi.
- *You **are working** very hard **today.***

8. Ish-harakat nechi marta yoki qancha miqdorda bajarilganligini ifodalash uchun ham *present perfect* zamoni ishlatiladi. Nechi marta bajarilganligini ifodalash uchun *time(marta)*so'zidan foydalanamiz: *one time(once), two times(twice), etc.*
- *I **have played** golf **three times.***
- *I **have read 30 pages** of this book.*

"Present Perfect" zamonining signal so'zlari (payt hollari)	
1. Already – Allaqachon;	**7. Just** – Hozirgina;
2. Yet - Hali ham;	**8. Before**, earlier – oldinlari;
3. Never – Hech qachon (inkor gap);	**9. So far = until now** – shu vaqtgacha, hozirgacha
4. Ever – biror marta (so'roq gap);	**10. Up to now = up till now = by now** – hozirgacha
5. For/Since – -dan beri, dan buyon;	**11. In/During/Over/For the last/past (2 years)** = oxirgi/o'tgan (2 yil) ichida);
6. Recently/Lately – oxirgi paytlarda;	

❖ *Present Perfect* zamoni *signal so'zlari*ning qo'llanish qoidalari:
A) Just – hozirgina (yordamchi fe'l va asosiy fe'lning o'rtasida keladi)
- *We **have just finished** to clean the room.*
B) Already – allaqachon (yordamchi fe'l va asosiy fe'lning o'rtasida keladi)
- *I **have already decorated** the table for the guests.*
C) Yet – hali, hali ham. (gap oxirida keladi, faqat so'roq/inkor gaplarda ishlatiladi)
- *Your daughter **hasn't slept yet.*** – ***Has** Amanda **arrived yet?***

D) Before/Earlier – oldinlari (gap oxirida keladi)
- *I **haven't watched** such an interesting film **before/earlier.***\
E) Recently/Lately – yaqinda, oxirgi paytlarda (gap oxirida keladi)
- *Jack **hasn't come** to our flat **recently/lately.***
ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo *recently* signal so'zi gapda darxol egadan keyin kelsa, unda *past simple* zamoni ishlatiladi.
- *I **recently bought** a new car.*
F) So far/Until now – shu vaqtgacha, hozirgacha.
Garchi bularning ma'nosi bir xil bo'lsa ham *so far* hozirgacha *o'zgarmay kelayotgan* ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. *Until now* hozirgacha *tugagan* yoki *o'zgargan* ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:
- *The company **hasn't made** any profit **so far.***
- *My father **has finished** his work **until now.***
G) Up to now/ Up till now/ By now – hozirgacha (gap oxirida keladi)
- *I **have read** 2 books **up to now.***

Present Perfect (Continues)	in the	last/past	5 days	-o'tgan ... davomida
	over the		4 weeks	
	during the		3 months	
	for the		2 years	

- *You **haven't learned** any new words **in the last 2 weeks.***
- *I **have been waiting** for Jack **over the past 3 hours.***

"PRESENT PERFECT" VA "PAST SIMPLE" ZAMONLARINING FARQI

PRESENT PERFECT	PAST SIMPLE
1. O'tmishda sodir bo'lgan bo'lsa ham, hozirgi zamonda ***natijsai ko'rinib turgan*** ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi: - *I **have lost** my passport. (demak hozir unda passport yo'q)*	**1.** O'tmishda sodir bo'lgan, ammo ***hozirgi zamonga umuman aloqasi yo'q*** bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi: - *I **lost** my passport. (balki topgandir, balkim topmagandir, muhim emas)*
2. O'tmishda sodir bo'lgan, ammo ***aniq sodir bo'lgan vaqti ko'rsatilmagan*** ish harakatlarni ifodalaydi: - *The Taylors **have bought** a new car.*	**2.** O'tmishda sodir bo'lgan va ***aniq sodir bo'lgan vaqti ko'rsatilgan*** ish harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi: - *The Taylors **bought** a car last week.*
3. ***Yaqin o'tmishda*** sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. - *Sally **has had** a baby. - Oh! Really?*	**3.** ***Uzoq o'tmishda*** sodir bo'lgan ish harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi: - *My mother **grew up** in Italy.*
4. "Hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari" *(today, this week, this month, this year)* bilan ishlatiladi. - *I **have taken** 20 photos **today.***	**4.** "Tugagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari" *(yesterday, last week/year, in 1945 etc.)* bilan ishlatiladi - *I **took** 20 photos **yesterday.***

6. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE
(Hozirgi tugallangan davomiy zamon)

❖ *"Present Perfect Continuous"* zamonining **yasalish formulasi:**

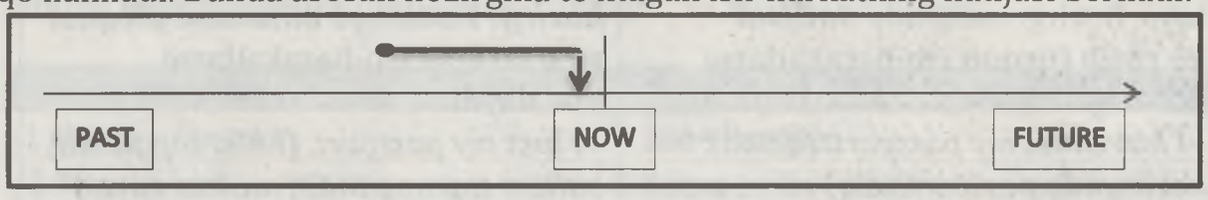
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We/You/They	have been	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It	has been		
Inkor shakli:	I/We/You/They	has not been	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It	have not been		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Have	I/We/You/They	been V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Has	He/She/It		
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	Soroq olmoshi+have	I/We/You/They	been V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	So'roq olmoshi+has	He/She/It		

- *I **have been working** in the garden since 1 o'clock.*
- *Linda **hasn't been studying** any subject all year.*
- ***Have** you **been living** in Italy for a long time?*
- ***How long has** it **been raining**?*

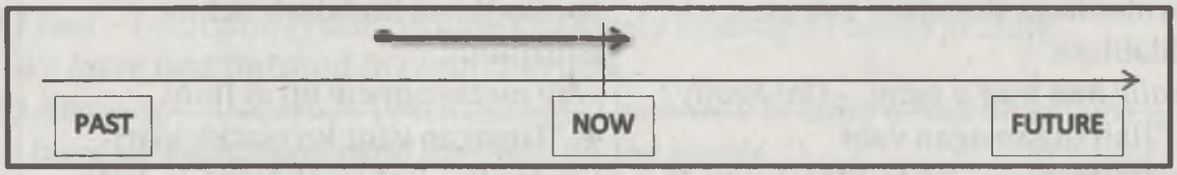
❖ *"Present Perfect Continuous"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatlarda qo'llaniladi:**

1. *O'tmishda boshlanib hozirgacha davom etib kelgan va hozirdan sal oldin to'xtagan* ish harakatlarni ifodalash uchun *present perfect continuous* zamoni qo'llaniladi. Bunda asosan hozirgina to'xtagan ish-harkatning natijasi beriladi:



- *My brother **has been running**. So he is out of breath now.*

2. *O'tmishda boshlanib hozirgacha davom etib kelgan va hali ham davom etayotgan* ish harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ham *present perfect continuous* zamoni ishlatiladi. Bunda ish-harakatning o'tmishdagi qaysi vaqtdan beri yoki qancha vaqtdan beri sodir bo'lib kelayotganligi muhim.



- *How long has it been raining?*
- *It **has been raining** in our town **for 3 hours** (yoki: **since 7 o'clock**)*

3. Yaqin kunlarda sodir bo'layotgan jaxl, g'azab va jig'iga tegadigan ish-harakatlar ni ifodalaganda ham *present perfect continuous* zamoni qo'llaniladi.
- *Somebody **has been giving** away our plans. (Gapiruvchi g'azablanyabdi)*

4. "Continuous" zamonlarida kela olmaydigan holat fe'llari*(state verbs)* ni *present perfect continues* zamonida emas *present perfect* zamonida qo'llaymiz.
- *Jack **has had** a dog named after "Terezza" for 3 years.*
- *I **have known** Amanda since my childhood.*

"Present Perfect Continuous" zamonining signal so'zlari (payt hollari)	
1. For – davomida;	**3. How long** – Qancha vaqtdan beri;
2. Since – -dan beri;	**4. All day/week/year etc.** –kun davomida

FOR/SINCE

❖ **"FOR" (=dan beri/ davomida)** – biror bir ish-harakatning qancha muddatdan beri sodir bo'lib kelayotganligini(oraliqdagi muddatini) ifodalaydi
- *I **have been living** in Tashkent **for 5 years.***

☯ **Taqqoslang:** *"For"* 2 ta zamonda, *present perfect(continuous)* va *past simple* zamonlarida qo'llanishi mumkin ammo ular o'rtasida farq bor:

1. Agar *for* signal so'zi *present perfect* va *present perfect continuous* zamonlarida qo'llansa ish-harakat hozirgacha sodir bo'lib kelgan va hozir ham davom etayotganligini ifodalaydi.
- *I **have been learning** Chinese **for 3 years.***

2. Agarda *for* signal so'zi *past simple* zamonida qo'llansa, ish-harakat o'tmishdagi ma'lum bir vaqt oralig'ida sodir bo'lgan, ammo undan ortiq sodir bo'lmaganligini ifodalaydi.
- *I **learnt** Chinese **for 3 years**, from 2012 till 2015. (hozir o'rganmaydi)*

⚐ **Izoh:** Inkor gaplarda *for* ning o'rniga *in* dan ham foydalanishimiz mumkin:
- *They **haven't seen** me **in(for)** 15 days.*

❖ **"SINCE" (-dan beri)** – biror bir ish-harakatning aniq boshlangan vaqtini ifodalaydi va faqat "Present perfect (continuous)" zamonlarida qo'llaniladi. Since 3 hil vazifada kelishi mumkin:

1. Ravish – bo'lib kelganda o'zidan keyin *hech narsa olmaydi* va undan oldin gapirilgan gapga ishora qiladi.
- *I **graduated** school in 2009. I **haven't seen** my classmates **since.***

2. Predlog – bo'lib kelganda o'zidan keyin *vaqt ko'rsatkichlari oladi.*
- *I **haven't seen** my classmates **since 2009.***

3. Bog'lovchi – bo'lib kelganda 2 ta gapni bog'laydi. Bunda *"since"* li qismda doim *"past simple"*, asosiy qismda esa doim *"present perfect"* yoki *"present perfect continues"* zamonlaridan biri keladi.
- *I **haven't seen** my classmates **since** I **graduated** school.*

7. PAST PERFECT TENSE
(O'tgan tugallangan zamon)

❖ *"Past Perfect"* zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

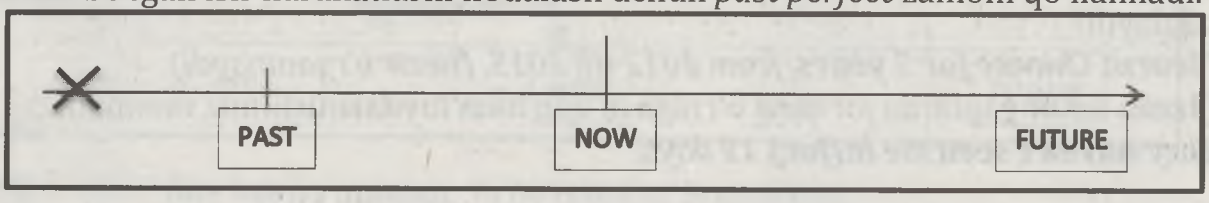
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We/You/They He/She/It	had	V^3/V-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
Inkor shakli:	I/We/You/They He/She/It	had not (hadn't)	V^3/V-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Had	I/We/You/They He/She/It	V^3/V-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	So'roq olmoshi + had	I/We/You/They He/She/It	V^3/V-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?

*- I didn't want to go to the cinema with my friends yesterday. Because I **had watched** that film 3 times before.*
*- Ann **hadn't had** breakfast when her secretary phoned her yesterday morning.*
*- **Had** you **called** Jim before he came to the party last night?*
*- **What had** you **eaten** until your wife cooked a meal for you?*

❖ *"Past Perfect"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatlarda ishlatiladi**:

1. O'tmishdagi ma'lum bir ish-harakat, yoki ma'lum bir vaqtdan ham oldiroq sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun *past perfect* zamoni qo'llaniladi.



*- When she **met** her friends yesterday, she **had finished** her work.*

2. O'tmishdagi ma'lum bir vaqtdan oldin sodir bo'lgan va natijasi o'sha o'tmishdagi vaqtda ko'rinib turgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ham *past perfect* zamoni qo'llaniladi.
*- He **was** happy. He **had signed** an important contract.*
*- I didn't want to go to the cinema with my friends yesterday. Because I **had watched** that film 3 times before.*

3. Quyidagi holatda ham *past perfect* zamoni qo'llaniladi:

This/It was the	first time	+ Past Perfect
	second time	
	third time	
	etc.	

- ***It was the second time** Jack **had shouted** at Amanda. She was angry.*

4. *Hardly, scarcely* va *barely(bazo'r, arang, zo'rg'a)* signal so'zlari qatnashgan gaplarda ham asosan *past perfect* zamoni qo'llaniladi:
- *I had **barely** arrived at home when Jill phoned.*

"Past Perfect" zamonining signal so'zlari (payt hollari)	
1. By that time = By then – o'shangacha;	**5. After** – Keyin;
2. By ... yesterday – Kecha ...-gacha;	**6. Before** – Oldin;
3. Hardly/scarcely/barely – arang,zo'rg'a	**7. By the time/Until/till ...** - ...-gacha
4. No sooner..., than... - Endigina ... deganda, ... ;	**8. As soon as ...** - ...-gach, bilanoq

❖ *"Past Perfect"* zamonining *signal* so'zlarining qo'llanish qoidalari:

1. By that time = By then – *o'shangacha* (ravish hisoblanib, o'zidan keyin hech narsa olmaydi va asosan undan oldin kelgan gapga ishora qiladi)

S + V2/-ed.	By that time/By then	S + had V3/-ed
S + V2/-ed	S + had V3/-ed	by that time/by then

- *I came home at 11:00 yesterday evening. **By then** everybody **had gone** to bed.*
- *I came home at 11:00 yesterday evening. Everybody **had gone** to bed **by then**.*

2. By ... - *...-gacha*

by	yesterday	kechagacha	by	1945	1945 gacha
	last week	o'tgan haftagacha		that day	o'sha kungacha
	Monday	Dushanbagacha		4 o'clock yesterday	Kecha soat 4 gacha
	May	Maygacha			

- *Germany **had lost** its all conquered places **by 1945.***

3. No sooner ... , than ... - *endigina ... deganda, ... (bo'ldi)*

No sooner	S + had V3/-ed	, than	S + V2/-ed
No sooner	had + S + V3/-ed	, than	S + V2/-ed

- ***No sooner** I **had sat** down on a chair, **than** the doorbell **rang.***
- ***No sooner had** I **sat** down on a chair, **than** the doorbell **rang.***

4. After ... - *...-dan keyin*

After	S + had V3/-ed	, S +	V2/ed
S +	V2/ed	after	S + had v3/-ed

- ***After** they **had finished** their work, Amanda **invited** them to the dinner.*
- *Amanda **invited** them to the dinner **after** they **had finished** their work.*

5. Before ... - *...-dan oldin*

Before	S + V2/ed	, S +	had V3/-ed
S +	V3/-ed	before	S + V2/-ed

- ***Before*** *we* ***went*** *to the cinema yesterday, we* ***had asked*** *mum for permission*
- *We* ***had asked*** *mum for permission* ***before*** *we* ***went*** *to the cinema yesterday.*

6. By the time ... - *...-gacha (=until/till)*

By the time	S + V2/ed	, S +	had V3/-ed
S +	V3/-ed	by the time	S + V2/-ed

- ***By the time*** *Tom* ***was*** *25, he* ***had done*** *many kinds of jobs.*
- *Tom* ***had done*** *many kinds of jobs* ***by the time*** *he* ***was*** *25.*

7. As soon as ... - *...-gach, bilanoq*

As soon as	S + had V3/-ed	, S +	V2/ed
S +	V2/ed	as soon as	S + had v3/-ed

- ***As soon as*** *Jack* ***had graduated*** *university, he* ***went*** *to abroad to work*
- *Jack* ***went*** *to abroad to work* ***as soon as*** *he* ***had graduated*** *university.*

8. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE
(O'tgan tugallangan davomiy zamon)

❖ "Past Perfect Continuous" zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

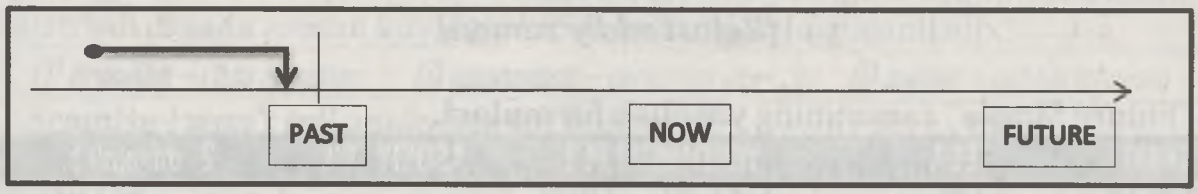
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We/You/They He/She/It	had been	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
Inkor shakli:	I/We/You/They He/She/It	had been	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Umumiy so'roq:	Had	I/We/You/They He/She/It	been V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
Maxsus so'roq:	So'roq olmoshi+had	I/We/You/They He/She/It	been V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?

- *We* ***had been chatting*** *for 2 hours when Tom finally arrived.*
- *Sorry! I came late yesterday. – No, don't worry. I* ***hadn't been waiting*** *so long.*
- ***Had*** *you* ***been working*** *for a long time when your boss came to work?*

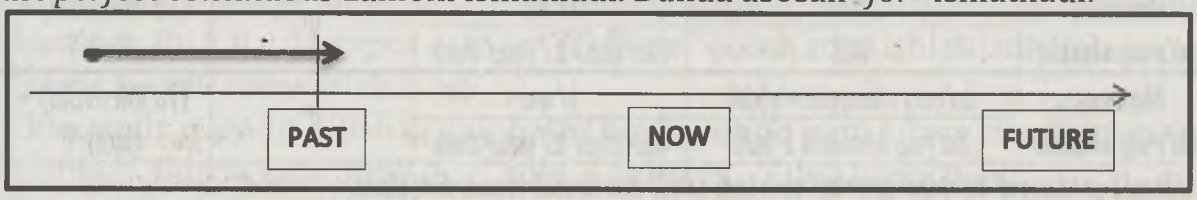
❖ *"Past Perfect Continuous"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatlarda qo'llaniladi**:

1. O'tmishdagi ma'lum bir vaqtdan oldinroq boshlanib davomiy sodir bo'lib kelgan va o'sha vaqtda sal oldin to'xtagan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun *past perfect continuous* zamoni ishlatiladi. Bunda asosan natija o'sha o'tgan zamondagi vaqtda ko'rinib turadi:



- *When I **woke up at 7 yesterday morning**, I looked outside through the window. **The ground was wet**, but the sun was shining. So it **had been raining.***

2. O'tmishdagi ma'lum bir vaqtdan oldinroq boshlanib davomiy sodir bo'lib kelgan va o'sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ham *past perfect continuous* zamoni ishlatiladi. Bunda asosan *"for"* ishlatiladi:



- *When I **woke up at 7 yesterday morning,** I looked outside through the window. It was raining. It **had been raining for 3 hours.***

3. O'tmishdagi biror bir vaqtdan oldin davomiy sodir bo'lib kelgan va natijasi o'tmishdagi o'sha vaqtda ko'rinib turgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ham *past perfect continuous* zamoni qo'llaniladi:
- *Last Friday John had to fly to New York. His flight was delayed. **He was annoyed.** He **had been waiting** at the airport for the hours.*

4. "Continuous" zamonlarida kela olmaydigan holat fe'llari*(state verbs)* ni *past perfect continuous* zamonida emas *past perfect* zamonida qo'llaymiz:
- *When I saw her, I was amazed, because I **had known** that girl for a long time.*

"Present Perfect Continuous" zamonining signal so'zlari (payt hollari)	
1. For – davomida;	**3. How long** – Qancha vaqtdan beri;
2. Since – -dan beri;	**4. All day/week/year etc.** –kun davomida

9. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE
(Kelasi oddiy zamon)

❖ "Future Simple" zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

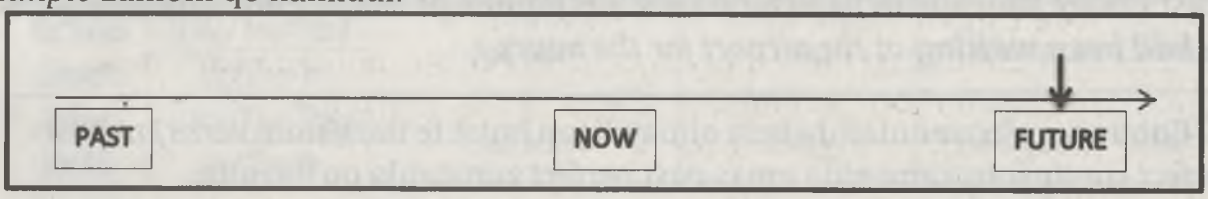
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b.
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We	shall (will ham keladi)	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	will		
Inkor shakli:	I/We	shall not (shan't)	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	will not (won't)		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Shall	I/we	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Will	he/she/it/you/they		
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	So'roq olmoshi + shall	I/we	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	So'roq olmoshi + will	he/she/it/you/they		

- *I **shall attend** to the party which will be held next Friday.*
- *Even if I reach my all goals, I **will not forget** my first teacher.*
- ***Will** you **come** back tomorrow evening or not?*
- ***At what time shall** I **call** you?*

❖ *"Future Simple"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatlarda qo'llaniladi**:

1. Umuman kelajakda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakat haqida gapirganda *future simple* zamoni qo'llaniladi:



- *I **will get married** in 2020.*

2. Kelajakni hech qanday dalil isbotsiz *bashorat qilganda "future simple"* zamonini qo'llaymiz. Bunda asosan quyidagi kirish so'zlardan foydalaniladi:

***1. I think** – o'ylashimcha*	***4. I am sure** – aminmanki*	***7. perhaps** – ehtimol*
***2. I expect** – kutishlaricha*	***5. I'm afraid**–qorqamanki*	***8. probably** – ehtimol*
***3. I believe**-ishonishimcha*	***6. I suppose** – faraz q-cha*	***9. certainly** – albatta*

- ***I am afraid** we **won't be** on time for the meeting.*
- ***I think** Tom **will enter** university this year.*

3. Gapirib turgan paytimizning o'zida(hozir) kelajakda nimadir qilishga *qaror* qilganimizda ham *future simple* zamonini qo'llaymiz:

A: Ureeee! I have passed my enterance tests!

*B: Oh! Really! I **will go** and **buy** a cake to celebrate.*

4. Shuningdek quyidagi *6 ta* vaziyatda ham *"Future Simple"* zamoni ishlatiladi:

A) Kimgadir nimadir qilish uchun ***vada berganda*** ham *future simple* zamoni ishlatiladi. Bunda asosan quyidagi kirish so'zlardan foydalaniladi:

(I) promise *– vada beraman*	***(I) guarantee*** *– garantiya ber+*	***(I) swear*** *– qasam ichaman*

*- **I promise** I **won't tell** anybody what happened.*

B) Kimnidir ***qo'rqitganda*** ham *future simple* zamoni ishlatiladi:

*- I **will kill** you!*

C) Kimnidir ***ogohlantirganda*** ham *future simple* zamoni ishlatiladi:

*- If you don't do your homework next time, I **will call** your parents.*

D) Kimdandir nimadir qilishni ***iltimos qilganda*** ham *future simple* zamoni ishlatiladi. Bu holatda gap *"Will you ... ?"* deb boshlanadi:

*- **Will you turn** the music down, please?*

E) Kelajakda nimadir sodir bo'lishini ***umid qilganda*** ham *future simple* zamoni ishlatiladi. Bu holatda gapda asosan ***"(I) hope"*** kirish so'zi ishlatiladi:

*- **I hope** he **will come** back soon.*

F) Kimgadir nimadir qilish uchun ***taklif bildirganda*** ham *future simple* zamoni ishlatiladi. Bunda gap *"Shall I ...?"* yoki *"Shall we ...?"* deb boshlanadi.

*- That bag looks heavy. **Shall I carry** it for you?*

5. Kelajakda sodir bo'lishi *100 % aniq* bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ham *"Future Simple"* zamonini qo'llaymiz:

*- The temperature **will reach** 40C tomorrow.*

6. Biror-bir inson yoki narsa nimadur qilishni *rad etganda* ham *future simple* zamonidan foydalanamiz. Bunda gapda doim *"won't V1"* qo'llaniladi:

*- The car **won't start**. I don't know what the reason is.*

7. Biz hozirgi zamondagi biror bir vaziyatni *taxmin qilganimizda* ham, ma'no hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa ham *future simple* zamonini qo'llaymiz:

A: There is somebody on the phone for you.

*B: That **will be** my mother.*

8. "Continuous" zamonlarida kela olmaydigan holat fe'llar *"Future Continuous"* zamonida kela olmaganligi uchun, biz bu fe'llarni *"Future Simple"* zamonida qo'llaymiz:

*- I **shall remind** you to call Linda **at this time tomorrow**.*

"Future Simple" zamonining signal so'zlari (payt hollari)	
1. Tomorrow – Ertaga;	**7. Later** – Keyinrnq;
2. The day after tomorrow – Ertadan keyin;	**8. Presently=by and by**–yaqin kelajakda
3. Next(month/week –Keyingi(uy/hafta);	**9. Soon = Shortly = Before long** – Tez orada;
4. One of these days – Shu kunlarning birida;	**10. In 2040** – 2040- yilda;
5. In the future – Kelajakda;	**11. In 2 days/years** – 2 kun/yildan keyin
6. Snme day – Birur kun;	**12. Tonight** – Tunda

TO BE GOING TO
(-moqchi bo'lmoq)

❖ *"to be going to"* ning **yasalish formulasi**:

Bo'lishli shakli:	Subject + am/is/are + going to + Verbl
Inkor shakli:	Subject + am/is/are not + going to + Verbl
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Am/Is/Are + Subject + going to + Verbl?
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	So'roq olmoshlari + am/is/are + Subject + going to + Verbl?

❖ *"to be going to V1"* birikmasi **quyidagi vaziyatlarda qo'llaniladi**:

1. Biz *"to be going to"* ni kelajakda biror bir ish qilish uchun *oldindan(allaqachon) qaror qilib qo'ygan yoki rejalashtirib qo'ygan* ish-harakatlarimizni ifodalash uchun qo'llaymiz. Ammo uning *detallari* haqida gapirganimzda *"future simple"* zamonini qo'llaymiz.

- *We **are going to have** a big party next week. We **shall decorate** a big table on that day and I **will invite** all of my friends.*

☯ **Taqqoslang:** Hozir (gapirib turgan paytimizda) qaror qilgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun *"Future Simple"* zamoni qo'llanilar edi!

ⓘ **Istisno:** *"go"* va *"come"* fe'llar bilan *"to be going V1"* birikmasini qo'llab bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun ularni *"present continues"* zamonida qo'llaymiz:

- *I **am going to** Charvak with my friends tomorrow.*

Shuningdek: *"to be going to V1"* dan tashqari *"...-moqchi bo'lmoq"* ma'nosida kelajakda nimadir qilish uchun oldindan rejalashtirib qo'yilgan ish-harakatlar uchun quyidagilar ham ishlatiladi:

1. Present Continuous Tense	**3. (to be) about to V'**
2. Future Continuous Tense	**4. (to be) supposed to V'**

- *I **am travelling** to New York next week.*
- *I **will be travelling** to New York next week.*
- *I **am about to travel** to New York next week.*
- *I **am supposed to travel** to New York next week.*

2. Kelajakni bashorat qilganimizda ham *"to be going to"* ni qo'llaymiz. Bunda hozirgi zamondada kelajakda nimadur sodir bo'lishini ko'rsatib turuvchi *isbot* yoki *dalil* bo'lishi kerak. Biz shu isbotga tayanib kelajakni taxmin qilamiz:

- *Look at the **black clouds**! It **is going to rain** soon.*

3. *"Was/were going to V1"* o'tmishda bajarishni rejalashtirilgan ammo bajarilmagan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun qo'llaniladi:

- *We **were going to travel** by train, but we decided to travel by car.*

10. FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE
(Kelasi davomiy zamon)

❖ *"Future Continuous"* zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

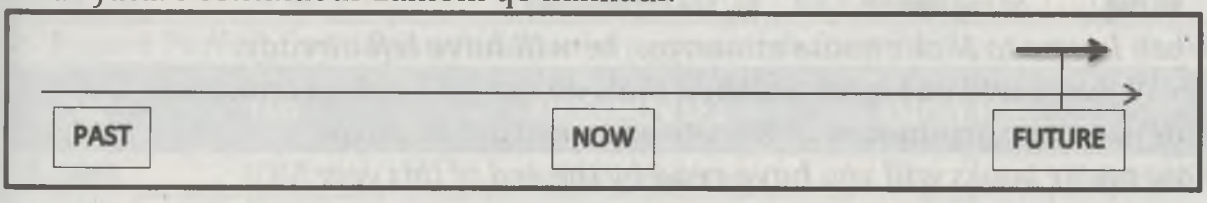
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b.
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We	shall be (will be ham)	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	will be		
Inkor shakli:	I/We	shall not be (shan't be)	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	will not be (won't be)		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Umumiy so'roq:	Shall	I/we	be V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Will	he/she/it/you/they		
Maxsus so'roq:	So'roq olmoshi + shall	I/we	be V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	So'roq olmoshi + will	he/she/it/you/they		

- *He **will be sunbathing** in Hawaii this time next week.*
- *Amanda **will not be waiting** for you when you finish your work.*
- ***Will** you **be going** to the supermarket?*
- ***What will** you **be doing** at 7 o'clock tonight?*

❖ *"Future Continuous"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatlarda qo'llaniladi**:

1. Kelajakdagi ma'lum bir vaqtda davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun *future continuous* zamoni qo'llaniladi:



- *I **shall be watching** TV at 7 tomorrow evening.*

2. Oldindan rejalashtirib qo'yilgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ham *future continuous* zamoni qo'llaniladi.
- *Don't call Julia. I **shall be meeting** her later. I shall pass on the message.*

3. Kimningdur kelajakda qilmoqchi bo'lgan rejasini muloyim ravishda so'ramoqchi bo'lganimizda ham *future continuous* zamonidan foydalanamiz. Bunda gap doim *"Will you be V-ing...?"* shaklida bo'ladi.
- ***Will you be using** your car tonight? Can I borrow it?*

4. Bazan hozirgi zamondagi voqeani taxmin yoki bashorat qilganimizda ham hozirgi zamon ma'nosida *future continuous* zamoni qo'llaniladi.
- *Don't call him now. He **will be sleeping** now.*

5. "Continues" zamonlarida kelolmaydigan *(holat fe'llari – state verbs)* fe'llarni *future continuous* zamonidada emas *future simple* zamonida qo'llaymiz.
- *I **will remember** new words at 7 tomorrow.*

"Future Continuous" zamonining signal so'zlari (payt hollari)	
1. **At...tomorrow** – Ertaga soat ...- da;	5. **Then = that time** – O'sha paytda;
2. **At that moment** – O'sha daqiqada;	6. **the whnle day tomorrow** – Ertaga kun bo'yi
3. **This time next year** – Kelasi yil shu paytda;	7. **Those days** – O'sha kunlarda
4. **This exact time tnmorrow** – Ertaga huddi shu paytda;	8. **from 5 till 7 tomorrow** – ertaga 5 – 7
	9. **Still** – hali ham

11. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE
(Kelasi tugallangan zamon)

❖ *"Future Perfect"* zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

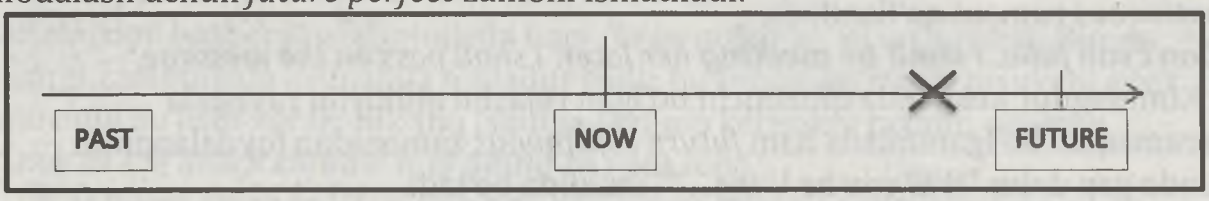
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We	shall have (will have ham)	V^3/-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	will have		
Inkor shakli:	I/We	shall not have (shan't have)	V^3/-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	will not have (won't have)		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Umumiy so'roq:	Shall	I/we	have V^3/-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Will	he/she/it/you/they		
Maxsus so'roq :	So'roq olmoshi+ shall	I/we	have V^3/-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	So'roq olmoshi + will	he/she/it/you/they		

- *When I come to Nick's house tomorrow, he **will have left** already.*
- *The children **will not have finished** their dinner by 7 o'clock tomorrow.*
- ***Will** you **have graduated** university when you get married?*
- ***How many** books **will** you **have read** by the end of this year?*

❖ *"Future Perfect"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatlarda qo'llaniladi:**

1. Kelajakdagi ma'lum bir muddatgacha sodir bo'lib bo'lgan ish-harkatlarni ifodalash uchun *future perfect* zamoni ishlatiladi:



- *Amanda **will have delivered** all the letters **by 8 tonight.***
- *I **shall have learned** 4 languages by the time I graduate my university.*
- *The concert **will have** already **started** by the time we get there.*

2. O'tmishdagi biror bir vaziyatni taxmin yoki bashorat qilganimizda ham *future perfect* zamonini qo'llaymiz:

- *It is 7 o'clock. Dad **will have left** the office by now.*

"Future Perfect" zamonining signal so'zlari (payt hollari)	
1. **By that time = by then** – o'shangacha	4. **After** – keyin
2. **By... tomorrow** – Ertaga ...-gacha;	5. **As soon as** - ...-gach, bilanoq
3. **Before** - oldin	6. **By the time/until/till** – ...-gacha;

1. After ... - *...-dan keyin(=as soon as)*

After	*S + have V3/-ed*	*, S +*	*will/shall V1*

- ***After*** *we* ***have finished*** *our dinner, we* ***shall phone*** *you.*

2. Before ... - *...-dan oldin*

Before	*S + V1*	*, S +*	*will have V3/-ed*

- ***Before*** *the guests* ***come*** *tomorrow, we* ***shall have decorated*** *the table.*

3. By the time ... - *...-gacha (=until/till)*

By the time	*S + V1*	*, S +*	*will have V3/-ed*

- ***By the time*** *I* ***come*** *home tomorrow, Amanda* ***will have left.***

4. When ... - *...-da*

When	*S + V1*	*, S +*	*will have V3/-ed*

- ***When*** *you* ***enter*** *university, I* ***shall have got*** *MA degree*

12. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE
(Kelasi tugallangan davomiy zamon)

❖ "Future Perfect Continuous" zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

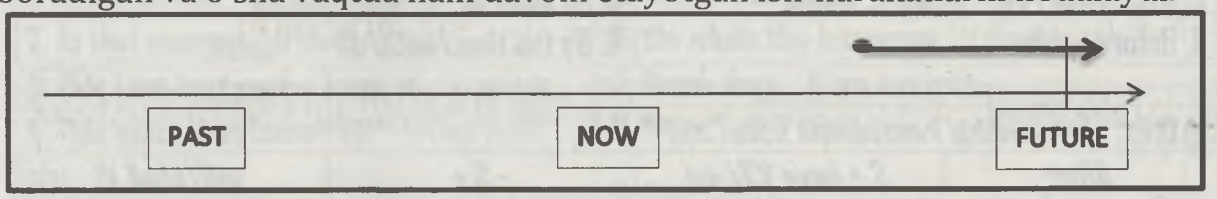
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We	shall(will) have been	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	will have been		
Inkor shakli:	I/We	shall not have (shan't have) been	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	will not (won't have) been		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Shall	I/we	have been V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Will	he/she/it/you/they		
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	So'roq olmoshi + shall	I/we	have been V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	So'roq olmoshi + will	he/she/it/you/they		

- *By 2020 Linda* ***will have been working*** *in our company for 5 years*
- ***How long will*** *you* ***have been training*** *with golf after 3 years at this time?*

❖ *"Future Perfect Continuous"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatda qo'llaniladi:**

1. Kelajakdagi ma'lum bir vaqtdan oldinroq boshlanib, davomiy sodir bo'lib boradigan va o'sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi.



- *By the end of the next month Linda **will have been teaching** for 20 years*

13. FUTURE SIMPLE IN THE PAST TENSE
(O'tgan zamondagi kelasi oddiy zamon)

❖ "Future Simple in the past" zamonining **yasalish formulasi:**

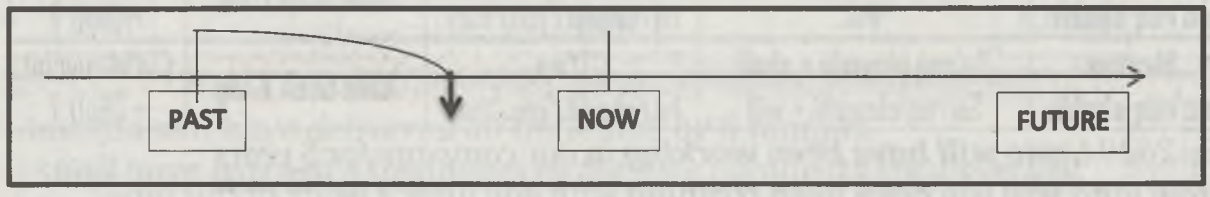
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b.
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We	should (would)	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	would		
Inkor shakli:	I/We	should not (shouldn't)	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	would not (wouldn't)		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b
Umumiy so'roq:	Should	I/we	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Would	he/she/it/you/they		
Maxsus so'roq:	So'roq olmoshi+should	I/we	V'	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	So'roq olmoshi+would	he/she/it/you/they		

-Amanda **promised** that she **would come** to the meeting on time.

❖ *"Future Simple in the Past"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatda qo'llaniladi:**

1. O'tmishdagi ma'lum bir vaqtda turib kelasi zamonda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakat haqida gapirganda *future simple in the past* zamoni ishlatiladi. *Future Simple* zamoniga o'xshab ketadi ammo yordamchi fe'llari *will* o'rniga *would, shall* o'rniga *should* ishlatiladi. *Future Simple in the past* zamonini to'g'ridan to'g'ri qo'llab bo'lmaydi. U asosan *o'zlashtirma gaplarda* future simple zamonining o'tgan zamon shakli bo'lib keladi va *if* li gaplarda ishlatiladi:



- *He **said** that they **would travel** to New York the following year.*

14. FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST TENSE
(O'tgan zamondagi kelasi davomiy zamon)

❖ *"Future Continues in the Past"* zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

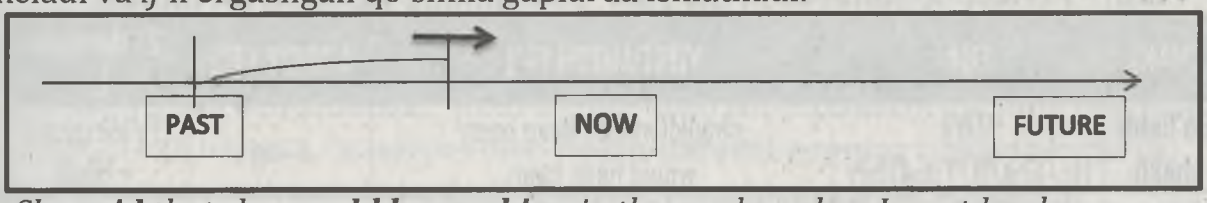
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b.
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We	should be (would be)	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	would be		
Inkor shakli:	I/We	should not be (should't be)	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	would not be (wouldn't be)		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali bo'laklar
Umumiy so'roq:	Should	I/we	be V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Would	he/she/it/you/they		
Maxsus so'roq:	So'roq olmoshi + should	I/we	be V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	So'roq olmoshi + would	he/she/it/you/they		

- *They **said** that they **would be waiting** for me at the airport.*

❖ *"Future Continuous in the Past"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatda qo'llaniladi**:

1. O'tmishdagi ma'lum bir vaqtda turib kelasi zamondagi malum bir vaziyatda davom etayotgan ish-harakat haqida gapirganda *future continues in the past* zamoni ishlatiladi. *Future Continuous* zamoniga o'xshab ketadi ammo yordamchi fe'llari *will be* o'rniga *would be, shall be* o'rniga *should be* ishlatiladi. *Future Continuous in the past* zamonini to'g'ridan to'g'ri qo'llab bo'lmaydi. U asosan *o'zlashtirma gaplarda* future continuous zamonining o'tgan zamon shakli bo'lib keladi va *if* li ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda ishlatiladi:



- *She **said** that she **would be working** in the garden when I went her house.*

15. FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST TENSE
(O'tgan zamondagi kelasi tugallangan zamon)

❖ *"Future Perfect in the Past"* zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

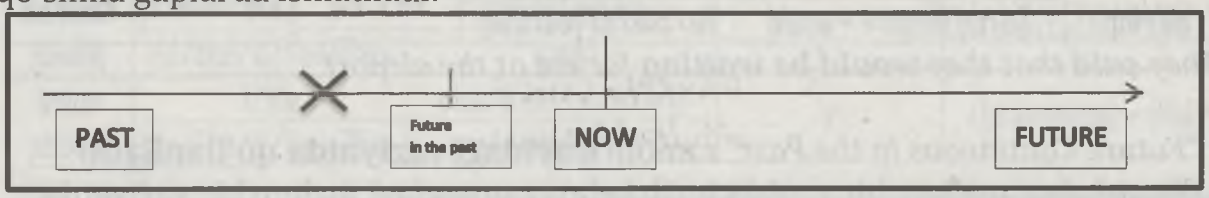
SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We	should have (would have)	V^3/-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	will have		
Inkor shakli:	I/We	should not have (shouldn't have)	V^3/-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	would not (wouldn't have)		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b
Umumiy so'roq:	Should	I/we	have V3/-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Would	he/she/it/you/they		
Maxsus so'roq:	So'roq olmoshi + should	I/we	have V3/-ed	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	So'roq olmoshi + would	he/she/it/you/they		

- *Mark **thought** that he **would have finished** his work by 4 o'clock that day.*

❖ *"Future Perfect in the Past"* zamoni **quyidagi vaziyatda qo'llaniladi**:

1. O'tmish uchun kelasi zamondagi malum bir vaqtgacha sodir etib bo'linadigan ish-harakat haqida gapirganda *future perfect in the past* zamoni ishlatiladi. *Future Perfect* zamoniga o'xshab ketadi ammo yordamchi fe'llari *will have* o'rniga *would have, shall have* o'rniga *should have* ishlatiladi. *Future Perfect in the past* zamonini to'g'ridan to'g'ri qo'llab bo'lmaydi. U asosan *o'zlashtirma gaplarda* future perfect zamonining o'tgan zamon shakli bo'lib keladi va *if* li ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda ishlatiladi:



*-Linda **said** that she **would have delivered** all the goods by 5 o'clock that night.*

16. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE
(O'tgan zamondagi kelasi tugallangan davomiy zamon)

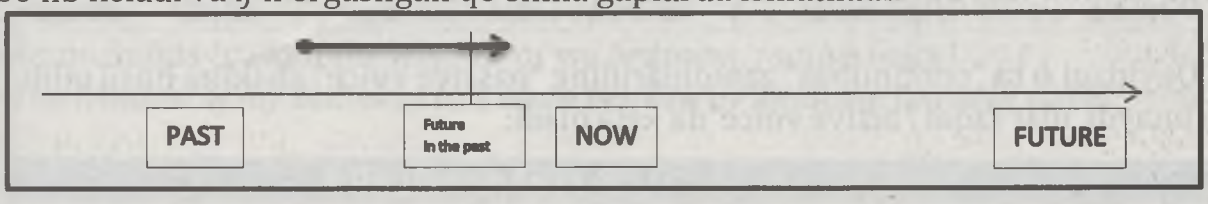
❖ "Future Perfect Continuous in the Past" zamonining **yasalish formulasi**:

SHAKL	EGA	YORDAMCHI FE'L	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b.
Bo'lishli shakli:	I/We	should(would) have been	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	would have been		
Inkor shakli:	I/We	should not have (shouldn't have) been	V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol)
	He/She/It/You/They	would not (wouldn't have) been		

SHAKL	YORDAMCHI FE'L	EGA	ASOSIY FE'L	2- darajali b
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Should	I/we	have been V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	Would	he/she/it/you/they		
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	So'roq olmoshi + should	I/we	have been V-ing	(To'ldiruvchi) + (Hol) ?
	So'roq olmoshi + would	he/she/it/you/they		

- *Mark said that he **would have been working** in Martin's company for 2 years by the end of the year*

❖ *"Future Perfect Continuous in the Past"* **quyidagi vaziyatda ishlatiladi:**
1. O'tmish uchun kelasi zamondagi malum bir vaqtgacha davomiy sodir bo'lib borgan va o'sha vaqtda ham davom etayotgan ish-harakat haqida gapirganda *future perfect continuous in the past* zamoni ishlatiladi. *Future Perfect Continuous* zamoniga o'xshab ketadi ammo yordamchi fe'llari *will have been* o'rniga *would have been, shall have been* o'rniga *should have been* ishlatiladi. *Future Perfect Continuous in the past* zamonini to'g'ridan to'g'ri qo'llab bo'lmaydi. U asosan *o'zlashtirma gaplarda* future perfect continuous zamonining o'tgan zamon shakli bo'lib keladi va *if* li ergashgan qo'shma gaplarda ishlatiladi:



- *He* ***knew*** *that his wife* ***wouldn't have been making*** *dinner for 4 hours when he came home that night.*

PASSIVE VOICE
(Majhul Nisbat)

❖ Ingliz tilida 2 ta nisbat shakli(voice) bor: *active(aniq)* va *passive(majhul)*
I. Active Voice(Aniq nisbat) – bu biz o'rgangan 16 ta zamon shakllari hisoblanib, aniq nisbatning bajaruvchi shaxsi aniq bo'ladi.

II. Passive Voice(Majhul nisbat) – bu bajaruvchi shaxsi no'malum bo'lgan gap hisoblanib, biz o'rgangan 16 ta zamonning faqat 10 tasi "passive voice"da kela oladi. "Passive voice" odatda "active voice"dagi gapning ***to'ldiruvchisini gap boshiga chiqarib*** undan keyin ***to be + Verb³/V-ed*** ning zamonga mos shaklini qo'llash yo'li orqali yasaladi. "Active voice"dagi ish-harakatni gapning boshida keluvchi ega bajarsa, "passive voice"da ish-harakat gapning boshida keluvchi to'ldiruvchiga nisbatan bajariladi. "Passive voice"da ham ish-harakatni bajaruvchi shaxsi ***by(tomonidan)*** predlogi yordamida aytiladi.

Active Voice	Subject	Verb	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive Voice	Object	to be + V³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *Tomas Edison* ***invented*** *the light bulb in 1879. (active voice)*
- *The light bulb* ***was invented*** *in 1879 by Tomos Edison. (passive voice)*

❖ Biz *passive voice* ni quyidagi 5 ta vaziyatda qo'llaymiz:
1. Ish-harakatning bajaruvchi **shaxsi no'malum bo'lsa** qo'llaniladi.
- *My flat* ***was broken*** *into last week.*
2. Ish-harakatning bajaruvchi **shaxsi muhim bo'lmasa** qo'llaniladi.
- *Coffee beens* ***are grown*** *in Brazil.*

3. Ish-harakatning bajaruvchi **shaxsi vaziyatdan aniq bo'lsa** qo'llaniladi
- *My car **was serviced** yesterday.*
4. Ish-harakatning bajarilganligi, ish-harakatni bajargan shaxsdan muhimroq bo'lsa qo'llaniladi. Bu vaziyatda *passive voice* asosan **gazeta maqolalarida, reklamalarida, qo'llanmalarda** va **sarlavhalarda** keladi.
- *The National Bank **was robbed** by some armed men last night.*
5. Biror bir yomon hodisa sodir bo'lganda uni **bajargan shaxsning aybini yashirmoqchi bo'lganimizda** qo'llaniladi.
- *The window **has been broken.** (Actually it **was done** by my little brother)*

❖ Quyidagi **6 ta** "continuous" zamonlarining "passive voice" shaklini hosil qilib bo'lmaydi, ular faqat "active voice"da kela oladi:

TENSES	ACTIVE VOICE
Future Continuous tense	Subject + will/shall be + V-ing
Present Perfect Continuous tense	Subject + have/has been + V-ing
Past Perfect Continunus tense	Subject + had been + V-ing
Future Perfect Cnntinuous tense	Subject + will/shall have been + V-ing
Future Continuous in the Past tense	Subject + would/should be + V-ing
Future Perfect Cnntinuous in the Past	Subject + would/should have been + Ving

ZAMONLARNING AKTIV VA PASSIV SHAKLLARI YASALISH USULI

1. Present Simple Tense (Hozirgi oddiy zamon)				
Active:	Subject	Verb[1]/Verb-s,-es	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	am/is/are + Verb[3]/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *My father **reads** a daily newspaper everyday. (active voice)*
- *A daily newspaper **is read** every day by my father.(passive voice)*

2. Present Continuous Tense (Hozirgi davomiy zamon)				
Active:	Subject	am/is/are + Verb-ing	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	am/is/are + being + Verb[3]/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *Amanda **is cleaning** the room at the moment. (active voice)*
- *The room **is being cleaned** at the moment by Amanda. (passive voice)*

3. Past Simple Tense (O'tgan oddiy zamon)				
Active:	Subject	Verb[2]/-ed	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	was/were + Verb[3]/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *The Spanish **conquered** America in the 16th century. (active voice)*
- *America **was conquered** in the 16th century by the Spanish. (passive voice)*

4. Past Continuaus Tense (O'tgan davomiy zamon)				
Active:	Subject	was/were + Verb-ing	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	was/were + being + Verb³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *We **were painting** the walls of our house at 9:00 yesterday. (active voice)*
- *The walls of our house **were being painted** at 9:00 yesterday. (passive voice)*

5. Present Perfect Tense (Hozirgi tugallangan zamon)				
Active:	Subject	have/has + Verb³/-ed	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	have/has + been + Verb³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *Amanda **has broken** the window of my bedroom. (active voice)*
- *The window of my bedroom **has been broken** by Amanda. (passive voice)*

6. Past Perfect Tense (O'tgan tugallangan zamon)				
Active:	Subject	had + Verb³/-ed	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	had + been + Verb³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *Jack **had finished** the task by the time he met hir friends. (active voice)*
- *The task **had been finished** by Jack by the time he met his friends. (passive)*

7. Future Simple Tense (Kelasi oddiy zamon)				
Active:	Subject	will/shall + Verb¹	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	will/shall + be + Verb³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *I think the Browns **will sell** the house next month. (active voice)*
- *I think the house **will be sold** next month by the Browns. (passive voice)*

8. Future Perfect Tense (Kelasi tugallangan zamon)				
Active:	Subject	will/shall + have + Verb³/-ed	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	will/shall + have + been + Verb³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *Linda **will have delivered** all the letters by 8 tomorrow evening. (active)*
- *All the letters **will have been delivered** by 8 tomorrow evening. (passive)*

9. Future Simple in the Past Tense (O'tgan zamondagi kelasi oddiy zamon)				
Active:	Subject	would/should + Verb¹	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	would/should + be + Verb³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *They promised that they **would repair** the car that night. (active voice)*
- *They promised that the car **would be repaired** that night. (passive voice)*

10. Future Perfect in the Past Tense (O'tgan zamondagi kelasi tugallangan zamon)				
Active:	Subject	would/should + have + Verb³/-ed	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	would/should + have been + Verb³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *Linda told that she **would have made** a decision by Friday. (active voice)*
- *Linda told that a decision **would have been made** by Friday. (passive voice)*

Izoh: Yuqoridagi 10 ta zamonning *passive voice*dagi *inkor shakllari* shu zamonlarning yordamchi fe'llariga *not* inkor yuklamasini qo'shish orqali, *so'roq shakllari* esa shu zamonlarning yordamchi fe'llarini *egadan oldinga chiqarish* yo'li orqali hosil qilinadi.

❖ Shuningdek quyidagi birikmalarning ham *passive voice* shakli mavjud:

Used to (O'tgan zamonda takror takror bajarilgan ammo hozir bajarilmaydigan ish-harakat uchun)				
Active:	Subject	used to + Verb¹	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	used to + be + Verb³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *We **used to play** "Laylak keldi" a lot when we were children. (active voice)*
- *"Laylak keldi" **used to be played** a lot when we were children. (passive voice)*

to be(am/is/are) going to (...-moqchi bo'lmoq – oldindan rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatlar uchun)				
Active:	Subject	am/is/are + going to + Verb¹	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	am/is/are + going to + be + Verb³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *They **are going to invite** me to the opening ceremony of a new factory.(active)*
- *I **am going to be invited** to the opening ceremony of a new factory. (passive)*

Shuningdek: Yuqoridagi barcha vaziyatlarda biz *passive voice* hosil qilish uchun *to be + Verb³/-ed* ning o'rniga *get + Verb³/-ed* ni ham qo'llash mumkin:

am/is/are + V³/ed→	get + V³/ed	had been + V³/ad →	had got + V³/ed
was/were + V³/ed→	got + V³/ed	will/shall be + V³/ed →	will/shall get + V³/ed
am/is/are being + V³/ed	am/is/are getting+V³/ed	will/shall have been + V³	will/shall have got + V³
was/were being + V³/ed	was/were getting+V³/ed	would/shoold be + V³/ed	would/should got+V³/ed
have/has been + V³/ed	have/has got + V³/ed	would/shoold have been	would/should have got

- *There was a fight at the party, but nobody **was injured (yoki: got injured).***

Izoh: Ammo *to be + Verb³/-ed* bilan yasaladigan passive bilan *get + V³/-ed* bilan yasaladigan passive voicening 3 ta farqi bor:

1. *"Get + Verb³/-ed"* faqat biror bir insonga yoki biror bir narsaga **kutilmagan** yoki **tasodifiy** vaziyatlarda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatlar uchun ishlatiladi. Lekin bu vaziyatlarda *"to be + Verb³/-ed"* ni ham qo'llash mumkin.

- *My nose **got broken(was broken)** in the fight of the last night's wedding.*
- *The dog **got run(was run)** over by a car.*

2. *"Get"* passive voice da *holat fe'llari* bilan kela olmaydi, faqat *harakat fe'llari* bilan kela oladi. *Holat de'llari* bilan faqat *to be* ishlatilishi mumkin.

- *Tom **is liked** by everyone. (not ~~gets liked~~)*
- *This actor **is known** to everybody with his action roles. (not ~~gets known~~)*

3. Quyidagilar *get* fe'li bilan qotib qolgan *birikmalar:*

***Get dressed** – kiyinmoq*	***Get lost** – adashib qolmoq*	***Get engaged** –unashtirilmoq*
***Get divorced** – ajrashmoq*	***Get started** – boshlamoq*	***Get married** – turmush qurmoq*
***Get washed** – yuvinmoq*	***Get mixed** - chalkashmoq*	***etc...***

MODAL FE'LLAR BILAN AKTIV VA PASSIV HOSIL QILISH USULI

O'zidan keyin V¹ oluvchi modal fe'llar				
Active:	Subject	modal fe'l + V¹	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	modal fe'l + be + Verb³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *You **must finish** your tasks by 9 o'clock tonight. (active voice)*
- *Your tasks **must be finished** by 9 o'clock tonight. (passive voice)*

O'zidan keyin have V³/-ed oluvchi modal fe'llar				
Active:	Subject	modal fe'l + have + Verb³/-ed	Object	2- darajali gap b.
Passive:	Object	modal fe'l + have + been + Verb³/-ed	2- darajali gap b.	by + subject

- *Yesterday I left my car open outside. Someone **could have stolen** it. (active voice)*
- *Yesterday I left my car open outside. It **could have been stolen** by someone. (p.v.)*

TRANSITIVE(O'TIMLI) VA INTRANSITIVE(O'TIMSIZ) FE'LLAR

❖ Ingliz tilida *fe'llar(verb)* o'zidan keyin *to'ldiruvchi olish-olmasligiga* ko'ra 2 ga bo'linadi:*transitive(o'timli) fe'llar* va *intransitive(o'timsiz) fe'llar.*

1. Transitive(o'timli) fe'llar o'zidan keyin *to'ldiruvchi ololgani* sababli ulardan *passive voice* hosil qilish mumkin. Chunki ingliz tilida *passive voice* hosil qilish uchun *active* gapdagi *to'ldiruvchi eganing o'rniga chiqariladi.*

Active: - *Grandma knitted my jumper*

Passive: - *My jumper was knitted by grandma*

2. Intransitive(o'timsiz) fe'llar o'zidan keyin keyin *to'ldiruvchi ololmaganligi* sababli ular bilan *passive voice* hosil qilib bo'lmaydi. Quyida ba'zi o'timsiz fe'llar ro'yxati:

***Go** – bormoq*	***Happen** – sodir bo'lmoq*	***Belong** – tegishli bo'lmoq*
***Arrive** – yetib kelmoq*	***Occur** – sodir bo'lmoq*	***Sleep** – uxlamoq (va hakozo)*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi fe'llar *transitive(o'timli) fe'l* hisoblansa ham, ya'ni o'zidan keyin *to'ldiruvchi olsa* ham, bu fe'llar bilan *passive voice* hosil qilib bo'lmaydi:

***Let** – ruxsat bermoq*	***Have** – bor, ega bo'lmoq*	***Lack** – yetishmaslik*
***Fit/Suit** – mos kelmoq*	***Resemble**– o'xshamoq*	***Run** – boshqarmoq*

- *My father **runs a company** near our village. (active voice)*

***But:** ~~A company is run~~ near our village by my father. (passive voice bo'lmaydi)*

⚐ **Izoh:** *"Let"* fe'lining o'rniga *passive voice* hosil qilish uchun *"to be allowed to V¹"* yoki *"to be permitted to V¹"* fe'llari ishlatilishi mumkin:

- *I **let my children** keep an animal at home yesterday. (active voice)*
- ***~~My children were let ...~~** (passive voice hosil qilib bo'lmaydi)*

***But: My childen were allowed to** keep an animal at home yesterday. (passive)*

❖ Quyidagi fe'llar majhul nisbatda kelganda aniq nisbat ma'nosini beradi:

1. be accustomed to – ...-ga odatlanib qolmoq	*14. be tired of – ...-dan charchamoq*
2. be acquainted with – ... bilan tanish bo'lmoq	*15. be interested in – ...-ga qiziqmoq*
3. be addicted to – ...-ga odatlanib qolmoq	*18 be amuzed at – ...-dan ajablanmoq*
4. be annoyed with – ...-dan jahli chiqmoq	*17. ba frightened of – ...-dan qo'rqmoq*
5. be associated with – ...-ga bog'liq bo'lmoq	*18. be astonished at – ...-dan hayratlanmoq*
6. be bored with – ...-dan zerikmoq	*19. be shocked at – ...-dan shokka tushmoq*
7. be disappointed with – ...-dan xafa bo'lmoq	*20. be opposed to – ...-ga qarshi*
8. be delighted with – ...-dan xursand bo'lmoq	*21. be pleased with – ...-dan mamnun bo'lmoq*
9. be amazed at – ...-dan ajablanmoq	*22 be afraid of – ...-dan qo'rqmoq*
10. be worried about – ...-dan xavotir olmoq	*23. be terrified by – ...-dan qo'rqmoq*
11 be engaged to – ...-ga unashtirilmoq	*24. be surprised at – ...-dan ajablanmoq*
12. be excited about – ...-dan hayajonlanmoq	*25. be satisfied with – ...-dan qoniqmoq*
13. be exhausted from – ...-dan charchamoq	*26. be scared of – ...-dan qo'rqmoq*

❖ Quyidagi fe'llar o'zidan keyin **2 ta** turli xil *to'ldiruvchi* ololadi va bulardan 2 xil *passive voice*dagi gap xosil qilish mumkin:

1. Bring – olib kelmoq	*5. Ask – so'ramoq*	*9. Teach – o'rgatmoq*	*13. Give – bermoq*
2. Tell – aytmoq, demoq	*6. Throw – uloqtirmoq*	*10. Post – jo'natmoq*	*14. Pay – to'lamoq*
3. Send – jo'natmoq	*7. Write – xat yozmoq*	*11. Allow – ruxsat ber+*	*15. Lend – qarz bermoq*
4. Show – ko'rsatmoq	*8. Award – mukofatla+*	*12. Sell - sotmoq*	*16. Offer – taklif qilmoq*

Active: - *Patrick* ***gave Laura some flowers*** *yesterday.*
Passive 1: - ***Laura was given*** *some flowers yesterday.*
Passive 2: - ***Some flowers were given*** *to Laura yesterday.*

IT IS SAID THAT ...
(Aytishlaricha ...)

❖ Biz kimdir yoki nimadir haqida eshitgan taxmin yoki mish-mish gaplarni boshqalarga aytmoqchi bo'lganimizda asosan *"It is said that ..." (aytishlaricha ...)* iborasidan foydalanamiz. Bu vaziyatda *said* ning o'rniga boshqa fe'llar ham kelishi mumkin, ammo ma'no ham o'zgaradi: (struktura 1)

It + is +	**expected** (kutishlaricha)	**+ that**	**+ Subject + Verb**
	beleived (ishonishlaricha)		
	understood (tushinishlaricha)		
	reported (habar berishlaricha)		
	alleged (tasdiqlashlaricha)		
	considered (ko'rib chiqishlaricha)		
	known (bilishlaricha)		
	thought (o'ylashlaricha)		

- ***It is said that*** *Jack gets 2000$ salary every month.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo bunday gaplarni aytishning 2- usuli ham bor. Siz uni quyidagi jadval orqali o'rganishingiz mumkin: (struktura 2)

Subject + to be(am/is/are) +	**expected** (kutishlaricha)	**+ to**	**+ Verb**
	beleived (ishonishlaricha)		
	understood (tushinishlaricha)		
	reported (habar berishlaricha)		
	alleged (tasdiqlashlaricha)		
	considered (ko'rib chiqishlaricha)		
	known (bilishlaricha)		
	thought (o'ylashlaricha)		

- *Jack **is said to get** 2000$ salary every month.*

Izoh: Bu ikkala strukturaning ham ma'nosi bir xil. Ammo testda asosan 2-usulda aytilishi beriladi. 2- usulda aytganda "subject"(ega) oldinga chiqadi va o'rtada "that" emas "to" keladi va undan keyib "verb(fe'l)" keladi. Quyida agarda 2- usulda aytilganda "to" dan keyin qaysi zamonda qanday fe'l qo'llanilishi ko'rsatilgan.

1. Agarda gap *"present simple"* yoki *"future simple"* zamonlarida kelsa:

Struktura 1	**It + is**	**said (etc.)**	**that**	**Subject + V'/V-s,-es (present simple)**
				Subject + will/shall V' (future simple)
Struktura 2	**Subject + to be**	**said (etc.)**	**to**	**V' (ikkala zamon uchun ham bir xil)**

Present Simple:
- ***It is said that the Browns go** somewhere to rest every summer.* (struktura 1)
- ***The Browns are said to go** somewhere to rest evey summer.* (struktura 2)

Future Simple:
- ***It is expected that the strike will start** tomorrow afternoon.* (struktura 1)
- ***The strike is expected to start** tomorrow afternoon.* (struktura 2)

2. Agarda gap *"present continuous"* yoki *"future continuous"* zamonlarida kelsa:

Struktura 1	**It + is**	**said (etc.)**	**that**	**Subject + am/is/are + V-ing(present continuous)**
				Subject + will/shall be + V-ing(future continuous)
Struktura 2	**Subject + to be**	**said (etc.)**	**to**	**be V-ing (ikkala zamon uchun ham bir xil)**

Present Continuous:
- ***It is repoted that Amanda is living** in Chine at the moment* (struktura 1)
- ***Amanda is reported to be living** in China at the moment* (struktura 2)

Future Continuous:
- ***It is understood that Jack will be making** a meal when we go home* (st. 1)
- ***Jack is understood to be making** a meal when we go home* (st. 2)

3. Agarda gap *"past simple"* yoki *"present perfect"* zamonlarida kelsa:

Struktura 1	It + is	said (etc.)	that	Subject + Verb²/-ed (past simple)
				Subject + have/has + V³/-ed(present perfect)
Struktura 2	Subject + to be	said (etc.)	to	have V³/-ed (ikkala zamon uchun ham bir xil)

Past Simple:
- ***It is known that the thieves stole*** *$56.000 from the bank last week.* (st. 1)
- ***The thieves are known to have stolen*** *$56.000 from the bank last week* (st 2)

Present Perfect:
- ***It is thought that Mark's son has broken*** *the window.* (st. 1)
- ***Mark's son is thought to have broken*** *the window.* (st. 2)

4. Agar *"past continuous"* yoki *"present perfect continuous"* zamonlarida kelsa:

Struktura 1	It + is	said (etc.)	that	Subject + was/were + V-ing(past cnntinunus)
				Subject + have/has beeo + V-ing(pres. per. con.)
Struktura 2	Subject + to be	said (etc.)	to	have been V-ing (ikkala zamon uchun ham bir xil)

Past Continuous
- ***It is believed that the robbers were not escaping*** *from the police*
- ***The robbers are believed not to have been escaping*** *from the police*

Present Perfect Continuous
- ***It is considered that Marta has been working*** *in her office for 7 hours* (st. 1)
- ***Marta is considered to have been working*** *in her office for 7 hours.* (st. 2)

Shuningdek: Biz bu strukturalarda *passive voice* dagi gaplarni aytishimiz mumkin. Bunda shakl sal boshqacharoq bo'ladi:

1. Agarda gap *"present simple passive"* yoki *"future simple passive"* da kelsa:

Struktura 1	It + is	said (etc.)	that	Subject + am/is/are + V³/-ed (pres. sim. pass.)
				Subject + will/shall be + V³/-ed (fut. sim. pass.)
Struktura 2	Subject + tn be	said (etc.)	tn	be V³/-ed (ikkala zamnn uchun ham bir xil)

Present Simple Passive:
- ***It is alleged that this TV show is watched*** *by 3 million people every week* (1)
- ***This TV show is alleged to be watched*** *by 3 million people every week.* (2)

Future Simple Passive:
- ***It is expected that the goods will be delivered*** *on time tomorrow.* (1)
- ***The goods are expected to be delivered*** *on time tomorrow.* (2)

2. Agar gap *"past simple passive"* yoki *"present perfect passive"* shaklida kelsa:

Struktura 1	It + is	said (etc.)	that	Subject + was/were + V³/-ed (past. sim. pass.)
				Subject + have/has been + V³/-ed (pres. per. pass.)
Struktura 2	Subject+to be	said (etc.)	to	have been V³/-ed (ikkala zamon uchun ham bir xil)

Past Simple Passive:
- ***It is said that Jack's house was broken into*** *last night.* (1)
- ***Jack's house is said to have been broken into*** *last night.* (2)

Present Perfect Passive:
- ***It is reported that a lot of new building have been built*** *in Tashkent lately*
- ***A lot of new buildings are reported to have been built*** *in Tashkent lately.*

CAUSATIVE
(Orttirma nisbat)

❖ Ingliz tilida biror bir ish-harakatni o'zimiz emas boshqa birovga bajartirganimizda quyidagi strukturalardan foydalanamiz:

Have	+ something	+ Verb³/-ed	-qildirmoq
Get			
Make			

- *I **had the roof repaired** last week.* - *Frank **gets his hair cut** every month.*

Have	+ somebody	+ Verb¹	+ something	-kimgadir nimadir qildirmoq
Get		+ to Verb¹		
Make		+ Verb¹		

- *Linda **had her sister do her homewok** yesterday.*
- *Our derictor **make us work** in the school yard every Saturday after lesson.*

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT
(Ega-Kesimning moslashuvi)

❖ Ega(Subject) va Kesim(Verb)ning moslashuvi deganda biz ega va kesimning shaxs sonda moslashib, egadan keyin yo birlikdagi*(is/ was/ has/ does/ V-s;-es.)* yoki ko'plikdagi*(are/ were/ have/ do/ V1)* fe'l shaklini olinishini tushinamiz.

❖ Quyidagi qoidalar orqali siz qanday vaziyatda egaga qanday fe'l olish kerak ekanligini o'rganasiz:

1. "Present Simple" zamonining **bo'lishli(positive)** shaklida agarda gapning egasi *he/she/it* yoki boshqa *sanaladigan birlikdagi* va *sanalmaydigan ot* bo'lsa biz ulardan keyin kelgan asosiy fe'llarga [-*s*] yoki [-*es*] qo'shimchalarini qo'shamiz (yani birlikdagi fe'l qo'llaymiz). Ammo gapning egasi *I/we/you/they*

yoki boshqa *sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot* bo'lsa unda V^1 qo'llaniladi. (ya'ni ko'plikdagi fe'l)

- *My friend* ***lives*** *in Samarkand.*
- *My friends* ***live*** *in Kashkadarya.*

2. Agarda ega birdan ortiq bo'lsa va ***"and"*** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan bo'lsa biz ulardan keyin doim *ko'plikdagi fe'l* qo'llaymiz:

- *My brother* ***and*** *sister* ***live*** *in Tashkent*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo yuqoridagi vaziyatda gapning egasi ***each*** va ***every*** bilan boshlangan bo'lsa fe'l *birlikda* bo'ladi:

- ***Every*** *woman, man* ***and*** *child* ***needs*** *love.*

3. Agarda gapning egasi quyidagi teng bog'lovchilar bilan bog'langan bo'lsa biz ulardan oldin kelgan birinchi egaga qarab fe'lni shaxs sonda moslashtiramiz:

1. As well as *(shuningdek)*	***4. Along with*** *(birgalikda)*
2. Together with *(birgalıkda)*	***5. In addition to*** *(shuningdek)*
3. Accompanied by *(birgalıkda)*	***6. With*** *(bilan)*

- ***Tom, as well as*** *Linda and Amanda,* ***is*** *going on holiday next week.*
- *My* ***children, together with*** *my neighbour's child,* ***have*** *won in the competition.*
- *A* ***woman with*** *a baby in her arm* ***was*** *standing in the corner.*

4. Qoida 4:

both ... and ...	***+ ko'plikdagi fe'l (doim)***	*-ham ... ham ...*

- ***Both*** *Jack* ***and*** *Jill* ***were*** *late for the meeting yesterday.*

5. Qoida 5:

Either ... or ... *(yo ... yoki ...)*	***Neither ... nor ...*** *(na ... na ...)*	***Not only ... but also ...*** *(nafaqat ... balki ...)*

⚐ **Izoh:** Yuqoridagi bog'lovchilar 2 ta egani bog'lab kelganda doim 2- kelgan ega(ya'ni *or, nor* va *but also* dan keyin kelgan ega)ga qarab fe'l moslashadi:

- ***Either*** *Tom* ***or*** *<u>his brothers</u>* ***are*** *going to join to our group.*
- ***Neither*** *Ann* ***nor*** *<u>Linda</u>* ***has*** *broken the vase. It was done by Frank.*
- ***Not only*** *football and tennis* ***but also*** *<u>basketball</u>* ***is*** *my favourite sport.*

6. Agarda gapda fe'lning harakat nomi shakllari*(gerund* yoki *to infinitive)* ega vazifasida kelsa fe'l doim *birlikda* keladi:

- ***Growing*** *flowers* ***is*** *a very amazing activity.*

7. Agarda gapning egasi murakkab ega bo'lsa(ya'ni ega tarkibida relative clause, izohlovchi aniqlovchi bo'lsa), fe'l murakkab ega tarkibidagi asosiy ot bilan shaxs sonda moslashadi:

- *<u>The* ***woman*** *whom we saw in the street yesterday</u>* ***was*** *very cheerful.*

⚐ **Izoh:** Agarda murakkab ega tarkibida bir yoki birdan ortiq predlog kelsa asosan eng birinchi predlogdan oldin kelgan so'z *ega* hisoblanib fe'l aynan shu ega bilan shxs sonda moslashadi:

- *<u>The main* ***idea*** *of these books</u> are very interesting.*

Shuningdek: Agarda gapning egasi ***"what"*** li birikma bo'lsa va ot-kesim birlikdagi ot bo'lsa fe'l doim *birlikda* keladi:

- *What I need after a long tiring jurney* ***is a rest.***

Izoh: Ammo yuqoridagi holatda ot-kesim ko'plikdagi ot bo'lsa biz fe'lni ham *ko'plikda* qo'llaganimiz ma'qul:

- ***What*** *worries us* ***are*** *the* ***grades*** *of our son at school.*

8. Gapning egasi *sanalmaydigan ot* bo'lsa ham ulardan keyin keladigan fe'l doim *birlikda* bo'ladi. Sanalmaydigan otlar ro'yhati *noun* mavzusida berilgan.

- *Some* ***money was*** *stolen in the robbery.*

Izoh: Ba'zi sanalmaydigan otlar [-*s*] qo'shimchasi bilan tugasa ham ular ko'plikdagi ot hisoblanmaydi, ular sanalmaydigan ot hisoblanadi:

A. Oxirgi harfi [-*s*] bilan tugaydigan ***kasallik nomlari*** o'zidan keyin doim *birlikdagi* fe'l oladi. Chunki ular sanalmaydigan ot:

Diabetes *(diabet)*	***Shingles*** *(temiratki)*	***Mumps*** *(tepki)*	***Rickets*** *(raxit)*
Rabies *(qutirish)*	***Bronchitis*** *(bronxit)*	***Measles*** *(qizamiq)*	***Tuberculosis*** *(sil)*

- ***Rabies is*** *a dangeroûs illness.*

B. Oxirgi harfi [-*s*] bilan tugaydigan ***sport nomlari*** ham o'zidan keyin doim *birlikdagi* fe'l oladi. Chunki ular sanalmaydigan ot:

Darts *(nayza uloqtirish)*	***Athletics*** *(atletika)*	***Bowls*** *(bowling)*	***Bymnastics****(gimnastika)*
Cards *(qarta)*	***Draughts*** *(shashka)*	***Chess*** *(shaxmat)*	***etc...***

- ***Draughts is*** *my children's favourite game to play when they are bored.*

C. Oxirgi harfi [-*ics*] bilan tugaydigan ***fan nomlari*** ham o'zidan keyin doim *birlikdagi* fe'l oladi. Chunki ular sanalmaydigan ot:

Physics *(fizika)*	***Genetics*** *(genetika)*	***Acoustics*** *(akustika)*	***Logistics*** *(logistika)*
Phonetics *(fonetika)*	***Mathematics****(matematika)*	***Linguistics****(lingvistika)*	***etc...***

- ***Mathematics is*** *my worst subject.*

Istisno: Quyidagi fan sohalari nomlari ikki xil ma'noda tushinilib, bir ma'nosida *fan sohasi* ma'nosida kelib o'zidan keyin *birlikdagi fe'l,* ikkinchi vaziyatda ma'nosi o'zgarib o'zidan keyin *ko'plikdagi fe'l* olishi mumkin:

1. **Politics** – siyosat - ***Politics is*** *an important subject at university.*	1. **Politics** – siyosiy qarashlar - *Ann's* ***politics are*** *diffirent from Tom's*
2. **Statistics** – statistika - ***Statistics was*** *always my worst subject.*	2. **Statistics** – statistiks ma'lumotlar - *Further* ***statistics were*** *told about the match.*
3. **Economics** – ekonomika - ***Economics is*** *the main field of the market.*	3. **Economics** – iqtisodiy tizimlar - *The* ***economics*** *behind their policies* ***are*** *secret.*

9. Quyidagi vaziyatlarni yodda saqlang:

One of ... (... -ning biri)	**+ sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot + ko'plikdagi olmosh**	**+ fe'l birlikda**
Each of ... (... -ning har biri)		
Each one of ...(... -ning har biri)		
Every one of ... (... -ning har biri)		
None of ... (... -ning hech qaysisi)		
Either of ... (... -ning yo unisi yo bunisi)		
Neither of ... (... -ning na unisi na bunisi)		

- ***One of** the **reasons** why the meeting was canceled **was** the absence of the director*
- ***None of them knows** Russian very well.*
- ***Either of** my **sons has** broken the window.*

10. Quyidagi vaziyatlarni yodda saqlang:

Any of ... (... -ning birirtasi)	Agar **+ sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot** **+ ko'plikdagi olmnsh** kelsa	**+ fe'l ko'plikda**
Some of ... (... -ning bazilari)		
Majority of ...(... -ning ko'pchiligi)		
Minority of ... (... -ning kamchiligi)		
All of ... (... -ning hammasi)		
Most of ... (... -ning kn'pchiligi)		
A lot of ... (ko'plab)	Agar **+ sanaladigan birlikdagi nt** **+ sanalmaydigan ot** kelsa	**+ fe'l birlikda**
Lots of ... (ko'plab)		
Plenty of ... (ko'plab)		
Half of ... (... -ning yarmi)		
30 percent nf ... (...-ning 30 foizi)		
One third nf ... (...-ning 3 dan biri)		

- ***Some of** this **book doesn't** exist. I can't find it.*
- ***A lot of equipment is** new in my office.*
- ***Half of them don't** want to go to the cinema any more.*
- ***The majority of** my **groupmates are** from Andijan.*

11. Quyidagi vaziyatlarni yodda saqlang:

A number nf ... (ko'plab)	**+ sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot**	**+ fe'l ko'plikda**
The number nf ... (... -ning soni)		**+ fe'l birlikda**

- ***The number of students** in the class **is** fifteen.*
- ***A number of students were** late for the lesson*

12. Quyidagi vaziyatlarni yodda saqlang:

Some(one/body/thiog)	**+ fe'l birlikda**
Any(nne/bndy/thing)	
Every(one/body/thing)	
No(nne/body/thing)	

- ***Something is** wrong with the TV.*
- ***Everything is** ready for the holiday.*

13. Quyidagi vaziyatlarni yodda saqlang:

There	**+ is/was/has**	(agar **sanaladigan birlikdagi** yoki **sanalmaydigan ot** bo'lsa)
How		
Here	**+ are/were/have**	(agar **ot sanaladigan kn'plikdagi ot** bo'lsa)
Where		

- ***Here is** the **key** that you asked.*

- ***There was** little **money** in my pocket, so I couldn't have lunch in a restaurant.*
- ***Where are** the **children**?*

Izoh: Agar *"There is/are"* birikmasidan keyin *bir nechta ot so'z turkumiga oid so'zlar kelsa* fe'l birinchi kelgan otga moslashadi:
- ***There is a pen,** 2 pencils and 5 notebokks on the desk.*

14. Bazi *davlat, korxona, tashkilot, asar* va *boshqa so'zlar*ning oxiri [-s] ko'plik qo'shimchasi bilan tugasa ham ular *yaxlit bitta narsa hisoblanadi* va ulardan keyin doim *birlikdagi fe'l* qo'llaniladi:
- ***The United States is** one of the most powerful countries in the world*
- ***Sears is** a department store.*

15. Barcha o'lchov birliklari*(og'irlik, vaqt, uzunlik, masofa, pul)* gapning egasi bo'lib kelganda ham ular ko'plikda qo'llansa ham ulardan keyin keladigan *fe'l doim birlikda* bo'ladi:
- ***Eight hours** of sleep **is** enough.*
- ***Ten dollars is** too much money to give your children.*

Izoh: Ammo yuqoridagi o'lchov birliklari *"there + (to be)"* dan keyin kelsa, ko'plikda bo'lsa *fe'l ko'likda,* birlikda bo'lsa *fe'l birlikda* keladi:
- ***There are 5 miles** between my house and yours.*
- ***There was 1 dollar** left in my wallet.*

16. Ingliz tilida barcha *arifmetik amallar* faqat *birlikdagi fe'l* oladi:
- ***Two plus two equals** four*
- ***Five times five is** twenty-five*

17. Sport jamoalari nomalridan keyin *ko'plikdagi fe'l* ishlatiladi:
- ***Real Madrid are** playing against Barcelona next week.*

18. Quyidagi holatlarga etibor bering. Agarda gapning e*gasi 1 ta bo'lsa-yu sifati 2 ta bo'lsa* ham *fe'l birlikda* bo'ladi. Agarda gapning egasi *2 ta bo'lsa va ular uchun alohida-alohida 2 ta sifat berilgan bo'lsa* unda *fe'l ko'plikda* bo'ladi.
- ***A milky** and **chocolate ice-cream is** my favorite one.*
- ***A milky ice-cream** and **a chocolate ice-cream are** my favorite ones.*

19. Butun millat nomi ifodalangandan fe'l doim *ko'plikda* keladi.

***The English** (Inglizlar)*	***The Germans**(Nemislar)*	***The Spanish** (Ispanlar)*	***The Uzbeks** (Uzbeklar)*
***The French**(Fransuzlar)*	***The Russians** (Ruslar)*	***The Danish**(daniyaliklar)*	***The Chinese** (Xitoyliklar)*

- ***The Chinese bow** at a medium height in order to show their respect to others*

20. Agarda yuqoridagi vaziyatda *the* artikli kelmasa o'sha millat tili tushiniladi. Til nomlaridan keyin esa doim *fe'l birlikda* keladi:

English *(Ingliz tili)*	***German*** *(Nemis tili)*	***Spanish*** *(Ispan tili)*	***Uzbek*** *(uzbek tili)*
French *(Fransuz tili)*	***Russian*** *(Rus tili)*	***Dutch*** *(Daniya tili)*	***Chinese*** *(Xitoy tili)*

- ***Chinese is*** *a very difficul language to learn*

21. Butun Oila azolari nazarda tutilganda ham doim *ko'plikdagi fe'l* ishlatiladi:
- ***The Browns are*** *having a big party at home next week.*

22. Bir sifatga tegishli butun odamzod nazarda tutilganda ham fe'l doim *ko'plikda* keladi. Bu holatda quyidagi otlashgan sifatlar ishlatiladi:

1. the poor *(kambag'allar)*	***5. the disabled*** *(nogironlar)*	***9. the blind*** *(ko'rlar)*
2. the wounded *(yaralanganlar)*	***6. the deaf*** *(karlar)*	***10. the sick*** *(kasallar)*
3. the dead *(o'lganlar)*	***7. the rich*** *(boylar)*	***11. the young*** *(yosblar)*
4. the injured *(jarohatlanganlar)*	***8. the old*** *(qariyalar)*	***12. the unemployed*** *(ishsizlar)*

- ***The young don't*** *like classical music nowadays.*

23. "Relative Clause"da *who, which, that* dan keyin kelgan fe'l, ulardan oldin kelgan otga moslashadi:
- ***The boys who are*** *studying with me are very sociable.*

MODAL VERBS
(Modal fe'llar)

❖ Ingliz tilida modal fe'l insonning yoki hayvon(ba'zida narsalar)ning biror bir ishni bajarish *zaruriyatini, shartligini, ehtimolliligini, majburligini, qobiliyatini va maslahatini* bildirish uchun ishlatiladi. Modal fe'llarga: ***can, could, may, might, must, have to, need, shall, should, will, would, ought to, (to be) to, had better, (to be) able to, (to be) supposed to*** kabilar kiradi.

❖ Modal fe'llar vazifasiga ko'ra quyidagi 10 ta guruhga bo'linadi:

I. Ability/opportunity (Qobiliyat/imkoniyat)	**VI. Offer** (Yordam taklif qilish)
II. Obligation/duty/necessity (Burch/majburiyat)	**VII. Suggestion** (Taklif bildirish)
III. Logical assumption (Mantiqiy baholash)	**VIII. Instruction** (Ko'rsatma)
IV. Permission (Ruxsat)	**IX. Advice** (Maslahat)
V. Request (Yordam so'rash)	**X. Va boshqa modal fe'llar**

I. ABILITY/OPPORTUNITY
(Qobiliyat/Imkoniyat)

❖ **"CAN"** modal fe'li *hozirgi* zamonda biror bir insonning nimadir qila olish *qobiliyatini* yoki *imkoniyatini* ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Yasalish formulasi:

Bo'lishli shakli:	Subject + can + Verb'
Inkor shakli:	Subject + cannot (can't) + Verb'
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Can + Subject + Verb'?
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	So'roq olmoshlari + can + Subject + Verb'?

- *Amanda **can sing** extremely well./ We **can order** a pizza if you want.*
- *They **can't swim** without a tyre.*
- *Excuse me, **can** you **tell** me where the airport is?*
- *Good morning, sir! **What can** I **do** for you?*

Shuningdek: Inkor shakldagi *"cannot"*(qisqartmasi *can't*) *"qila olmaslik"* ma'nosidan tashqari taqiqlashni ham ifodalaydi, va *"mumkin emas"* ma'nosini anglatadi: (Bu vaziyatda undan tashqari *mustn't* hamda *may not* ishlatialdi)

- *You **cannot use** a mobile phone during the lesson.*

❖ **"(TO BE) ABLE TO"** modal fe'li *continuous* zamonlaridan boshqa barcha zamonlarda kela oladi. Asosan *hozirgi, kelasi* va *o'tgan* zamonlarda ishlatiladi:

1. Hozirgi zamonda *can* ning o'rniga *"qila olmoq"* ma'nosida *to be able to* ishlatilishi mumkin, ammo *can* ko'proq qo'llaniladi.

Hozirgi zamon **yasalish formulasi**:

Bo'lishli shakli:	Subject + am/is/are able to + Verb'
Inkor shakli:	Subject + am/is/are not able to + Verb'
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Am/Is/Are + Subject + able to + Verb'?
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	So'roq olmoshlari + am/is/are + Subject + able to + Verb'?

- *Amanda **is able to sing** extremely well.*
- *They **are not able to swim** without a tyre.*

2. Kelasi zamonda *"qila olmoq"* ma'nosida *qobiliyatni* yoki *imkoniyatni* ifodalash uchun *"(to be) able to"* ning shakli ishlatiladi.

Kelasi zamon **yasalish formulasi**:

Bo'lishli shakli:	Subject + will/shall be able to + Verb'
Inkor shakli:	Subject + will/shall not be able to + Verb'
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Will/Shall + Subject + be able to + Verb'?
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	So'roq olmoshlari + will/shall + Subject + be able to + Verb'?

- *Now I am learning to drive a car. After 2 weeks I **shall be able to drive** easily.*
- *If you don't study hard, you **will not able to enter** university.*

Izoh: *"Can"* modal fe'li ham qachonki gapirib turgan paytimizning o'zida kelajakda nimadir qilish uchun qaror qilganimizda *"qila olmoq"* ma'nosida kelasi zamon uchun qo'llaniladi. Bu vaziyatda *will/shall be able to* ham ishlatiladi:

- *O.k. I have no time tomorrow. I **can meet** with you **next Friday.***
- *O.k. I have no time tomorrow. I **shall be able to meet** with you **next Friday.***

3. O'tgan zamonda *faqat bitta vaziyatda* biror bir ishni *qila olganligini* ifodalash uchun *"(to be) able to"* ning shakli ishlatiladi.O'tgan zamon yasalish formulasi:

Bo'lishli shakli:	Subject + was/were able to + Verb'
Inkor shakli:	Subject + was/were not able to + Verb'
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Was/Were + Subject + able to + Verb'?
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	So'roq olmoshlari + was/were + Subject + able to + Verb'?

- *Linda **was able to persuade** her parents to go to the party yesterday.*
- *Unfortunately, I **wasn't able to** win yesterday's match although I tried hard.*

Shuningdek: Yuqoridagi vaziyatda *"was/were able to V¹"* ning o'rniga *"managed to V¹"* ni ham qo'llash mumkin. Inkori *"didn't manage to V¹"*.
- *Linda **managed to persuade** her parents to go to the party yesterday.*
- *Unfortunately, I **didn't manage to** win yesterday's match although I tried hard.*

Istisno: Ammo quyidagi xudo tomonidan berilgan qobiliyatni ifodalovchi fe'llar bilan *faqat bitta vaziyatda qila olganligini* ifodalash uchun *could* ishlatiladi. Bunda u *"was/were able to"* ma'nosini beradi:

***See** – ko'rmoq*	***Taste** – ta'm bilmoq*	***Smell** – hidlamoq*	***Remember** - eslamoq*
***Hear** - eshitmoq*	***Feel** – his qilmoq*	***Understand** – tushinmoq*	***Guess** - payqamoq*

- *She listened attentively and she **could hear** people talking in the next door.*
- *When I entered the kitchen, I **could smell** something burning.*

❖ **"COULD"** modal fe'li o'tgan zamondagi *umumiy qobiliyat* (yani biror bir ishni o'tmishda *doimiy* qila olganligi)ni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Yasalish formulasi:

Bo'lishli shakli:	Subject + could + Verb'
Inkor shakli:	Subject + could not (could't) + Verb'
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Could + Subject + Verb'?
Maxsus so'roq shakli:	So'roq olmoshlari + could + Subject + Verb'?

- *I **could run** fast when I was young.*
- *My sister **couldn't speak** until she was 4 years old.*
- ***Could you use** a mobile phone when you were 9?*
- ***What kind of musical instrument could** Tom **play** during the school time?*

Izoh 1: Inkor shakli *"could not"*(qisqartmasi *couldn't*) biror bir ishni *qila olmaganligini* ifodalash uchun o'tmishdagi *doimiy* vaziyatda ham, *bitta vaziyat* uchun ham ishlatilishi mumkin.
- *I **couldn't draw** pictures when I was 5. (doimiy vaziyat)*
- *Unfortunately, I **couln't win** yesterday's match. (bitta vaziyat)*

Izoh 2: Shuningdek *"could"* modal fe'lini *"qila olmoq"* ma'nosida hozirgi zamonda *mubolag'a* yoki *bo'rttirib* gapirganimizda *can* ning o'rniga qo'llaymiz.
- *I am so hungry now that I **could eat** a whole elephant now.*
- *He **could read** and he is only three.*

✤ **"Could have Verb³/-ed"** – O'tgan zamonda qilish uchun *qobiliyati* yoki *imkoniyati* bo'lgan-u ammo *bajarilmagan* yoki *amalga oshmagan* ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun *"qilish mumkin edi"* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:
- *We **could have gone** to the cinema yesterday but we decided to stay at home.*

Shuningdek 1: *"Could have Verb³/-ed"* – O'tmishda biror bir voqea-hodisaning *sodir bo'lish ehtimolliligi* bo'lgan-u ammo *sodir bo'lmagan* vaziyatlarda ham *"...bo'lishi mumkin edi"* ma'nosida qo'llaniladi.
- *Yesterday I left the car unlocked. It **could have been stolen**, but it wasn't.*

Shuningek 2: *"Could have Verb³/-ed"* – O'tmishda *"qila olmoq"* ma'nosida *mubolag'a qilib* yoki *bo'rttirib* gapirganda ham ishlatiladi:
- *I was so angry with him. I **could have killed** him then.*

✤ **"Couldn't have Verb³/-ed"** – O'tgan zamonda *xoxlasa ham, harakat qilib ko'rsa ham baribir bajarib bo'lmaydigan* ish harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.
- *The football match was cancelled. I **couldn't have played** anyway as I was ill.*

II. OBLIGATION/DUTY/NECESSITY
(Majburiyat/Burch/Zarurat)

✤ **"MUST"** – modal fe'li *"kerak", "zarur", "shart", "lozim"* ma'nolarida insonning o'ziga bog'liq bo'lgan va inson o'zining shaxsiy fikri bilan vijdonan biror bir ishni bajarish kerakligi haqida gapirganda ishlatiladi va bu zaviyatda *must* ning o'rniga *have to/has to* ni ham qo'llash mumkin. Ammo *must* ko'proq ishlatiladi. *Must* modal fe'li faqat *hozirgi* va *kelasi* zamonlar uchun ishlatiladi.

Bo'lishli shakli:	Subject + must + Verb¹
Inkor shakli:	Subject + must not (mustn't) + Verb¹
Umumiy so'roq shakli:	Must + Subject + Verb¹?

- *You **must study** hard.* - *You **musn't play** computer games.*
- ***Must** I **pay** the money back by next Friday?*

Izoh 1: *"Must"*ning inkor shaklda *(mustn't)* – *"mumkun emas"* degan ma'no anglatadi va qat'iy taqiqni ifodalaydi.
- *You **mustn't use** a mobile phone in this education center.*

Izoh 2: *"Must"* bilan berilgan so'roq gaplarga bo'lishli javob berganda *must* bilan, inkorida esa *needn't/don't need to/don't have to* bilan javob beriladi.
- ***Must** I **post** the letter today?* - *Yes, you **must***
- ***Must** I **finish** my project by Monday?* - *No, you **needn't***

Izoh 3: *"Must"* modal fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli yo'qligi uchun, u uchun ham o'tgan zamonda *have/has to* ning o'tgan zamon shakli *had to* ishlatiladi:
- *I didn't have any money, so I **had to go** to the bank.*

❖ **"HAVE TO"** – modal fe'li ham *"kerak", "zarur", "shart", "lozim"* ma'nolari-da keladi ammo u insonning o'ziga bog'liq bo'lmagan quyidagi 4 ta vaziyatda ishlatiladi.

Qo'llanadigan vaziyatlar:	Misollar:
1. Qonunda yozilgan ish-harkatlar uchun:	*- All men **have to** do military service in India.*
2. Biror joyda belgilab qo'yilgan qoidalar va tartiblar uchun:	*- According to the inscription, I **have to** take my medice 3 times every day*
3. Tashqi kuch tasiri ostidagi (ya'ni kimdir aytgan gapiga binoan) ish-harakatlar uchun:	*- We **have to** give our homework by Monday. My teacher told like that.*
4. Majburlikdan qilinadigan ish-harakatlar uchun:	*- I **have to** wear my glasses in order to read a book.*

❖ *"Have to"* inkor/so'roq shakllarini shu zamonning yordamchi fe'llari bilan hosil qiladi. Asosan *hozirgi, o'tgan* va *kelasi* zamonda ishlatiladi:

Zamonlar:	Bo'lishli shakli:	Inkor shakli:	So'roq shakli:
Hozirgi z.:	S + have to/has to + V'	S + don't/doesn't have to + V'	Do/Does + S + have to + V'?
O'tgan z.:	S + had to + V'	S + didn't + have to + V'	Did + S + have to + V'?
Kelasi z.:	S + will/shall have to + V'	S + won't/shan't have to + V'	Will/Shall + S + have to + V'?

*- John **has to work** overtime to support his family (Hozirgi)*
*- When my neighbor went to the market, I **had to look after** her baby. (O'tgan)*
*- Tom **will have to do** shopping tomorrow. (Kelasi)*

Izoh: Hozirgi zamonda *have/has to*V^1 ning o'rniga *have got to/has got to* V^1 ham qo'llanilishi mumkin. Faqat ular norasmiy uslubda(ko'chada, yaqin insonlarga nisbtan) ishlatiladi. Ularning *inkor/so'roq* shakllari o'zlari bilan yasaladi:

Bo'lishli shakli:	Inkor shakli:	So'roq shakli:
S + have got to/has got to + V'	S + haven't/hasn't got to + V'	Have/Has + S + got to + V'?

*- John **has got to work** overtime to support his family.*

❖ *Have to/Has to* ning inkor shaklidagi ma'nosi *"shart emas, zarur emas"*:

Zamonlar:	Inkor shakli formulasi:	Ma'nosi:
Hozirgi z.	S + don't/doesn't + have to V'	Shart emas, zarur emas (hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun)
Hozirgi z.	S + haven't/hasn't + got to V'	Shart emas, zarur emas (hozirgi zamon uchun)
O'tgan z.	S + didn't + have to V'	Shart emas edi, zarur emas edi (o'tgan zamon uchun)

*- You **don't have to go** to the meeting if you don't want. It isn't necessary.*
*- You **haven't got to go** to the meeting if you don't want. It isn't necessary.*
*- Tom **doesn't have to give** his debt back tomorrow. I will not be in the city.*
*- Linda **didn't have to go** to work yesterday. Because it was Sunday yesterday.*

❖ *Have to* ning shakli bilan hosil qilingan so'roq gaplarning *must* bilan hosil qilingan so'roq gaplardan farqi bor. Uni quyidagi misol orqali bilib olasiz:

- ***Must** I **tidy** my room? – Men xonamni tozlashim kerakmi?* (siz shu ishni qilishimga qattiq turibsizmi)
- ***Do** I **have to** tidy my room? – Men xonamni tozalashim shartmi?*

❖ **"NEED"** fe'li *"kerak", "zarur", "lozim"* ma'nolarida ehtiyoj jihatidan qilish kerak bo'lgan ish harakatlarni ifodalab, faqat *hozirgi, o'tgan* va *kelasi* zamonlar uchun ishlatiladi. *Need* **2 xil** fe'l bo'lib keladi: ***asosiy fe'l* va *modal fe'l.***

1. ASOSIY FE'L bo'lib kelganda *"need"* fe'lining *bo'lishli, inkor* va *so'roq* shakllari quyidagicha formula asosida hosil qilinadi:

Zamonlar:	Bo'lishli shakli:	Inkor shakli:	So'roq shakli:
Hozirgi z.:	S + need(s) + to V¹	S + don't/doesn't need + to V¹	Do/Does + S + need to + V¹?
Kelasi z.:	S + need(s) + to V¹	S + don't/doesn't need + to V¹	Do/Does + S + need to + V¹?
O'tgan z.:	S + needed + to V¹	S + didn't + need + to V¹	Did + S + need to + V¹?

- *Jack **needs to study** much harder. His grades are very low.*
- *While I was passing the shop, I remembered that I **needed to buy** some bread.*

Izoh 1: *Need* ning inkor *(don't/doesn't/didn't need toV¹)* shakli *shart emas, zarur emas* degan ma'nolarni anglatadi.
- *We have got plenty of time. You **don't need to hurry**.*
- *Linda **didn't need to go** to work yesterday. Because it was Sunday yesterday.*

Izoh 2: *Need* ning so'roq *(Do/Does/Did + S + need to V¹)* shakli biror bir ish harakatni *qilish shartmi* degan ma'no anglatadi.
- ***Do** we **need to prepare** the cake now?*
- *So, **did** you **need to leave** the party early last night?*

Izoh 3: *Need* asosiy fe'l bo'lsa o'zidan keyin *ot* olishi ham mumkin. Bunda u *"muhtoj bo'lmoq", "ehtiyoj bo'lmoq"* ma'nolarini anglatadi:
- *I am very thirsty. I **need some water.***

Izoh 4: Shuningdek *need* asosiy fe'l bo'lganda o'zidan keyin *V-ing* olishi ham mumkin. Bunda ega asosan *jonsiz ega(narsalar* yoki *hayvonlar)* bo'lib ish harakat majhul nisbat ma'nosini beradi va *"qilinishi kerak"* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Something + need(s) + Verb-ing	Something + need(s) + to be Verb³/-ed

- *The roof **needs repairing.** (=The roof **needs to be repaired**)*
- *The dogs **need feeding.** (=The dogs **need to be fed**)*

Izoh: Yuqoridagi holatda(passive holatda) *need* ning o'rniga *want* va *require* fe'llari ham huddi shu strukturalarda ishlatilinishi mumkin:
- *The flowers **want watering.** (=The flowers **want to be watered**)*
- *The wall **requires painting.** (=The wall **requires to be painted**)*

2. MODAL FE'L bo'lib kelganda *"need"* fe'lining *bo'lishli, inkor* va *so'roq* shakllari quyidagicha formula asosida hosil qilinadi:

Zamonlar:	Bo'lishli shakli:	Inkor shakli:	So'roq shakli:
Hozirgi zamonda kela oladi faqat:	S + need + V'	S + need not(needn't) + V'	Need + S + V'?

- *Jack **need study** much harder. His grades are very low.*
- *We have got plenty of time. You **needn't hurry**.*
- ***Need** we **book** the table beforehand?*

Izoh 1: Modal fe'l bo'lganda *need* fe'li o'zidan keyin *ot* olmaydi va hech qachon zamonda tuslanmaydi(ya'ni *–s,-es* qo'shimchalarini olmaydi)

Izoh 2: *Dare (jur'at etmoq)* fe'li ham huddi *need* fe'liga o'xshab *asosiy fe'l* bo'lib kelganda o'zidan keyin *to* V^1, *modal fe'l* bo'lib kelganda o'zidan keyin V^1 ning o'zini oladi:

- *Amanda **doesn't dare to tell** Jack the truth.* (asosiy fe'l)
- *Amanda **daren't tell** Jack the truth.* (modal fe'l)

Izoh 3: O'tgan zamonda *2 xil inkor shaklda* ifodalanishi mumkin:

1. Didn't need to V1 – shunchaki o'tmishda biror bir ishni *qilish shart emas edi* deb gapirilgan ishlatiladi. Bajarilgan bo'lishi ham, bajarilmagan bo'lishi ham mumkin, ammo bu muhim emas. Muhimi *shar emas ekanligini* oldindan biladi:

- *Yesterday it was Sunday. I **didn't need to wake up** early. So I slept till 9 a.m.*
- *Yesterday it was Sunday. I **didn't need to wake up** early. But, as it was a wonderful morning, I woke up.*

2. Needn't have V3(-ed) – o'tmishda biror narsani *bajarish shart emas edi ammo biz bajarib qo'yganmiz* (Bu vaziyatda oldindan bilmagan bo'lamiz)

- *Yesterday I woke up at 6. Later I knew that it was Sunday yesterday. So I **needn't have woken up** so early.*
- *My mother **needn't have worried** about me so much yesterday. I was at my friend's house. I forgot to tell my parents about it.*

△ **Xulosa:** Demak:

1. Subject + don't have to + Verb'	Shart emas, zarur emas (hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun)
2. Subject + doesn't have to + Verb'	
3. Subject + don't need to + Verb'	
4. Subject + doesn't need tn + Verb'	
5. Subject + needn't + Verb'	
6. Subject + didn't have to + Verb'	Shart emas edi, zarur emas edi (o'tgan zamon uchun)
7. Subject + didn't need to + Verb'	
8. Subject + needn't have + Verb³/-ed	

III. LOGICAL ASSUMPTION
(Mantiqiy baholash/Taxmin qilish)

❖ Biz gapirayotgan gapimizni 90-95% ishonch bilan taxmin qilishimiz (ishonchli taxmin) va 50% yoki undan past darajadagi tavakkal taxmin qilishimiz(ishonchsiz taxmin) mumkin. 90-95% li ishonchli taxmin va 50% va undan past tavakkal taxminni modal fe'llar bilan ifodalaymiz. Uni quyidagi jadval orqali bilib olishingiz mumkin:

90-95% LI ISHONCHLI TAXMIN Bunda biz vaziyatni 100% aniq bilmaymiz, ammo bazi-bir isbot dalillarga tayanib vaziyatni ishonch bilan taxmin qilamiz. Bunda bo'lishli gaplarda "must" , inkor gaplarda "can't" modal fe'li ishlatiladi:	
MUST	**CAN'T (Bazan COULDN'T ham ishlatiladi)**
1. Hozirgi/kelasi zamon uchun **"...bo'lsa kerak"** ma'nosida bo'lishli gaplarda**"must V¹"** ishlatiladi *- You have been travelling all day. It is very tiriog. You **must be** tired nnw.*	**1.** Hozirgi/kelasi zamon uchun **"...bo'lmasa kerak"** ma'nosida inkor gaplarda**"can't V¹"** ishlatiladi *- You have just had a meal. You **can't be** hungry already. Why are you asking to eat a meal again?*
2. Hozirgi va kelasi davomiy zamonga nisbatan **"...qilayotgan bo'lsa kerak"** ma'nosida bo'lishli gaplarda**"must be V-ing"** ishlatiladi: *- It is 11 o'clock now. Tom **must be sleeping** now. Don't call him now.*	**2.** Hozirgi va kelasi davomiy zamonga nisbatan **"...qilayotgan bo'lmasa kerak"** ma'nosida inkor gaplarda**"can't be V-ing"** ishlatiladi: *- Linda has scored 13 out nf 30 tests of the English test this month. She **can't be studying** hard*
3. O'tgan zamonga nisbatan **"...bo'lgan bo'lsa kerak"** degan ma'noda bo'lishli gaplarda **"must have V³-ed"** ishlatiladi: *- Carol is rather angry now. She **must have lost** in the game yesterday.*	**3.** O'tgan zamonga nisbatan **"...bo'lmagan bo'lsa kerak"** degan ma'noda inkor gaplarda **"can't have V³-ed"** ishlatiladi: *- Jack passed by me without saying hello in the park yesterday. She **can't have seen** me.*
4. O'tgan davomiy zamonga nisbatan **"...qilayotgan bo'lsa kerak"** ma'nosida bo'lishli gaplarda **"must have been V-ing"** ishlatiladi: *- There was lots of noise in Frank's house yesterday. They **must have been having** a party.*	**4.** O'tgan davomiy zamonga nisbatan **"...qilayotgan bo'lmasa kerak"** ma'nosida inkor gaplarda **"can't have been V-ing"** ishlatiladi: *- Tom was going straight to the wall. He **can't have been looking** at where he was going.*

50% VA UNDAN PAST FOIZLI ISHONCHSIZ(TAVAKKAL) TAXMIN Bunda biz vaziyat haqida umuman ma'lumotga ega bo'lmaymiz va vaziyatni shunchaki tavakkal taxmin qilib aytib qo'ya qolamiz. Bu holatda "may/might/could" modal fe'llari ishlatiladi	
MAY/MIGHT/COULD	**MAY NOT/MIGHT NOT/COULD NOT**
1. Hozirgi/kelasi zamon uchun **"...bo'lishi mumkin"** ma'nosida **"may/might/could V¹"** ishlatialdi: *- Where are you going to on your holiday?* *- I haven't decided yet. Perhaps, I **may go** to Italy*	**1.** Hozirgi/kelasi zamonda **"...bo'lmasligi mumkin"** ma'nosida **"may/might/could not V¹"** ishlatialdi: *- What do you think about tomorrow's match?* *- I am not sure. But Real Madrid **might not win.***

2. Hozirgi va kelasi davomiy zamonga nisbatan **"...qilayotgan bo'lishi mumkin"** ma'nosida bo'lishli gaplarda**"may/might/could be V-ing"** ishlatiladi: - *Where is John?* - *I don't know. He **may be working** in the garden.*	**2.** Hozirgi/kelasi davomiy zamonga nisbatan **"...qilmayntgan bo'lishi mumkin"** ma'nosida inkor gaplarda**"may/might/cnuld not be V-ing"** ishlatiladi: - *Where are they? Did you invite them too?* - *Yes. Maybe They **couldn't be coming.***
3. O'tgan zamon uchun **"...qilgan bo'lishi mumkin"** ma'nosida bo'lishli gaplarda**"may/might/could have V³/-ed"** ishlatiladi: - *I can't find my wallet.* - *You **might have left** it in the shop when you went.*	**3.** O'tgan zamonda **"...qilmagan bo'lishi mumkin"** ma'nosida inkor gaplarda**"may/might/could not have V³/-ed"** ishlatiladi: - *Why didn't Frank come to the meeting?* - *I don't know. He **may not have heard** about that.*
4. O'tgan davomiy zamonga nisbatan **"...qilayntgan bo'lishi mumkin"** ma'nosida bo'lishli gaplarda **"may/might/cnuld have been V-ing"** ishlatiladi. - *Nobody knows the exact reason for the accident. Perhaps the driver **could have been driving** the car very fast.*	**4.** O'tgan davomiy zamonga nisbatan **"qilmayotgan bo'lishi mumkin"** ma'nosida inkor gaplarda **"may/might/could nnt have been V-ing"** ishlatiladi. - *Nobody knows the exact reasoo for the accident. Perhaps the driver **may not have been looking** at where he was driving to.*

IV. PERMISSION
(Ruxsat so'rash, berish yoki bermaslik)

❖ **"MAY" va "MIGHT"** - hozirgi va kelasi zamonda kimgadur *ruxsat berganda, bermaganda* yoki *so'raganda* qo'llaniladi. Yasalish shakli formulasi:

Bo'lishli shakli:	Inkor shakli:	So'roq shakli:
S + may/might + V'	S + may/might not + V'	- May/Might + S + V'?

1. Agarda biz kimdandir hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda nimadir qilish uchun **ruxsat so'ramoqchi** bo'lganimizda quyidagilardan foydalanamiz:

May I Verb' ...?	...qilsam maylimi?
Can I Verb' ...?	
Shall I Verb' ...?	
Could I Verb' ...? (ancha rasmiy va muloyimroq)	
Might I Verb' ...? (ancha rasmiy va muloyimroq)	
Would you mind if I Verb²/-ed ...?	...qilsam qarshi emasmisiz?
Do you mind if I Verb' ...?	

- ***May I see** the manager, please?* - *Certainly*
- ***Would you mind if I opened** the window?* - *Why not?*

Izoh: Ammo agarda biz *qonun* yoki biror bir joydagi *tartib-qoida* bo'yicha biror bir ish qilish uchun *ruxsat so'ramoqchi* bo'lsak **"to be allowed to V¹"** ishlatiladi:

Am/Is/Are	+ Subjcet	+ allowed to	+ Verb¹	...qilish mumkinmi? Ruxsat berilganmi?

- ***Are** we **allowed to drive** a car if we are below 18?*

2. Agarda bir inson boshqa bir insonga nimadir qilish uchun **ruxsat bermoqchi** bo'lsa *"mumkin"* ma'nosida **may**, yoki **can** ishlatiladi.
- *If you want, you **may smoke** here. (yoki: You **can smoke** here)*

Izoh: Ammo *qonun, qoida* yoki *tartib* bo'yicha kimgadir *ruxsat bermoqchi* bo'lsak **"to be allowed to V¹"** yoki **can** ishlatiladi:
- *You **are allowed to park** your car here.(yoki: You **can park** your car here)*

3. Agarda biz biror bir ish qilishga **ruxsat bermasak** *"mumkin emas", "qila olmaysiz"* ma'nolarida *"may not", "cannot", "must not"* lardan foydalanamiz:
- *Customers **may not enter** this area. (yoki: **can't enter/mustn't enter**)*

4. O'tmishda biror-bir ish qilishga *doimiy ruxsat berilgan* bo'lsa **"could V¹"** ishlatiladi, ammo *faqat bitta vaziyat uchun ruxsat berilgan* bo'lsa **"was/were allowed to V1"** ishlatiladi:
- *I **could go** to parties when I was young.*
***But:** I **was allowed to go** John's party last night.*

V. REQUEST
(Yordam so'rash/Iltimos qilish)

1. Biz biror-bir insondan **yordam so'raganimizda** quyidagilarni ishlatamiz:

Can you Verb¹ ...?	...qila olasizmi?
Will you Verb¹ ...?	
Could you Verb¹ ...?	
Would you Verb¹ ...?	
Would you mind Verb-ing ...?	...qilishga qarshi emasmisiz?

- ***Can** you **bring** me a glass of water?* - *Of course*
- ***Would you mind doing** my homework instead of me?* - *I am sorry but I can't*

2. Agarda biz biror-bir insondan nimadirni *olib berishini* yoki *olib kelib berishini* **iltimos qilmoqchi** bo'lsak quyidagilardan foydalanamiz:

Can I have (noun)...?	Menga ...-ni olib bera olasizmi?
May I have (noun)...?	Menga ...-ni uzatib yubora olasizmi?
Could I have (noun)...?	Menga ...-ni olib kelib berolasizmi?
Might I have (noun)...?	

- ***Can I have the salt** over there?* - *Sure. Here!*
- *Waiter, **May I have some tea**, please?* - *O.K. Sir!*

VI. OFFER
(Yordam taklif qilish)

❖ Agarda biz kimgadir **o'z yordamimizni taklif qilmoqchi** bo'lsak ikki xil usulda taklif qilishimiz mumkin: *so'roq* tarizda yoki *oddiy darak gap* shaklida.

1. So'roq shaklida quyidagilardan foydalanamiz:

Shall I/we Verb¹ ...?	...-ni qilaymi? (yoki: ...qilaylikmi?)
Can I/we Verb¹ ...?	...-oi qilishimoi xoxlaysizmi? (yoki: qilishimizni xoxlaysizmi?)
Could I/we Verb¹ ...?	

- ***Shall** I **go** the market instead of you?* - *It will be very kind of you.*
- *Good morning, Sir! What **can I do** for you?* - *I am looking for a teddy bear.*

2. Oddiy darak gap shaklida esa quyidagi usuldan foydalanamiz:

I/we shall Verb¹ ...	...-ni qilaman (yoki: ...-ni qilamiz)

- *This bag looks heavy. Give it to me, dad! I **shall carry** it for you!*
- *Girls! Wait for us outside of the café! We **shall pay** for you as well.*

VII. SUGGESTION
(Taklif bildirish)

❖ Biz hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda kimgadir nimadir qilishni **taklif bildirganimizda** 2 xil usul: *so'roq* yoki *oddiy darak gap* shaklida ifodalaymiz:

1. So'roq shaklida quyidagilardan foydalanamiz:

Shall I/we Verb¹ ...?	...-qilaymi? (yoki: qilamizmi?)
Why don't we Verb¹ ...?	Nega ... qilmaymiz?

- *Guys, I am very bored. **Why don't we go** to somewhere?*
- ***Shall** we **go** to the theatre tonight?*

2. Oddiy darak gap shaklida esa quyidagi usuldan foydalanamiz:

I/we can/could Verb¹...	...qilsam(yoki: qilsak) bo'ladi.
Let's Verb¹ ...	Kelinglar(Davay) ... qilamiz.

- *I don't like to watch a play. We **can go** to the cinema instead.*
- *Again a film? **Let's play** football. It is amazing and usuful for our health.*

VIII. INSTRUCTION
(ko'rsatma so'rash yoki berish)

1. Agarda biz hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda nimadir qilish uchun **ko'rsatma so'ramoqchi** bo'lsak quyidagi usuldan foydalanamiz:

Shall I/we Verb'	... nima qilay?

- *Where **shall** I **put** these flowers?* - *In the vase.*

2. Agarda biz hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda kimgadir nimadir qilishi uchun **ko'rsatma bermoqchi** bo'lsak ***"Present Simple"*** zamonidan foydalanamiz:
- *You **sprinkle** some cheese on the pizza and then you **bake** it.*

IX. ADVICE
(Maslahat so'rash, berish va bermaslik)
(should/ought to/ to be supposed to/ had better)

❖ **"SHOULD"** va **"OUGHT TO"** modal fe'llari hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda kimgadir *maslahat berganda, bermaganda* yoki *so'raganda* ishlatiladi. Ular o'rtasida hech qanday farq yo'q. Yasalish shakllari quyidagicha:

Modal fe'l:	Bo'lishli shakli:	Inkor shakli:	So'roq shakli:
Should	Subject + should + V'	Subject + should not(shouldn't) + V'	Should + Subject + V'?
Ought to	Subject + ought to + V'	Subject + ought not to + V'	Ought + Subject + to V'?

- *It is getting late. You **should(ought to) go** home as soon as possible.*
- *You **shouldn't(ought not to) smoke** too much.*
- *What do you think? **Should** I **buy** this jacket? (yoki: **Ought** I **to buy** ...?)*

1. Biror bir vaziyat *biz kutganimizdek yoki qoidadagidek bo'lmasa*, yoki *biror bir narsadan noroziligimizni ko'rsatmoqchi* bo'lganimizda ***should*** ishlatiladi.
- *Why aren't you at school? It is 9. You shouldn't be here. You **should be** in class.*
- *That man on the bike **should be wearing** a helmet.*

2. Quyidagi holat asosan huddi shu formula shaklida keladi:

I (You)	+ think	+ I (you)	+ can/could ...
I (You)	+ think	+ you (I)	+ should

- ***I think I can** lend you some money.*

But: - ***I think you should** go to the doctor.*

3. Agarda gap quyidagi fe'llar bilan boshlansa undan keyin kelgan 2chi(ergash) qismda ***"should"*** modal fe'li ishlatiladi:

Subject	Verb(quyidagi fe'llardan biri)	(that)	Subject	should Verb'
Suggest *– taklif bildirmoq*	***Propose*** *– taklif qilmoq*		***Agree*** *– rozi bo'lmoq*	
Advise *– maslahat bermoq*	***Decide*** *– qaror qabul qilmoq*		***Direct*** *– ko'rsatma bermoq*	

Recommend *– tavsiya qilmoq*	***Ask*** *– so'ramoq*	***Instruct*** *– ko'rsatma bermoq*
Require *– talab qilmoq*	***Intend*** *– niyat qilmoq*	***Think*** *– o'ylamoq*
Request *– iltimos qilmoq*	***Prefer*** *– afzal ko'rmoq*	***Order*** *– buyurmoq*
Insist *– qat'iy turib olmoq*	***Beg*** *– yalinmoq*	***Arrange*** *– rejalasbtirmoq*
Demand *– talab qilmoq*	***Warn*** *- ogohlantirmoq*	***Command*** *– buyruq bermoq*

- *Ann **insisted** that Frank **should apologise.***
- *The doctor **advised** that Jack **should stay** in bed for a few days.*

Izoh: Ushbu vaziyatda ***should*** modal fe'li tushib qolib uning o'rniga shunchaki ***Verb¹*** ham kelishi mumkin. Bu ingliz tilida ***subjunctive mood*** hisoblanadi:

Bo'lishli shakl:	Subject	Verb(yuqoridagi fe'llardan biri)	(that)	Subject	Verb¹
Inkor shakl:	Subject	Verb(yuquridagi fe'llardan biri)	(that)	Subject	not Verb¹

- *Ann **insisted** that Frank **apologise.***
- *The doctor **advised** me that Jack **not eat** salty and spicey meals too much.*

Izoh: Shuningdek yuqoridagi 2 ta vaziyatdagi holat test javoblarida bo'lmasa siz *fe'lning zamonga mos* variantini ham ishlatishingiz mumkin:
- *Ann **insisted** that Frank **apologised.***

Shuningdek: Gap quyidagi sifatlar bilan boshlansa ham undan keyin kelgan 2chi(ergash) qismda ***"should"*** modal fe'li ishlatiladi, struktuda sal boshqacharoq:

It is	Adjective(quyidagi sifatlardan biri)	(that)	Subject	should Verb¹
Strange *– g'alati*	***Vital*** *– muhim*		***Essential*** *– muhim*	
Odd *– g'lati*	***Surprising*** *– ajablanarli*		***Actual*** *– haqiqat*	
Funny *– kulguli*	***Typical*** *– o'ziga hos*		***Necessary*** *– zarur*	
Natural *– tabiiy*	***Interesting*** *– qiziqarli*		***Important*** *– muhim*	
Disappointed *– ko'ngli qolgan*	***Shocked*** *– shokka tushgan*		***Surprised*** *– ajablangan*	

- *It **is strange** that he **should leave** the party so early.*
- *It **is important** that everybody **shouldn't forget** the plan.*

Izoh: Ushbu vaziyatda ham ***should*** modal fe'li tushib qolib uning o'rniga shunchaki ***Verb¹*** kelishi mumkin. Inkorida ***not Verb¹*** ishlatiladi.
- *It **is strange** that he **leave** the party so early.*
- *It **is important** that everybody **not forget** the plan.*

4. "Should(Ought to) have Verb³/-ed" – o'tmishda bajarishi kerak bo'lgan ammo bajarmagan ish-harakatiga hozirgi zamonda afsuslanib yoki achinib ***"...qilishim kerak edi"*** deb gapirganda ishlatiladi:
- *I couldn't enter university last year. I **should have studied** hard instead of playing computer games*

5. **"Shouldn't(Ought not to) have Verb^3/-ed"** – o'tmishda bajarmasligi kerak bo'lgan ammo bajarib qo'ygan ish-harakatiga hozirgi zamonda afsuslanib yoki achinib ***"...qilmasligim kerak edi"*** deb gapirganda ishlatiladi:
- *I **shouldn't have gone** to the party last day. I wouldn't have such a terrible headache now.*

❖ **"TO BE SUPPOSED TO"** – ni ham *should* va *ought to* kabi kimgadir maslahat berganda ishlatish mumkin. Yasalish formulasi:

Subject +	to be(am/is/are) +	supposed +	to Verb^1

- *You look very tired. You **are supposed to rest** much more.*
- *I have a toothache. – You **are supposed to go** to the dentist.*

❖ *"(to be) supposed to ..."* shuningdek quyidagi 3 ta vaziyatda ham qo'llaniladi:
1. *"Subject + (to be) + said to ..." (aytishlaricha)* ma'nosida *said* ning o'rniga *supposed* ni ham qo'llash mumkin. Lekin *supposed* faqat 2- strukturada keladi:
- ***The Browns are said to go** somewhere to rest evey summer.* (str. 2)
- ***The Browns are supposed to go** somewhere to rest every summer.* (str. 2)
2. Oldindan rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun *"to be going to V^1"* ma'nosida ham qo'llaymiz:
- ***I am going to meet** with my friend Anvar tonight.*
- ***I am supposed to meet** with my friend Anvar tonight.*
3. Bajarish *taqiqlab qo'yilgan* ish-harakatlar uchun ham qo'llaymiz (qonunda yoki biror bir tartibda belgilangan) Bu holatda doim inkor shaklda qo'llaniladi (Yani: *"Subject + to be not + supposed to V^1"*)
- ***You are not supposed to park** your car here.*
- ***You are not supposed to smoke** here.*

❖ *"(to be) supposed to ..."* ning o'tgan zamon shakli o'tmishda qilinishi kerak bo'lgan ammo qilinmagan ish harakatlar uchun ishlatiladi:

Subject +	to be(was/were) +	supposed +	to Verb^1

- *Amanda **was supposed to arrive** 30 minutes ago. But she was late.*

❖ **"HAD BETTER"** – modal fe'li ham *"should/ought to"* modal fe'llari kabi insonlarga maslahat berish uchun ishlatiladi. Ammo *"had better"* asosan bitta ma'lum bir vaziyat uchun, hamda yomon oqibatlari ko'rsatilgan vaziyat uchun ishlatilsa, *"should/ought to"* asosan umumiy holatlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

Bo'lishli shakli:	Inkor shakli:	So'roq shakli:
Subject + had better + V^1	Subject + had better not + V^1	Had + Subject + better + V^1?

- *You **had better hurry**. Otherwise, you will miss your bus. (Bitta vaziyat)*
- *Sometimes I am very tired at work. – You **should run** every morning (Umumiy)*

❖ **"TO BE TO"** - ham ***"qilish kerak"*** ma'nosini anglatadi. Ma'no jihatidan "must" va "have to" ga o'xshab ketishiga qaramasdan "to be to V1" ko'proq *reja yoki kelishuvga asoslanib gapirganda* va asosan kimgadur *ko'rsatma berganda* ishlatiladi. Hozirgi zamondagi yasalish formulasi:

Bo'lishli shakli:	Inkor shakli:	So'roq shakli:
Subject + am/is/are + V'	Subject + am/is/are not + V'	Am/Is/Are + Subject + to V'?

- *You **are to take** this medicine 3 times a day.*

Izoh: O'tgan zamon shakli ***"was/were to V¹"*** hisoblanib *"qilish kerak edi"* deb tarjima qilinadi. Huddi shu ma'noda o'tgan zamonda*"had toV¹"* ham qo'llaniladi. Lekin *had to* qo'llanganda ish-harakat bajarilishi kerak bo'lgan va bajarilgan bo'ladi. *"was/were to V¹"* modal fe'li qo'llanganda ish-harakat bajarilishi kerak bo'lgan ammo bajarilmagan bo'ladi. O'tgan zamonda shakli:

Bo'lishli shakli:	Inkor shakli:	So'roq shakli:
Subject + was/were + V'	Subject + was/were not + V'	Was/Were + Subject + to V'?

- *Tom **was to be** here by now, but he isn't.*

❖ **"WOULD"** modal fe'li biror bir ish-harakatni sodir bo'lishini tasavvur qilib yoki xoxlab *"qilardi", "bo'lardi"* deb gapirganimizda ishlatiladi. Yasalish formulasi:

Bo'lishli shakli:	Inkor shakli:	So'roq shakli:
Subject + would + V'	Subject + would not(wouldn't) + V'	Would + Subject + to V'?

- *It **would be** very interesting if our aunt were here now. Unfortunately, she is in Spain now.*

Izoh: "Would have Verb³/-ed" – o'tgan zamondagi biror bir ish-harakatga nisbatan ***"qilgan bo'lardi"*** ma'nosini anglatadi. Inkor shakli.

- *If I had studied much harder last year, I **would have entered** university.*

❖ **"TO BE DUE TO"** birikmasi ***"kutilyabdi"*** degan ma'noni anglatadi.

- *The director **is due to retire** next year.*

Shuningdek: "*Due to + noun*" strukturasi *"tufayli", "sababli"* degan ma'no anglatib, bu vaziyatda o'rniga *"owing to", "because of", "for"* lar ham keladi

QUESTION
(So'roq gaplar)

❖ Ingliz tilida so'roq gaplarning 5 ta turi bor:

I. General Question (Umumiy so'roq gaplar)	**IV. Tag Question** (Tasdiq so'roq gaplar)
II. Special Question (Maxsus so'roq gaplar)	**V. Echo Question** (Ajablanish so'rog'i)
III. Alternative Question (Tanlov so'roq gaplar)	

I. GENERAL QUESTIONS
(Umumiy so'roq gaplar)

❖ **Umumiy so'roq gaplar** gapda eganing oldiga *yordamchi fe'l, modal fe'l* va *bog'lovchi fe'llardan birini* egadan oldinga chiqarish yo'li bilan yasaladi. Tarjimada o'zbek tilidagi *"-mi"* qo'shimchasi qo'shib tarjima qilinadi.

Yordamchi/Modal/Bog'lovchi fe'l	+ Subject	+ Verb	+ 2-darajali bo'laklar

- ***Do*** *they* ***like*** *to eat ice cream in wnter too?*
- ***Can*** *you* ***make*** *a cup of coffee for me? I am very tired.*
- *Wow!* ***Is*** *this jacket new?*

❖ Umumiy so'roq gaplarning **inkor so'roq** shakli quyidagi usullarda yasaladi:

Yordamchi/Modal/Bog'lovchi fe'l	*+ not*	*+ Subject*	*+Verb*	*+ 2-darajali bo'laklar*

- ***Haven't*** *you* ***seen*** *this man in this photo before? We are looking for him.*

❖ Umumiy so'roqning **inkor** shakli quyidagi vaziyatlarda ishlatiladi:

Qo'llaniladigan vaziyatlari:	Misollar:
1. Fikrini tasdiqlashini kutganda:	- ***Isn't*** *Tom* ***going*** *on holiday this week? - No, he isn't.*
2. Ajablanganligini ifodalashda:	- ***Haven't*** *you* ***watched*** *this film before? It is a famous film.*
3. His-hayajon bilan gapirganda:	- ***Isn't*** *Paris a beautiful city! (=Paris is a beautiful city!)*
4. Jaxl/g'azabni ifodalaganda:	- ***Can't*** *you* ***come*** *to the lesson on time just for once?*

❖ Umumiy so'roq gaplarga javob qisqa bo'ladi ya'ni *"Yes"* va *"No"* tarzida. Va so'roq gap qaysi zamonda berilsa o'sha zamonning *yordamchi fe'llari, modal fe'li* yoki *bog'lovchi fe'li* bilan javob beriladi:

Bo'lishli shakl:	Yes, Ega + yordamchi/modal/bog'lovchi fe'l	*- Are you tired? – **Yes, I am***
Inkor shakl:	No, Ega + yordamchi/modal/bog'lovchi fe'l	*- Are you tired? - **No, I am not***

❖ Quyidagi holatlarda umumiy so'roq gapning egasi javobda o'zgaradi:

1. Agar gapning egasi ***"you"*** bo'lsa va u *bir kishini nazarda tutsa*, javobda gapning egasi ***"I"*** bo'ladi, ammo ega ***"you"*** bo'lsayu u *ikki va undan ko'proq kishini nazarda tutsa*, javobda ega ***"we"*** bo'ladi. Va aksincha agar gapning egasi ***"I"*** yoki ***"we"*** bo'lsa javobda ega ***"you"*** bo'ladi.

- *I asked my parents "Could* ***you*** *let me go out?" They answered "Yes,* ***we*** *could"*
- *Waitress, could* ***you*** *please bring me a coffee? - Yes ,* ***I*** *could*

2. Yasama shaxs gumon olmoshlari:

(Fe'l birlikda) + snmebody/somenne + 2-darajali bo'laklar?	Yes, they (fe'l ko'plikda) No, they (fe'l ko'plikda) not
(Fe'l birlikda) + anybody/anyone + 2-darajali bo'laklar?	
(Fe'l birlikda) + nobody/no-one + 2-darajali bo'laklar?	
(Fe'l birlikda) + everybody/everyone + 2-darajali bo'laklar?	

- ***Does everybody*** *respect the teacher in the class?* - *Yes*, ***they do***
- ***Is somebody*** *knocking at the door?* - *No*, ***they aren't***

3. Yasama narsa gumon olmoshlari:

(Fe'l birlikda) + something + 2-darajali bo'laklar?	Yes, they (fe'l birlikda) No, they (fe'l birlikda) not
(Fe'l birlikda) + anything + 2-darajali bo'laklar?	
(Fe'l birlikda) + nothing + 2-darajali bo'laklar?	
(Fe'l birlikda) + everything+ 2-darajali bo'laklar?	

- ***Is anything*** *wrong with the TV?* - *Yes*, ***it is***

4. Agar so'roq gapning egasi ***"atoqli ot"*** va ***"turdosh ot"*** bo'lsa, javobda gapning egasiga mos ravishda olmosh bo'ladi.

- *Has* ***John*** *been to Uzbekistan?* - *No*, ***he*** *hasn't*
- *Are* ***the children*** *making noise?* - *Yes*, ***they*** *are*

5. Agarda so'roq gapning egasi ***"there"*** bo'lsa, javobda ham ***"there"*** bo'ladi.

- *Is* ***there*** *any problem in it?* - *Yes*, ***there*** *is*

6. Ummuy so'roq gapda ega ***"this", "that"*** bo'lsa, javobda ega ***"it"*** bo'ladi. ***"These", "those"*** ega bo'lsa, javobda ega ***"they"*** bo'ladi.

- *Is* ***this*** *your pen?* - *Yes*, ***it*** *is*
- *Are* ***those*** *your brothers?* - *No*, ***they*** *aren't*

❖ Umumiy so'roq gaplarga faqat *"yes"* yoki *"no"* bilan emas, quyidagi birikmalar bilan ham javob berish mumkin:

Bo'lishli javob berish uchun:		Inkor javob berish uchun:	
Strukturasi:	Ma'nosi:	Struktura 1	Struktura 2
1. I expect so	*Kutishimcha shunday*	*1. I don't expect so*	
2. I imagine so	*Tasavvur qilishimcha shunday*	*2. I don't imagine so*	
3. I think so	*O'ylashimcha shunday*	*3. I don't think so*	
4. I am afraid so	*Qo'rqamanki shunday*		*4. I am afraid not*
5. I guess so	*Taxminimcha shunday*		*5. I guess not*
6. I hope so	*Umid qilamanki shunday*		*6. I hope not*
7. It appears so	*Shunaqa tuyilyabdi*	*7. It doesn't appear so*	*7. It appears not*
8. It seams so	*Shunaqa tuyilyabdi*	*8. It doesn't seom so*	*8. It seems not*
9. I believe so	*Ishonamanki shunday*	*9. I don't believe so*	*9. I believe not*
10. I suppose so	*Faraz qilishimcha shunday*	*10. I don't suppose so*	*10. I suppose not*

-***Will*** *Tom* ***come*** *tomorrow?* - ***I think so.*** *yoki:* - ***I don't think so.***

II. SPECIAL QUESTIONS
(Maxsus so'roq gaplar)

❖ Maxsus so'roq gaplarda ham *yordamchi, modal* va *bog'lovchi fe'llar egadan oldinga chiqadi,* lekin ulardan ham oldin *so'roq olmoshlari* qo'yiladi. Maxsus so'roq gaplarga *to'liq javob beriladi.*

Quyidagilar "maxsus so'roq" gaplarda ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan so'roq olmoshlar:		
***1. When** – qachon*	***6. How many** - qancha*	***11. Who** - kim, kimni, kimga*
***2. Where** – qachon*	***7. How old** – nechi yosh*	***12. Whom** – kimni, kimga*
***3. Why** – oega*	***8. How fast** – qanchalik tez*	***13. Whose** – kimning*
***4. Hew** – qanday*	***9. How long** – qanchalik uzoq*	***14. What** – nima, qanday*
***5. How much** - qancha*	***10. How often** – qanchalik tez-tez*	***15. What kind of** – qanaqa tur*

❖ Biz gapda nimaga so'roq berayotganimizga qarab so'roq gaplarning tuzilish shakli ikki xil usulda bo'ladi:

1. Agarda biz gapda *to'ldiruvchiga, to'ldiruvchining aniqlovchisiga, holga* yoki *holning aniqlovchisiga* so'roq berganimizda gapdagi *yordamchi, modal* yoki *bog'lovchi fe'l* egadan oldinga chiqadi. Quyidagi shaklda:

So'roq olmoshi	Yordamchi/Modal/Bog'lovchi fe'l	Ega(Subject)	2- darajali bo'laklar?

Masalan: - *Amanda is reading an interesting book in a garden.* – gapida:
A) "To'ldiruvchi"ga so'roq berganda:
- *What **is** Amanda reading in a wonderful garden?*
B) "To'ldiruvchining aniqlovchisiga"ga so'roq berganda:
- *What kind of book **is** Amanda reading in a wonderful garden?*
C) "Hol"ga so'roq berganda:
- *Where **is** Amanda reading an interesting book?*

Izoh: *"Present Simple"* va *"Past Simple"* zamonlarida bo'lishli gaplarda *yordamchi fe'llar(do/does/did)* ishlatilmaydi. Ammo biz ularni so'roq gaplarda qo'llaymiz va egadan oldinga olib chiqaramiz:
Masalan: - *Frank lives in Germany.* ⇨ *Where does Frank live?*

2. Agarda biz gapda *egaga* yoki *eganing aniqlovchisiga* so'roq berganda gapdagi *yordamchi, modal* va *bog'lovchi fe'llar* oldinga chiqmaydi. Gapdagi hamma narsa o'z o'rnida qoladi(huddi bo'lishli shakldagi gapdek). *Egaga* yoki *eganing aniqlovchisiga* so'roq berganda undan keying *fe'l* doim *birlikda* keladi

So'roq olmoshi	Yordamchi/Modal/Bog'lovchi fe'l (birlikda)	2- darajali bo'laklar?

Masalan: - *A strange man is following behind us.* – gapida:
A) "Ega"ga so'roq berganda:
- *Who **is** following behind us?*

B) "Eganing aniqlovchisi"ga so'roq berganda:
- *What kind of man **is** following behind us?*

❖ Maxsus so'roq gaplarning **inkor so'roq** shakli quyidagi shaklda yasaladi:

So'roq olmoshi	Yordamchi/Modal/Bog'lovchi fe'l + not	Ega(Subject)	2- darajali bo'laklar?

- *I **didn't sleep** last night. (bo'lishli gap)*
- *Why **didn't** you **sleep** last night? (inkor so'roq gap)*

Izoh: "Ega"ga so'roq berganda maxsus so'roq gaplarning **inkor so'roq** shakli quyidagi shaklda bo'ladi:

So'roq olmoshi	Yordamchi/Modal/Bog'lovchi fe'l (birlikda) + not	2- darajali bo'laklar?

- *Frank **doesn't know** English in this group. (bo'lishli gap)*
- *Who **doesn't know** English in this group? (inkor so'roq gap)*

❖ Agarda biz biror bir odamning yoki narsaning *qanday ekanligi (yani harakteri, hususiyati, umuman o'sha inson yoki narsa haqida umumiy ma'lumot)* ni so'ramoqchi bo'lsak quyidagi so'roq gap shaklidan foydalanamiz:

What	+ is/are	+ smbd/smth	+ like?

- *What **is** your new teacher **like?***
- *Well! She is a clever, strict and easy-going person.*

❖ Agarda biz biror bir odamning yoki narsaning *qanaqa ekanligi(yani shakli, rangi, o'lchami va shu kabilar)* haqida so'ramoqchi bo'lsak quyidagi so'roq gap shaklidan foydalanamiz:

What	+ do/does	+ smbd/smth	+ look like?

- *What **does** your new teacher look like?*
- *Well! She is very beautiful tall and pale-skin.*

❖ Agarda biz biror bir ish-harakatni bajarishga (kimga) qancha vaqt ketishini so'ramoqchi bo'lsak *"How long does it take ...?"* so'roq shaklidan foydalanamiz va u quyidagi 2 xil shaklda bo'ladi va uning javobi ham 2 xil shaklda bo'ladi:

A) Biror bir transport bilan bir joydan boshqa bir joyga borish uchun qancha vaqt ketishini so'ramoqchi bo'lsak quyidagi so'roq shakldan foydalanamiz:

How long	+does/did/will	+ it	+ taka	+ by taxi/bus/train etc.	+ from ...	+ to ... ?

- *How long does it take by taxi from Tashkent to Jizzakh.*

Biz bunday so'roq gaplarga quyidagi formula asosida javob beramiz:

It	+ takes/doesn't take	+ time wnrds (2 days/3 weeks etc.)	+ by taxi/bus/train etc.	+ tn Verb'
	+ took/didn't take			
	+ will take/wnn't take			

- *It takes 2 hours by taxi to get to Jizzakh from Tashkent*

B) Biror bir kishining biror bir ish qilishi uchun qancha vaqt ketishini so'ramoqchi bo'lsak quyidagi so'roq shakldan foydalanamiz:

How long	+does/did/will	+ it	+ take	+ smbd	+ to Verb'

- *How long did it take Jack to repair his car?*

Biz bunday so'roq gaplarga quyidagi formula asosida javob beramiz:

It	+ takes/doesn't take + took/didn't take + will take/won't take	+ smbd	+ time words (2 days/3 weeks etc.)	+ to Verb'

- *It took Jack 3 days to repair his car.*

III. ALTERNATIVE QUESTIONS
(Tanlov so'roq gaplar)

❖ Tanlov so'roq gaplar faqat bir xil so'roqqa javob bo'ladigan 2 ta so'z yoki bog'lovchisi bilan taqqoslanib, birini tanlashni nazarda tutadi. Bunda doim *or(yoki)* bog'lovchisidan foydalaniladi:
- *Would you like coffee or tea?* - *Tea.*

IV. TAG QUESTION
(Tasdiq so'roq gaplar)

❖ Tasdiq so'roq gaplar qachonki gapirayotgan odam o'zining gapirgan gapini uni tinglab turgan shaxs tasdiqlashini xoxlaganda beriladi (ya'ni gapirgan odamni o'zi tasdiq so'roqni beradi). Tasdiq so'roq *"shundaymi?", "tog'rimi?", "shunday emasmi?"* deb tarjima qilinadi va ular 2 ta qismdan tashkil topadi:

Asosiy gap qism	Tasdiq so'roq qism

Tasdiq so'roqni hosil qilish uchun, asosiy qismda qaysi *yordamchi, modal* yoki *bog'lovchi fe'l* qo'llangan bo'lsa, aynan o'sha *yordamchi, modal* yoki *bog'lovchi fe'lning o'zi* ishlatiladi. Asosiy qismdagi ega tasdiq so'roq qismga olmoshga aylanib o'tadi. Tasdiq so'roq gaplar tuzilishiga ko'ra 2 xil bo'ladi:

1	Asosiy gap qism (bo'lishli shaklda bo'lsa)	Tasdiq so'roq qism (inkor shaklda bo'ladi)
	Javob bo'lishli bo'lsa (Yes, Subject + Verb) / Javob inkor bo'lsa (No, Subject + Verb not)	

- ***Frank will go** to the party tomorrow, **won't he?*** - ***Yes, he will.***
- ***Paris is** the capital of England, **isn't it?*** - ***No, it isn't.***

2	Asosiy gap qism (inkor shaklda bo'lsa)	Tasdiq so'roq qism (bo'lishli shaklda bo'ladi)
	Javob bo'lishli bo'lsa (Yes, Subject + Verb) / Javob iokor bo'lsa (No, Subject + Verb not)	

- ***Amanda can't swim** very well, **can she?*** - ***No, she can't.***
- *John **wasn't playing** football with us at 3 o'clock yesterday, **was he?***
- ***Yes, he was** (ya'ni: ha, u biz bilan futbol o'ynayotgan edi.*

❖ Quyida *tag question* dan tushadigan testlarda bizni qiynaydigan, yoki chalg'itadigan vaziyatlar tushintirilgan:

1. Agarda "tag question" gaplarining asosiy qismida gap*"Present Simple"* va *"Past Simple"* zamonlarining bo'lishli shaklida bo'lsa, *do/does/did* yordamchi fe'llari qo'llanilmaydi, shu vaziyatda biz tasdiq so'roq qismda *do/does/did* yordamchi fe'llarini qo'llashimiz kerak bo'ladi. Ammo agar asosiy qism inkor shaklda bo'lsa *do/does/did* yordamchi fe'llari gapda qatnashgan bo'ladi:

- ***You live** near here, **don't you**?*
- ***We don't** have to pay, **do we**?*
- ***This coat looks** nice, **doesn't it**?*
- ***The shower doesn't** work, **does it**?*
- ***I turned** right, **didn't I**?*
- ***Your horse didn't** win, **did it**?*

2. Agada gap qo'shma gap bo'lib quyidagi ergashgan bog'lovchilar bilan bog'langan bo'lsa: *if, in case, providing that, provided that, unless, supposing that, as long as, so long as, before, after, since, because, as if, as though, in the event that, even though, though, although, inspite of the fact that, despite the fact that, as, by the time,* biz bunday gaplarning ergashgan qismi(ya'ni bog'lovchi qatnashgan qismi)ga emas, bosh qism(bog'lovchi qatnashmagan qism)ga qarab *tasdiq so'roq* beramiz:

- *If I don't want, **I needn't** stay with you, **need I**?*

Izoh: Lekin agarda gap *teng bog'lovchilar(and, but, or, because etc.)* bilan bog'langan bo'lsa biz oxirgi kelgan gapga qaraymiz:

- *They have finished their dinner and **they are** sleeping now, **aren't they**?*

3. Agarda gap kirish so'zlar *(I think, I expect, I am sure, I hope etc.)* bilan boshlangan bo'lsa biz ulardan keyin kelgan qismga qarab tasdiq so'roq beramiz:

- *I think **Linda will not** come to the party, **will she**?*

4. Agarda "tag question" gaplarining asosiy qismi bo'lishli shaklda bo'lsa va unda *have/has/had* fe'li qatnashgan bo'lsa, ular qanday fe'l bo'lib kelishiga qarab *tasdiq so'roq* beriladi:

A) Agarda *have/has/had* fe'llari ***asosiy fe'l*** bo'lib kelsa:

Asosiy gap qism	Tasdiq so'roq qism
Subject + have/has/had + noun(ot)	, don't/doesn't/didn't Subject?

- *They **have a lot of pictures** in their house, **don't they?***
- *Linda **has a shower** every evening, **doesn't she?***
- *You **had a nice meal** at the restaurant yesterday, **didn't you?***

Istisno: Ammo hozirgi zamonda *have/has* asosiy fe'llariga *got* so'zini qo'shib ham aytish mumkin. Bunda *tasdiq so'roq* gaplar *have/has* ning o'zi bilan beriladi:

- *They **have got a lot of pictures** in their house, **haven't they?***

B) Agarda *have/has/had* fe'llari *present* va *past perfect* zamonlarining ***yordamchi fe'llari*** bo'lib kelsa:

Asosiy gap qism	Tasdiq so'roq qism
Subject + have/has/had + Verb³/-ed	, haven't/hasn't/hadn't Subject?

- *You **have forgotten** to take an umbrella again, **haven't you**?*
- *Jill **has started** her new job recently, **hasn't she**?*
- *Frank **had already finished** his work when he met his friends, **hadn't he**?*

C) Agarda *have/has/had* fe'llari ***modal fe'l*** bo'lib kelsa:

Asosiy gap qism	Tasdiq so'roq qism
Subject + have to/has to/had to+ Verb¹	, don't/doesn't/didn't Subject?

- *Jack and Jill **have to work** from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. every day, **don't they**?*
- *Omar **has to wear** glasses to read any text, **doesn't he**?*
- *We **had to stay** in a carlast night due to no place to sleep, **didn't we**?*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo hozirgi zamonda *have to/has to* modal fe'llariga *got* so'zini qo'shib aytganda *tasdiq* so'roq *have/has* ning o'zi bilan beriladi:

- *Jack and Jill **have got to work** from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. every day, **haven't they**?*

Shuningdek: Agarda asosiy qismda ***had better*** modal fe'li qatnashsa biz *tasdiq so'roq* gapda ***had*** ning o'zini ishlatamiz:

- *You **had better hurry** if you don't want to miss your bus, **had you**?*

5. Quyidagi istisno vaziyatdagi formulalarni yodda saqlang:

A) Agarda asosiy qism *"I am ..."* yoki *"I am not..."* deb boshlangan bo'lsa:

Asosiy gap qism	Tasdiq so'roq qism
I + am ...	, aren't I? (yoki: am I not?)
I + am + not ...	, am I?

- ***I am** the winner of the competition, **aren't I?** (yoki: **am I not?**)*
- ***I am not** late for the lesson, **am I?***

B) Agarda asosiy qism *there* bilan boshlangan bo'lsa:

Asosiy gap qism	Tasdiq so'roq qism
There + (birlikdagi yoki ko'plikdagi fe'l)	, (birlikdagi yoki ko'plikdagi fe'l) there?

- ***There is not** a pen on the desk, **is there**?*
- ***There were** many people at the meeting yesterday, **weren't there?***

C) Agarda asosiy qism *this/that/these/those* bilan boshlangan bo'lsa:

Asosiy gap qism	Tasdiq so'roq qism
This/That + (birlikdagi fe'l)	, (birlikdagi fe'l) + it?
These/Those + (ko'plikdagi fe'l)	, (ko'plikdagi fe'l) + they?

- ***This is** your brather, **isn't it**?*
- ***Those are** my books, **aren't they**?*

D) Agarda asosiy qism *buyruq gap* bo'lsa(istalgani, hoh bo'lishli, hoh inkor):

Asosiy gap qism	Tasdiq so'roq qism
Verb¹ ...(bo'lishli buyruq gap)	, will you?
Don't Verb¹ ...(inkor buyruq gap)	, will you?

- ***Don't come*** *back ever,* ***will you****?*
- ***Bring*** *me tea,* ***will you****?*

E) Agarda asosiy qism *Let's(Let us) = kelinglar(davayti)* deb boshlansa:

Asosiy gap qism	Tasdiq so'roq qism
Let's (Let us) Verb¹ ...	, shall we? (yoki: O.K.?)

- ***Let's play*** *football on Sunday,* ***shall we?*** *(yoki:* ***O.K.?****)*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo agarda asosiy qism *"Let"* deb boshlangan bo'lsa(bunda uning ma'nosi *"ruxsat bermoq"* deb tarjima qilinadi) va undan keyin boshqa *to'ldiruvchi olmoshlari("us" emas)* yoki *shaxs nomlari* kelsa u *buyruq gap* hisoblanib qoladi va unga nisbatan biz *"will you?"* tasdiq so'rog'ini ishlatamiz:

- ***Let Alex*** *introduce himself,* ***will you****?*

F) Agarda asosiy qism *yasama shaxs gumon olmoshlari* bilan boshlansa:

Asosiy gap qism	Tasdiq so'roq qism
Somebody/Someone + (fe'l birlikda)	, (fe'l ko'plikda) + they?
Anybody/Anyone + (fe'l birlikda)	
Everybody/Everynne + (fe'l birlikda)	
Nnbody/No-one + (fe'l birlikda)	

- ***Somebody was*** *coming behind us at that moment,* ***weren't they****?*
- ***No-one is*** *perfect in this life,* ***are they****?*
- ***Everybody has*** *finished their tests,* ***haven't they****?*

G) Agarda asosiy qism *yasama narsa gumon olmoshlari* bilan boshlansa:

Asosiy gap qism	Tasdiq so'roq qism
Something + (fe'l birlikda)	, (fe'l birlikda) + it?
Anything + (fe'l birlikda)	
Everything + (fe'l birlikda)	
Nothing + (fe'l birlikda)	

- ***Something is*** *wrong,* ***isn't it****?*

H) Agarda asosiy qismda quyidagi *inkor so'zlar* qatnashgan bo'lsa, bu gaplar *inkor gap* hisoblanadi, va bu holatda *tasdiq so'roq* qism *bo'lishli* bo'ladi:

Reject *– rad etmoq*	***No-one*** *– hech kim*	***Never*** *– hech qachon*	***Hardly*** *– zo'rg'a*
Neither *– na...*	***Nobody*** *– hech kim*	***Rarely*** *– kamdan kam*	***Refuse*** *– rad etmoq*
None *– hech nima*	***No*** *– yo'q*	***Barely*** *– arang*	***No longer*** *– ortiq*
Nothing *– hech narsa*	***Seldom*** *– kamdan-kam*	***Scarcely*** *– bazo'r*	***etc. ...***

- *Lily could* ***hardly*** *answer the questions during the school time,* ***could she?***

V. ECHO QUESTION
(Ajablanish so'roqlari)

❖ Ajablanish so'roqlari – birinchi kishi aytgan gap(fikr)ga ikkinchi kishi taajjub va hayratini ifodalab *"yo'g'e?", "rostdanmi?"* deb savol berganda ishlatiladi. Bunda 2 kishining gapi dialog shaklida bo'lib, teri bilan ajratiladi. Gapirilgan gap *bo'lishli* bo'lsa, savol ham *bo'lishli* bo'ladi, agarda gapirilgan gap *bo'lishsiz(inkor)* bo'lsa savol ham *bo'lishsiz* bo'ladi.

- ***They are*** *working in our company.* - ***Are they?***	- ***I am not*** *your new English teacher.* - ***Aren't you?***
- ***Jack has not*** *finished his work yet.* - ***Hasn't he?***	- ***You are*** *very beautiful today.* - ***Am I?***

Shuningdek: Ma'noni kuchaytirish uchun echo question ning oldidan *"Oh!" "Really?"* so'zlari ishlatilishi mumkin:

- ***I have*** *passed the exam.* - ***Oh! Have you?***	- ***Tom can't*** *drive a car.* - *Really?* ***Can't he?***

Izoh: Gapda inkor ma'no beruvchi *inkor so'zlar* bo'lsa, savol ham inkor shaklda bo'ladi.

- ***I have never*** *seen Romeo & Juleit.* - ***Haven't you?***	- ***Nobody came*** *to the lesson.* - ***Didn't they?***

❖ Ba'zan, 1 marta aytilgan fe'lni, shu gapda yana bir marta aytish kerak bo'ladi. Aynan shu fe'lni takrorlamasdan, qaysi zamonda ishlatmoqchi bo'lsak, shu zamon yordamchi fe'li/modal fe'lining o'zini ishlatish ham mumkin:
- *He* ***went*** *to work, but I* ***didn't*** *(ya'ni: didn't go).*
- *Linda* ***can't swim*** *very well, but Amanda* ***can.*** *(ya'ni: can swim)*

❖ "Tag question" da berilgan chalg'ituvchi vaziyatlar "Echo question" ga ham tegishli hisoblanadi. "Echo question"ning "tag question"dan 3 ta farqi bor:
1. Ma'nosida: "Tag question" – "shundaymi", "shunday emasmi", "to'g'rimi" deb tarjima qilinsa, "Echo question" – "yog'e", "rostanmi" deb tarjima qilinadi.
2. Savolni kim berishida: "Tag question" da gapirgan odamning o'zi fikrini tasdiqlash uchun gapining oxirida o'zi savol beradi. "Echo question" da esa birinchi kishi gapirgandan keyin ikkinchi kishi uning gapirgan gapidan hayratlanib savol beradi.
3. Bo'lishli-Inkorligida: "Tag question" da agar gap bo'lishli bo'lsa, tasdiq so'roq inkor shaklda, agar gap inkor bo'lsa tasdiq so'roq bo'lishli shaklda bo'ladi. "Echo question" da esa shuning teskarisi. Ya'ni gap bo'lishli bo'lsa "eco question" ham bo'lishli, gap inkor bo'lsa, "echo question" ham inkor shaklda bo'ladi.
- ***Tim has*** *spent his whole money,* ***hasn't he****? (Tag question)*
- *A:* ***Tim has*** *spent his whole money.*
- *B:* ***Has he?*** *(Echo question)*

ADDITTION TO REMARK
(Fikrga qo'shilish)

❖ "Addition to remark" – so'zlovchining fikriga nisbatan *"... ham"* deb tinglovchining qo'shilish yoki qo'shilmasligini ifodalaganda ishlatiladi. *So'zlovchining* fikriga qo'shilganda, *tinglovchi* gapirilgan gapning zamoni va bo'lishli-inkor ekanligiga qarab, moslashtirib fikrga qo'shilishi shart. Shunga ko'ra *so'zlovchining fikriga qo'shilish*ning 2 xil shakli bor: *bo'lishli* va *inkor*

I. Bo'lishli shaklda fikrga qo'shilganda biz *so, too, as well, also* lardan foydalanamiz Ularning yasalish formulasi quyidagi shaklda bo'ladi:

A) "SO" bilan fikga qo'shilganda:

So	+ yordamchi fe'l/modal fe'l/bog'lovchi fe'l	+ Subject

- *I **shall give** your money back tomorrow.*
- ***So will Jack***

B) "TOO", "ALSO", "AS WELL" bilan fikga qo'shilganda:

Subjcet	+ yordamchi fe'l/modal fe'l/bog'lovchi fe'l	+ too/also/as well

- *I **shall give** your money back tomorrow.*
- ***Jack will too.**(yoki: **Jack will alo/Jack will as well)***

❖ Quyidagi bo'lishli fikrga qo'shilish testlarida keladigan chalg'ituvchi vaziyatlar-ga etibor bering:

1. Agarda so'zlovchining gapi*"Present Simple"* va *"Past Simple"* zamonlarining bo'lishli shaklida bo'lsa, *do/does/did* yordamchi fe'llari qo'llanilmaydi. Bunda tinglovchi *"...ham"* deb fikrga qo'shilganda *do/does/did* dan foydalanishi shart.

- *I **like** football very much.*
- ***So do I** (yoki: **I do too/also/as well**)*

- *Dan **took part in** the competition.*
- ***So did my son.** (yoki: **My son did too**)*

2. Agada gap qo'shma gap bo'lib quyidagi ergashgan bog'lovchilar bilan bog'langan bo'lsa: *if, in case, providing that, provided that, unless, supposing that, as long as, so long as, before, after, since, because, as if, as though, in the event that, even though, though, although, inspite of the fact that, despite the fact that, as, by the time,* biz bunday gaplarga *"addition to remark"* berganimizda bosh (bog'lovchi qatnashmagan) qismga qarab javob beramiz.

- *If you don't want, **you may** go home.* - ***So may Jill** (yoki: **Jill may too/etc.)***

⚐ **Izoh:** Lekin agarda gap *teng bog'lovchilar(and, but, or, because etc.)* bilan bog'langan bo'lsa biz oxirgi kelgan gapga qaraymiz:

- *The children have finished their dinner and **they are** sleeping now*
- ***So are their parents** (yoki: **Their parents are too**)*

3. Agarda gap kirish so'zlar *(I think, I expect, I am sure, I hope etc.)* bilan boshlangan bo'lsa biz ulardan keyin kelgan qismga qarab javob beramiz:
- *I think **Linda will** come to the party.*
– ***So will Amanda.***

4. Agarda so'zlovchi gaoirgan gap bo'lishli shaklda bo'lsa va unda *have/has/had* fe'li qatnashgan bo'lsa, ular qanday fe'l bo'lib kelishiga qarab *addition to remark* beriladi:

A) Agarda *have/has/had* fe'llari ***asosiy fe'l*** bo'lib kelsa:

So'zlovchining gapi	Tinglavchining fikrga qo'shilishi
S + have/has/had + noun	So + do/does/did + S yoki S + do/does/did + too/also/as well

- *They **have a lot of pictures** in their house.* – ***So do we.***
- *Linda **has a shower** every evening.* – ***Amanda does too.***
- *You **had a meal** at the restaurant yesterday.* – ***Jack did as well***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo hozirgi zamonda *have/has* asosiy fe'llariga *got* so'zini qo'shib ham aytish mumkin. Bunda *"addition to remark" have/has* ning o'zi bilan beriladi:
- *They **have got a lot of pictures** in their house.*
– ***So have we.*** *(yoki: **We have as well**)*

B) Agarda *have/has/had* fe'llari *present* va *past perfect* zamonlarining ***yordamchi fe'llari*** bo'lib kelsa:

So'zlovchining gapi	Tinglovchining fikrga qo'shilishi
S + have/has/had + V^3/-ed	So + have/has/had + S yoki S + have/has/had + too/also/as well

- *You **have forgotten** to take an umbrella again.* – ***So have I.***
- *Jill **has started** her new job recently.* – ***Amanda has too.***
- *Frank **had finished** his work when he met his friends.* – ***Jack had also.***

C) Agarda *have/has/had* fe'llari ***modal fe'l*** bo'lib kelsa:

So'zlovchining gapi	Tinglovchining fikrga qo'shilishi
S + have/has/had to + V^1	So + do/does/did + S yoki S + do/does/did + too/also/as well

- *Jack and Jill **have to work** from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. every day.* – ***So do we.***
- *Omar **has to wear** glasses to read any text.* – ***Linda does too.***
- *We **had to stay** in a carlast night due to no place to sleep.* – ***So did they.***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo hozirgi zamonda *have got to/has got to* shaklida kelganda *"addition to remark"* aytilganda *have/has* ning o'zi ishlatiladi:
- *Jack and Jill **have got to work** from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. every day.* – ***So have we.***

Shuningdek: Agarda asosiy qismda ***had better*** modal fe'li qatnashsa biz *addition to remark* gapida ***had*** ning o'zini ishlatamiz:
- *You **had better hurry** if you don't want to miss your bus.* – ***So had Jill.***

II. Inkor shaklda fikrga qo'shilganda biz *neither, nor, either* lardan foydalanmiz Ularning yasalish formulasi quyidagi shaklda bo'ladi:

A) "NEITHER/NOR" bilan fikga qo'shilganda:

Neither/Nor	+ yordamchi fe'l/modal fe'l/bog'lovchi fe'l	+ Subject

- *I **shall not give** your money back tomorrow.*
- ***Neither/Nor will Jack***

B) "EITHER" bilan fikga qo'shilganda:

Subjcet	+ yordamchi fe'l/modal fe'l/bog'lovchi fe'l + not	+ either

- *I **shall not give** your money back tomorrow.*
- ***Jack will not either.***

❖ **Quyidagi holatlarga e'tibor bering:**

1. Agada gap qo'shma gap bo'lib quyidagi ergashgan bog'lovchilar bilan bog'langan bo'lsa: *if, in case, providing that, provided that, unless, supposing that, as long as, so long as, before, after, since, because, as if, as though, in the event that, even though, though, although, inspite of the fact that, despite the fact that, as, by the time,* biz bunday gaplarga *"addition to remark"* berganimizda bosh (bog'lovchi qatnashmagan) qismga qarab javob beramiz.

- *When you go to John's, you **mustn't forget** to invite John to the party.*
- ***Neither must your wife** (yoki: **Your wife mustn't either**)*

Izoh: Lekin agarda gap *teng bog'lovchilar(and, but, or, because etc.)* bilan bog'langan bo'lsa biz oxirgi kelgan gapga qaraymiz:

- *I couldn't talk to the tourists yesterday, because **I don't know English.***
- ***Neither do I** (yoki: **I don't either**)*

2. Agarda gap kirish so'zlar *(I think, I expect, I am sure, I hope etc.)* bilan boshlangan bo'lsa biz ulardan keyin kelgan qismga qarab javob beramiz:

- *I think **Linda will not** come to the party.*
- ***Neither will Amanda.** (Yoki: **Amanda will not either**)*

3. Agarda so'zlovchi gapirgan gap tarkibida quyidagi *inkor so'zlar* qatnashgan bo'lsa, bunday gaplarga nisbatan berilgan *addition to remark* ham inkor shaklda bo'ladi:

***Reject** – rad etmoq*	***No-one** – hech kim*	***Never** – hech qachon*	***Hardly** – zo'rg'a*
***Neither** – na...*	***Nobody** – hech kim*	***Rarely** – kamdan kam*	***Refuse** – rad etmoq*
***None** – hech nima*	***No** – yo'q*	***Barely** – arang*	***No longer** – ortiq*
***Nothing** – hech narsa*	***Seldom** – kamdan-kam*	***Scarcely** – bazo'r*	***etc. ...***

- *You have **never** seen this film before.* – ***Neither/Nor have I.***
- *Lily could **hardly** answer the questions.* – ***Tom couldn't either.***

NOUN CLAUSE
(Butun bir gapni bitta gap bo'lagini vazifasida qo'llanishi)

❖ "Noun Clause" – bu butin bir gapni bitta gap bo'lagi vazifasida kelishidir. Bilamizki bitta so'z gapda bitta gap bo'lagi vazifasida kela oladi. Ammo biz butun bir gapni ham bitta gap bo'lagi vazifasida qo'llashimiz mumkin.

❖ Agarda biz ***oddiy darak gap*** yoki ***inkor gapni*** butun bir gap bo'lagi vazifasida qo'llamoqchi bo'lsak ularning boshida ***that*** so'zini qo'llaymiz.
Masalan: *Bats can find their way in the dark.* (bu oddiy darak gap)
A) Ega vazifasida kelishi:
That bats can find their way in the dark is a fact.
B) Kesim vazifasida kelishi:
The fact is that bats can find their way in the dark
C) To'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelishi: Agar butun bir gap to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelganda gap asosan quyidagi birikmalar bilan boshlanadi:

I don't know... *- ...-ni bilmayman.*	***Do you know ...?*** *- ...-ni bilasizmi?*
I would like to know... *- ...-ni bilishni xoxlayman.*	***Can you tell me...?*** *- ...-ni ayta olasizmi?*
I wonder... *- ...-qa qiziqyabman.*	***Could you tell me ...?*** *- ...-ni ayta olasizmi?*
We need to find out ... *- ...-ni aniqlashimiz kerak.*	***Could you explain ...?*** *- ...-ni tushintira olasizmi?*
I'd like to find out ... *- ...-ni aniqlashni xoxlayman.*	***Have you any idea ...?*** *- ...haqida biror fikr bormi?*

- Do you know that bats can find their way in the dark?

❖ Agarda gap ***maxsus so'roq gap****(so'roq olmoshi bor bo'lgan so'roq gap)* bo'lsa undan oldin ~~*that*~~ qo'llanilmaydi. *Maxsus so'roq gaplarni* bitta gap bo'lagi vazifasida qo'llaganimizda, gap tartibi so'roq holatdan bo'lishli holatga aylantiriladi. (Yani yordamchi/modal/bog'lovchi fe'l egadan keyinga qaytadi)
Masalan: *Where is Jill going on her holiday?* (maxsus so'roq gaplar)

A) Ega vazifasida kelishi:
Where Jill is going on her holiday is unknown.
B) Kesim vazifasida kelishi:
The question is where Jill is going on her holiday.
C) To'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelishi:
- I would like to know where Jill is going on her holiday.

Misollar:
- Excuse me, Sir! Can you tell me where the central theatre is situated?
- What you have lost is not important! What you have now is important!
⚐ **Izoh:** Agarda maxsus so'roq gap *present simple* yoki *past simple* zamonlarida bo'lsa, biz ularni *noun clause* ga aylantirganimizda *do/does/did* yordamchi fe'llari bo'lishli holatda tushib qoladi.
Masalan: *What did Ann eat yesterday?* (maxsus so'roq gap)

- *What Ann ate yesterday is very interesting to me.* (Ega vazifasida kelishi)

Masalan: *Where does John live?* (maxsus so'roq gap)
- *I don't know where John lives.* (To'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelishi)

Misollar:
- *How much money you paid for the dress is very high.*
- *Can you tell me where Amanda works?*

Shuningdek: *Egaga so'roq berilgan maxsus so'roq gaplarni* bitta gap bo'lagi vazifasida qo'llaganimizda hech qanday o'zgarish bo'lmaydi. Ya'ni hamma so'zlar o'z holicha qoladi.
Masalan: *Who broke the window?* (maxsus so'roq gap)
- *Who broke the window is unknown.* (Ega vazifasida kelishi)
- *Have you any idea who broke the window?* (To'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelishi)

❖ Agarda gap ***umumiy so'roq gap****(so'roq olmoshi yo'q bo'lgan soroq gap)* bo'lsa undan oldin ~~*that*~~ qo'llanilmaydi. *Umumiy so'roq gaplarni* bitta gap bo'lagi vazifasida qo'llaganimizda uning boshida *if* yoki *whether (...-mi yoki yo'qmi)* so'laridan birini qo'llaymiz va albatta gap tartibini bo'lishli xolatga o'zgartiramiz.
Masalan: *Have they been to England before?* (Umumiy so'roq gap)

A) Ega vazifasida kelishi:
If they have been to England before is unknown.

C) To'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelishi:
- *I wonder if they have been to England before.*

Izoh: Agarda umumiy so'roq gap *present simple* yoki *past simple* zamonlarida bo'lsa, biz ularni *noun clause* ga aylantirganimizda *do/does/did* yordamchi fe'llari bo'lishli holatda tushib qoladi.
Masalan: *Do you like ice cream?* (umumiy so'roq gap)
- *Can you tell me whether you like ice cream?* (to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelishi)

☯ **Taqqoslang!** Ushbu vaziyatlarga e'tibor qarating:
- *I would like to know if Maftuna will come tomorrow* (noun clause)
- *I will be happy* ***if I enter university next year*** *(not: ~~will enter~~,* "if"li qo'shma gap*)*

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH
(Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gapli qo'shma gap)

❖ Birovning gapini boshqa birovga aytganda uni 2 xil usulda aytish mumkin: *Ko'chirma gapli qo'shma gap* bilan yoki *O'zlashtirma gapli qo'shma gap* bilan.

❖ **KO'CHIRMA GAPLI QO'SHMA GAP** (Direct/Quoted speech) birorta inson gapirgan gapini qanday gapirgan bo'lsa huddi shundayligicha ko'chirib aytganda qo'llaniladi. Shu sababdan ko'chirma gap doim qo'shtirnoqqa olinadi. Ko'chirma gapli qo'shma gap 2 ta qismdan tashkil topgan bo'ladi:
1. *Muallif qismi(ya'ni kim aytgan qismi) = bosh(asosiy) qism*
2. *Ko'chirma gap qismi = ergash qism*

❖ Ko'chirma gapli qo'shma gapning muallif qismi 3 ta joyda kelishi mumkin: *boshida, oxirida* va *o'rtasida.*

Boshida:	Amanda said,	"My brother is a student."	
Oxirida:	"My brother is a student,"		said Amanda.
O'rtasida:	"My brother,"	said Amanda,	"is a student."

Izoh: Ko'chirma gapli qo'shma gapning muallif qismidagi ega *shaxs nomi(Ann, Tom, John etc.)* bo'lsa, muallif qism gap *oxirida* yoki *o'rtasida* kelganda *ega* va *fe'lning* shakli teskari bo'ladi. Ammo muallif qismdagi ega *olmosh(he, she etc.)* bo'lsa, *ega* va *fe'lning* shakli 2 xil usulda ham kela oladi:
- *"My brother is a student," said she. (yoki: she said)*

❖ Ko'chirma gaplar uch turdagi gap bo'lishi mumkin:

I. Darak yoki Inkor gap	II. So'roq gap	III. Buyruq-Istak gap

I. Agarda ko'chirma gap ***darak yoki inkor gap*** bo'lsa *muallif qismdagi* fe'l asosan yo *tell*, yoki *say* bo'ladi. Ammo ular o'rtasida farlar bor.

A) "Say" – *"demoq"* fe'li o'zidan keyin *to'ldiruvchi (ya'ni gapni kimga aytganligi)*ni olishi ham, olmasligi ham mumkin. Agar olgan taqdirda ham ular o'rtasida *"to"* predlogi ishlatilishi shart:

Frank said,	*"I don't want to buy this shirt."*
Frank said to his friend,	*"I don't want to buy this shirt."*

Shuningdek: Quyidagi so'zlar ham faqat *"say"* bilan kela oladi.

Say hello – *Salom demoq*	***Say a few words*** – *Bir necha so'z aytmoq*
Say good morning - *Salom demoq*	***Say a prayer*** – *Duo/Iltijo qilmoq*
Say nothing – *Hech narsa demaslik*	***Say so*** – *Shunaqa demoq*
Say something – *Nimadir demoq*	*Etc.*

- *After finishing his dinner, Frank* ***said a prayer.***

B) "Tell" – *"aytmoq"* fe'li o'zidan keyin doim *to'ldiruvchi (ya'ni gapni kimga aytganligi)*oladi, u yolg'iz o'zi kela olmaydi. To'ldiruvchi kelgan taqdirda ham ular o'rtasida *"to"* predlogi ishlatilmaydi:

Frank told his friend,	***"I don't want to buy this shirt."***

Shuningdek: Quyidagi so'zlar ham faqat *"tell"* bilan kela oladi.

Tell the truth – *Haqiqatni aytmoq*	***Tell the diffirence*** – *Farqni aytmoq*
Tell a lie – *Yolg'oo gapirmoq*	***Tell smbd's fortune*** – *Kimningdir taqdirini aytmoq*
Tell a secret – *Sir aytmoq*	***Tell smbd so*** – *Kimgadir shunaqa deb aytmoq*
Tell a story – *Hikoya aytmoq*	***Tell smbd the way*** – *Kimgadir yo'lni aytmoq*
Tell a joke – *Hazil(Prikol) aytmoq*	***Tell smbd smbd's name*** – *Kimgadir kimningdir ismini aytmoq*
Tell the time – *Vaqtni aytmoq*	

- *When I was a child, my mum used to* ***tell a story*** *every night.*

❖ **O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPLI QO'SHMA GAP** (Indirect/Reported speech) biror bir inson gapirgan gapni o'zimizga moslashtirib(o'zlashtirib) boshqa birovga yetqazganda qo'llaniladi:

❖ "Ko'chirma gap"ni "o'zlashtirma gap"ga aylantirganimizda 3 ta o'zgarish:

1. O'zlashtirma gap hech qachon ***qo'shtirnoqqa olinmaydi***.

2. Muallif qism va o'zlashtirma gap o'rtasida ***that*** ishlatililishi ham, ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin. U o'rtada bog'lovchi vazifasini o'taydi.

3. Quyidagi 3 ta xolatda ko'chirma gapdagi ***kishilik olmosh-lari, egalik olmosh otlari va sifatlari, ko'rsatish olmoshlari, zamonlar, modal fe'llar*** va ***signal so'zlar*** o'zlashtirma gapda o'zgaradi:

A) Muallif qismidagi zamon o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa:

Ko'chirma gap:	*"I am moving to a new flat next week,"* ***she said***
O'zlashtirma gap:	***She said*** *that she was moviog to a new flat the following week.*

B) Eskirgan ma'lumot bo'lsa:

Ko'chirma gap:	***(Monday 2 May)*** *Mike said "I borrowed some money from my parents".*
O'zlashtirma gap:	***(Thursday 5 May)*** *Mike said he had borrowed some mooey from his parents.*

C) Biz gapirilgan gapni noto'g'ri deb hisoblasak:

Ko'chirma gap:	***Paris is the capital of England,"*** *Jack said to me.*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*Jack said to me that* ***Paris was the capital of England*** *But it is not true.*

❖ Quyida o'zlashtirma gapda o'zgaradigan narsalar ro'yxati berilgan:

"KISHILIK" OLMOSHLARINING KO'CHIRMA GAPDAN O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPGA QANDAY O'ZGARISHI			
Ko'chirma gapda	**O'zlashtirma g**	**Ko'chirma gapda**	**O'zlashtirma g**
I (muallif qism egasi "he" bo'lsa)	**He** – u	**We** (muallif qism egasi "we")	**We** – biz
I (muallif qism egasi"she"bo'lsa)	**She** – u	**You** (agarda muallif qismda gap kimga aytilganligi aytilmasa)	**I** – men

I (muallif qism egasi "I" bo'lsa)	**I** – men		**We** – biz
He/She/It (doim)	**He/She/It** – u	**You** (agarda kimga aytilganligi aytilsa shu shaxsga moslashadi)	**I/We**
We(muallif qism egasi "he-she")	**They** – ular		**He/she/they**

"ZAMON"LARINING KO'CHIRMA GAPDAN O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPGA QANDAY O'ZGARISHI

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
1. Present Simple tense (S + Verb^1,-s-es) (S + do/does not + V^1) ***- Greg said, "I** live **in Tashkent."***	**1. Past Simple tense** **(S + Verb^2,-ed) (S + did not + V^1)** *- Greg said that he **lived** in Tashkent.*
2. Present Continuous (S + am/is/are + V-ing) ***- Ann said, "I** am learning **Chinese new"***	**2. Past continuous (S + was/were + V-ing)** *- Ann said that she **was learning** Chinese then.*
3. Present Perfect (S + have/has + V^3,-ed) ***-I said, "I** have seen **this film before."***	**3. Past Perfect (S + had + V^3,-ed)** *- I said that I **had seen** the film before.*
4. Present Perfect Continuous tense (S + have been/has been + V-ing) ***- Frank said, "It** has been raining **for 3 hours"***	**4. Past Perfect Continuous tense** **(S + had been + V-ing)** *- Frank said that it **had been raining** for 3 hours*
5. Future Simple tense (S + will/shall + V^1) ***- Ann said, "We** will come **back tomorrow"***	**5. Future Simple in the Past tense** **(S + would/should + V^1)** *- Ann said that they **would come** the next day*
6. Future Continuous tense (S + will be/shall be + V-ing) ***- We said, "We** will be sleeping **at 5 tomorrow"***	**6. Future Continuous in the Past tense** **(S + would be/should be + V-ing)** *- We said we **would be sleeping** at 5 the next day.*
7. Future Perfect tense (S + will have/shall have + V^3,-ed) ***- They said, "You** will have delivered **all the letters by the time they come back."***	**7. Future Perfect in the Past tense** **(S + would have/should have + V^3,-ed)** *- They.said that I **would have delivered** all the letters by the time they came back."*
8. Future Perfect Continuous tense (S + will have been/shall have been + V-ing) ***- Jack said, "When I go to Sam's house, he** will have been working **in the garden for 3 hours"***	**8. Future Perfect Continuous in the Past tense** **(S + would have been/should have been + Ving)** *- Jack said when he went to Sam's house, he **would have been working** in the garden for 3 hours.*
9. Past Simple tense (S + V^2,-ed) (S + didn't + V^1) ⓘ Ammo o'zgarmasligi ham mumkin ***- John said, "I** lost **my passport yesterday."***	**9. Past Perfect tense** **(S + had V^3,-ed) (S + hadn't + V^3,-ed)** **ⓘ Past Simple tense(S + V^2,-ed)** *- John said he **had lost** his passport the day before*
10. Past Continuous(S + was/were + V-ing) ⓘ Ammo o'zgarmasligi ham mumkin ***- Amanda told her brother, "You** were sleeping **when I came home."***	**10. Past Perfect Continuous(S + had been V-ing)** **ⓘ Past Continuous(S + was/were + V-ing)** *- Amanda told her brother that he **had been sleeping** when she had come home.*
11. Past Perfect tense (S + had + V^3,-ed) ***- He said, "I** had finished **before I met with my***	**11. O'zgarmaydi (S + had + V^3,-ed)** *- He said that he **had finished** before he had met*

friends"	*with his friends.*
12. Past Perfect Continuous(S + had been+Ving)	**12. O'zgarmaydi (S + had been + V-ing)**
- Amanda said, "I** had been working **for 2 hours when Tom oame home."	*- Amanda said that she **had been working** for 2 hours when Tom hed come home.*

Izoh: ***Past Simple*** va ***Past continues*** zamonlari qachonki gap tarkibida **aniq (konkret) vaqt beril-ganda** o'zlashtirma gapda **o'zgarmaydi**:

"MODAL FE'L"LARINING KO'CHIRMA GAPDAN O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPGA QANDAY O'ZGARISHI

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
1. Can – **qila olmoq**	**1. Could** – qila olmoq
2. May – **mumkin**	**2. Might** – mumkin
3. Must – **kerar (qat'iy zarurat ma'nosida)**	**3. Had to** – kerak (qat'iy zarurat ma'nosida)
4. Must – **kerak (ishonli taxmin ma'nosida)**	**4. Must** – kerak (ishonli taxmin ma'nosida)
5. Have to/Has to – **kerak**	**5. Had to** – kerak
6. Need – **zarur (asosiy fe'l bo'lsa)**	**6. Needed** – zarur (asosiy fe'l bo'lsa)
7. Needn't – **shart emas (modal fe'l bo'lsa)**	**7. Needn't** – shart emas (modal fe'l bo'lsa)
8. Am/Is/Are to V1 – **kerak**	**8. Were/Was to V1** – kerak
9. Am/Is/Are able to V1 – **qila olmoq**	**9. Were/Was able to V1** – qila olmoq
10. Am/Is/Are allowed to V1 - **ruxsat berilmoq**	**10.Were/Was allowed to V1** – ruxsat berilmoq
11. Should – **kerak**	**11. Should** – kerak (O'zgarmaydi)
12. Ought to – **kerak**	**12. Ought to** – kerak (O'zgarmaydi)
13. Could – **qila olmoq**	**13. Could** – qila olmoq (O'zgarmaydi)
14. Might – **mumkin**	**14. Might** – mumkin (O'zgarmaydi)
15. Had better – **kerak**	**15. Had better** – kerak (O'zgarmaydi)
16. Used to – **qilardim**	**16. Used to** – qilardim (O'zgarmaydi)
17. Would – **qilardim**	**17. Would** – qilardim (O'zgarmaydi)
18. Had to – **kerak**	**18. Had to** – kerak (O'zgarmaydi)

"SIGNAL SO'Z"LARINING KO'CHIRMA GAPDAN O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPGA QANDAY O'ZGARISHI

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
1. Now – **hozir**	**1. Then** – o'shanda
2. Today – **bugun**	**2. That day** – o'sha kuni
3. Tonight – **bugun tunda**	**3. That night** – o'sha tunda
4. Yesterday – **kecha**	**4. The day before** – oldingi kun
5. Tomorrow – **ertaga**	**5. The following/next day** – keyingi kun
6. Last week/month/year...	**6. The last/previous week/month/ year...**
(O'tgan hafta/oy/yil...)	(O'tgan hafta/oy/yil...)
Shuningdek: last week/month/year...	**Shuningdek: a week/month/year before**
7. Next week/month/year...	**7. The next/following week/month/year...**
(Kelasi hafta/oy/yil...)	(Kelasi hafta/oy/yil...)
Shuningdek: next week/month/year...	**Shuningdek: a week/month/year after**
8. Ago – **oldin (2 days ago)**	**8. Before/Earlier** – oldin (2 days before/earlier)
9. The day before yesterday – **o'tgan kun**	**9. 2 days before/earlier** – Ikki kun oldinroq

10. The day after tomorrow – **Ertadan keyin**
11. Immediately – **darhol**
12. After – **keyin**

10. 2 days later/after – 2 kun keyinroq
11. Than – o'shanda
12. Later – keyinroq

"KO'RSATISH OLMOSH"LARINING KO'CHIRMA GAPDAN O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPGA QANDAY O'ZGARISHI

Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
1. This/these + vaqt ko'rsatkichlari**(day, week...)**	**1. that/those + vaqt ko'rsatkichlari**(day, week...)
*- **She said, "Tom will coma** this week."*	*- She said Tom would come **that week***
2. This/that/these/those + noun**(ot)**	**2. The + noun**(ot)
Shuningdek: This/These + noun**(ot)**	**That/Those + noun**(ot)
*- **Tom said,** "That car **was stolen."***	*- Tom said that **the car** had been stolen.*
3. This/that **(ynlg'iz o'zi kelsa)**	**3. It** (yolg'iz o'zi kelsa)
Shuningdek: This **(yolg'iz o'zi kelsa)**	**Shuningdek: That** (yolg'iz o'zi kelsa)
*- **Carol said,** "This **is my pan."***	*- Carol said that **it** was her pen.*
4. These/those **(yolg'iz o'zi kelsa)**	**4. They** (yolg'iz o'zi kelsa)
Shuningdek: These **(yolg'iz o'zi kelsa)**	**Shuningdek: Those** (yolg'iz o'zi kelsa)
*- **They said,** "Those **are our brothers."***	*- They said that **they** were their brothers.*
5. Here **(bu yerda)**	**5. There** (u yerda)
6. There **(u yerda)**	**6. There** (O'zgarmaydi)

"IF"LI QO'SHMA GAPLARINING KO'CHIRMA GAPDAN O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPGA QANDAY O'ZGARISHI	
"If" li real qo'shma gap kelganda uning zamoni o'zgaradi:	
Ko'chirma gap:	*Kamol said: "If I enter university, I will be the happiest person in the world.*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*Kamol said if he entered university, he would be the happiest person in the world.*
"If" li noreal qo'shma gap kelganda uning zamoni o'zgarmaydi:	
Ko'chirma gap:	*My mother said: "If you had repaired the roof yesterday, it wouldn't be leaking now."*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*My mother said if you had repaired the roof yesterday, it wouldn't be leaking then.*

Izoh: Muallif qismdagi zamon "present" zamonlarida bo'lganda ko'chirma gapning *zamoni/madoal fe'li/signal so'zlari* o'zlashirma gapda o'zgarmaydi.

"Present Simple" zamonida bo'lsa:	*Subject + **say(says)** that ...*
"Present Continuous" zamonida bo'lsa:	*Subject + **is(are) saying** that ...*
"Present Perfect" zamonida bo'lsa:	*Subjcet + **has(have) said** that ...*

Ko'chirma gap:	*Tom **says,** "I **know** Russian very well."*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*Tom **says** that he **knows** Russian very well.*

Quyidagi **2 ta** vaziyatda esa **gapning zamoni o'zgarishi ham, o'zgarmasligi ham mumkin**.

1. Yaqinda aytilgan (yangi) gap bo'lsa:

Ko'chirma gap:	*Amanda said, "I **will leave** this town." **(up to date reported)***
O'zlashtirma gap:	*Amanda said that she **will(would) leave** the town.*

2. Umumiy haqiqat gap bo'lsa:

Ko'chirma gap:	*They said, "Pandas **live** in China."*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*They said that Pandas **live(lived)** in China.*

II. Agarda ko'chirma gap ***So'roq gap*** bo'lsa *muallif qismdagi* fe'l asosan *ask, want to know, wonder, enquire* bo'ladi. So'roq gaplarning ham 2 xil turi bor: *Maxsus so'roq* va *Umimiy so'roq.* Ularning o'zlashtirma gapga o'zgarishi 2 xil.

❖ **Maxsus so'roq gap**larni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda quyidagi 3 ta qoidaga rioya qilishimiz kerak:

1. O'zlashtirma gap **qo'shtirnoqqa olinmaydi.**

2. Maxsus so'roq gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda, muallif qism va o'zlashtirma gap o'rtasida ***"that"* ishlatilmaydi.** So'roq olmoshining o'zi bog'lovchi vazi-fasida keladi.

3. Gap tartibi **so'roq holatdan bo'lishli gap holatiga o'tadi.** Ya'ni yordamchi/modal/bog'lovchi fe'llar egadan keyinga o'tadi.

Ko'chirma gap:	*The Police asked me, "Where **are you** going?"*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*The Police asked Tom where **he was** going.*

Izoh: Agar maxsus so'roq gap *Present Simple* va *Past Simple* zamonlaridan biri bo'lsa ularni o'zlashtirma gapga o'zgartirganda ehtiyot bo'lish kerak. Sababi *do/does/did* yordamchi fe'llari gap bo'lishli holatga o'zgarganda tushib qoladi:

Ko'chirma gap:	*Jack asked Jill, "Where **do you live**?"*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*Jack wanted to know where **she lived***

Ko'chirma gap:	*Jill wondered, "What **did you eat** yesterday?"*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*Jill wondered what **I had eaten** the day before.*

Izoh: Agar maxsus so'roq gapda egaga so'roq berilgan bo'lsa, uni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda *gap bo'lishli holatga o'zgara olmaydi.* (Chunki uning o'zi bo'lishli gap holatida bo'ladi)

Ko'chirma gap:	*My dad asked, "Who **has broken** that window?"*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*My dad asked who **had broken** the window.*

❖ **Umumiy so'roq gap**larni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda quyidagi 3 ta qoidaga rioya qilishimiz kerak:

1. O'zlashtirma gap **qo'shtirnoqqa olinmaydi.**

2. Umumiy so'roq gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilganda, muallif qism va o'zlashtirma gap o'rtasida ***"that"* ishlatilmaydi.** Uning o'rniga bo'g'lovchi vazifasida *if* yoki *whether (...-mi yoki yo'qmi)* ishlatiladi

3. Gap tartibi **so'roq holatdan bo'lishli gap holatiga o'tadi.** Ya'ni yordamchi/modal/bog'lovchi fe'llar egadan keyinga o'tadi.

Ko'chirma gap:	*Amanda asked Linda, "**Have you seen** this movie before?"*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*Amanda asked Linda **if** (yoki **whether**) **I had seen** that movie before.*

Izoh: Agar umumiy so'roq gap *Present Simple* va *Past Simple* zamonlaridan biri bo'lsa ularni o'zlashtirma gapga o'zgartirganda ehtiyot bo'lish kerak. Sababi *do/does/did* yordamchi fe'llari gap bo'lishli holatga o'zgarganda tushib qoladi:

Ko'chirma gap:	*Everybody wanted to know, "**Do you like** football?"*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*Everybody wanted to know **if** (yoki **whether**) **I liked** football.*

Ko'chirma gap:	*Frank asked Bob, "**Did you forget** to take your passport?"*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*Frank asked Bob **if** (yoki whether) **he had forgotten** to take his passport?"*

Istisno: Muallif qismdagi zamon "present" zamonlarida bo'lganda so'roq gapning *zamoni/madoal fe'li/signal so'zlari* o'zlashirma gapda o'zgarmaydi.

"Present Simple" zamonida bo'lsa:	*Subject + **ask(asks)** ...*
"Present Continuous" zamonida bo'lsa:	*Subject + **is(are) asking** ...*
"Present Perfect" zamonida bo'lsa:	*Subjcet + **has(have) asked** ...*

Ko'chirma gap:	*Bob always **asks**, "Who **was** the first president of the U.S.A.?"*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*Bob always **asks** who **was** the first president of the U.S.A.*

III. Agarda ko'chirma gap ***Buyruq gap*** bo'lsa *muallif qismdagi* fe'llar asosan *tell, command, ask, order, warn, advise, forbid* bo'ladi. Buyruq gaplar 2 xil shaklda bo'ladi: *bo'lishli* va *inkor.* Ular o'zlashtirma gap shakliga ham 2 xil usulda o'z-di. **Bo'lishli buyruq** gaplar V^1 ⇨ *to* V^1 ga o'zgaradi. **Inkor buyruq** gaplar *Don't* V^1 ⇨ *not to* V^1 ga o'zgaradi:

Ko'chirma gap:	*Bob said, "**Remind** me when you go to the market.*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*Bob ordered **to remind** me when I went to the market.*
Ko'chirma gap:	*My mother always says "**Don't hurry** while crossing the road"*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*My mother always says **not to hurry** while crossing the road.*

❖ Ingliz tilida beriladigan ba'zi bir ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda ularning tartibi umuman o'zgarib ketadi. Bunda *muallif qismdagi fe'llar o'zgaradi* va biz shu fe'llarga qarab ulardan keyin yo *to Verb*^{1}, yo *smbd to Verb*^{1}, yo *Verb-ing* olamiz.

BA'ZI KO'CHIRMA GAPLARNI O'ZIDAN KEYIN "TO VERB'" OLADIGAN FE'LLARGA O'ZGARISHI		
Kerakli fe'llar	Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Agree *– qo'shilmoq*	*"Yes. I'll lend you the money."*	*He **agreed to lend** me the money*
Claim *– tasdiqlamoq*	*"I saw the robbers."*	*He **claimed to have seen** the robbers..*
Demand *– talab qilmoq*	*"Give me the money."*	*He **demanded to be given** the money.*
Offer *– taklif qilmoq*	*"Would you like me to help you?"*	*He **offered to help** me.*
Promise *– vada bermoq*	*"I'll return the book to you soon."*	*He **promised to return** the book soon.*
Refuse *– rad etmoq*	*"No. I won't call her."*	*He **refused to call** her.*
Threaten *– qo'rqitmoq*	*"Stop shouting or I'll punish you."*	*He **threatened to punish** me if I didn't.*

Izoh: *Claim, promise, threathen* fe'llari qatnashgan gaplarni biz o'rgangan oddiy o'zlashtirma gapdek (ya'ni: *... that S + V*) o'zgartirishimiz ham mumkin:
- *He **claimed that he had seen** the robbers.*
- *He **promised that he would return** the book to me soon.*
- *He **threatened that he would punish** me if I didn't stop shouting.*

BA'ZI KO'CHIRMA GAPLARNI O'ZIDAN KEYIN "OBJECT TO VERB'" OLADIGAN FE'LLARGA O'ZGARISHI		
Kerakli fe'llar	Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Advise *– maslahat ber+*	*"You should eat more fruit."*	*He **advised me to eat** more fruit.*
Allow *– ruxsat bermoq*	*"You can go to the party."*	*He **allowed me to go** to the party.*
Ask *– so'ramoq*	*"Could you do me a favour?"*	*He **asked me to do** him a favour.*
Beg *– yalinmoq*	*"Please, please don't hurt me."*	*He **begged them not to hurt** him.*
Command *– buyruq ber+*	*"Put your hands up."*	*He **commanded them to put** hands up*
Forbid *– taqiqlamoq*	*"You mustn't stay out late."*	*He **forbade me to stay** out late.*
Invite *– taklif qilmoq*	*"Will you come to my wedding?"*	*He **invited me to go** to the party.*
Order *– buyurmoq*	*"Go to your room."*	*He **ordered me to go** to my room.*
Remind *– eslatmoq*	*"Don't forget to buy some milk!"*	*He **reminded me to buy** some milk.*
Warn *– ogohlantirmoq*	*"Don't touch the iron!"*	*He **warned me not to touch** the iron.*

Izoh: *Remind* fe'llari qatnashgan gaplarni biz o'rgangan oddiy o'zlashtirma gapdek (ya'ni: *... that S + V*) o'zgartirishimiz ham mumkin:
- *He **reminded me that I shouldn't forget** to buy some milk*

BA'ZI KO'CHIRMA GAPLARNI O'ZIDAN KEYIN "VERB-ING'" OLADIGAN FE'LLARGA O'ZGARISHI		
Kerakli fe'llar	Ko'chirma gap	O'zlashtirma gap
Accuse smbd of ... *– kimnidir ...-da aylamoq*	*"You committed the crime."*	*He **accused her of committing/having committed** the crime.*
Admit (to) ... *– ...-ni tan olmoq*	*"Yes. I gave away your secret."*	*He **admitted (to) giving/having given** away my secret.*
Apologize for ... *– ...uchun uzr so'ramoq*	*"I'm sorry I'm late. Because there was a lot of traffic"*	*He **apologized for being** late because of a lot of traffic.*

Boast about/of ... - *...haqida maqtanmoq*	*"I'm the best student in my class."*	*He **boasted about/of being** the best student in his class.*
Complain to smbd of ... - *... haqida shikoyat qilmoq*	*"I have noisy neighbours."*	*He **complained of having** nosiy neighbours.*
Insist on ... - *...-ga qattiq turib olmoq*	*"You must finish by Friday."*	*He **insisted on me/my finishing** by Friday.*
Suggest – *maslahat bermoq*	*"Let's go out to dinner."*	*He **suggested going** out to dinner.*
Deny – *rad etmoq*	*No. I didn't use your computer."*	*He **denied using/having used** my computer.*

Izoh: *Admit, boast, complain, deny, insist, suggest* fe'llari qatnashgan gaplarni biz o'rgangan oddiy o'zlashtirma gapdek (ya'ni: *... that S + V*) o'zgartirishimiz ham mumkin:

*- He **admitted that he had given** away my secret.*

❖ Quyida Ko'chirma gapni O'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda sodir bo'ladigan istisno vaziyatlar berilgan:

1. Agarda ko'chirma gap quyidagicha undov gaplar bo'lsa, ular o'zlashtirma gapda yo *exclaim,* yoki *say* fe'llari bilan ifodalaniladi:

What (a/an) adjective noun!	Subject + **exclaimed +** that ...
Such (a/an) adjective noun!	
Quite (a/an) adjective noun!	
(A/an) pretty adjective noun!	
(A/an) fairly adjective noun!	Subject + **said +** that ...
(A/an) very adjective noun!	
How adjective/adverb!	
So adjective/adverb!	

*- (Ko'chirma gap): "**What an unusual design!**" he said.*

*- (O'zlashtirma gap): He **exclaimed/said** that **it was an unusual design.***

*Yoki: He **exclaimed/said** that **the design was unusual.***

2. Agarda ko'chirma gap quyidagicha *undov so'zlar* bo'lsa ular o'zlashtirma gapga *"give an exclamation of delight/digust/relief/surprise"* kabi o'zgaradi:

"Splendid!"	Subject + **gave an exclamation of** + delight!
"Great!"	Subject + **gave an exclamation of** + amazement!
"Excellent!"	Subject + **gave an exclamation of** + merry!
"Oh! Nooo!"	Subject + **gave an exclamation of** + disappoinment!
"Wow!"	Subject + **gave an exclamation of** + surprise!
"Ooops!"	Subject + **gave an exclamation of** + guilt!
"LOL!"	Subject + **gave an exclamation of** + happiness!
"What?!"	Subject + **gave an exclamation of** + shock!

*-(Ko'chirma gap): **"Wow!"** he said as he unwrapped his gift.*

*-(O'zlashtirma gap): He **gave an exclamation of surprise** as he unwrapped gift*

3. Quyidagi gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga qanday o'zgarishini eslab qoling!

Ko'chirma gap:	*They said, "**Thank you!**"*	*"**You fool!**" she said.*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*They **thanked** us.*	*She **called him a fool.***
Ko'chirma gap:	*"**Happy birthday!**" we said to Tamzin*	*"**Congratluations!**" they said.to us.*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*We **wished** Tamzin **a happy birthday.***	*They **congratulated** us.*

4. Ikki va undan ortiq qo'shma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda *"and", "as", "adding that", "and (he/she) added that", "because", "but", "since", "and (he/she) went on to say that", "while", "then"* va hakozo bog'lovchilardan foydalanamiz.

Ko'chirma gap:	*"I am exhausted," she said to him. "Can you make me a cup of coffee?"*
O'zlashtirma gap:	*She said that she was exhausted **and** asked him to make a cup of coffee.*

NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB
(Fe'lning noaniq shakllari)

❖ Ingliz tilida fe'lning noaniq shakllariga quyidagilar kiradi:

I. Gerund (V-ing)	**II. to Infinitive** (to V^1)	**III. Present participle**(V-ing)	**IV. Past participle** (V^3/-ed)

❖ Ingliz tilidagi *"Gerund"* va *"to Infinitive"* o'zbek tilidagi fe'lning *"harakat nomi"* shakliga o'xshaydi. Yani, ular ham fe'lni otga aylantirish uchun xizmat qiladi. Bilamizki o'zbek tilidagi harakat nomi qo'shimchalari "–sh/-ish/-v/-uv" hisoblanadi.

Masalan: ***"O'qi"*** fe'liga ***"sh"*** qo'shimchasini qo'shsak ***"o'qish"*** so'ziga aylanadi va "ot" so'z turkumi vazifalarini: *ega, to'ldiruvchi* vazifalarini bajara oladi:

Ega:	*- **O'qish** mening hobbiyim.*
To'ldiruvchi:	*- Men **o'qishni** yaxshi ko'raman.*

I. GERUND
(Barcha qo'llanish vaziyatlari)

❖ **"Gerund"** ning quyidagi shakllari bor:

PRESENT ACTIVE	PRESENT PASSIVE	PAST ACTIVE	PAST PASSIVE
Verb-ing	being $Verb^3$/-ed	having $Verb^3$/-ed	having $Verb^3$/-ed

Huddi o'zbek tilidagi *"harakat nomi"* shakliga o'xshab ***"gerund"*** ham *fe'l*ni *ot* ga xoslaydi va biz uni *ega, to'ldiruvchi* vazifalarida qo'llashimiz mumkin.

❖ Quyida **"Gerund" (V-ing)** ning barcha qo'llanish qoidalari ko'rsatib o'tilgan:

1. "Gerund" (V-ing) gapda ***ega*** va'zifasida kela oladi:

- ***Reading*** *books helps you to improve your knowledge.*

2. "Gerund" (V-ing) quyidagi asosiy fe'llardan keyin ke'lib ***to'ldiruvchi*** vazifasini bajaradi va tarjimada *–ni,-ga,-da,-dan* qo'shimlarini oladi:

O'ZIDAN KEYIN *TO'LDIRUVCHI* VAZIFASIDA "GERUND" (V-ING) OLADIGAN FE'LLAR RO'YXATI		
1. **Admit** – Tan olmoq	11. **Dislike** – Yoqtirmaslik	21. **Recall** – Eslamoq
2. **Anticipate** – oldindan his qil+	12. **Enjoy** – Zavqlanmoq	22. **Recollect** – Eslamoq
3. **Appreciate** – Qadrlamoq	13. **Finish** – Tugatmoq	23. **Recommend** – Tavsiya qil+
4. **Avoid** – Qochmoq	14. **Keep** – Saqlamoq	24. **Resent** – Achchiqlanmoq
5. **Complete** – Tugatmoq	15. **Mention** – Aytib o'tmoq	25. **Resist** – Qarshi turmoq
6. **Consider** – O'ylamoq	16. **Mind** – Qarshi bulmoq	26. **Risk** – Tavakkal qilmoq
7. **Delay** – Kechiktirmoq	17. **Miss** – Sog'inmoq	27. **Suggest** – Maslahat barmoq
8. **Fancy** – Tasavvur qilmoq	18. **Postpone** – Qoldirmoq	28. **Tolerate** – Chidamoq
9. **Deny** – Rad etmoq	19. **Practice** – Tajriba	29. **Hate** – Yomon ko'rmoq
10. **Discuss** – Muhokama qilmoq	20. **Quit** – To'xtatmoq	30. **Involve** – Taqozo etmoq

- *He **admitted stealing** the money.* - *I don't **recall meeting** him before.*

3. Ingliz tilida barcha ***predlog*** lardan keyin doim "**gerund" (V-ing)** ishlatiladi.

A) Quyidagi asosiy fe'llar o'zidan keyin *predlog* olganda ulardan keyin biz doim *V-ing* ishlatamiz, chunki ingliz tilida predlogdan keyin doim *V-ing* keladi:

"VERB + PREPOSITION + GERUND (V-ING)" SHAKLIDA KELUVCHI FE'LLAR RO'YXATI	
*1. **Accuse of** ... - ...-da ayblamoq*	*14. **Keep on** ... - ...-ni davom ettirmoq*
*2. **Approve of** ... - ...-ni ma'qullamoq*	*15. **Persist in** ... - ...-ni davom ettirmoq*
*3. **Confess to** ... - ...-ni o'z bo'yniga olmoq*	*16. **Put of** ... - ...-ni kechiktirmoq*
*4. **Consist of** ... - ...-dan iborat bo'lmoq*	*17. **Rely on** ... - ...-ga ishonmoq*
*5. **Count on** ... - ...-ni kutmoq*	*18. **Result in** ... - ...natijaga olib kelmoq*
*6. **Decide against** ... - ...-ga qarshi qaror qilmoq*	*19. **Worry about** ... - ...-dan xavotirlanmoq*
*7. **Depend on** ... - ...-ga bog'liq bo'lmoq*	*20. **Succeed in** ... - ...-da muvaffaqqiyat qozonmoq*
*8. **Disapprove of** ... - ...-ni maqullamaslik*	*21. **Suspect of** ... - ...-da shubxa qilmoq*
*9. **Dream of** ... - ...-ni orzu qilmoq*	*22. **Think about/of** ... - ...haqida o'ylamoq*
*10. **Feel like** ... - ...-ni xoxlamoq*	*23. **(to be) interested in** ... - ...-ga qiziqmoq*
*11. **Give up** ... - ...-ni tashlamoq/to'xtatmoq*	*24. **(to be) better off** ... - ...-dan yaxshi bo'lmoq*
*12. **Hear of** ... - ... haqida eshitmoq*	*25. **(to be) engaged in** ... - ...bilan band bo'lmoq*
*13. **Insist on** ... - ...talab qilmoq*	*etc...*

- *I **feel like helping** other people*
- *I **gave up smoking** at all.*

B) Quyidagi fe'llardan keyin birinchi *object (smbd/smth)*, keyin *predlog*, undan keyin*V-ing* qo'llashimiz mumkin:

"VERB + OBJECT + PREPOSITION + GERUND (V-ING)" SHAKLIDA KELUVCHI FE'LLAR RO'YXATI	
*1. **Accuse smbd (of)** ... - kimnidir ...-da ayblamoq*	*5. **Thank smbd (for)**... - ...uchun rahmat aytmoq*
*2 **Congratulate smbd (on)** ... - ...bilan tabriklamoq*	*6. **Apologise (to) smbd (for)** - kechirim so'ramoq*
*3. **Prevent smbd (from)**... - ...-ni oldini olmoq*	*7. **Stop smbd (from)** ... - ...-ni ...-dan to'xtatmoq*
*4. **Excuse smbd (for)** ... - ... kechirim so'ramoq*	*8. **Suspect smbd (of)** ... - ...-da shubxalanmoq*

- *They **accused Frank of stealing** some jewellary from the shop.*
- *Frank **apologized to Ann for being** late yesterday.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi fe'llardan keyin oldin *object (smbd/smth)*, keyin *V-ing* qo'llashimiz mumkin (predlogsiz):

"VERB + OBJECT + GERUND (V-ING)" SHAKLIDA KELUVCHI FE'LLAR RO'YXATI	
1. Can't stop smbd V-ing - ...-dan to'xtata olmaslik	**3. Can't imagine smbd Ving** – tasavvur qilolmaslik
2. Keep smbd V-ing ... - kimnidir ...-moq	**4. Can't see smbd Ving** – tasavvur qilolmaslik

- *Sorry for **keeping you waiting!** There was too much traffic.*
- *I **can't imagine Jill teaching** history.*

C) Ingliz tilida **"to"** ikki xil xolatda kelishi mumkin:
⇨*"to + infinitive"* – fe'lning bir qismi, asosan tarjima qilinmaydi: **to go**
⇨*"to (predlogi)"* - ***-ga*** degan ma'noni anglatadi. Predlog bo'lib kelganda biz undan keyin doim **V-ing** ishlatamiz. Quyida *"to"* predlogi bilan keluvchi so'zlar ro'yxati berilgan:

O'ZIDAN KEYIN "TO(PREDLOGI) + GERUND (V-ING)" OLUVCHI SO'ZLAR RO'YXATI	
1. (to be) accustomed to ... - ...-ga odatlangan	*8. In addition to ... - ...-ga qo'shimcha*
2. (to be) used to ... - ...-ga odatlangan	*9. Look forward to ... - ...-ni intizorlik bilan kutmoq*
3. (to be) committed to ... - ...-ga bag'ishlamoq	*10. Object to ... - ...-ga qarshi bo'lmoq*
4. (to be) dedicated to ... - ...-ga bag'ishlamoq	*11. Contribute to ... - ...-ga hissa qo'shmoq*
5. (to be) devoted to ... - ...-ga bag'ishlamoq	*12. Take to ... - ...-ni boshlamoq*
6. (to be) opposed to ... - ...-ga qarshi bo'lmoq	*13. Get used to ... - ...-ga o'rganmoq*
7. (to be) addicted to ... - ...-ga mukkasidan ketgan	*etc...*

- *I **am used to living** alone. I need no-one.* – *I **object to smoking.** It is harmful.*

D) Quyidagi *sifat* va *sifatdoshlar* ham o'zidan keyin *predlog* olganda ulardan keyin biz doim *V-ing* ishlatamiz, chunki predlogdan keyin *V-ing* keladi:

O'ZIDAN KEYIN "PREPOSITION + GERUND (V-ING)" OLUVCHI SIFAT VA SIFATDOSHLAR RO'YXATI	
1. (to be) good/bad at - -da yaxshi/yomon	*8. (to be) proud of ... - ...-dan faxrlangan*
2. (to be) afraind of ... - ...-dan qo'rqmoq	*9. (to be) ashamed of ... - ...-dan uyalgan*
3. (to be) capable of ... - ...-ga qodir	*10. (to be) responsible for ... - ...uchun javobgar*
4. (to be) disappointed at ... -...-dan ko'ngli qolgan	*11. (to be) successful in ... - ...-da muvaffaqiyatli*
5. (to be) fond of ... - ...-ni yoqtirmoq	*12. (to be) surprised at ... - ...-dan hayratlangan*
6. (to be) intend oo ... - ...-ga kirishib ketgan	*13. (to be) tired of ... - ...-dan charchagan*
7. (to be) interested in ... - ...-ga qiziqgan	*etc...*

- *I **am good at drawing** pictures* - *Linda **is afraid of slipping** on ice.*

4. Ingliz tilida ***go*** va ***come*** fe'llaridan keyin *"biror bir mashg'ulotni bajargani bormoq/kelmoq"* ma'nosida doim **"Gerund" (V-ing)** ishlatiladi:

"GO/COME + GERUND (V-ING)" SHAKLIDA KELUVCHI SO'ZLAR RO'YXATI	
1. Go/Come birdwatching *– Qushlarni t. q. bormoq*	***6 Go/Come jogging*** *– Yugurishga bormoq*
2. Go/Come boating *– Qayiqda suzgani bormoq*	***7. Go/Come hiking*** *– Piyoda sayohatga chiqmoq*
3. Go/Come bowling *– Bovlingga bormoq*	***8. Go/Come hunting*** *– Ovga bormoq*
4. Go/Come camping *– Sayohat qilgani bormoq*	***9. Go/Come fishing*** *– Baliq tutishga bormoq*
5. Go/Come canoeing *– Kanoyeda suzgani bormoq*	***10. Go/Come climbing*** *– Toqqa chiqqani bormoq*

- *Bob is **doing skiing** after a week.*

5. Quyidagi so'z birikmalari ham o'zidan keyin doim **"Gerund" (V-ing)** oladi:

O'ZIDAN KEYIN "GERUN (V-ING)" DLADIGAN SO'Z BIRKMALARI RO'YXATI	
1. Have fun + V-ing – ... qilib kulishmoq	**9. Have trouble V-ing** – -da muammoga uchramoq
2. Have a good/difficulty time + V-ing – Vaqtini ... qilib yaxshi/qiyin o'tqazmoq	**10. There is no point in V-ing –** ... ning foydasi yo'q
3. Have difficulty (in) + V-ing – ...-da qiyinchilikka uchramoq	**11. Spend/Waste + time/money on Ving –** Vaqtini/Pulini ...ga sarflamoq
4. Find/Catch +smb+ Ving – Kimnidir ... qilayotgan paytida topmoq/tutib olmoq	**12. Sit/Stay/Lie/Lean + somewhere + Ving –** ...da ... qilib o'tirmoq/ turmoq/ yotmoq/ suyanmoq
5. It is no goad/use + Ving – ...-ning foydasi yo'q	**13. There is no harm in Ving –** ...-ning zarari yo'q
6. Smbd (to be) late V-ing - ...-ib kechikmoq	**14. Smell smth V-ing -** ...-hidlamoq
7. Can't help/avoid V-ing - ...-dan tiyib turolmaslik	**15. Taste smth V-ing -** ...-ta'tib ko'rmoq
8. a waste of money/time V-ing - ...-ni isrof qilish	**16. Can't stop/resist V-ing -** ...-dan tiya olmaslik

- ***There is no point in trying.*** *You cannot repair the car.*

6. Qaratqich kelishik qo'shimchasi **"-ning"** ma'nosini oluvchi so'zlar***(my, your, his, her, our, their, Tom's, Ann's etc...)*** dan keyin ham doim **"Gerund" (V-ing)** ishlatiladi:

- *The teacher was angry about **Linda's coming** to the lesson late.*

8. Ingliz tilida biror bir ishni nima ***sabab*** dan bajarganligimizni ifodalamoqchi bo'lsak (agar ish harakat *active* da bo'lsa) ham **V-ing** ishlatamiz. Ular doim *gap boshida* keladi. Inkor sababni ifodalamoqchi bo'lsak **"Not V-ing"** ishlatiladi:

- ***Feeling** tired, I went to bed early last night.*
- ***Not knowing** the subject very well, Tom took bad mark.*

Izoh: Aslida yuqoridagi sababni ifodalovchi vaziyat ham ***because, since(tufayli, sababli)*** bog'lovchilarining qisqarishidan kelib chiqqan. Bu bog'lovchilar shu ma'noda doim gap boshida keladi va ikkala qismdagi ega bitta shaxs bo'lganda, bog'lovchi qismdagi ega va bog'lovchining o'zi tushib qoladi. Fe'l esa **V-ing** bo'ladi.

To'liq gap:	- ***Because I felt*** *tired, I went to bed early last night.*
Qisqargan shakli:	- ***Feeling*** *tired, I went to bed early last night.*

To'liq gap:	- ***Since Tom doesn't know*** *the subject very well,* ***he*** *took bad mark.*
Qisqargan shakli:	- ***Not knowing*** *the subject very well,* ***Tom*** *took bad mark.*

Shuningdek: ***Sabab***ni ifodalaganda agar ish harakat *passive* da bo'lsa **Verb³-ed** ishlatiladi(**V-ing emas).** Bunda ham u ***because/since*** ning qisqarishidan hosil bo'ladi:

To'liq gap:	- ***Because it was constructed*** *during I B.C. century, Colizey is considered to be ancient.*
Qisqargan:	- ***Constructed*** *during I B.C. century, Colizey is considered to be ancient.*

To'liq gap:	- ***Since he was bitten*** *by a dog, Tom is afraid of dogs now.*
Qisqargan:	*Ammo:* - ***Having been bitten*** *by a dog, Tom is afraid of dogs now. (deb aytish ham mumkin)*

9. Ingliz tilida ***"Would you mind"*** dan keyin odatda quyidagi holatlar keladi:

Would you mind	***+ V-ing ...?***	*-qilishga qarshi emasmisiz?*
	+ if + Subject + Verb²/-ed	*-qilsam qarshi emasmisiz?*

- ***Would you mind opening*** *the window?* – ***Would you mind if I opened*** *the window?*

10. Ingliz tilida ***sifatlardan keyin*** odatda **to + V¹** keladi. Ammo istisno vaziyatdagi ***worth(arziydigan)*** va ***busy(band)*** sifatlaridan keyin **"Gerund" (V-ing)** ishlatiladi.

- *This book is* ***worth reading.*** *I recommend it to you.*
- *Amanda is* ***busy doing*** *her homework at the moment.*

❖ **"Gerund"** ning

PRESENT ACTIVE	PRESENT PASSIVE	PAST ACTIVE	PAST PASSIVE
Verb-iog	*being Verb³/-ed*	*having Verb³/-ed*	*having Verb³/-ed*

shakllari qo'llanadigan vaziyatlar:

⇨ **"Present Active" (Verb-ing)** shakli qachonki yuqoridagi qoidalarda qo'llangan fe'l(harakat nomi) o'sha gapdagi asosiy fe'ldagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtning o'zida yoki undan keyin sodir bo'lganda ishlatiladi:

- *Amanda **enjoys dancing.***(Bu vaziyatda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan gerund **dancing** asosiy fe'l **"enjoys"** bilan bir vaqtning o'zida sodir bo'lyabdi)

⇨ **"Present Passive" (being Verb^3/-ed)** shakli qachonki yuqoridagi qoidalarda qo'llangan fe'l(harakat nomi) o'sha gapdagi asosiy fe'ldagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtning o'zida yoki undan keyin sodir bo'lganda, hamda ish harakatni **ega (subject)** emas, ish harakat *egaga nisbatan bajarilganda* ishlatiladi.
- *Frank **dislikes being watched** by other people.* (Bu vaziyatda ham to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan gerund **being watched** asosiy fe'l **"dislikes"** bilan bir vaqtning o'zida sodir bo'lyabdi ammo egaga nisbatan bajarilyabdi)

⇨ **"Past Active" (having Verb^3/-ed)** shakli qachonki yuqoridagi qoidalarda qo'llangan fe'l(harakat nomi) o'sha gapdagi asosiy fe'ldagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganda ishlatiladi, ammo bu vaziyatda **Verb-ing** ning o'zi ham ishlatiladi.
- *Bob **admitted having stolen (stealing)** the money.* (Bu vaziyatda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan fe'lning **gerund**ning shakli **"having stolen"** asosiy fe'l bo'lib kelgan fe'l **"admitted"** dan oldin sodir bo'lgan)
⇨ **"Past Passive" (having been Verb^3/-ed)** shakli qachonki yuqoridagi qoidalarda qo'llangan fe'l(harakat nomi) o'sha gapdagi asosiy fe'ldagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganda, hamda ish-harakatni **ega(subject)** emas, ish-harakat *egaga nisbatan bajarilganda* ishlatiladi.
- ***Having been bitten** by a dog before, Tom is afraid of dogs now.* (Bu gapda ham *sababni* ifodalovchi fe'lning **gerund** shakli **"having been bitten"** asosiy fe'l bo'lib kelgan fe'l **"is afraid"** dan oldin sodir bo'lgan)

II. TO INFINITIVE

(Barcha qo'llanish vaziyatlari)

❖ **"TO INFINITIVE"** ning quyidagi shakllari bor:

PRESENT ACTIVE	PRESENT PASSIVE	PAST ACTIVE	PAST PASSIVE
to + Verb^1	to be + Verb^3	to have + Verb^3/-ed	to have been + Verb^3/-ed
PRESENT CONTINUOUS ACTIVE		PAST CONTINUOUS ACTIVE	
to be + Verb-ing		to have been + Verb-ing	

Huddi o'zbek tilidagi *"harakat nomi"* shakliga o'xshab ***"to infinitive"*** ham *fe'l*ni *ot* ga xoslaydi va biz uni *ega, to'ldiruvchi* va *kesim* vazifalarida qo'llashimiz mumkin bo'ladi.

❖ Quyida **"to infinitive" (to V^1)**ning barcha qo'llanish qoidalari ko'rsatib o'tilgan:
1. "to Infinitive" (to Verb^1) ham *ega* vazifasida qo'llanilishi mumkin. Ammo ***gerund(V-ing)*** unga nisbatan ko'proq qo'llaniladi:
- ***To read** books helps you to improve your knowledge.*
2. "to Infinitive" (to Verb^1) gapda ***kesim*** vazifasida ham kela oladi:
- *My aim is **to enter** university.*

3. "to Infinitive" (to Verb[1]) quyidagi asosiy fe'llardan keyin ke'lib ***to'ldiruvchi*** vazifasini bajaradi va tarjimada *–ni,-ga,-dan* qo'shimlarini oladi:

O'ZIDAN KEYIN *TO'LDIRUVCHI* VAZIFASIDA "TO INFINITIVE" (TO VERB') OLADIGAN FE'LLAR RO'YXATI		
1. Aim *– Maqsad qilmoq*	***17. Fail*** *– Omadsizlikka uchramoq*	***33 Refuse*** *– Rad etmoq*
2. Afford *– Qurbi yetmoq*	***18. Neglect*** *– E'tiborsiz qoldir+*	***34. Resolve*** *– Qaror qilmoq*
3 Agree *– Rozi bo'lmoq*	***19. Happen*** *– Tasodifan bajarmoq*	***35. Seem*** *– Tuyilmoq*
4. Appear *– Tuyilmoq*	***20. Hasten*** *- shoshilmoq*	***38. Seek*** *– Izlamoq*
5. Appoint *– Tayinlamoq*	***21. Hesitate*** *- Ikkilanmoq*	***37. Struggle*** *– Kurashmoq*
6. Arrange *– Rejalashtirmoq*	***22 Hope*** *– Umid qilmoq*	***38. Strive*** *– Intilmoq*
7. Attempt *– Urinib ko'rmoq*	***23 Hurry*** *- Shoshilmoq*	***38. Swear*** *– Qasam ichmoq*
8. Care *– Xoxlamoq*	***24. Intend*** *– Niyat qilmoq*	***40. Say*** *– Aytmoq*
9. Choose *– Tanlamoq*	***25. Learn*** *– O'rganmoq*	***41. Tend*** *– Odatlanib qolmoq*
10. Claim *– Tasdiqlamoq*	***26. Long*** *– Qattiq xoxlamoq*	***42 Threaten*** *– Do'rqitmoq*
11. Command *– Buyruq bermoq*	***27. Manage*** *– Unddalamoq*	***43 Undertake*** *– O'z bo'yniga ol+*
12 Consent *– Rozi bo'lmoq*	***28. Proceed*** *– Davom etmoq*	***44. Wish*** *– Orzu qilmoq*
13 Decide *– Qaror qabul qilmoq*	***29. Plao*** *– Rejalashtirmoq*	***45. Want*** *– Kutmoq*
14. Demand *– Talab qilmoq*	***30. Prepare*** *– Tayyorlamoq*	***46. Vow*** *– Qasam ichmoq*
15. Determine *– Qasd qilmoq*	***31. Pretend*** *– Mug'ombirlik qil+*	***47. Volunteer*** *– Ko'ngilli bo'lmoq*
16. Endeavour *– harkat qilmoq*	***32 Prove*** *– Isbotlamoq*	***48. Wait*** *– Kutmoq*

- I can't ***afford to buy*** *a new car at the moment.*
- Tom ***volunteered to attend*** *to the conference*

4. Quyidagi fe'llar oldin o'zidan keyin **smbd/smth(object)** keyin **"to infinitive" (to Verb[1])** shaklini oladi:

O'ZIDAN KEYIN "OBJECT + TO INFINITIVE (TO VERB')" OLADIGAN FE'LLAR RO'YXATI		
1. Cause *– Sabab bo'lmoq*	***6. Enable*** *– Imkoniyat bermoq*	***11. Inspire*** *– Ruhlantirmoq*
2. Convince *– Ishontirmoq*	***7. Order*** *– Buyurmoq*	***12. Force*** *– Majburlamoq*
3 Challenge *– Davat qilmoq*	***9. Empower*** *– Vakolat bermoq*	***13 Summon*** *– Chaqirmoq*
4. Defy *– Chorlamoq*	***9. Entitle*** *– Vakolat bermoq*	***14. Get(=enable)*** *– Imkoniyat'b+*
5. Direct *– Ko'rsatma bermoq*	***18. Guarantee*** *– Kafolat bermoq*	***15. Hire*** *– Yollamoq*
16. Instruct *– Ko'rsatma bermoq*	***23 Persuade*** *– Ishontirmoq*	***30. Teach*** *– O'rgatmoq*
17. Implore *– Yalintirmoq*	***24. Press*** *– Bosim o'tqazmoq*	***31. Tell*** *– Aytmoq*
18. Incite *– Yomonlikka undamoq*	***25. Promt*** *– Undamoq*	***32 Trust*** *– Ishonmoq*
18. Induce *– Majburlamoq*	***26. Provoke*** *– Qo'zg'atmoq*	***33 Tempt*** *– Jalb qilmoq*
20. Invite *– Taklif qilmoq*	***27. Remind*** *– Eslatmoq*	***34. Urge*** *– Undamoq*
21. Lead *– Sabab bo'lmoq*	***28. Require*** *– Talab qilmoq*	***35. Use*** *– Foydalanmoq*
22. Oblige *– Majburlamoq*	***29. Stimulate*** *– Qiziqtirmoq*	***36. Warn*** *- Ogohlantirmoq*

- *The captain **instructed the soldiers to be** careful while doing the mission.*
- *The prime minister of the country **hired a man to secure** him.*

5. Quyidagi fe'llar o'zidan keyin **"to Infinitive" (to Verb[1])** ni ham **"object to infinitive" (smbd/smth to Verb[1])** ni ham olishi mumkin:

O'ZIDAN KEYIN HAM "OBJECT + TO VERB[1]", HAM "TO VERB[1]" OLADIGAN FE'LLAR RO'YXATI		
*1. **Want** – Xoxlamoq*	*3. **Ask** – So'ramoq*	*5. **Help** – Yordam bermoq*
*2. **Expect** – Kutmoq*	*4. **Beg** – Yalinib so'ramoq*	*6. **Mean** – Xoxlamoq*

- *I **want to enter** university.* – *I **want my applicants to enter** university.*

6. ***"Dare"**(=jur'at etmoq)* fe'li asosiy fe'l bo'lganda, yan'i inkor va so'roq shakllarini yordamchi fe'llar bilan yasaganda o'zidan keyin **to + Verb[1]** oladi:
- *Tom **didn't dare to tell** the truth.*

Izoh; Ammo ***"dare"**(=jur'at etmoq)* fe'li modal fe'l bo'lganda, ya'ni inkor va so'roq shakllarini o'zi bilan hosil qilganda o'zidan keyin **Verb[1]** oladi:
- *Tom **daren't tell** the truth.*

7. Quyidagi fe'llardan keyin oldin **so'roq olmoshi** keyin **to Verb[1]** ishlatiladi:

O'ZIDAN KEYIN HAM "SO'ROQ OLMOSHI + TO VERB[1]" OLADIGAN FE'LLAR RO'YXATI		
*1. **Ask** – So'ramoq*	*4. **Forget** – Esdan chiqarmoq*	*7. **Remember** - Eslamoq*
*2. **Dacide** – Qaror qabul qilmoq*	*5. **Know** – Bilmoq*	*8. **Understand** – Tushinmoq*
*3. **Explain** – Tushintirmoq*	*6. **Learn** – O'rganmoq*	*9. **Wonder** – Bilishni xohlamoq*

- *I can't **decide where to go** on my holiday.*

8. Ingliz tilida biror bir ishni nima **maqsad** uchun bajarganligini ifodalash uchun quyidagilardan foydalaniladi:

(not) to Verb[1]	-qilish uchun(qilmaslik uchun) -qilish maqsadid(qilmaslik maqsadida)
in order (not) to Verb[1]	
so as (not) to Verb[1]	

- *We are learning English very hard **in order not to fail** the exam.*

Shuningdek: Maqsadda *"uchun"* ma'nosida **"for + noun"** ham ishlatiladi:

for + noun(ot)	-uchun

- *Jill is working in your company just **for money***

Shuningdek: "So that" va **"In order that"** so'z birikmalari ham *"maqsadida"* ma'nosida quyidagi zamonlarda **maqsad** ni ifodalashda ish-di:

A) Kelasi zamon uchun:

Subject	**+ Present tense**	**+ so that** **+ in order that**	**+ S**	**+ do (not)** **+ can (not)** **+ will (not)**	**+ Verb[1]**

- *I **am teaching** English to my applicants **so that** they **can enter** university.*

B) O'tgan zamon uchun:

Subject	+ Past tensa	+ so that + in order that	+ S	+ would (not) + could (not)	+ Verb[1]

- *Mark **gave** Ann a map **in order that** she **wouldn't get lost.***

9. Ingliz tilida **sifat**dan keyin **"to infinitive" (to Verb[1])** ishlatiladi. Ular quyidagi strukturalar asosida joylashadi:

A) 1- struktura

It + is/was (not)	+ adjective	+ (for + smbd/smth)	+ (not) to infinitive
...-ni bajarish ... uchun ...(sifat)			

Izoh: Ushbu strukturada asosan quyidagi sifatlar ishlatiladi:

*1. **Dangeraus** – Xavfli*	*4. **Expensive** - Qimmat*	*7. **Interesting** –Qiziqarli*	*10. **Terrible** – Daxshatli*
*2. **Difficult** – Qiyin*	*5. **Important** – Muhim*	*8. **Nice** – Ajoyib*	*11. **Wonderful** – Ajoyib*
*3. **Easy** – Oson*	*6. **Impossible** - Ilojsiz*	*9. **Safe** -Xavfsiz*	*etc...*

- *It is very **difficult to grow up** a child.*
- *It was **interesting for Ann to catch fish** for the first time.*

B) 2- struktura

It + is/was (not)	+ adjective	+ of somebody	+ (not) to infinitive
...-ni bajarish ... tomonidan qilingan ...(sifat) bo'ldi			

Izoh: Ushbu strukturada asosan quyidagi sifatlar ishlatiladi:

*1. **Careless** – E'tiborsiz*	*4. **Kind** – Mehribon*	*7. **Good** - Yaxshilik*	*10. **Stupid** – Axmoq*
*2. **Clever** – Aqlli*	*5. **Mean** – Xasis*	*8. **Polite** – Muloyim*	*11. **Uofair** – Adolatsiz*
*3. **Benerous** – Sahiy*	*6. **Nice** – Yaxshi*	*9. **Silly** - Axmoqlik*	*12. **Wroog** – Xato*

- *It was **careless of Amanda to leave** her bag unattended in the street.*
- *It is **kind of Frank to take** me to my work every morning.*

C) 3- struktura

Somebody	+ to be (not)	+ adjective	+ (not) to infinitive
Biror bir insan ...-ni qilganligidan ...(sifat)			

Izoh: Ushbu strukturada asosan quyidagi sifatlar ishlatiladi:

*1. **Amazed** – Ajablangan*	*6. **Benerous** – Saxiy*	*11. **Relieved** – Xotirjam*	*18. **Sure** – Amin*
*2. **Angry** – Jaxldor*	*7. **Glad** - Xursand*	*12. **Sad** – Xafa*	*17. **Certain** – Amin*
*3. **Astonished** –Lol qol+*	*8. **Happy** – Xursand*	*13. **Sorry** – Afsusda*	*18. **Bound** – ...-moqchi*
*4. **Delighted** – Zavqlan+*	*9. **Pleased** – Mamnun*	*14. **Shocked** – Shokka t.*	*18. **Like** – Ehtimol sodir bo'lishi mumkin.*
*5. **Disappointed** – ...*	*18. **Polite** – Muloyim*	*15. **Surprised** – Ajab+*	

- *Tom was **shocked to see** a crocodile in his swimming pool.*
- *I am **sure to have locked** the door when I left home.*

Izoh: Sifatlardan keyin ***ot(noun)*** kelsa ham **"to infinitive" (to V[1])** olamiz.

- *It is a **difficult task to be done.***

10. Ingliz tilida shunchaki **ot(noun)** ning o'zidan keyin ham **"to infinitive" (to V^1)** ishlatamiz:

- *Linda has **a baby to look after.** So she cannot come to the party.*
- *It was **a mistake for Tom to forget** to take his passport to the airpot.*

11. Ingliz tilida **tartib sonlar** va **bazi bir quyidagi so'zlar**dan keyin ham **"to infinitive" (to V^1)** ishlatiladi: (xatto ulardan keyin "ot" bo'lsa ham)

1. The first/second/third/...	+ (noun)	+ to Verb'
2. The next (keyingisi)		
3. The last (oxirgisi)		
4. The only (faqat shu...)		

- *Niel Armstrong was **the first to reach** the moon.*
- *You are **the last to come** into the doctor's room.*

12. Ingliz tilida **too(juda)** so'zidan keyin ham **"to infinitive" (to V^1)** ish-di:

too	+ adjective/adverb	+ (for smbd)	+ to Verb'

- *This box is **too heavy to carry.***
- *You are speaking **too fast to understand.** Please, speak slowly.*

13. Ingliz tilida **enough(yetarli)** so'zidan keyin **"to infinitive" (to V^1)** ish-di:

enough	+ noun	+ to Verb'
adjective/adverb	+ enough	

- *I haven't got **enough money to buy** this jacket.*
- *You aren't **old enough to take part** in this competition.*

14. Barcha so'roq olmoshlaridan keyin ham **"to infinitive" (to V^1)** ishlatiladi:

- *My father taught me **how to drive** a car.*

✪ **Istisno:** Ammo ***"why"*** so'roq olmoshidan keyin **"infinitive"** yani **V^1 (to siz)** keladi, inkorida **"not infinitive" (not V^1)** ishlatiladi.

- ***A:** I need some money.*
- ***B:** Why not ask Jill for some money? She can help you.*

↳ **Shuningdek:**

whether to Verb' or not (Verb')	-...qilish kerakmi yoki ...qilmaslik kerakmi

- *I still don't know **whether to invite** Jim to the party **or not (invite)***

15. Ingliz tilida biror bir ish-harakatni o'zimiz emas boshqa birovga bajartirganimiz(Causative)da quyidagi strukturalardan foydalanamiz:

Have	+ something	+ Verb³/-ed	-qildirmoq
Get			
Make			

- *I **had the roof repaired** last week.* - *Frank **gets his hair cut** every month.*

Have	+ somebody	+ Verb'	+ (something)	-kimgadir nimadir qildirmoq
Get		+ to Verb'		
Make		+ Verb'		

- *Linda **had her sister do her homewok** yesterday.*
- *Our derictor **make us work** in the school yard every Saturday after lesson.*
- *My friends are going to **get me to deliver the letter** to Amanda.*

⚐ **Izoh:** Yuqoridagi vaziyatda **"make"** fe'li passive voice da kelganda undan keyin **"to infinitive" (to V¹)** ishlatiladi:
- *We **are made to work** in the school yard every Saturday.*

Let	**+ somebody**	**+ Verb¹**	**+ (something)**	-kimgadir nimadir bajartirishga ruxsat bermoq

- ***Let me introduce** myself at first! My name is Shahboz!*

16. Ingliz tilida **"would"** bilan birikib keluvchi fe'llardan keyin quyidagilar keladi:

A) 1- Guruh: O'zidan keyin **"to Verb¹"** oluvchilar

⚐ Hozirgi va kelasi zamonda nimadir qilishni xoxlaganda:

1. Would like – xoxlamoq	**+ to infinitive (to Verb¹)**
2. Would love – yoqtirmoq	
3. Would hate – yomon ko'rmoq	
4. Would prefer – afzal ko'rmoq	

- *I **would like to go** to the cinema with my friends tonight.*

⚐ O'tgan zamonda nimadir qilishni xoxlagan-u, ammo bajarmagan bo'lsa:

1. Would like – xoxlagan	**+ to have Verb³ /-ed**
2. Would love – yoqtirmoq	
3. Would hate – yomon ko'rmoq	
4. Would prefer – afzal ko'rmoq	

- *I **would like to have attended** to the party. All of my friends came except me.*

B) 2- guruh: O'zidan keyin **"Verb¹"** oluvchilar

⚐ Hozirgi va kelasi zamonda nimadir qilishni "yaxshisi" deb bilganda:

1. Would rather (not) – yaxshisi	**+ Verb¹**
2. Would sooner – yaxshisi	
3. Would (just) as soon – yaxshisi	

- *I **would just as soon stay** at home tonight.*
- *Linda **would rather not read** a book when I am on the bus.*

⚐ O'tgan zamonda nimadir qilishni yaxshisi deb bilgan-u, ammo bajarmagan:

Would rather (not) – yaxshisi	**+ have Verb³ /-ed**

- *Alisher **would rather have driven** a car to Samarkand, but his wife wanted to travel to Samarkand by train.*

➘ **Shuningdek:** Agarda hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda kimnidir nimadir qilishini xoxlashimizni aytqmoqvchi bo'lsak:

Subject	**+ would rather**	**+ somebody**	**+ V² /-ed** (bo'lishli shaklda)
			+ didn't V¹ (inkor shaklda)

- *Bob **would rather Jack sang** a song now.*
- *I **would rather you didn't say** anything to anyone.*

Shuningdek: Agarda o'tmishda kimnidir nimadir bajarishini xoxlaganmiz-u, ammo u bajarmaganligini ifodalamoqchi bo'lsak:

Subject	+ would rather	+ somebody	+ had V³ /-ed (bo'lishli shaklda)
			+ hadn't V³ /-ed (inkor shaklda)

- *We **would rather you had sent** the goods last week. But you didn't.*
- *Linda **would rather Mary hadn't gone** to the party last night. But she went.*

C) 3- guruh: O'zidan keyin **"Verb-ing"** oluvchilar

Would mind – qarshi bo'lmoq	+ Verb-ing

- *We **wouldn't mind going** on a picnic.*

17. Agar biz biror bir ish bajarish vaqti bo'lganligini ifodalamoqchi bo'lsak:

A) 1-2- struktura: (Kimdir uchun) nimadir bajarishning ayni vaqti bo'lganda:

It is time	+ to infinitive (to Verb¹)		...-vaqti bo'ldi
It is time	+ for smbd	+ to infinitive (to V¹)	...uchun vaqti bo'ldi

- *It is **time for my children to sleep.***

B) 3- struktura: Kimdir uchun hozirgi zamonda nimadir qilishning vaqti o'tib ketgan bo'lsa:

It is time	+ smbd	+ Verb² /-ed	...uchun vaqti bo'lib ketibdi

- *It is 10 o'clock. It is **time children slept.***

Izoh: ***"Allaqachon/ayni vaqti bo'ldi"*** ma'nolarida ***time*** so'zidan oldin ***high*** yoki ***about*** so'zlari ishlatiladi:

- *It is **high time children slept.***

18. Ingliz tilida *yasama gumon olmoshlaridan* keyin ham **"to V¹"** ishlatiladi:

S + have/has There + (to be) S + V	somebody/someone/something/somewhere	+ (adjective)	+ to Verb¹
	anybody/anyone/anything/anywhere		
	everybody/everyone/everything/everywhere		
	nobody/no-one/nothing/nowhere		

- *I **have something interesting to tell** you.*
- *There **isn't anything to eat** in the fridge.*
- *We **can go everywhere to rest** in this town. It is our hometown.*

❖ **"To infinitive"** ning

PRESENT ACTIVE	PRESENT PASSIVE	PAST ACTIVE	PAST PASSIVE
to Verb¹	to be Verb³ /-ed	to have Verb³ /-ed	to have been Verb³ /-ed

shakllari qo'llanadigan vaziyatlar:

⇨ **"Present Active" (to Verb¹)** shakli qachonki yuqoridagi qoidalarda qo'llangan fe'l(harakat nomi) o'sha gapdagi asosiy fe'ldagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtning o'zida yoki undan keyin sodir bo'lganda ishlatiladi:

- *Jane **wishes to see** the Eiffel Tower.*(Bu vaziyatda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan infinitive **to see** asosiy fe'l **"wishes"** dan keyin sodir bo'lyabdi)

⇨ **"Present Passive" (to be Verb^3/-ed)** shakli qachonki yuqoridagi qoidalarda qo'llangan fe'l(harakat nomi) o'sha gapdagi asosiy fe'ldagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtning o'zida yoki undan keyin sodir bo'lganda, hamda ish harakatni ega (subject) emas, ish harakat *egaga nisbatan bajarilganda* ish-di.
- *Linda **wants to be invited** to the party.* (Bu vaziyatda ham to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan infinitive **to be invited** asosiy fe'l **"wants"** dan keyin sodir bo'lyabdi ammo egaga nisbatan bajarilyabdi)

⇨ **"Past Active" (to have Verb^3/-ed)** shakli qachonki yuqoridagi qoidalarda qo'llangan fe'l(harakat nomi) o'sha gapdagi asosiy fe'ldagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganda ishlatiladi, ammo bu vaziyatda **to Verb^1** ning o'zi ham ishlatiladi.
- *Jack **vowed to have seen** a ghost.* (Bu vaziyatda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan fe'l **"infinitive"**ning shakli **"to have seen"** asosiy fe'l bo'lib kelgan fe'l **"vowed"** dan oldin sodir bo'lgan)
⇨ **"Past Passive" (to have been Verb^3/-ed)** shakli qachonki yuqoridagi qoidalarda qo'llangan fe'l(harakat nomi) o'sha gapdagi asosiy fe'ldagi ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganda, hamda ish-harakatni ega(subject) emas, ish-harakat *egaga nisbatan bajarilganda* ishlatiladi.
- *George **claimed to have been sent** the goods.* (Bu vaziyatda ham to'ldiruvchi bo'lib kelgan infinitive shakli **to have been sent** asosiy fe'l **"claimed"** dan oldin sodir bo'lgan ammo egaga nisbatan bajarilyabdi)

"GERUND"/"TO INFINITIVE" QO'LLANADIGAN BOSHQA VAZIYATLAR VA ULARNING FARQLARI

1. Quyidagi fe'llardan keyin ***gerund*** va ***to infinitive*** farqsiz qo'llaniladi:

*1. **Begin** (boshlamoq)*	*+ yo **Verb-ing** + yoki **to Verb'** (farqi yo'q, ammo **Verb-ing** ko'proq ishlatiladi)*
*2. **Start** (boshlamoq)*	
*3. **Continue** (davom ettirmoq)*	
*4. **Intend** (niyat qilmoq)*	
*5. **Bother** (harakat qilmoq)*	
*6. **Can't bear** (chidab turolmaslik)*	
*7. **Can't stand** (chidab turolmaslik)*	
*8. **Propose** (niyat qilmoq, ko'zda tutmoq)*	

- *We **began to learn(learning)** English last month.*

Izoh: Agarda yuqoridagi fe'llarning o'zi ***continuous*** zamonlarida kelsa ulardan keyin faqat ***to Verb^1*** ishlatiladi.
- *It is **starting to rain.***

2. Ingliz tilida "biror bir ish bajarishdan ko'ra boshqa bir ishni bajarishni afzal ko'rish"imizni aytmoqchi bo'lsak, quyidagi 4 ta usuldan foydalanamiz (afzal ko'radigan ish harakatni birinchi, afzal ko'rmaydigan ish harakatni "-dan ko'ra" dan keyin aytamiz):

N	EGA	AFZAL KO'RMOQ	1-V (afzal ko'radigan)	-DAN KO'RA	2-V(afzal ko'rmaydigan)
1.	Subject	+ prefer	+ Verb-ing	+ to	+ Verb-ing
2.	Subject	+ prefer	+ to Verb'	+ rather than	+ Verb'
3.	Subject	+ would prefer	+ to Verb'	+ rather than	+ Verb'
4.	Subject	+ would rather	+ Verb'	+ than	+ Verb'

- *Amanda **prefers having** a meal at home **to eating** in a restaurant.*
- *They **prefer to live** in a village **rather than live** in Tashkent City.*
- *Daniel **would prefer to read** a book **rather than watch** a film.*
- *I **would rather drink** tea **than drink** coffee.*

Izoh: Agar shunchaki "noun"(ot)ning o'zini qo'llamoqchi bo'lsak:

Subject	*+ prefer*	*+ something (1-noun)*	*+ to*	*+ something (2-noun)*

- *They **prefer tea to coffee.***

3. **"Opportunity"** so'zidan keyin:

1. Opportunity to Verb'	*-imkoniyat/sharoit*
2. Opportunity of Verb-ing	

- *I haven't had an **opportunity to look/of looking** through the newspaper.*

4. Quyidagi 6 ta fe'ldan keyin 3 xil xolat kelishi mumkin:

A) 1- holat: Active holatda o'zidan keyin to'ldiruvchi olmaganda

1. Advise – Maslahat bermoq	*+ Verb-ing*
2. Allow – Ruxsat bermoq	
3. Permit – Ruxsat bermoq	
4. Recommend – Tavsiya qilmoq	
5. Forbid – Taqiqlamoq	
6. Encourage – Ruhlantirmoq	

- *Daniel **permitted keeping** an animal at home.*

B) 2- holat: Active holatda o'zidan keyin to'ldiruvchi olganda

1. Advise – Maslahat bermoq	*+ Object (smbd/smth)*	*+ to Verb'*
2. Allow – Ruxsat bermoq		
3. Permit – Ruxsat bermoq		
4. Recommend – Tavsiya qilmoq		
5. Forbid – Taqiqlamoq		
6. Encourage – Ruhlantirmoq		

- *Daniel **permitted his children to keep** an animal at home.*

C) 2- holat: Agar bu fe'llarning o'zi passive holatda kelgan bo'lsa

*1. **(to be) advised** – Maslahat berilmoq*	***+ to Verb'***
*2. **(to be) allawed** – Ruxsat berilmoq*	
*3. **(to be) permitted** – Ruxsat berilmoq*	
*4. **(to be) recommended** – Tavsiya qilinmoq*	
*5. **(to be) forbiddin** – Taqiqlanmoq*	
*6. **(to be) encouraged** – Ruhlantirilmoq*	

*- Daniel's children **were permitted to keep** an animal at home.*

5.Quyidagi fe'llar o'zidan keyin ham **"gerund"(V-ing)**, ham **"to infinitive"(to V¹)** oladi ammo bir biridan farq qiladi:

A) **Like/Love**(=yoqtirmoq)

Like/Love + to V'(o'zi uchun tog'ri deb bilganda)	**Like/Love + V-ing**(rohatlanmoq)
*- I **like to clean** my teeth 2 times every day.*	*- I **like dancing** with my friends.*

B) **Remember/Forget/Regret/Remind**

Remember – Eslamoq **Forget** – Esdan chiqarmoq **Regret** – Afsuslanmoq **Remind** - Eslatmoq **+ to Verb'** (endi qilinishi kerak bo'lgan ishni)	**Remember** – Eslamoq **Forget** – Esdan chiqarmoq **Regret** – Afsuslanmoq **Remind** – Eslatmoq **+ Verb-ing** (oldin qilingan ishni)
*- I always **remember to lock** the door when I leave* *- Don't **forget to post** the letter.* *- I **regret to tell** you that you have been dismissed.* *- My wife **reminded** me **to take** my umbrella.*	*- Don't worry. I **remember locking** the door.* *- I'll never **forget seeing** the Alps for the first time.* *- I **regret lending** so much money to Bill.* *- Tim **reminded** me **meeting** with him first time.*

C) **Try**

Try + to V' (harakat qilmoq, urinmoq)	**Try + V-ing** (sinab ko'rmoq, tajriba qilib ko'rmoq)
*- I **tried to repair** my car when I stopped in the street yesterday.*	*- As she was angry with me, I **tried sending** her some flowers.*

D) **Stop**

Stop + to V' (biror narsa qilish uchun to'xtamoq)	**Stop + V-ing** (biror narsa qilishdan to'xtamoq)
*- An old man **stopped** near our shop **to smoke.***	*- After being warned about lung cancer, my father **stopped smoking.***

E) **Go on**(=davom ettirmoq)

Go on + to V' (qilib turgan ishni to'xtatib, boshqa ishni qilishni davom ettirganda)	**Go on + V-ing** (aynan bajarib turgan ishini qilishda davom etganda)
*- The teacher spuke about our test results and **went on to speak** about a new theme.*	*- I was a teacher five years ago. I thought that I'd stop teaching. But I am still **going on teaching.***

F) Mean

Mean + to V¹ (-moqchi bo'lmoq, xoxlamoq)	**Mean + V-ing** (anqlatmoq)
*- I **meant to post** the letter after the dinner. But I totally forgot.*	*- If you have won a scholarship, it **means moving** to the U.S.A. next semester.*

G) Help

Help + (smbd) + (to) V¹ (yordam bermoq)	**Can't/Couldn't help + V-ing** (-dan tiya olmaslik)
*- **Help me (to) move** the cupboard.*	*- After he tolod a joke, I **couldo't help laughing***

H) Consider

(to be) considered + tn V¹ (-deb hisoblanmoq)	**Consider + V-ing** (o'ylamoq)
*- Amanda **is considered to be** the best player.*	*- Jill is **considering changing** her job next year.*

I) Chance

Chance + to V¹ (imkoniyat)	**Chance + of V-ing** (ehtimollilik)
*- We haveo't had **a chance to taste** aoything since we came to this restaurant.*	*- Try much harder. We have **a little chance of winning** the game.*

J) (to be) afraid(...-dan qo'rqmoq)

(to be) afraid + to V¹ (bajarish bajarmaslik o'ziga bog'liq bo'lgan ish-harakatni qilishdan qo'rqish)	**(to be) afraid+of V-ing**(sodir bo'lishi o'ziga bog'liq bo'lmagan ish-harakat sodir bo'lishidan qo'rqish)
*- I **am afraid to walk** on ice.*	*- I **am afraid of slipping** on ice.*

K) (to be) sorry

(to be) sorry + to V¹ (achinish, afsuslanish. Asosan *"read", "hear"* fe'llari bilan ishlatiladi)	**(to be) sorry for/about + V-ing** (qilgan ishi uchun uzr so'ramoq)
*- I **am sorry to hear** that Lioda has lost his job.*	*- I **am sorry for shouting** at you yesterday.*

L) (to be) interested

(to be) interested + to V¹ (...-ni qilishni xoxlamoq)	**(to be) interested + in V-ing** (...-ga qiziqmoq)
*- I **am not interested to learn** English.*	*- I **am interested in drawing** pictures.*

6. Quyidagi fe'llardan keyin **to V¹** kelganda aniq nisbatni, **V-ing/to be Verb³-ed** kelganda majhul nisbatni ifodalaydi:

A) Aniq nisbat(Active Voice):

Subject (shaxs)	**+ need** (kerak, zarur)	**+ to Verb¹** (aniq nisbat)
	+ want (xoxlamoq)	
	+ deserve (arzimoq)	
	+ require (talab qilmoq)	

*- John **needs to repair** the door.*
*– Linda **wants to water** the flowers.*

B) Majhul nisbat(Passive Voice):

Subject (jonsiz narsa/hayvon)	**+ need** (kerak, zarur)	**+ Verb-ing** (aniq nisbat) yoki **+ to be Verb³/-ed**
	+ want (xoxlamoq)	
	+ deserve (arzimoq)	
	+ require (talab qilmoq)	

- *The door **needs repairing**(yoki: **to be repaired**)*
- *The flowers **want watering**(yoki: **to be watered**)*

7. Ish-harakatni boshidan oxirigacha ko'rish yoki ma'lum bir qismini ko'rish:

Watch (tomosha qilmoq)	**+ object** (somebody/something)	**+ Verb¹** (agar ish harakatni boshidan oxirigacha ko'rgan bo'lsa)
See (ko'rmoq)		
Hear (eshitmoq)		
Listen to (quloq solmoq)		
Feel (his qilmoq)		**+ Verb-ing** (agar ish harakatning yoki davomiy ish harakatning ma'lum bir qismini ko'rgan bo'lsa)
Notice (payqamoq)		
Look at (qaramoq)		
Observe (kuzatmoq)		

- *I **saw my sister do** her homework. It took her 2 hours to do it.*
- *I **saw my sister doing** her homework when I came home.*

Izoh: Agar yuqoridagi fe'llar majhul nisbatda kela, ***Verb¹ → to Verb¹*** ga o'zgaradi, ***Verb-ing → Verb-ing*** ligicha qoladi:

- *My sister **was seen to do** her homework. It took her 2 hours to do it.*
- *Frank **was seen running** along the road alone.*

8. Turned out + to V¹ - *bo'lib chiqdi.*

- *At first nobody believed Nick, but finally he **turned out ro be** right.*

III. PRESENT PARTICIPLE
(Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi)

❖ **"Present Participle"** ning quyidagi shakllari bor:

PRESENT ACTIVE	PRESENT PASSIVE	PAST ACTIVE	PAST PASSIVE
Verb-ing	being Verb³/-ed	having Verb³/-ed	having Verb³/-ed

1. "Present Participle" (V-ing) gapda ot oldidan kelib ***aniqlovchi*** vazifasini bajaradi va aniq nisbat ma'nosida ***"-yotgan", "-digan", "-(u)vchi"*** qo'shimchalari ma'nosini beradi.

- *A **boring** film, **blowing** wind, a **crying** baby, a **sleeping** dog, **approaching** gale*

2. Ingliz tilidagi ***while, when, before, since(-dan beri), after*** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan ergashgan qo'shma gaplarning ikkala qismidagi ega bitta shaxs bo'lsa, biz ergash qism(bog'lovchi qatnashgan qism)dagi *ega* ni tushirib qoldirishimiz ham mumkin. Bunday holda bog'lovchilardan keyin faqat **"Present**

Participle" (V-ing) ishlatiladi. Agar ega 2 xil bo'lsa ularni qisqartirib bo'lmaydi. Masalan:

To'liq gap:	- ***We*** *have met a lot of people* ***since we came*** *to this town.*
Qisqargan shakli:	- ***We*** *have met a lot of people* ***since coming*** *to this town.*

To'liq gap:	- ***While Ann was working*** *in the garden,* ***she*** *cut her finger yesterday.*
Qisqargan shakli:	- ***While working*** *in the garden,* ***Ann*** *cut her finger yesterday.*

To'liq gap:	- ***After she had finished*** *her work, Amanda went home.*
Qisqargan shakli:	- ***After finishing*** *her work, Amanda went home.*

3. Shuningdek gap tarkibida "ot"dan keyin kelib ***izohlovchi aniqlovchi*** vazifasida ham **"Present Participle"** ishlatilishi mumkin(Bunda ish harkat *active(aniq nisbat)* shaklda bo'lishi kerak):
- *Do you know the girl* ***talking to*** *Tom?*
- *The man* ***living*** *next to my flat is a doctor.*

Izoh: Lekin bunday gaplar asli *"Relative Clause"* ning qisqarishidan kelib chiqqan (Ya'ni: *who is/which is/who V-s/which V-s* larning tushib qolishidan):

To'liq gap:	- *Do you know the girl* ***who is talking*** *to Tom?*
Qisqargan shakli:	- *Do you know the girl* ***talking to*** *Tom?*

To'liq gap:	- *The man* ***who lives*** *next to my flat is a doctor*
Qisqargan shakli:	- *The man* ***living*** *next to my flat is a doctor.*

Bu haqida siz "**Relative Clause**" mavzusida to'liq ma'lumotga ega bo'lasiz.

IV. PAST PARTICIPLE
(O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi)

❖ **"Past Participle"** ning faqat bitta shakli bor: ***V^3/-ed***

1. "Past Participle" (V^3/-ed) gapda ot oldidan kelib ***aniqlovchi*** vazifasini bajaradi va majhul nisbat ma'nosida ***"-(i)ngan", "-(i)lgan", "-gan"*** qo'shimchalari ma'nosini beradi.
- *a* ***broken*** *cup, a* ***stolen*** *wallet, a* ***bored*** *man, a* ***discussed*** *theme, etc,*

2. Ingliz tilidagi ***because*** va ***since*** bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan ergashgan qo'shma gaplarning ikkala qismidagi ega bitta shaxs bo'lsa, biz ergash qism (bog'lovchi qatnashgan qism)dagi *ega* ni ham, *bog'lovchini* ham tushirib qoldiramiz. Bunday holda bog'lovchilardan keyin agar ish harakat *passive(majhul) nisbat* da bo'lsa **"Past Participle" (V^3/-ed)** ishlatiladi. Agar ega 2 xil bo'lsa ularni qisqartirib bo'lmaydi. Masalan:

To'liq gap:	- ***Because it was constructed*** *during I B.C. century, Colizey is considered to be ancient.*
Qisqargan:	- ***Constructed*** *during I B.C. century, Colizey is considered to be ancient.*

3. Shuningdek gap tarkibida "ot"dan keyin kelib ***izohlovchi aniqlovchi*** vazifasida ham **"Past Participle"** ishlatilishi mumkin(Bunda ish harkat *passive(majhul nisbat)* shaklda bo'lishi kerak):
- *The man **injured** in the accident was taken to hospital.*
- *Have the Police found the money **stolen** in the robbery?*

Izoh: Lekin bunday gaplar asli *"Relative Clause"* ning qisqarishidan kelib chiqqan (Ya'ni: *who is/was, which is/was* larning tushib qolishidan):

To'liq gap:	*- The man **who was injured** in the accident was taken to hospital.*
Qisqargan shakli:	*- The man **injured** in the accident was taken to hospital.*

To'liq gap:	*- Have the Police found the money **which was stolen** in the robbery?*
Qisqargan shakli:	*- Have the Police found the money **stolen** in the robbery.*

Bu haqida siz **"Relative Clause"** mavzusida to'liq ma'lumotga ega bo'lasiz.

NOUN
(Ot)

❖ Shaxs yoki narsani ifodalab *"who?" (kim?)* va *"what?" (nima?)* so'rog'lariga javob bo'luvchi so'zlar turkumiga **ot** deyiladi: *a book, a worker, an apple etc.*

❖ "Ot"larning boshqa so'z turkumlaridan ajratib turuvchi 2 ta xususiyati bor:
1) Biz ulardan oldin ***artikl*** yoki ***predlog*** qo'llashimiz mumkin:
Masalan: *in the box, to a worker etc.*
2) "Ot"lar ***birlikda*** yoki ***ko'plikda*** kela oladi:
Masalan: *an apple, apples etc.*
❖ "Ot"lar gapda 5 ta gap bo'lagi vazifasida ham kela oladi:
1) ***"Ega"(Subject)*** vazifasida:
- ***A man*** *asked me for some money yesterday.*
2) ***"Kesim"(Predicate)*** vazifasida:
- *I am **a doctor.***
3) ***"To'ldiruvchi"(object)*** vazifasida:
- *Amanda likes **ice-cream.***
4) ***"Aniqlovchi"(attribute)*** vazifasida:
- *My favourite sport is **table** tennis.*
5) ***"Hol"(Modifire)*** vazifasida:
- *Linda is reading a book in **the garden***

❖ "Ot"lar 4 ta turga bo'linadi:

I. Proper Nouns (Atoqli otlar)	**II. Cnmmnn Nouns** (Turdosh otlar)
III. Collective Nouns (Jamlovchi otlar)	**IV. Cnmpound Nnuns** (Qo'shma otlar)

I. PROPER NOUNS
(Atoqli otlar)

❖ Ma'lum bir kishi yoki aholi tomonidan atab qo'yilgan otlar ***atoqli otlar*** hisoblanadi. Ular doim bosh harf bilan yoziladi. Ularga quyidagilar kiradi:

1. Ism-familiyalar: *Amir Timur, Vladimir Putin, Islom Karimov etc.*
2. Kitob, asar nomlari: *Mona Lisa, Harry Potter, O'tgan kunlar etc.*
3. Hafta kunlari, oy va bayram nomlari: *Monday, March, Halloween etc.*
4. Barcha geografik joy oomlari: *Madagascar, Uzbekistao, The Alps etc.*
5. Ko'cha, park, xiyobon, ko'prik va shunga o'xshash joy nomlari: *Little Silk Road, Ashxabad park etc.*
6. Bino onmlari: *The Tajmahal, The Eiffel Tower, The Pentagon etc.*

II. COMMON NOUNS
(Turdosh otlar)

❖ Bir turdagi shaxs, narsa va o'rin-joy nomlarini bildiruvchi otlarga ***turdosh otlar*** deyiladi. Turdosh otlar sanalish va sanalmasligiga ko'ra 2 ga bo'linadi:

1. Countable nouos (Sanaladigan otlar)	**2. Uncouotable nouns:** (sanalmaydigan otlar)

COUNTABLE NOUNS
(Sanaladigan otlar)

❖ Donalab sanash mumkun bo'lgan otlar ***countable nouns (sanaladigan otlar)*** hisoblanadi. Ular ham 2 xil bo'ladi: ***birlik*** va ***ko'plik***

1. Singular nouns(Birlikdagi otlar): *a cap, a table, a pen, an apple etc.*

➘ **Shuningdek:** ***Birlikdagi otlar*** oldidan quyidagi so'zlarni ishlatiladi:

"Sanaladigan birlikdagi otlar" oldidan kelishi mumkin bo'lgan so'zlar ro'yxati:	
1. The/This/that *– shu/o'sha/mana shu*	***5. The other/tha last*** *– oxirgi biri*
2. Every/Each *– har bir*	***6. No/neither*** *– hech qaysisi*
3. a/an/one *– bir*	***7. Any*** *– istalgan bir*
4. Anathar *– boshqa bir*	***8. Either*** *– you unisi yo bunisi* **etc.**

2. Plural nouns(Ko'plikdagi otlar): *cups, tables, pens, apples etc.*

➘ **Shuningdek:** ***Ko'plikdagi otlar*** oldidan quyidagi sozlarni ishlatiladi:

"Sanaladigan ko'plikdagi otlar" oldidan kelishi mumkin bo'lgan so'zlar ro'yxati:	
1. The/those/these *– bu/bular/ana o'shalar*	***10. (a) few*** *– Kam, biroz*
2. Some/several/a number of *– bir qancha*	***11. A lot of/lots of/plenty of/many*** *– ko'p*
3. Any *– heach qaysi, biror bir*	***12. a couple/a pair of/a double of*** *– bir juft*
4. The number of *– Soni*	***13. no/none of/neither of*** *– hech qaysi*
5. All *– hammasi*	***14. either of*** *– ikkalasidan biri*
6. Both *- ikkalasi ham*	***15. One of*** *- ...-dan bir*
7. Half of *– yarmi*	***16. Each (one) of/every one of*** *- ...-ning har biri*
8. The most *– eng ko'p*	***17. (the) other*** *– boshqa*

9. More – ko'proq	*18. 2 va undan katta barcha sonlar etc.*

Sanaladigan otlarda ko'plikni qanday hosil qilish usullari

❖ Sanaladigan otlarning ko'plik shakli 2 xil usulda xosil bo'ladi: ***regular (to'gri)*** va ***irregular (noto'gri)***

A. "Regular"(to'gri) usulda ko'plik hosil qiluvchi otlarga ***"-s"*** ko'plik qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali hosil bo'ladi. *cups, tables, pens, apples etc.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo quyidagi holatlarda ***"-s"*** ko'plik qo'shimchasini qo'shganda ba'zi bir o'zgarishlar ro'y beradi:

1) Oxirgi harfi ***"-s", "-ch", "-sh", "-x", "-ss"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarga ko'plikda ***"-es"*** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi("-s" qo'shilmaydi):

bus (avtobus) – buses (avtobuslar)	*box (quti) – boxes (qutilar)*
church (cherkov) – churches (cherkovlar)	*class (dars) – classes (darslar)*
dish (ovqat/idish) – dishes (ovqatlar/idishlar)	*etc.*

2) Oxirgi harfi ***"-o"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarga ko'plik shakli quyidagicha bo'ladi:

a) Oxirgi harfi ***"-o"*** bilan tugaydigan sof ingliz tilidagi so'zlarga ***"-es"*** ko'plik qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

tomato (pomidor) – tomatoes (pomidorlar)	*echo (aks-sado) – Echoes (aks-sadolar)*
potato (kartoshka) – potatoes (kartoshkalar)	*hero (qahramon) – Heroes (qahramonlar)*

b) Oxirgi harfi ***"-o"*** bilan tugaydigan quyidagi ingliz tiliga boshqa tillardan kirib kelgan otlarning ko'plik shaklida ***"-s"*** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

piano (pianino) – pianos	*tatoo (tatyurovka) – tatoos*	*kilo (kilogram) – Kilos*
auto (avto) – autos	*zoo (zoopark) – zoos*	*studio (studio) – Studios*
photo (rasm) – photos	*kimono (kimono) – kimonos*	*video (video) – Videos*
soprano (ovoz) – sopranos	*kangaroo (kengru) – kangaroos*	*audio (audio) – Audios*
radio (radio) – radios	*solo (yakka soz ashula) – solos*	*memo (eslatma) - Memos*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo quyidagi ba'zi oxirgi harfi ***"-o"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'plik shaklini ham ***"-s"*** bilan, ham ***"-es"*** bilan hosil qilish mumkin:

mosquito (chivin) – mosquitos/mosquitoes	*tornado (tornado) – tornados/tornadoes*
ghetto (xaroba kulba) – ghettos/ghettoes	*zero (nol) – zeros/zeroes*

3) Oxirgi harfi ***"-y"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'plik shakli quyidagicha:

a) Oxirgi harfi ***"-y"*** bilan tugagan va undan oldin *undosh harf* bo'lgan otlarning ko'plik shaklida ularga ***"-s"*** qo'shilganda ***"-y"*** harfi ***"-ei"*** shakliga o'zgaradi:

baby (chaqaloq) – babies (chaqaloqlar)	*company (kompaniya) – companies (kompaniyalar)*
dictionary (lug'at) – dictionaries (lug'atlar)	*lady (xonim) – ladies (xonimlar)*
city (shahar) – cities (shaharlar)	*etc.*

b) Oxirgi harfi ***"-y"*** bilan tugagan va undan oldin *unli harf* bo'lgan otlarning ko'plik shaklida ularga ***"-s"*** qo'shilganda ***"-y"*** harfi o'z holatida qoladi:

boy (o'g'il bola) – boys (o'g'il bolalar)	*day (kun) – days (kunlar)*
toy (o'yinchuq) – toys (o'yinchoqlar)	*key (kalit) – keys (kalitlar)*
guy (bola) – guys (bolalar)	*etc.*

4) Oxirgi harfi ***"-f"*** yoki ***"-fe"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'plik shakli quyidagicha bo'ladi:

a) Oxirgi harfi ***"-f"*** yoki ***"-fe"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'plik shaklida ***"-f"*** va ***"-fe"*** tushib qoladi va ularning o'rniga ***"-ves"*** qo'shiladi:

leaf (barg) – leaves (burglar)	*knife (pichoq) – knives (pichoqlar)*
calf (buzoq) – calves (buzoqlar)	*life (umr) – lives (umrlar)*
wolf (bo'ri) – wolves (bo'rılar)	*etc.*

b) Oxirgi harfi ***"-f"*** yoki ***"-fe"*** bilan tugaydigan quyidagi bazi otlarning ko'plik shaklida ***"-s"*** qo'shganda ***"-f"*** va ***"-fe"*** o'z holatida qoladi:

cliff (cho'qqi) – cliffs (cho'qqilar)	*roof (tom/shifer) – roofs (tomlar/shiferlar)*
chief (boshliq) – chiefs (boshliqlar)	*safe (po'lat sandiq) – safes (po'lat saodiqlar)*
handkerchief (ro'molcha) – handkerchiefs	*etc.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo quyidagi ba'zi oxirgi harfi ***"-f"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'plik shaklini ham ***"-s"*** bilan, ham ***"-ves"*** bilan hosil qilish mumkin:

wharf (bandargoh) – wharfs/wharves	*hoof (tuyoq) – hoofs/hooves*
scarf (sharf) – scarfs/scarves	*dwarf (gnom) – dwarfs/dwarves*

B. "Irregular"(noto'gri) usulda ko'plik hosil qiluvchi otlarga ***"-s"*** **ko'plik qo'shimchasi qo'shilmaydi.** Ko'plikda ularning ***o'zagida o'zgarish ro'y beradi*** yoki hech qanday ***o'zgarish ro'y bermaydi:***

1) Quyidagi otlarning ko'plik shaklida ***o'zagida o'zgarish ro'y beradi:***

Man *(erkak kishi)* – ***Men*** *(erkaklar)*	***Foot*** *(oyoq)* – ***Feet*** *(oyoqlar)*
Woman *(ayol kishi)* – ***Women*** *(ayollar)*	***Tooth*** *(tish)* – ***Teeth*** *(tishlar)*
Goose *(g'oz)* – ***Geese*** *(g'ozlar)*	***Child*** *(bola)* – ***Children*** *(bolalar)*
Louse *(burga)* – ***Lice*** *(burgalar)*	***Ox*** *(buqa/ho'kiz)* – ***Oxen*** *(buqalar/ho'kizlar)*
Mouse *(sichqon)* – ***Mice*** *(sichqonlar)*	...

➤ **Shuningdek:** ***"Die"*** so'zi ot bo'lib kelganda uning 2 ta ma'nosi bo'ladi va ko'plik shakli ham 2 ta ma'nosida ham 2 xil usulda yasaladi:

Die *(marka)* – ***Dies*** *(markalar)*	***Die*** *(narda toshı)* – ***Dice*** *(narda toshları)*

➤ **Shuningdek:** ***"Penny"*** so'zining 2 ta ma'nosi bor bo'lib, uning ko'plik shakli 2 ta ma'nosida 2 xil usulda yasaladi:

Penny*(tanga, chaqa)* – ***Pennies****(tangalar,chaqalar)*	***Penny*** *(Anglyadagi pul birligi)* – ***Pence***

Shuningdek: ***"Person"*** so'zining ko'plik shakli ham 2 xil usulda hosil bo'lishi mumkin: (ammo ***"people"*** nisbatan ko'proq qo'llaniladi)

Person *(shaxs) –* ***Persons*** *(shaxslar)*	***Person*** *(odam) –* ***People*** *(odamlar)*

Izoh: ***"People" (odamlar)*** so'zi ***"xalq"*** ma'nosida o'zi ham, ***"peoples"*** shaklida ham kelishi mumkin: *Russian people/peoples (Rus xalqi)*

Shuningdek: ***"Fish"*** so'zi ham ikki xil xolatda ko'plikda keladi:

Fish *(baliq turlari nazarda tutilganda) –* ***Fishes***	***Fish*** *(umumiy barcha baliq nazarda tutilganda)* ***Fish***

2) Quyida ingliz tiliga grek va lotin tillaridan kirib kelgan bazi otlarning ko'plik shaklida o'zagida qanday o'zgarish ro'y berishi ko'rsatilgan:

a) Oxiri ***"-on"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'pligida "-on" ***"-a"*** ga o'zgaradi:

*Critiri**on** (qarash) – Critiri**a** (qarashlar)*	*Phenomen**on** (g'aroyib hodisa) – Phenomen**a***

b) Oxiri ***"-us"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'pligida "-us" ***"-i"*** ga o'zgaradi:

*Alumn**us** (bitiruvchi) – Alumn**i***	*Foc**us** (markaz) – Foc**i**/Focus**es***	*Octop**us** (sakkizoyoq) – Octop**i***
*Stimul**us** (turtki) – Stimul**i***	*Bacill**us** (batsilla) – Bacill**i***	*Syllab**us** (jadval) – Syllab**i***
*Cact**us** (kaktus) – Cact**i***	*Nucle**us** (yadro) – Nucle**i***	*Radi**us** (radius) – Radi**i**/Radius**es***
*Fang**us** (zamburug') – Fang**i***	*Hippopotam**us** (begimot) – Hippopotam**i**/Hippopotamus**es***	

c) Oxiri ***"-um"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'pligida "-um" ***"-a"*** ga o'zgaradi:

*Dat**um** (ma'lumot) – Dat**a***	*Bacteri**um** (bakteriya) – Bacteri**a***
*Addend**um** (qo'shimcha, ilova) – Addend**a***	*Curricul**um** (reja) – Curricul**a***
*Erratum (terishda yo'l qo'yilgan xato) – Errat**a***	*Medi**um** (vosita) – Medi**a***
*Memorand**um** (eslatma) – Memorand**a***	*Strat**um** (qatlam) – Strat**a***

d) Oxiri ***"-is"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'pligida "-is" ***"-es"*** ga o'zgaradi:

*Axi**s** (o'q) – Axe**s***	*Diagnos**is** (tashxis) – Diagnose**s***	*Synthes**is**(Aralashma) Synthese**s***
*Analys**is** (tahlil) – Analyse**s***	*Ellips**is** (tushirish) – Ellipse**s***	*Synops**is** (konspekt) – Synopse**s***
*Bas**is** (asos) – Base**s***	*Das**is** (voha) – Dase**s***	*Thes**is** (tezis) – These**s***
*Cris**is** (inqiroz) - Cris**es***	*Paralys**is** (falajlik) – Paralyse**s***	*Parenthes**is** (qavs) -Parenthese**s***

e) Oxiri ***"-a"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'pligida "-a" ***"-ae/as"*** ga o'zgaradi:

*Formul**a** (formula) – Formul**ae**/Formul**as***	*Vertebr**a** (umrtqa) – Vertebr**ae**/Vertebr**as***
*Antenn**a** (antenna) – Antenn**ae**/Antenn**as***	*Alumn**a** (ayol bitiruvchi) – Alumn**ae**/Alumn**as***
*Nebul**a** (kosmik bulut) – Nebul**ae**/Nebul**as***	*Vit**a** (qisqa avtobiografiya) - Vit**ae**/Vit**as***

f) Oxiri ***"-ix/ex"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'pligida ***"-ces/xes"*** ga o'zgaradi:

*Append**ix** – Append**ices/xes***	*Ind**ex** – Ind**eces**/Ind**exes***	*Matr**ix** – Matr**ices**/Matr**ixes***

g) Oxiri ***"-eau"*** bilan tugaydigan otlarning ko'pligida "eau" ***"eaux/s"*** ga o'z-di:

*Bea**u** (qalliq) – Bea**ux**/Bea**us***	*Bure**au** (byuro) – Bure**aux/s***	*Table**au** (tablo) – Table**aux/s***

3) Ko'plikda ***o'zagida o'zgarish ro'y bermaydigan*** otlar 2 ga bo'linadi:

a) Oxiri ***"-s"*** bilan ***tugamaydigan*** otlar:

Aircraft *(havo kemasi)*	***Carp*** *(zog'ora baliq)*	***Sheep*** *(qo'y)*
Swine *(cho'chqa)*	***Pike*** *(cho'rtan baliq)*	***Deer*** *(kiyik)*
Offspring *(chaqaloq)*	***Salmon*** *(lasos baliq)*	***Moose*** *(los)*
Caribou *(kanada bug'usi)*	***Trout*** *(forel balig'i)*	***Elk*** *(los)*
Grouse *(chil qushi)*	***Cod*** *(treska balig'i)*	***Shrimp*** *(mayda qisqichbaqa)*
Mackerel *(skumbriya balig'i)*	***Plaice*** *(qalqon baliq)*	...

b) Oxiri ***"-s"*** bilan ***tugaydigan*** otlar:

Works *(zavod)*	***Means*** *(vosita)*	***Crossroads*** *– Peshixod*
Series *(seriya)*	***Head-quarters*** *(bosh-shtab)*	...
Species *(tur/xil)*	***Barracks*** *(qavs)*	...

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi otlar ingliz tilida doim ***ko'plikda*** keladi:

Scissors *(qaychi)*	***Shoes*** *(oyoq kiyimlar)*	***Sunglasses*** *(ko'zoynaklar)*
Trousers *(shim)*	***Pyjamas*** *(pajama)*	***Spectacles*** *(ko'zoynaklar)*
Jeans *(jinsi shim)*	***Goods*** *(tovarlar)*	***Clothes*** *(kiyim kechaklar)*
Shorts *(shortik)*	***Stairs*** *(zinalar)*	***Arms*** *(qurol aslahalar)*

Izoh: Bu so'zlarni sanash ushun ulardan oldin ***"a pair of ..."(bir juft)*** so'zi ishlatiladi. Soniga qarab o'zgarib boradi:

- ***a pair of*** *shoes,* ***two pairs of*** *shoes,* ***47 pairs of*** *shoes* ***etc.***

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
(Sanalmaydigan otlar)

❖ Donalab sanab bo'lmaydigan otlarga ***uncountable nouns(sanalmaydigan otlar)*** deyiladi. Ularni ko'plikda qo'llab bo'lmaydi va ularning oldidan *"1/a/an/one"* so'zlarini qo'llab bo'lmaydi: ~~*a love; one love; two loves*~~

Shuningdek: Sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan quyidagi so'zlarni qo'llaniladi:

"Sanalmaydigan" otlar oldidan kelishi mumkin bo'lgan so'zlar ro'yxati	
1. The/This/That *– shu/bu*	***7. More*** *– ko'proq*
2. Some *– biroz*	***8. (a) little*** *– biroz, kam*
3. Any *– hech qancha, biror bir*	***9. A lot of/plenty of/lots of/much*** *– ko'p*
4. All *– hamma*	***10. A good deal of/a great amount of*** *– ko'plab*
5. Half of *- ...-ning yarmi*	***11. No*** *– hech qancha*
6. (The) most *– eng ko'pi, ko'pchiligi*	***12. None of*** *- ...-ning hech qanchasi*

❖ Biz "sanalmaydigan" otlarni quyidagi guruhlarga bo'lamiz:

1. UMUMIYLIKNI BILDIRUVCHI OTLAR:	
1. Baggage/Luggage *– yuk;*	***9. Cutlery*** *– kesadigan buyumlar;*

2. **Clothing** – keyim-kechak;	10. **Accommodation** – turar joy;
3. **Equipment** – asbob-uskuna;	11. **Hardware** – anjomlar (bolta/malatok/mix);
4. **Food** – oziq-ovqat;	12. **Junk** – eski-tuski narsalar;
5. **Jewelery** – zargarlik buyumlari;	13. **Machinery** – mexanikaga oid narsalar;
6. **Fruit** – meva-cheva;	14. **Transportation** – transport;
7. **Furniture** – mebel;	15. **Makeup** – atir-upa va pardoz buyumlari;
8. **Garbage** – axlat;	16. **Software** – dastur;
2. MAVHUM OTLAR:	
1. **Beauty** – go'zallik;	15. **Wealth** – boylik;
2. **Confidence** – ishonch;	18. **Intellegince** – aqllilik;
3. **Courage** – mardlik;	17. **Justice** – adolat;
4. **Education** - ta'lim;	18. **Knowledge** – bilim;
5. **Enjoyment** – zavqlanish;	19. **Laughter** – kulgu;
6. **Fun** – kulgu;	20. **Luck** – omad;
7. **Happiness** – xursandchilik/baxt;	21. **Music** – musiqa;
8. **Health** - sog'lik;	22. **Patience** – sabr;
9. **Hospitality** – mehmoodo'stlik;	23. **Peace** – tinchlik;
10. **Importance** – muhimlik;	24. **Pride** - g'urur;
11. **Recreatinn** – ko'ngilxushlik;	25. **Progress** – yuksalish;
12. **Help** – yordam;	26. **Signification** – muhimlik;
13. **Sleep** – uyqu;	27. **Honesty** – halollik;
14. **Vinlence** – zulm;	28. **Truth** – haqiqat;
3. GAZLAR:	
1. **Air** – havo;	6. **Smoke** – tutin;
2. **Steam** - bug';	7. **Pollution** – zaharlanish;
3. **Oxygen** – kislorod;	8. **Smog** – tutin;
4. **Nitrogen** – azot;	9. **Fume** – tutin;
5. **Carbon-monoxide** – karbonad angdrid;	10. **Natural gas** – tabiiy gaz;
4. SUYUQLIKLAR:	
1. **Water** – suv;	7. **Beer** – piva;
2. **Tea** – choy;	8. **Juice** – sharbat;
3. **Milk** – sut;	9. **Oil** - yog';
4. **Wine** – vino;	10. **Coffee** – kofe;
5. **Vodka** – aroq;	11. **Soup** – sho'rva;
6. **Gasoline** - yoqilg'i;	12. **Blood** – qon;
5. MOODA VA MAHSULOTLAR:	
1. **Glass** – shisha;	9. **Brick** - g'isht;
2. **Dust** – chang;	10. **Sand** – qum;
3. **Ice** – muz;	11. **Gold** – oltin;
4. **Flour** – un;	12. **Wood** – yogoch;
5. **Silver** – kumush;	13. **Cotton** – paxta;
6. **Diamond** – olmos;	14. **Plastic** – plastik;
7. **Stone** – tosh;	15. **Iron** – temir;

*8. **Dirt** – kir;*	*16. **Wheat** – bug'doy;*
6. FAN SOHALARI:	
*1. **History** – tarix;*	*6. **Mathematics** – matematika;*
*2. **Grammar** – grammatika;*	*7. **Physics** – fizika;*
*3. **Statistics** – statistika;*	*8. **Literature** – adabiyot;*
*4. **Chemistry** – kimyo;*	*9. **Politics** – siyosat;*
*5. **Geography** – geografiya;*	*10. **Law** – huquq;*
7. SPORT NOMLARI:	
*1. **Chess** – shaxmat;*	*4. **Volleyball** – voleybol;*
*2. **Football** – futbol;*	*5. **Basketball** – basketbol;*
*3. **Tennis** – tennis;*	*6. **Athletics** – atletika;*
8. FE'LNING ISH-HARAKAT NOMI (GERUND) SHAKLI:	
*1. **Running** – yugurmoq;*	*4. **Swimming** – suzmoq/cho'milmoq;*
*2. **Diving** – sho'ng'imoq;*	*5. **Studying** – o'qimoq;*
*3. **Working** – ishlash;*	*6. **Listening** – tinglash;*
9. TIL NOMLARI:	
*1. **Arabic** – Arab tili;*	*4. **German** – Nemis tili;*
*2. **English** – Ingliz tili;*	*5. **Spanish** – Ispan tili;*
*3. **French** – Fransoz tili;*	*6. **Uzbek** – O'zbek tili;*
10. TABIAT HODISALARI:	
*1. **Weather** – ob-havo;*	*7. **Humidity** – namlik;*
*2. **Dew** – shabnam;*	*8. **Lightning** – yoruglik;*
*3. **Fog** – tuman;*	*9. **Snow** – qor;*
*4. **Hail** – jala;*	*10. **Sleet** – tugmacha qor;*
*5. **Heat** – issqlik;*	*11. **Thunder** – momaqaldiroq;*
*6. **Light** – yoruglik;*	*12. **Sunshine** – nur;*
11. KASALLIK NOMLARI:	
*1. **Mumps** – tepki;*	*8. **Rabies** – qutirish;*
*2. **Measles** – qizamiq;*	*9. **Rickets** – raxit;*
*3. **Diabetes** – diabet;*	*10. **Shingles** – hushki;*
*4. **Pneumonia** – o'pka shamollashi*	*11. **Influenza (flu)** — gripp*
*5. **Scarlet fever** – qizilcha kasalligi*	*12. **Cholera** — vabo*
*6. **Cancer** — rak, saraton*	*13. **Lumbago** — bel og'rig'i*
*7. **Tuberculosis** — sil kasalligi*	*14. **Diphtheria** — difteriya, bo'g'ma*
12. OVQAT NOMLARI:	
*1. **Breakfast** - nonushta,*	*4. **Dinner** - tushlik,*
*2. **Supper** – kechki ovqat,*	*5. **Lunch** - obed,*
*3. **Plov** – palov;*	*6. **Somsa** – somsa;*

Shuningdek: Quyidagi ma'nosi bir biriga o'xshash so'zlarning biri sanaladi ikkinchisi sanalmaydi:

Sanaladigan ot	Sanalmaydigan ot	Sanaladigan ot	Sanalmaydigan ot

*1. **Job** (ish)*	*1. **Work** (ish)*	*5. **Dictionary** (lug'at)*	*5. **Vocabulary** (lug'at)*
*2. **View** (manzara)*	*2. **Scenery** (manzara)*	*6. **Idea** (fikr)*	*6. **Opinion** (fikr)*
*3. **Suggestion/Tip***	*3. **Advice** (maslahat)*	*7. **Battary** (batareyka)*	*7. **Electracity** (elektr)*
*4. **Report** (ma'lumot)*	*4. **Information***	*8. **Bottle** (butilka)*	*8. **Wine** (vino)*
*9. **Journey**(sayohat), **voyage**(dengizga), **walk**(piyoda), **trip** (toqqa sayohat)*			*9. **Travel** (sayohat)*
*10. **Song** (ashula)*	*Music(musiqa), **jazz**(jaz), **rock**(rok), **classic**(klassik), **pop**(pop) etc.*		

HAM SANALADIGAN, HAM SANALMAYDIGAN OTLAR RO'YXATI

❖ Quyidagi jadvalda bitta (1) otning 2 ta ma'nosi borligini va bir ma'nosida *sanaladigan ot*, ikkinchi ma'nosida *sanalmaydigan ot* bo'lishini o'rganasiz:

№	COUNTABLE (MEANING)	UNCOUNTABLE (MEANING)
1.	**Time** – marta *I have been to London three **times***	**Time** – vaqt *She has no **time** to meet with you*
2.	**Noise** – ovoz *Alex heard **a** strange **noise** in the street*	**Noise** – shovqin *Do not make **noise.***
3.	**Light** – chiroq *There is **a light** in the room*	**Light** – yorug'lik ***Light** is shining my eyes.*
4.	**Hair** – qil, tuk *Ann found **two hairs** in my soup.*	**Hair** – soch *Ann has long and dark **hair.***
5.	**Paper** – gazeta/yozma ish *Jack reads **a paper** every day.*	**Paper** – qog'oz ***Paper** is made from wood*
6.	**Space** – bo'sh joy *There are many free **spaces** in the hall.*	**Space** – koinot ***Space** is endless.*
7.	**Room** – xona *Is there **a** free **room** in that small hotel?*	**Room** – bo'sh joy *There is **no room** in the box.*
8.	**Experiense** – sarguzasht *She had marvelous **experiences** while she was away*	**Experience** – tajriba *Alex has all **experience** that the company needs*
9.	**Iron** – utyuk, dazmol *She has got **an** old **iron***	**Iron** – temir *Some **iron** was found near here.*
10.	**Beauty** – go'zal (qiz/ayol) *I saw **a beauty** while I was looking outside.*	**Beauty** – go'zallik ***Beauty** is divided into 2 types.*
11.	**Glass** – stakan *Please, bring us **two glasses** of water.*	**Glass** – shisha *This vase is made of **glass.***
12.	**Work** – asar (yozuvchilarning, rassomlarning, etc.) *I mainly read the **works** of A.Navoi.*	**Work** – ish *I found **work** to support my family.*
13.	**Education** – ma'lumot *I took **some educations** about A. Timur at University.*	**Education** – ta'lim ***Education** is important in our life.*
14.	**Cloth** – latta, dasturxon *She rubbed the blackboard with **a cloth.***	**Cloth** – ipak *This dress is made from **cloth.***

15.	**Gossip** – g'iybatchi (inson) *A **gossip** is a person who spreads information about other people*	**Gossip** – g'iybat *My neighbours always spread totally new **gossip** about me. Even I haven't heard about it before.*
16.	**Help** – yordamchi (inson) *I need **a help** to cut this tree.*	**Help** – yordam *Everybody needs some **help** in this difficult life.*
17.	**Busioess** – kompaniya, korxona, firma *Jack is rich. He has many **businesses.***	**Business** – biznes (faoliyat turi) *We learnt the aspects of **business** at university.*
18.	**Wood** – o'rmon *A lot of **woods** are being destroyed in order to build new cities these days:*	**Wood** – yog'och , daraxt ***Wood** is used for making furniture and also it is used to heat houses.*
19.	**Play** –sahna asari *Tom likes watching **plays** at the theatre. He considers that it is live and it effects people.*	**Play** – o'yin *Whenever I watch **play** of young children, I always remember my childhood.*
20.	**Life** – hayot yo'li, umr *My grandfather had **a** good **life**.*	**Life** – hayot ***Life** is difficult.*
21.	**Fire** –yong'in *There was **a fire** after leaving the children at home alone. But fortunately the children weren't injured*	**Fire** – olov *Human beings cannot imagine their life without **fire.** It has become one part of life.*
22.	**Coal** – cho'g' ***A coal** fell out of the fire*	**Coal** – ko'mir *In the past our ancestors used **coal** to heat.*
23.	**Ice cream** – muz-qaymoq bo'lagi nazarda tutilsa *Amanda eats **an ice cream** every day.*	**Ice cream** – muz qaymoq (qaymog'i nazarda t.) *Linda bought some **ice cream** to make a cake.*
24.	**Property** – bino/uy *We have many **prpoperties** in this town.*	**Property** – mulk *I always try to save my **property.***
25.	**Accommodatioo –** Kelishuv, bitim *Both companies reached **an accommodation.***	**Accommodation –** turar joy ***Accommodatoin** is very expensive in Tashkent.*
26.	**Aid –** yordamchi, ko'makchi (inson/narsa) *Our car was **a** useful **aid** while we were moving.*	**Aid –** yordam, ko'mak *Poor families were given **a** local **aid.***
27.	**Width –** biror narsaning eni nazarda tutilganda *I am gonna buy **a width** of this material.*	**Width –** kenglik *I've forgotten to measure **the width** of my. room*
28.	**Weight –** shtanga, og'ir yuk *Even though he tries hard, Tom can't lift **the weights***	**Weight –** vazn, og'irlik *You have put on a lot of **weight.***

29.	**Quality** – xususiyat *What are the **qualities** of this hoover?*	**Quality** – sifat *Pay attention to the **quality** of this jacket.*
30.	**Art** – mahorat, qnbiliyat *Working in a computer well is **an art** as well.*	**Art** – san'at *Some new singers don't understand **art** yet.*
31.	**Ballet** – tomosha *We watched **a** wonderful **ballet** yesterday.*	**Ballet** – Balet ***Ballet** is a type of dancing*
32.	**Cinema** – kinoteatr *Even sonme luxerous ships have their own **cinemas.** For example, the Q.E. II(ship) have **2 cinemas.***	**Cinema** – kino sanoat *One of the most famous actors of Indian **cinema** is Shokhrukhhan.*
33.	**Currency** – pul birligi *The United Kingdom has 3 **currencies:** pound sterling, shilling, penny*	**Currency** – muomaladagi pul *The value of the **currency** in India is decreasing very fast.*
34	**Vision** – tasavvur *Everybody wants to get married to a person who has got **a** wide **vision***	**Vision** – ko'rish qobiliyati *The older person is, the worse **vision** is. But my grandmother's **vision** is still perfect.*
35.	**Understanding** – kelishuv, bitim *Both companies reached **an understanding.***	**Understanding** – tushuncha *You have got little **understanding** of life*
36.	**Painting (drawing)** – kartinka, surat *There are 5 **paintings** in my classroom. All of them are the presents of my applicants*	**Painting (Drawing)** – rasm chizish *I like **painting**. I feel relax when I draw a picture.*
37.	**Tnast** – qadah *Let's propose **toasts** for the honour of the victory.*	**Toast** – qovurilgan non (suxarik), non bo'lagi *I would like to eat some toast with eag.*
38.	**Productinn** – sahna asari, spektekl *The directors of Uzbek drama theatre created **a** new **production**.*	**Production** – ishlab chiqarish *The **production** of Uzbekistan has increased by 30 % this year compared with 2010*
39.	**Danger** – xavfli shaxs *Peter Dunkan is **a danger** to our society*	**Danger** – xavf-xatar *Be careful! Your life is in **danger***
40	**Delight** – zavq beruvchi inson/narsa *A new baby is **a** really **delight** for both of them*	**Delight** – zavq-shavq *Amanda takes **delight** in listening to music*
41.	**Depression** – chuqurlik, bntiq joy *A young child fell into **a depression** during the trip.*	**Depression** – tushkunlik ***Depressinn** makes a person stop hoping*
42.	**Enjoyment** – Huzur beruvchi narsa *To see the results of your work is **an enjoyment***	**Enjoyment** – huzur, rohat *I get **enjoyment** while I am doing the work I love.*
43.	**Success** – muvaffaqqiyatli kishi, narse, hodisa, natija *Everyone said that a new book was **a** great **success.***	**Success** – Muvaffeqqiyat *If you work hard, you will achieve **success***

44.	**Strength** – kuchli tomon, xuxusiyat *Ann's greatest **strength** is her ability to creat new ideas and overcome her weakness*	**Strength** – kuch-quvvat *To lift this refrigerator requires at least 5 people's **strength***
45.	**Sorrow** – qayg'uli voqea *Our granfather's death was **a** great **sorrow.***	**Sorrow** – qayg'u, iztirob *My mother always helps me to lose my **sorrow.***
46.	**Smoke** – sigaret (yoki bitta chekish) *Bob refused **a smoke** to Jack, but he refused*	**Smoke** – tutun ***Smoke** damages the Ozon layer*
47.	**Jam** – tirbandlik *We came to the meeting late because of **a** traffic **jam***	**Jam** – murabbo *I would like to eat some strawberry **jam***
48.	**Entertainment** – ko'ngil-ochar tadbir *Every year a lot of **entertainments** are held at our university by the students*	**Entertainment** – vaqtichog'lik, ko'ngilxushlik *We took a lot of **entertainment** when we were on a picnic*
49.	**Failure** – Omadsiz odam, narsa *The new invention was **a** complete **failure***	**Failure** – omadsizlik, muvafffaqqiyatsizlik *Tn attempt to invent a new car ended in **failure***
50.	**Faith** – din *Ever nation has its own **faith***	**Faith** – ishonch, e'tiqod *You have lost the **faith** that I have in you.*
51.	**Freedom** – huquq *You must know your **freedoms** in the constitution*	**Freedom** – ozodlik, hurriyat *Most Uzbek writers fought for **freedom** during the rule of The Soviet Union*
52.	**Sleep** – Bir uxlab olish *I have **a** short **sleep** after lunch every day*	**Sleep** – uyqu ***Sleep** makes people lazy*
53.	**Silence** – sukut *After the teacher shouted, there we **a** long **silence***	**Silence** – jimjitlik *My sister is very naughty. She dislikes **silence***
54.	**Pride** – to'da ***A pride** of wolves attacked to the hunter.*	**Pride** – g'urur, faxr *I will not forget the **pride** of my son's victory*
55.	**Power** – hokimiyat *They gave us some **powers** to control the town.*	**Power** – kuch-qudrat *The army has no **power** to defend the castle.*
56.	**Joy** – quvontiruvchi narsa, odam *I can't describe the **joys** of being a **father.** It is very difficult.*	**Joy** – quvonch *When I heard that I had entered university, I jumped for **joy**.*
57.	**Gold** – tillo buyum *The robber stole all the **golds** from Jill's bouse*	**Gold** – Oltin *This necklace was made of **gold***
58.	**Ground** – hudud, maydon *Japan is increasing the number of green **grounds***	**Ground** – yerning yuzasi *Don't sit down. The **ground** is wet.*
59.	**Heat** – musobaqaning bosqichi *We have won in all the **heats.** The final game is*	**Heat** – issiqlik *We can't bare the **heat** of the room.*

	left.	
60.	**Height** – baland lavnzim, baland joy *Tom wants to take place in **a height***	**Height** – balandik *Jack is the same **height** as Bob*
61.	**Nature** – Harakter *Amanda has got **a** hasty **nature.***	**Nature** – tabiat *We most protect **nature.***
62.	**Love** – Sevikli kishi, narsa *My father and my mother are my **loves***	**Lnve** – sevgi, muhabbat ***Love** is a saint thing*
63.	**Land** – mamlakat, mintaqa *It's always interesting to learn the life of other **lands***	**Land** – yer yuzasi *Don't sit down. The **land** is wet.*
64.	**Kindness** – yaxshilik *Thank you for all your **kindnesses** you did for me*	**Kindness** – mehribonchilik Thank you! I don't need your fake **kindness**
65.	**Injustice** – adolatsiz qaror/vaziyat/harakat *Everybody was fed up with the **injustices** of the government. So they started a rebellion.*	**Injustice** – adolatsizlik *Our party fights against the **injustice.** We will protect the peoples' freedoms.*
66.	**Grammar** – grammatika kitob/qo'llanma *I need **a** hadful **grammar** to learn English*	**Grammar** – grammatikani bilish ko'nikmasi *I will check your English **grammar***
67.	**Marble** – shisha koptokcha *Many young children like to play **marbles.***	**Marble** – marmar *We use **marble** for the walls of our bathroom.*
68.	**Youth** – yosh yigit *Some **youths** play football in front of our appartment*	**Youth** – yoshlik *Everybody misses their **youth** when they are old*
69.	**Speech** – nutq (insonning gapirish qobiliyati) ***Speech** is the only ability which differentiate people from animals.*	**Speech** – nutq (insonning biror bir joyda gapirgan, so'zlagan nutqi) *After the party, she made **a speech** yesterday.*
70.	**Satire** – satiric asar *I like to read **satires***	**Satire** – satira *This writer always uses **satire** in his books.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** *"Time"* so'zi *vaqt* ma'nosida *sanalmaydigan ot* hisoblanadi ammo undan oldin *"have"* fe'li va *sifat* qo'llansa sanalishi mumkin.

- *We had **a** wonderful **time** during our holiday last month.*

Shuningdek: Quyidagi so'zlar o'z ma'nosida tushinilsa *sanalmaydigan* ot hisoblanadi. Ammo ma'lum bir turi tushinilsa *sanaladigan* otga aylanadi

№	O'Z MA'NOSI (UNCOUNTABLE)	MALUM BIR TURI (COUNTABLE)
1.	**Bread** – non *Would you like to eat some **bread**? It will be much more delicious with the soup.*	**Bread** – non turi *I have to buy **three breads**: a loaf of gluten-free, a loaf of sour-dough rye and a white loaf.*
2.	**Cheese** – pishloq, sir *Mice like eating **cheese***	**Cheese** – pishloq turi *English **cheeses** are famous all over the world*
3.	**Dessert** – desert (ovqatdan keyin yeyiladigan shirin) *If you want, there is an apple pie for **dessert***	**Dessert** – desert turi *Let's have Ann make **a dessert**.*
4.	**Food** – oziq-ovqat *Nobody can live without **feod.***	**Food** – oziq ovqat turlari *Nowadays genetically modified **foods** are used*
5.	**Fruit** – meva ***Fruit** provides you necessary vitamins.*	**Fruit** – meva turi *I like **tropical fruits**, like banana, pineapple etc.*
6.	**Fuel** – yoqilg'i *- Our car's run out of **fuel*** *- Don't worry! There is a petrol station near here.*	**Fuel** – yoqilg'I turi *We must save fossil **fuels**, soch as oil, coal, gas etc. Otherwise, we shall run out of them.*
7.	**Gas** – gaz ***Gas** is one of the four fundamental states of matter. The others are solid, liquid, and plasma.*	**Gas** – Gaz turi *A pure **gas** may be made up of individual atoms, such as **a** noble **gas** like neon etc.*
8.	**Grass** – maysa, o't-o'lan *Don't walk on the **grass**.*	**Grass** – maysa, o't-o'lan turi *We have learnt many types of **grasses** today.*
9.	**Meat** – go'sht *Vegetarians don't eat **meat**.*	**Meat** – go'sht turi *There are a lot of **meats**, like pork, beef ect.*
10.	**Metal** – metall *Our frying-pan is made of **metal***	**Metal** – Metall turi *Silver, gold are precious **metals***
11.	**Oil** – yog'/neft ***Oil** is used to make a meal.*	**Oil** – yog'/neft turi *Iräk is known as a producer of **a** light **oil**.*
12.	**Quantity** – miqdor *You must pay attention to both quality and **quantity** when you buy even potatoes.*	**Quantity** – turli xil miqdor *The Police found **various quaotities** of illegal drugs yesterday*
13.	**Salad** – salat *We ate **salad** yesterday morning.*	**Salad** – salat turi ***Salad**, Linda ordered **a** Greek **salad***
14.	**Soil** – Tuproq *Plants don't grow if the **soil** is too dry.*	**Soil** – tuproq turi *You must use only **a** red **soil** to make jugs.*
15.	**Spelling** – harflarni talaffuz qilish *Tom's **spelling** is very good*	**Spelling** – talaffuz qilish turi *If you want to be a real specialist in English,*

		*you must learn all **spellings**, like British, American ...*
16.	**Sport** – sport ***Sport** is the guarantee of health.*	**Sport** – sport turi *I like 3 **sports:** football, boxing and golf.*
17.	**Speed** - tezlik *You mustn't rise the limit of **speed** while you are driving near the schools.*	**Speed** – tezlik turi *Many young men enjoys when they ride a motorbike at dangerous **speeds***
18.	**Sugar** – shakar *I like tea without **sugar.***	**Sugar** – shakar turi *Plant **sugars** are much safer than others.*
19.	**Wine** – vino *My father drinks **wine** every year.*	**Wine** – vino turi *My father especially likes **an** English **wine***
20.	**Tea** – choy *The English like drinking **tea.***	**Tea** – choy turi *My mother prefers **a** green **tea.***

Shuningdek: *Beer(pivo), coffee(kofe), Juice(sharbat), oil(yog'), tea(choy), water(suv),whisky(viskiy), wine(vino) va shu kabi suyuqlik nomlari* sanalmaydigan ot hisoblanadi. Ammo ular idishdagi suyuqlik sifatida nazarda tutilsa sanaladi:
- *Waiter, please, bring me **two teas** and **a coffee**!*

Shuningdek: Ba'zi bir *modda-mahsulot* guruhiga kiruvchi *sanalmaydigan ot*-lar umumiy ma'noda sanalmasa ham, ularni *donalab sanash* mumkin:
- *This road was made from **stone.** – The child threw **a stone** to me.*
- *The basis of this building is **brick.** – There are **some bricks** over there.*

Shuningdek: Ba'zi bir mahsulotlar *xom(pishmagan)* xolatida *sanaladigan ot* hisoblanadi, *pishgan* xolatida *sanalmaydigan ot* hisoblanadi:
- *My hens lay **30 eggs** every day . (pishmagan)*
- *There is **some egg** on your shirt. (pishgan)*
- ***But:** I eat **2 boiled eggs** for breakfast every morning. (qaynatilgan)*

Shuningdek: *"Decade"(10), "Dozen"(12), "score"(20), "hundrend"(100), "thousand"(1000), "million"(1 000 000), "billion"(1 000 000 000)* so'zlaridan oldin ko'plikdagi son kelsa ham ularga ko'plik qo'shimchasi qo'shilmaydi, ammo ***"of"*** predlogi bilan kelsa *–s, - es* ko'plik qo'shimchasini oladi va *-lab, -larcha* ma'nosin berib chama sanga aylanadi.
- ***Two hundred men** were arrested in the meeting.*
- ***Hundreds of people** were arrested in the meeting.*
- ***But: - Two hundreds of people** were arrested in the meeting.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi otlar boshqa tillarda sanaladi ammo ingliz tilida sanalmaydi:

Bread *(Non)*	***News*** *(yangiliklar)*	***Transport*** *(transport)*
Toast *(Qnvurilgan non)*	***Litter*** *(musor, axlat)*	***Homework*** *(uy ishi)*

SANALMAYDIGAN OTLARNING MIQDOR KO'RSATKICHLARI

❖ Biz ba'zan ba'zi sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan ularga tegishli miqdor ko'rsatkichlarini qo'llab ularni sanaladigan otga aylantirishimiz mumkin. Bunda bitta miqdor ko'rsatkichi bir nechta sanalmaydigan ot uchun ham qo'llaniladi:

MIQDOR KO'RSATKICHI	SANALMAYDIGAN OTLAR
1. a bag of *(bir qop)*	*+ flour, rice, sugar etc.*
2 a bar of *(bir bo'lak)*	*+ chocolate, soap, gold etc.*
3. a barrel of *(bir bitoncha)*	*+ oil, beer etc.*
4. a beam/shaft of *(bir shu'la)*	*+ light, sunlight, moonlight etc.*
5. a bit of *(bir oz)*	*+ news, gossip, work etc.*
6. a bottle of *(bir butilka)*	*+ water, milk, beer, perfume etc.*
7. a bowl of *(bir kosa)*	*+ soup, rice, fruit, water etc.*
8. a box of *(bir quti/karobka)*	*+ cereal, chocolate etc.*
9. a bucket of *(bir paqir/chelak)*	*+ water, oil etc.*
10. a bundle of *(bir bog'lam)*	*+ wheat, hay, paper, cotton, wool etc.*
11. a can of *(bir tunika banka/balnichniy)*	*+ cola, beer, hairspray, paint etc.*
12 a carton of *(bir quti)*	*+ juice, milk etc.*
13. a cloud of *(bir to'p)*	*+ dust, smoke, mist etc.*
14. a collection of *(bir to'plam)*	*+ work, writing, poetry etc.*
15. a crumb of *(bir ushoq/parcha)*	*+ bread, cake etc.*
16. a cup of *(bir chashka)*	*+ coffee, tea, hot chocolate etc.*
17. a dose of *(bir doza)*	*+ medicine, flu, radiation etc.*
18. a drop of *(bir tomchi)*	*+ water, oil, rain, paint, sauce etc.*
19. a flake of *(bir parcha)*	*+ snow, chocolate etc.*
20. a game of *(o'yini)*	*+ chess, thrones, football, draught etc.*
21. a glass of *(bir stakan)*	*+ water, wine, juice etc.*
22 a grain of *(bir zarra)*	*+ sand, sugar, salt etc.*
23. a jar of *(bir bonka)*	*+ honey, jam, coffee etc.*
24. a jug of *(bir grafin)*	*+ water, juice, wine etc.*
25. a kilo of *(bir kilo)*	*+ meat, rice, flour etc.*
26. a litre of *(bir litr)*	*+ water, oil, milk etc.*
27. a loaf of *(bir buxanka)*	*+ bread etc.*
28. a lump of *(bir parcha)*	*+ mud, clay, ceal etc.*
29. a pack/package of *(bir qaduq)*	*+ sugar, biscuit, meat etc.*
30. a piece of *(bir bo'lak)*	*+ advice, furniture, homework, equipment, jewellary*
31. a pane of *(bir panel)*	*+ glass, etc.*

32. a pinch of (bir chimdim)	+ salt, sugar, pepper etc.
33. a pot of (bir idish)	+ ink, paint, coffee etc.
34. a roll of (bir o'ram)	+ paper, sellotape etc.
35. a sat of (bir to'plam)	+ chine, cutlery, underwear etc.
36. a sheet of (bir varnq)	+ paper, metal, cardboard etc.
37. a slice of (bir tilim)	+ butter, cheese, bread, meat, cake etc.
38. a spoonful of (bir qoshiq)	+ sugar, medicine, soup etc.
39. a strand of (bir tola)	+ hair, thread, wire etc.
40. a tank of (bir bak)	+ water, oil, beer, petrol etc.
41. a teaspoon of (bir choyqoshiq)	+ medicine, salt, sugar etc.
42. a tin nf (bir tunika banka)	+ paint, fish, meat etc.
43. a tub of (bir jom)	+ ice cream, margarine etc.
44. a tube of (bir tuba)	+ toothpaste, oil etc.
45 an amount of (bir miqdor)	+ money, time etc.
48. an item of (bir qism)	+ news, clothing, expenditure etc.
47. a clap nf (gumburlasbi)	+ thunder etc.
48. a shower of (sharros yog'ishi)	+ rain etc.
48. an ear of (bir bnshoq, so'ta)	+ corn etc.
50. a block of (bir blok)	+ ice, chocolate etc.
51. a cube of (bir kub)	+ ice, sugar etc.
52. a gust of (kuchayishi)	+ wind, dust etc.
53. a flash of (chaqnashi)	+ lightning, splash etc.
54. a head of (bir bog', o'ram)	+ lettuce, radish etc.
55 a means of (bir vosita)	+ transport, communication etc.
56. a blade of (bir bo'lak)	+ grass etc.
57. a bolt of (bir bolt)	+ lightning etc.
58. a keg of (bir bochka)	+ beer, kvass etc
58. a spool (bir g'altak)	+ thread, wire etc.
60. a tablespoon nf (bir nsh qnshiq)	+ sugar, medicine etc.

- My mother bought **a kilo of rice** and **two kilos of meat** yesterday.

III. COLLECTIVE NOUNS
(Jamlovhi otlar)

❖ Jamlovchi otlar kishilar, narsalar va narsa-predmetlarning guruhini ifodalab quyidagi 3 ta guruhga bo'linadi:

1. Kishilar guruhini ifodalovchi jamlovchi otlar:

1. a class of students *(talabalar sinfi)*	***10. a team of players*** *(o'yinchilar jamoasi)*
2. an army of soldiers *(askarlar armiyasi)*	***11. a gang/pack of thieves*** *(o'g'rilar to'dasi)*
3. a choir of singers *(qo'shiqchilar hor dastasi)*	***12. a flock of tourists*** *(turistlar galasi)*
4. a crew of sailors *(dengizchilar ekipaji)*	***13. a troup of artists*** *(artistlar truppasi)*
5. a band of musicians *(musiqachilar guruhi)*	***14. a staff of employees*** *(ishchilar jamoasi)*
6. an audience of listeners *(tinglovchilar audisi)*	***15. a tribe of natives*** *(mahalliy qabila)*
7. a panel/team of experts *(ekspertlar hayati)*	***16. a board of directors*** *(direktorlar kengashi)*
8. a crowd of people *(odamlar to'dasi)*	***17. a group of dancers*** *(raqqoslar guruhi)*
9. a bunch of crooks *(firibgarlar to'dasi)*	***18. a gang of labourers*** *(ishchilar jamoasi)*

2. Hayvonlar guruhini ifodalovchi jamlovchi otlar:

1. a catch of fish *(ovlangan baliqlar to'dasi)*
2. an army/colony of ants *(chumolilar galasi)*
3. a flight of brids *(uchayotgan qushlar to'dasi)*
4. a flock of birds/geese/sheep/goats *(qushlar/g'ozlar/qo'ylar/echkilar to'dasi)*
5. a school/shoal of fish *(baliqlar to'dasi)*
6. a team of horses/oxen *(otlar/buqalar to'dasi)*
7. a herd of deer/cattle/horses/elephant/camels *(bug'ular/chorvalar/otlar/tuyalar to'dasi)*
8. a swarm of bees/ants/rats/flies *(arilar/chumolilar/kalamushlar/pashshalar galasi)*
9. a litter of puppies/kittens/cubs *(kuchukchalar/mushukchalar/hayvonlar bolalari to'dasi)*
10. a host of sparrows *(qaldirg'ochlar oilasi)*
11. a pride/troop of lions/tigers/cheetahs *(sherlar/ye'lbarslar/gepardlar galasi/to'dasi)*
12. a zoo of wild animals *(tovvoyi hayvonlar zooparki)*
13. a pack of cats/dogs/foxes/wolves/hounds *(mushuklar/itlar/tulkilar/bo'rilar/tozi itlar galasi)*
14. a troop of monkeys *(maymunlar to'dasi)*
15. a hive of bees *(asalarilar oilasi)*
16. a murder of crows *(qarg'alar galasi)*

3. Narsa-predmetlar guruhini ifodalovchi jamlovchi otlar:

1. a group of islands *(orollar guruhi)*	***9. a pack of cards*** *(kartalar uyumi)*
2. a galaxy of stars *(yulduzlar gallaktikasi)*	***10. a pair of shoes*** *(bir juft poyafzal)*
3. a wad of notes *(eslatmalar bog'lami)*	***11. a bouquet of flowers*** *(bir buket gul)*
4. a forest of trees *(daraxtlar to'dasi)*	***12. a bunch of keys*** *(kalitlar bog'lami)*
5. a fleet of ships *(kemalar floti)*	***13. a chest of drawers*** *(tortmalar javoni)*
6. a string of pearls *(marvaridlar shodasi)*	***14. a range of mountains*** *(tog'lar tizmasi)*
7. an albom of stamps *(markalar albomi)*	***15. a liblary of books*** *(kitoblar kutubxonasi)*
8. a hedge of bushes *(butalar to'pi)*	***etc.*** *(va hokazo)*

❖ Jamlovchi otlar gapda ega vazifasida kelganda kesim quyidagicha keladi:

1. Quyidagi jamlovchi otlar agar butun bir guruhni nazarda tutib ishlatilgan bo'lsa ulardan keying ***fe'l birlikda,*** agarda ularning ichidagi odamlar, narsalar yoki hayvonlar nazarda tutilsa ulardan keying ***fe'l ko'plikda*** ishlatiladi:

*1. **army** (armiya*	*11. **crew** (ekipaj)*	*21. **opposition** (muxolifat)*
*2. **audience** (auditoriya)*	*12 **department** (bo'lim)*	*22. **orchestra** (orchestra)*
*3. **college** (kollej)*	*13. **enemy** (dushman)*	*23. **organization** (tashkilot)*
*4. **committee** (qo'mita)*	*14. **family** (oila)*	*24. **population** (aholi)*
*5. **community** (jamiyat)*	*15. **fire-brigade** (o't o'chiruvchi)*	*25. **press** (matbuot)*
*6. **company** (kompaniya)*	*18. **generation** (avlod)*	*28. **public** (xalq)*
*7. **congress** (congress)*	*17. **government** (hukumat)*	*27. **school** (maktab)*
*8. **crowd** (olomon)*	*18. **group** (guruh)*	*28. **staff** (ishchilar jamoasi)*
*9. **class** (sinf)*	*18. **jury** (hay'at)*	*28. **team** (jamoa)*
*10. **club** (klub)*	*20. **navy** (dengiz harbiy kuchi)*	*30. **university** (universitet)*

FE'L BIRLIKDA KELISHIGA MISOLLAR:	FE'L KO'PLIKDA KELISHIGA MISOLLAR:
*The **family is** a saint thing.*	*The **family are** going to visit to museum.*
*Our **team is** the best.*	*Our **team** are playing well today.*

2. Quyidagi otlar o'zidan keyin faqat ***ko'plikdagi fe'l*** oladi:

*1. **the police** (politsiya)*	*2 **the cattle** (chorva)*	***etc.***

- ***The Police have*** *arrested Peter Dunkan.* (***But: The policeman*** *has arrested ...)*

3. Ba'zi sifatlar oldidan ***the*** artikli kelib otlashganda va ***ko'plikdagi fe'l*** oladi

*1. **the poor** (kambag'allar)*	*5. **the disabled** (nogironlar)*	*8. **the blind** (ko'rlar)*
*2 **the wounded** (yaralanganlar)*	*6. **the deaf** (karlar)*	*10. **the sick** (kasallar)*
*3. **the dead** (o'lganlar)*	*7. **the rich** (boylar)*	*11. **the young** (yoshlar)*
*4. **the injured** (jarohatlanganlar)*	*8. **the old** (qariyalar)*	*12 **the unemployed** (ishsizlar)*

IV. COMPOUND NOUNS
(Qo'shma otlar)

❖ Ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zlarning qo'shilishidan hosil bo'lgan otlarga ***qo'shma otlar*** deyiladi. Ular quyidagi usullarda hosil bo'ladi:

N	So'z turkumi		So'z turkumi	Misollar:
1.	adjective	+	noun	*- blackboard (doska)*
2.	adjective	+	verb	*- highlight (asosiy belgilangan qism)*
3.	noun	+	adjective	*- snowwhite (qor qiz)*
4.	noun	+	noun	*- toothpaste (tish pastasi)*
5.	noun	+	preposition	*- hanger-on (tekinxo'r)*
6.	noun	+	verb	*- haircut (soch turmagi)*
7.	preposition	+	noun	*- undergrnund (metro)*
8.	preposition	+	verb	*- outlook (dunyoqarash)*
9.	verb	+	noun	*- breakwater (damba)*
10.	verb	+	adverb	*- drawback (kamchilik, nuqson)*

❖ Qo'shma otlarda ko'plik qo'shimchasi quyidagi usullarda qo'shiladi:

1. Qo'shib yoziladigan qo'shma otlarda ko'plik qo'shimchasi oxirida qo'shiladi:

1. toothbrush – toothbrushes	*4. greenhouse – greenhouses*
2. housewife – housewives	*5. backpack – backpacks*
3. postman - postmen	*etc.*

2. Tarkibida predlogi bor bo'lgan qo'shma otlarda ko'plik predlogdan oldin kelgan so'zga qo'shiladi:

1. hanger-on – hangars-on	*4. man-of-war – man-of-war*
2. passer-by – passers-by	*5. father-inlaw – fathers-in-law*
3. mother-in-law – mothers-in-law	*etc.*

3. Tarkibidagi birinchi so'z ***man*** yoki ***woman*** bo'lgan qo'shma otlarda ko'plik har ikkala qismga qo'shiladi:

1. man-servant – men-servants	*2. woman-doctor – women-doctors*

4. Qisqartirib yoziluvchi qo'shma otlarda ko'plik oxirida qo'shiladi:

*1. **MP** (member of parliament) - **MPs***	*2. **VIP** (very important person) - **VIPs***

5. Tarkibidagi birinchi so'z otdan boshqa so'z turkumi bo'lgan ajratib yoziluvchi qo'shma otlarda ko'plik oxirida qo'shiladi:

1. forget-me-not – forget-me-nots (bo'tako'z)	*2. grown-up – grown-ups (o'spirin)*

ADJECTIVAL NOUNS
(Sifatlashgan otlar)

❖ Biror bir ot so'z turkumiga tegishli so'z oldidan kelib uning belgisini bildirib sifat vazifasini bajaruvchi otlarga *sifatlashgan otlar* deyiladi. Bunda 2 ta ot(noun) yonma yon kelib 1- kelgan ot *"qanday"* so'rog'iga javob bo'lib, 2- kelgan ot uchun aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi:

*1. **a language teacher** (til o'qituvchisi)*	*4. **a tennis ball** (tennis koptogi)*
*2. **a bus driver** (avtobus haydovchisi)*	*5. **an iron gate** (temir darvoza)*
*3. **a car park** (mashina parkovkasi)*	*etc. (va hokazo)*

Izoh: Bu holatda ko'plik qo'shimchasi 2- kelgan otga qo'shiladi:

*1. **language teachers** (til o'qituvchilari)*	*4. **tennis balls** (tennis koptoklari)*
*2. **bus drivers** (avtobus haydovchilari)*	*5. **iron gates** (temir darvozalari)*
*3. **car parks** (mashina parkovkalari)*	*etc. (va hokazo)*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ba'zan sifatlashgan otning o'ziga ham ko'plik qo'shimchasi qo'shilishi mumkin. Ammo bu holatda ma'no ham o'zgaradi:

*1. **a glass case** (stakan qutisi) →*	*a **glasses case** (ko'zoynak qutisi)*
*2. **a cloth shop** (ma'to do'koni) →*	*a **clothes shop** (kiyim-kechak do'koni)*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ba'zan*sifatlashgan ot* bilan *undan keyin kelgan ot* ning o'rni almashishi ham mumkin. Ammo bunda ham ma'no o'zgaradi:

*1. **a vegetable garden** (sabzovot bog'i) →*	***a garden vegetable** (bog' sabzavoti)*
*2. **a gypsy village** (lo'li qishlog'i) →*	***a village gypsy** (qishloq lo'lisi)*

❖ Shuningdek ba'zan ***pul, vaqt, masofa, og'irlik, uzunlik*** hamda boshqa ***o'lchov birliklari*** o'zidan keyin kelgan ***ot*** bilan chiziqcha yordamida qo'shilib *sifatlashadi.* Bu holatda ularga chiziqcha yordamida qo'shilgan ot hech qachon ko'plikda kelmaydi. Ular boshqa bir ot oldidan *aniqlovchi* vazifasini bajarib kelishi mumkin. Bu holatda ular tarjimada ***–li, -lik*** qo'shimchalarini oladi:

N	Sifatlashgao ot			Misollar:
1.	Number	-	Pul o'lchov birligi	*- a **six-dollar** gift (6 dollorlik sovg'a)*
2.	Number	-	Vaqt o'lchov birligi	*- a **twn-hour** lesson (2 soatli dars)*
3.	Number	-	Masofa o'lchov birligi	*- a **five-mile** way (5 milli yo'l)*
4.	Number	-	Og'irlik o'lchov birligi	*- a **ten-kilo** bag (10 kilolik sumka)*
5.	Number	-	Uzunlik o'lchov birligi	*- a **metre** ruler (1 metrli chizg'ich)*
6.	Number	-	Xajm o'lchov birligi	*- a **32-gigabyte** memory (32 gigabaytli xotira)*
7.	Number	-	Yosh o'lchov birligi	*- a **18-year-old** girl (18 yoshli qiz)*
8.	Number	-	Qalinlik o'lchov birligi	*- a **12-page** notebook (12 varog'li daftar)*
9.	Number	-	Miqdor o'lchov birligi	*- a **three-wheel** bicycle (3 oyog'li velosiped)*
10.	Number	-	Boshqa o'lchov birliklari	*- a **seven-storey** apartment (7 etajli kvartira)*

⚐ **Izoh:** Yuqoridagi *sifatlashgan otli birikmalarni* o'zgartirib ***"of"*** qaratqich qo'shimchasi qatnashgan birikmalarga ham aylantirib aytish mumkin:

*a **six-dollar** gift (olti dollorlik sovg'a)*	*a gift **of six dollars** (olti dollorlik sovg'a)*
*a **two-hour** lesson (ikki soatlik dars)*	*a lesson **of two hours** (ikki soatlik dars)*
*a **five-mile** way (besh millik yo'l)*	*a way **of five miles** (besh millik yo'l)*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Vaqt o'lchov birligi bilan birikib kelgan sifatlashgan otlarni *birlikda* kelganda ['s] bilan, *ko'plikda* kelganda ['] bilan ham aytish mumkin. Xulosa qilsak ular bu holatda 3 ta usulda kela oladi:

1- USUL	2- USUL	3- USUL
*a **two-hour** lesson*	*a lesson **of two hours***	*a **two hours'** lesson*

CASE OF NOUNS
(Otlarda kelishik)

❖ Ingliz tilida otlarda faqat ikkita kelishik bor: *bosh va qaratqich kelishigi*

I. Bosh kelishigi (Common case) dagi otlarning hech qanday qo'shimchasi bo'lmaydi. Ammo ulardan oldin *predlog* ishlatilishi mumkin.

*- The **student** recognized the **teacher*** *- The **teacher** shouted at the **student***

II. Qaratqich kelishigi (Possessive case)

A) Otlarga [***'s***] *(apostrophe s)* qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali xosil qilinadi:
- *Tom's friend; the boy's room; the horse's leg, etc.*

B) Agarda otga [-s/-es] ko'plik qo'shimchasi qo'shilgan bo'lsa, bunday ko'plikdagi otlarga *–ning* ma'nosida faqat ['] (apostrophe) ning o'zi ishlatiladi:
- *the girls' toys; the workers' tools; the teachers' room, etc.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ko'plik shakli *irregular(noto'g'ri)* usulda hosil qilingan otlarga *ning* ma'nosida [***'s***] qo'shiladi:
- *the children's house; the women's dresses; the workmen's tools, etc.*

C) *–ning* m'anosida [***'s***] qo'shma otlarning doim oxiriga qo'shiladi:
- *the father-in-law's dream; the man-servant's meal; the postman's letters, etc.*

D) Agar bir buyum bir nechta shaxsga tegishli bo'lsa [***'s***] oxirgi shaxsga qo'-di
- *Bob and Ann's school; Mr. and Mrs. Brown's children; Bill, Jill and Kate's pens*

⚐ **Izoh:** Lekin agarda bir nechta buyumni bir nechta insonning har biriga tegishli ekanligini ifodalamoqchi bo'lsak [***'s***] har bir insonga qo'shiladi:
- *Bob's and Ann's schools; Bill's, Jill's and Kate's pens, etc.*

E) Yasama gumon olmoshlariga ham [***'s***] qo'shilishi mumkin:
- *Sombody's book; Everybody's problem, etc.*

❖ Qaratqich kelishigi(Possessive Case)ning ***xususiyatlari:***

1. Qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasini olgan ot boshqa ot oldidan kelib, o'zidan keyin kelgan otning aniqlovchisi hisoblanadi:
- ***Tom's*** *friend;* ***Ann's*** *books; the* ***doctor's*** *room, etc.*

2. Agar otning boshqa aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, qaratqich kelishigini olgan ot o'sha aniqlovchilardan oldin keladi:
- *the* ***student's new*** *dictionary;* ***Kate's best*** *friends; the* ***doctor's old*** *tools, etc.*

3. Qaratqich kelishigini olgan otdan keyin artikl ishlatilmaydi. Chunki qaratqich kelishigini olgan ot o'zidan keyin kelgan otning *ko'rsatkichi*:
- *the* ***student's*** *dictionary (not ~~the student's the/a dictionary~~)*

⚐ **Izoh:** Ushbu misoldagi *the* artikli qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasini olgan otga tegishli. Undan keyin kelgan otga tegishli emas.

4. [***'s***] kishi va hayvonlardan tashqari quyidagilarga ham qo'shiladi:

a) Agar **shaxs nomiga** qo'shilib, undan keyin **ot kelsa [-*ning*]** ma'nosi beradi:
- ***Farruh's photos*** *– Farruhning rasmlari*

b) Agar **shaxs nomiga** qo'shilib, udan keyin **ot kelmasa [-*niki*]** ma'nosini b-di
- *These photos are* ***Farruh's*** *– Bu rasmlar Farruhniki*

c) Joy nomlariga qo'shilganda **[-*dagi*]** ma'nosi beradi:
- *The* ***club's*** *fight - klubdagi mushtlashuv*

d) Vaqt birliklariga qo'shilib **[-*lik*]** yoki **[-*gi*]** ma'nolarini beradi:
- ***Yesterday's*** *paper - kechagi gazeta*

e) Oxirgi harfi ***–s bilan tugagan ismlarga*** faqat **[']** ning o'zi qo'shiladi:
- *Archimedes' law; Firdavs' friends; (**but:** boss**'s** dan tashqari)*

f) Kema va **qayiq** nomlariga qo'shilib **[-*ning*]** ma'nosini beradi:
- *The ship**'s** board; the yatch**'s** mast; the boat**'s** motor, etc.*

g) Quyidagi ba'zi bir **iboralar** tarkibida apostorof **['s]** o'zgarmas qotib qolgan:

1. for order's sake *(tartib uchun)*	***3. at a stone's throw*** *(bir qadam)*
2. our money's worth *(pulimizga yarasha)*	***4. at arm's length*** *(nariroqda)*
5. for old acquaintance's sake *(eski tanishligimiz haqqi)*	

NOUN + OF(-NING) + NOUN

❖ Qaratqich kelishigi ma'nosini ifodalash uchun ['s] dan tashqari asosan narsalar uchun ***of*** predlogi ishlatiladi. Bunda birikma teskari tarjima qilinadi:
- *Breakfast is **the first meal of the day.***

❖ Qaratqich kelishigi ma'nosini beruvchi ***of*** ning xususiyatlari:

1. Ko'pincha ko'plikdagi shaxslar, narsalar va fikrlar bilan qaratqich kelishigida ***of*** predlogi ishlatiladi.
- *I have given **the tools of the workers.***

2. *The middle, the top, the end, the centre, the beginning, the bottom, the right, the left* so'zlari *–ning* ma'nosida asosan ***of*** predlogi bilan keladi.
- ***The middle of the consert** – Konsertning o'rtasi*

3. Murakkab aniqlovchili birikmani olgan shaxs nomlari uchun **['s]** dan ***of*** ishlatish afzalroq. Chunki ['s] ishlatilsa ma'no chiqmaydi:
- ***The sister of the girl in a blue dress** works with my brother.*

4. Ikkita qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi ['s] ni olgan ot kamdan-kam holatda ketma-ket keladi, ikkinchisi ko'pincha ***"of"*** predlogi bilan ishlatiladi:
- *Tom is the husband **of** my sister**'s** girlfriend*

But: *Tom is my sister**'s** girlfriend**'s** husband (deb aytish ham mumkin)*

5. *"House", "office", "shop"* kabi so'zlar ko'pincha qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi **['s]** ni olgan otdan keyin tushib qoladi:
- *May I stay Bill**'s** tonight, please? (= Bill**'s house**)*

Izoh: Qaratqich kelishigi bazi kasb egalari nomiga qo'shilib ularning ishxomnasini nazarda tutishi mumkin:

1. at the butcher's *(qassobxona)*	***5. at the doctor's*** *(shifoxonada)*	***9.at the barber's****(sartaroshxon)*
2.at the dentist's*(tish shifoxona)*	***6.at the baker's*** *(novvoyxonada)*	***10.at the chemist's*** *(dorixonada)*
3. at the tailor's *(tikish saxida)*	***7. at the cobbler's*** *(etikdo'z-da)*	***11. at the designer's***
4. at the hairdresser's	***8. at the florist's*** *(gulchinikida)*	***etc...***

6. Qaratqich kelishigidagi birikmalarning 2 xil ko'rinishi mavjud:

BIRINCHI KO'RINISH				IKKINCHI KO'RINISH		
Tom's		*friend*		*a friend*		*Tom*
my		*friends*		*friends*		*mine*
your		*dog*		*a dog*		*yours*
his	+	*dogs*	=	*dogs*	of	*his*
her		*bag*		*a bag*		*hers*
its		*leg*		*a leg*		*its*
our		*hot*		*a hat*		*ours*
thair		*hats*		*hats*		*theirs*

Shuningdek: Quyidagi vaziyatlarda [*'s*] ni ham, ***of*** predlogini ham *–ning* ma'nosida qo'llash mumkin:

a) **Transport vositalari**ga nisbatan:
- *The car**'s** wheel = a wheel **of** the car*

b) **Tashkilot, bino** va **korxonalar**ga nisbtan:
- *My house**'s** garden = the garden **of** my house*

c) **Davlat** va **shaxarlar**ga nisbatan:
- *Uzbekistan**'s** capital = the capital **of** Uzbekistan*

GENDER OF NOUNS
(Otlarning jinsga oid shakllari)

❖ Ingliz tilida otlar ba'zi bir tillarga o'xshab ***rod(jins)***ga ***ega emas***. Lekin 3-shaxs birlik: *he(erkaklarga), she(ayollarga), it(jonli va jonsiz narsalarga)* olmoshlari jinsga ko'ra ishlatiladi.

Izohlar:

1. Agar hayvonlarning jinsi so'zlovchiga ma'lum bo'lsa, ularni ***"he"*** yoki ***"she"*** olmoshlari bilan aytishimiz mumkin:
- *Jack has got **a cat**. Recently **she** has had three kittens.*

2. Mamlakat nomlari siyosiy birlik sifatida nazarda tutilganda ***"she"*** olmoshiga tegishli olmoshlar bilan ishlatiladi:
- ***England** has an unfavourable balance of trade. The value of **her** imports is much greater than the value of **her** exports.*

3. *"It/its/itself"* olmoshlari jinsga ajratilmagan hayvonlar va jonsiz pridmetlarga, hamda jinsi nomalum bo'lgan ***baby, infant, newborn, child*** so'zlari o'rnida ishlatiladi.
- *Shh! The **baby** is sleeping in **its** crib.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Agar jinsi aniq bo'lsa ***he/she*** ning mos shakliga moslashadi:
- *They have a **baby**. **His** name is **John**.*

4. Kema(ship) nomlariga nisbatan *she/her/hers* olmoshlari ishlatiladi:
- ***Titanic*** *was a great ship.* ***She*** *sank in 1912.*

Ba'zi insonlar va kasb/mansab egalariga nisbtan erkak va ayol jinsiga oid so'zlar ro'yxati			
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
1. Man (erkak)	1. Woman (ayol)	13. Pnet (shoir)	13. Poetess (shoira)
2. Father (ota)	2 Mother (ona)	14. Monk (rohib)	14. Nun (rohiba)
3. Husband (er)	3. Wife (xotin)	15. Cnusin (o'g'il bo'la)	15. Cousin (qiz bo'la)
4. Son (o'g'il farzand)	4. Daughter (qiz farzand)	16. Nephew (o'gil jiyan)	18. Neice (qiz jiyan)
5. Brother (aka/uka)	5. Sister (opa/singil)	17.Widower(beva erkak)	17. Widow (beva ayol)
6. Grandfather (bobo)	6. Grandmother (buvi)	18. Prince (shaxzoda)	18. Princess (malika)
7. Uncle (tog'a/amaki)	7. Aunt (xola/amma)	19. Empire (Imperator)	19. Empress (im. ayol)
8. Bridegronm (kuyov)	8. Bride (kelin)	20. King (qirol)	20. Queen (qirolicha)
9. Heir (merosxo'r o'g'il)	9. Heiress(merosxo'r qiz)	21. Duke (gersog)	21. Duchess(gersogina)
10. Hnst (uy egasi)	10. Hnstess (uy bekasi)	22. Actor (aktyor)	22. Actress (aktrisa)
11. Waiter (ofitsiant bola)	11. Waitress (ofitsiant qiz)	23. Hero (qahramon)	23. Hernine (qah. ayol)
12. Manager (erkak ish boshqaruvchi)	12. Manageress (ayol ish boshqaruvchi)	24. Fiance (unashtirilgan yigit)	24. Fiancee (unashtirilgan qiz)

Ba'zi hayvonlarga nisbtan erkak va ayol jinsiga oid so'zlar ro'yxati			
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
1. Buck (erkak quyon)	1. Doe (ayol quyon)	7. Bull (buqa)	7. Cow (sigir)
2. Stallion (erkak ot)	2. Mare (ayol ot)	8. Gander (erkak g'oz)	8. Goose (ayol g'oz)
3. Ram (erkak qo'y)	3. Ewe (ayol qo'y)	9. Fnx (erkak tulki)	9. Vixen (ayol tulki)
4. Boar(erkak cho'chqa)	4. Sow (ayol cho'chqa)	10.Tiger(erkak yo'lbars)	10. Tigress (ayoli)
5. Rnoster (xo'roz)	5. Hen (tovuq)	11. Lion (erkak sher)	11. Lioness (ayol sher)
6. Drake (erkak o'rdak)	6. Duck (ayol o'rdak)	12 Tom (erkak mushuk)	12 Pussy (ayol mushuk)

Shuningdek: Quyidagi jadval orqali siz ba'zi hayvonlarning bolasi qanday aytilishini o'rganasiz:

Ba'zi hayvonlar va ularning bolalarining ingliz tilidagi nomi ro'yxati			
Animal	Animal's kid	Animal	Animal's kid
1. Dog (kuchuk)	1. Puppy (kuchukcha)	8. Cow (sigir)	8. Calf (sigir bolasi)
2. Cat (mushuk)	2. Kitten (mushukcha)	9. Whale (kit)	9. Calf (kit bolasi)
3. Horse (ot)	3. Foal (toychoq)	10. Elephant (fil)	10. Calf (fil bolasi)
4. Sheep (qo'y)	4. Lamb (qo'zichoq)	11. Bear (ayiq)	11. Cub (ayiq bolasi)
5. Gnat (echki)	5. Kid (uloqcha)	12. Lion (sher)	12. Cub (sher bolasi)
6. Frog (qurbaqa)	6. Tadpole (itbaliq)	13. Tiger (yo'lbars)	13. Cub (yo'lbars bolasi)
7. Kangaroo (kengru)	7. Joey (kengru bolasi)	14. Fox (tulki)	14. Cub (tulki bolasi)

ARTICLE
(Artikl)

❖ O'zbek tilida artikl mavjud emas. Ammo ingliz tilida artikl mavjud va uning qo'llanish-qo'llanmaslik ahamiyati juda katta. Artikl ingliz tilida ot oldidan keluvchi ko'rsatkich hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilida artikl 2 ga bo'linadi:

I. Indefinite Article (Noaniq artikl) = a/an	**II. Definite Article** (Aniq artikl) = the

I. INDEFINITE ARTICLE
(Noaniq artikl)

❖ Ingliz tilida noaniq artiklar 2 ta: ***a*** va ***an*** shakllari mavjud

1.“a” noaniq artikili ***undosh tovush*** bilan boshlangan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: ***a table, a book, a picture, etc...***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo bazi-bir otlarimiz ingliz tilida yozuvda *unli* harf bilan boshlansa ham, talaffuzda *undosh* harfdek talaffuz qilinadi. Bunday otlar uchun ham *“a”* noaniq artikilini qo'llaymiz:***a university, a europian country, etc***

2. “an” noaniq artikili esa ***unli tovush*** bilan boshlangan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: ***an armchair, an orange, an idea, etc...***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo bazi-bir otlarimiz ingliz tilida yozuvda *undosh* harf bilan boshlansa ham, talaffuzda *unli* harfdek talaffuz qilinadi. Bunday otlar uchun ham *“an”* noaniq artikilini qo'llaymiz: ***an hour, an heir, an herbal ...***

TURDOSH OTLAR OLDIDAN NOANIQ ARTIKLNING QO'LLANISHI

❖ Noaninq artikl *“a”* va *“an”* tarjimada ***“bir”, “bitta”*** ma'nosiga ega bo'lib, ular faqat ***sanaladigan birlikdagi otlar*** oldidan ishlatiladi.

- *Linda has got **a car** and 2 bikes.*

1. Tinglovchi uchun hali *nomalum* bo'lgan *ot* haqida 1- marta gapirganimizda:

A) Agarda *ot* turkumidagi so'z *sanaladigan birlikdagi ot* bo'lsa, ular oldidan *“bitta”, “bir”, “qandaydir bir”* ma'nolarida ***“a”*** va ***“an”*** artikllari ishlatiladi:

- *I watched **a film** yesterday evening.*

⚐ **Izoh:** Ba'zan *“qandaydir bir”* ma'nosida *“some”* ham birlikdagi ot oldidan *“a”* va *“an”* noaniq artikli o'rnida ishlatilishi mumkin

- *I have read this story in **some book**.*

B) Agarda ot *sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot* yoki *sanalmaydigan ot* bo'lsa, ular oldidan *“bazi”, “bir oz”, “bir qancha”* ma'nolarida ***“some”*** olmoshi ishlatiladi:

- *I met **some people** on the first day of my work.*

⚐ **Izoh:** Ammo yuqoridagi 2 ta vaziyat uchun ham, o'sha ot haqida 2- marta gapirganda doim *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:

- *I watched **a film** yesterday evening.**The film** was very interesting.*
- *I met **some people** on the first day of my work. **The people** are very sociable.*

2. Agar *sanaladigan birlikdagi ot butun* bir turni anglatsa, *"a"* va *"an"* noaniq artikli bilan ishlatiladi.
- *I wear **a cup** in summer and **a hat** in autumn.*

3. Agarda ot oldidan *ko'rsatish* yoki *egalik olmoshlari* kelgan bo'lsa bunday otlar oldidan *noaniq artiklni* qo'llab bo'lmaydi.
- *I want to buy **this book** (not ~~this a book~~)*

4. Biror bir otning istalgan bir turini ifodalaganda ***"a"*** va ***"an"*** noaniq artikillari *"harqanday bir", "istalgan bir"* ma'nolarida ulardan oldin keladi
- ***A circle** has a center.*

Izoh: Ushbu ma'noda agar ko'plikdagi ot ishlatilsa hech qanday ko'rsatkich ularning oldidan ishlatilmaydi:
- ***Circles** have a center.*

5. Biz biror-bir *insonni* yoki *narsani* kim yoki nima ekanligini ifodalash uchun ham *"a"* va *"an"* noaniq artikllaridan foydalanamiz. Bu narsani ifodalash uchun 2 xil usuldan foydalanamiz:

A) ***Ot-kesim*** tarkibida qo'llash orqali:
- *Linda is **a worker** in our company.*
- *My brother became **a teacher** in 2009.*

Istisno: Agarda ot-kesim tarkibidagi ot *ko'plikda* kelgan bo'lsa uning oldidan hech qanday ko'rsatkich ishlatilmaydi.
- *Linda and Jill are **workers** in our company.*

B) ***Izohlovchi-aniqlovchi*** tarkibida qo'llash orqali:
*Amanda, **a nurse** in our hospital, is a very sociable girl.*

Istisno: Agar izohlanayotgan inson *hammaga ma'lum va mashhur inson* bo'lsa *the* artikli bilan ishlatiladi:
- *Leonardo da Vinchi, **the** great **artist**, drew "Mona Lisa".*

Izoh: Agarda ot-kesim yoki izohlovchi aniqlovchi tarkibida kelgan otning shu turdagi otlardan ajratib ko'rsatuvchi aniqlovchi bo'lsa doim *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:
- *Alexandre Bell is **the inventor of the telephone***
- *This is **the book which you asked for..***

6. ***"There is/was a/an (countable singular noun)"*** strukturasini esda tuting
- *There **is a pillow** on my bed.*

Shuningdek: ***"There are/were some/number (countable plural noun)"***:
- *There **are 20 people** in the shop.*

Shuningdek: ***"There is/was some (uncountable noun)"***:
- *There **was some money** in my pocket at that time.*

Izoh: Agar ***"There is/are ..."*** birikmasidan keyin *bir nechta ot so'z turkumiga oid so'zlar kelsa* fe'l ***birinchi kelgan otga*** moslashadi:
- ***There is a pen,** 2 pencils and 5 notebokks on the desk.*

7. ***"... have/has (got) a/an (countable singular noun)"***
- *Amanda **has got a cat.** She likes it very much.*

8. ***Decade(10), dozen(12), score(20), hundrend(100), thousand(1000), million(1 000 000), billion(1 000 000 000)*** so'zlari oldidan 1(one) ma'nosida ham ***a/an*** noaniq artikllarini qo'llashimiz mumkin
*- I have told you **a million** times. Don't touch my pen!*

9. ***"Such", "quite",*** va ***"rather"*** ravishlaridan keyin kelgan sanaladigan birlikdagi ot oldidan ham ***"a"/"an"*** noaniq artikli ishlatiladi:

Such (shunday)			
Quite (ancha)	**+ a/an**	**+ adjective**	**+ singular nnun**
Rather (o'ta)			

*- It was **such a** difficult **task** that I couldn't finish it in 5 days.*

- **Shuningdek:** ***"So"*** va ***"too"*** da ham bunday vaziyat uchrab turadi:

So (shunday)	**+ adjective**	**+ a/an**	**+ singular noun**
Too (juda)			

*- It was **so** difficult **a task** that I couldn't finish it in 5 days*

- **Shuningdek:** ***"Enough"*** da ham bunday vaziyat uchrab turadi:

a/an	**+ adjective**	**+ enough** (yetarli)	**+ singular nnun**

*- I have bought **a modern enough car.***

10. Sanalmaydigan mavhum otlar oldidan hech qachon *a/an* ishlatilmaydi.
*- He sent us important **information** about the goods.*
ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo ba'zan *"shunday bir"* va *"boshqacha bir"* ma'nolarida sanalmaydigan mavhum otlar oldidan ham ***a/an*** noaniq artikli ishlatiladi.

Umumiy holatda	"Shunday bir", "Boshqacha bir" ma'nnsida
*- You must learn **patience***	*- He showed **a patience(such patience)** that I had never expected of him.*

II. DEFINITE ARTICLE
(Aniq artikl)

❖ Aniq artiklning faqat bitta – *"the"* shakli mavjud bo'lib, u *that*(o'sha) ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan va hali ham ba'zi xollarda dastlabki ma'nosini saqlab qolgan. Aniq artikl(the) barcha turdagi otlar oldidan ishlatilishi mumkin va u shaxs yoki buyumning shu turdagi shaxs yoki buyumlardan ajratib ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi.
*- Have you watched **the film** that I gave you yesterday?*

TURDOSH OTLAR OLDIDAN ANIQ ARTIKLNING QO'LLANISHI

❖ Dunyoda yoki biror bir vaziyatda yakka-yagona bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyum oldidan doim *"the"* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:

The world *(dunyo)*	***The sun*** *(quyosh)*	***The sea*** *(dengiz)*	***The environment***
The sky *(osmon)*	***The ground*** *(yer)*	***The horizon*** *(ufq)*	***The human race***
The moan *(oy)*	***The earth*** *(yer)*	***The equator*** *(ekvator)*	***The atmosphare***
The universe *(koinot)*	***The Police*** *(politsiya)*	***The Intarnet*** *(internet)*	***The ozon layer***

- ***The sky*** *was blue and the sun was shining*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo quyidagi dunyodagi yakka yagona bo'lgan so'zlarga ehtiyot bo'ling. Chunki ular ikki xil xolatda kelishi mumkin:

Dunyoda yagona narsa sifatida tushinilishi	Boshqa ma'noda kelishi
1. The moon (oy) *The **moon** appeared from behind the clouds.*	**1. a/-/the moon(s)** (suniy yo'ldosh) *Jupiter has 63 **moons**(=setellites)*
2. The ground (yer) *Don't sit down on **the ground.***	**2. a/-/the ground(s)** (hudud, maydon) *Japan is increasing the number of green **grounds***
3. The earth (yer sayyorasi) *Which planet is the nearest to **the earth.***	**3. – earth** (yer, tuproq, quruqlik, loy) *The captaio said that we were approaching **earth.***
4. The Police (politsiya) *Let's get away from here. **The Police** are coming.*	**4. a/-/the police(wo)man** (politsiyachi) ***A policeman** asked us if we had seen the robber.*
5. The sea (dengiz/dengizning o'zi) *Our house is located near **the sea.***	**5. – sea** (dengizda sayohat) *We are **at sea** now. Tom is fishing.*

1. Oldin aytib o'tilgan ot yana takroran aytilsa uning oldidan doim *"the"* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:

- *I watched **a film** yesterday evening.**The film** was very interesting.*
- *I met **some people** on the first day of my work. **The people** are very sociable.*

2. Qanday shaxs yoki buyum ekanligi vaziyat yoki matn mazmuni dan ma'lum bo'lgan ot ***aniq artikl****(the)* bilan ishlatiladi:

- *Please, close **the door**.*
- *Put your book on **the shelf**.*

3. Otlarni umumiy ma'noda qo'llash uchun, quyidagi usullardan foydalanamiz:

A) Agarda ot ***sanaladigan birlikdagi ot(countable singular noun)*** bo'lsa umumiy ma'noda qo'llash uchun uning oldidan ***"the"*** aniq artiklini qo'llaymiz:

- ***The rose*** *is very beautiful.* (Umumiy barcha atirgul)

ⓘ **Istisno:** Lekin ***"the"*** qo'llaganimizda ma'lum bir vaziyatga tegishli ot ham nazarda tutilishi mumkun. U kontextga bog'liq bo'ladi:

- *Tom gave Ann **a rose. The rose** is very beautiful.* (Aynan Tom Annaga bergan guli nazarda tutilgan)

B) Agarda ot ***sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot(countable plural noun)*** bo'lsa umumiy ma'noda qo'llash uchun uning oldidan ***hech narsa*** ishlatilmaydi:

- ***Roses*** *are very beautiful.* (Umumiy barcha atirgullar)

ⓘ **Istisno:** Lekin ham ***the*** ham ***"-s"*** *ko'plik qo'shimchasi* qo'shilsa ma'lum bir vaziyatga tegishli ot hisoblanib qoladi:
- *I like your garden.* ***The roses*** *are very beautiful.*(aynan o'sha bog'dagi atirgullar)

C) Agarda ot ***sanalmaydigan ot(uncountable noun)*** bo'lsa umumiy ma'noda qo'llash uchun uning oldidan ***hech narsa*** ishlatilmaydi:
- *There is no life without* ***water***. (Umumiy barcha suv)

ⓘ **Istisno:** Lekin agarda *sanalmaydigan ot* oldidan ***the*** artikili qo'llansa, u ma'lum bir vaziyatga tegishli ot hisoblanib qoladi.
- *We went to a river to swim.* ***The water*** *is very dirty.*(aynan o'sha daryo suvi)

4.Ajratuvchi aniqlovchisi bo'lgan otlardan oldin ham doim *"the"* artikli ishlatiladi:
- ***The meal*** *which was served at the restaurant yesterday was very delicious.*
- *The Police never found* ***the money*** *that was stoln in the robbery.*

5. Sifatning daraja shakllari oldidan artikl qo'llanilishi:

A) Sifatding ***oddiy daraja*** shakli oldidan aslida ***the*** artikl qo'llanilmaydi. Ammo ba'zi oddiy darajadagi sifatlar oldidan ***the*** kelib ular otlashishadi:

1. the poor *(kambag'allar)*	***5. the disabled*** *(nogironlar)*	***9. the blind*** *(ko'rlar)*
2. the wounded *(yaralanganlar)*	***6. the deaf*** *(karlar)*	***10. the sick*** *(kasallar)*
3. the dead *(o'lganlar)*	***7. the rich*** *(boylar)*	***11. the young*** *(yoshlar)*
4. the injured *(jarohatlanganlar)*	***8. the old*** *(qariyalar)*	***12. the unemployed*** *(ishsizlar)*

- ***The old*** *don't like noise.*(barcha qariyalar nazarda tutilgan)

Shuningdek: Agarda sifatdan keyin ot qo'llangan bo'lsa, biz *"bir", "bitta"* ma'nolarida ***a/an*** artiklni sifatdan oldin qo'llaymiz, ammo u otga tegishli:
- *I saw* ***a blind man*** *in the street yesterday.*

Izoh: Ammo oldidan sifat kelgan aynan o'sha ot haqida ikkinchi marotaba gapirganimizda uning oldidan ***"the"*** artiklini qo'llaymiz:
- *I saw* ***a blind man*** *in the street.* ***The blind man*** *was playing the violin.*

B) Sifatning ***qiyosiy daraja*** shakli oldidan ham aslida ***the*** artikli ishlatilmaydi. Ammo quyidagi 2 ta vaziyat istisno holat hisoblanadi:

ⓘ **Istisno 1:** *"Qanchalik ..., shunchalik ... ."* strukturasida:

The	+ qiyosiy darajadagi sifat	+ Sub. + V,	the	+ qiyosiy darajadagi sifat	+ Sub. + V.
Qanchalik ... ,			shunchalik		

- ***The earlier*** *you start,* ***the sooner*** *you finish.*

ⓘ **Istisno 2:** Agar ***"of"*** bilan kelgan gaplarda 2 shaxs yoki narsa-predmet haqida gapirilsa, bu holatda ham sifatning *qiyosiy daraja* shakli ***the*** ishlatiladi:
- *Linda is* ***the taller of*** *the 2 sisters.*

Izoh: Ammo yuqoridagi holatda ***of*** dan keyin 3 va undan kata sonlar kelsa sifatning *ortirma daraja* shakli ***the*** artikli bilan ishlatiladi:
- *Linda is* ***the tallest of*** *the 3 sisters.*

Shuningdek: O'zidan keyingi ot bilan birikib *"bir/boshqa bir/qaysidir bir"* ma'nolarida ***a/an*** artikli ham *qiyosiy darajadagi* sifat oldidan kelishi mumkin.
- *This suit is too expensive. Show me **a cheaper suit**.*

C) Sifatning ***ortirma daraja*** shakli oldidan doim ***the*** aniq artikli qo'llaniladi.
- *The Nile is **the longest** river in the earth.*

Izoh: Agarda ot oldidan *ko'rsatish* yoki *egalik olmoshlari* kelgan bo'lsa bunday otlar oldidan *artikl* qo'llab bo'lmaydi:

*- Tom is **the best** friend*	*- Tom is **my best** friend*

6. Ingliz tilida ***tartib sonlar(ordinary numbers)*** bilan birga kelgan otlar oldidan odatda doim ***the*** aniq artikli ishlatiladi:
- *This is **the second time** I have lost my wallet.*
- *Today is **the sixth day** of our trip to the south.*

Izoh: Ammo *"yana bir", "boshqa bir", "ikkinchi bir, (uchunchi bir), ..."* ma'nosida tartib son oldidan *a/an* noaniq artikili qo'llaniladi:
- *We held **a second race** to find out the real winner.*
- *I was hungry. So I bought **a third apple** to eat.*

Istisno: *"Grade"(sinf), "avenue"(shohko'cha), "street"(ko'cha)* so'zlari oldidan kelgan tartib son oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:
- *I live in **Fifth Avenue.***
- *Amanda and Tom study in **sixth grade**.*

Istisno: *"First night"(primyera), "first prize" (birinchi mukofot), "first glance"(bir qarash)* va *"first sight"(bir ko'rish)* kabi birikmalar oldidan ham odatda artikl ishlatilmaydi.
- *Jack fell in love with at **first sight.***
- ***First night** of the new film will be held tomorrow.*

7. Ingliz tilida ***sanoq sonlar(cardinal numbers)*** bilan birga kelgan otlar oldidan odatda ***artikl ishlatilmaydi***.
- *I have got **three brothers** and **one sister**.*

Izoh: Ammo sanoq son bilan birikib kelgan ot oldidan ***the*** aniq artikli ***"o'sha", "haligi"*** ma'nolarida takidlash uchun qo'llanishi mumkin:
- *I saw **two women** in the street this morning. While I was coming home, again I saw **the two women.** (yana o'sha, haligi 2 ta ayol).*

8. Quyidagi so'zlar asosan otlar bilan birga kelib ***the*** artikli bilan ishlatiladi:

The same *(bir xil)*	***The only*** *(faqat shu)*	***The opposite*** *(teskarisi)*
The following *(kelasi)*	***The proper*** *(mos, to'g'ri)*	***The necessary*** *(kerakli)*
The very *(aynan shu, o'sha)*	***The previuos*** *(oldingi)*	***The so-called*** *(ataladigan)*
The adjacent *(yonidagi)*	***The alleged*** *(havola qilinadigan)*	...

- *You're **the very person** I need.*
- *This is **the only book** I've on this question*

Istisno: ***An only (yolg'iz) +*** *noun – I am **an only child** in my family.*

Izoh: ***"Last/next"***

The last *(oxirgi)*	***The next*** *(keying/navbatdagi)*

- *Linda was* ***the last person*** *to see Amanda.*
- ***The next student*** *may come into the classroom.*

Last *(o'tgan)*	***Next*** *(kelasi)*

Last week *(o'tgan hafta)*	***Last month*** *(o'tgan oy)*	***Last year*** *(o'tgan yil) etc.*
Next week *(keying hafta)*	***Next month*** *(keying oy)*	***Next year*** *(keying yil) etc.*

- *We met with Frank* ***last week.***
- ***Next week*** *we are going to France.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo *last(o'tgan), next(kelasi)* ma'nolarida kelganda ***reported speechda(o'zlashtirma gapda)*** kelganda *the artikli bilan* ishlatiladi.
- *Tom said, "We spent our time at the sea* ***last*** *week."*
Tom said that they had spent their time at the sea ***the last week.***
- *Amanda told me, "I am going to leave the country* ***next month.****"*
Amanda told me that she was going to leave the country ***the next month.***

9. Millat nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilishi. Millat nomlari 3 xil guruh:

A) Oxirgi harfi ***"-sh", "-ch"*** bilan tugaydigan millat nomlari. Bu so'zlarning oldidan butun millatni nazarda tutish uchun ***the*** artikli ishlatiladi:

The Spanish *(ispanlar)*	***Tha English*** *(inglizlar)*	***The Irish*** *(irlandiyaliklar)*
The Dutch *(gollandiyaliklar)*	***The French*** *(fransuzlar)*	***etc.***

- ***The English*** *are fond of tea.*

Shuningdek: Agarda shu millatga tegishli bitta odamni nazarda tutmoqchi bo'lsak ularning oldidan*"bir", "bitta"* ma'nosida ***"a", "an"*** noaniq artikllari ishlatiladi. Bunda ularga ***man/woman*** so'zlari qo'shib yoziladi:

a Spanishman/woman	***an Englishman/woman***	***an Irishman/woman***
a Dutchman/woman	***a Frenchman/woman***	***etc.***

- *I met* ***an Englishwoman*** *while I was traveling to China.*

Izoh: Agarda u ayol yoki erkak vaziyatdan aniq bo'lsa ***the*** ishlatiladi:
- *I met* ***an Englishwoman*** *while I was traveling to China.* ***The Englishwoman*** *said that she had started her journey the last month.*

B) Oxirgi harfi ***"-ese", "-ss"*** bilan tugaydigan millat nomlari. Bu so'zlarning oldidan butun millatni nazarda tutish uchun ***the*** artikli ishlatiladi:

The Chinese *(xitoyliklar)*	***The Portuguese*** *(portugallar)*	***The Swiss*** *(shvedsariyaliklar)*
The Japanese *(yaponlar)*	***The Vetnamese*** *(vetnamliklar)*	***etc.***

- ***The Chinese*** *bow in order to show their respect to others*

Shuningdek: Agarda shu millatga tegishli bitta odamni nazarda tutmoqchi bo'lsak ularning oldidan*"bir", "bitta"* ma'nosida ***"a", "an"*** noaniq artikllari ishlatiladi. Bunda ***man/woman*** so'zlari ajratib yoziladi:

a Chinese man/woman	***a Portuguese man/woman***	***a Swiss man/woman***
a Japanese man/womao	***a Vetnamese man/woman***	***etc.***

- *Feruza is going to marry to* ***a Chinese man.***

Izoh: Agarda u ayol yoki erkak vaziyatdan aniq bo'lsa ***the*** ishlatiladi:
- *Feruza is going to marry to **a Chinese man. The Chinese man** is going to take her to his country.*

C) Oxirgi harfi ***"-k", "-n"*** bilan tugaydigan millat nomlari. Bu so'zlarning oldidan butun millatni nazarda tutish uchun ***the*** artikli kelishi ham, kelmasligi ham mumkin. Ammo ular doim ***"-s"*** ko'plik qo'shimchasini olishi shart:

(The) Uzbeks (o'zbeklar)	*(The) Kazaks (qozoqlar)*	*(The) Turks (turklar)*
(The) Russians (ruslar)	*(The) Germans (nemislar)*	*etc.*

- ***The Uzbeks** have got great history.*

Shuningdek: Agarda shu millatga tegishli bitta odamni nazarda tutmoqchi bo'lsak ularning oldidan *"bir", "bitta"* ma'nosida ***"a", "an"*** noaniq artikllari ishlatiladi. Bunda ***man/woman*** so'zlari ajratib yoziladi yoki qo'yilmaydi:

an Uzbek (man/woman)	*a Kazak (man/woman)*	*a Turk(ish) (man/woman)*
a Russian (man/woman)	*a German (man/woman)*	*etc.*

- *I am proud of being **an Uzbek (man)***

Izoh: Agarda u ayol yoki erkak vaziyatdan aniq bo'lsa ***the*** ishlatiladi:
- ***The Kazak (man)** who visited to our apartment yesterday works with my son.*

10. Yuqoridagi millat nomlari oldidan hech qanday artikl ishlatilmasa, va ularga hech narsa qo'shilmay aytilsa o'sha millatning ***tili*** hisoblanadi:
- ***Chinese** is very difficult. I have been learning it for 3 years.*

Izoh: Agarda til nomlariga ***language(til)*** so'zi qo'shilsa, oldidan ***the*** keladi:
- ***The Chinese language** is very difficult. I have been learning it for 3 years.*

TURDOSH OTLAR OLDIDAN ARTIKLNING ISHLATILMASLIGI

1. *Sanaladigan ko'plikdagi*, hamda *sanalmaydigan turdosh otlar*ni yolg'iz qo'llaganda(oldidan *artikl* kelmasa) shu otning butun turi nazarda tutiladi:
- *I am afraid of **dogs.*** – *Do you like **coffee**?*

2. Agarda ot oldidan (*my, your, his, her, our, their, 's, some, any, this, that, much, many, a few, a little* kabi) ko'rsatkichlar qo'llangan bo'lsa *a, an,* va *the* artikllari qo'llab bo'lmaydi. Chuni artikl ham ko'rsatkich hisoblanadi. Ot oldidan ingliz tilida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich kela oladi:
- *Linda**'s hair** is longer than **my hair**.*

3. *Sanalmaydigan otlar* oldidan noaniq artikl *a/an* ishlatilmaydi:
*Last week Jill took 17 score. This week she has taken 24. She has made **progress.***

4. Donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi otlar biror bir holatda yagona bo'lgan mansab va unvonni ifodalab gapda ot-kesim tarkibida kelsa yoki izohlovhi bo'lib kelsa, yoki *"to elect"(saylamoq), "to appoint"(tayinlamoq), "to make"(qilmoq), "to crown" (toj kiydirmoq), become(bo'lmoq),* fe'llaridan keyin kelsa artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

- *My brother is **chief** of this expedition.*
- *They **made** him **President***
- *Frank has been **appointed captain** of the team.*

Izoh: Yuqoridagi otlar gapda *ega* yoki *to'ldiruvchi* bo'lsa ***the*** ishlatiladi:

- ***The president** has signed in a new contract based on trade.*
- *They want to change **the captain** of the team.*

Istisno: Shu mansab va unvon nomlari oldidan shu mansab/unvonni egallab turgan insonning *ism/familiyasi* qo'shib aytilsa artikl ishlatilmaydi:

- ***President Islom Karimov** signed in a new contract based on trade*
- *They want to change **Captain Jack's** position.*

Shuningdek: Kasb nomlari murojaat qilish ma'nosida artikl ishlatilmaydi

- *May I ask you a question, **Professor**?*

5. *Salad, steak, coffee, breakfast, dinner, lunch, supper, tea* kabi moddiy otlar oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi.

- *I like to have **breakfast** every morning*
- ***Salad** is the main food for your diet.*

Izoh: Agar bunday otlarning ajratuvchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa *the* yoki tasvirlovchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa *a/an* artikllari ishlatiladi:

- ***The salad** we had at the restaurant yesterday was awersome*
- *We had **a wonderful supper** with the Browns yesterday evening*

6. Quyidagi vaziyatda ham artikl ishlatilmaydi:

noun (ot)	+ cardinal number (sanoq son)

- *Sir, this is the key of **Room 123.** It is your room.*
- *Today is **May 24**.*

7. *Fan sohalari* nomlari oldidan ham artikl ishlatilmaydi:

- *I'm doing **mathematics** now.*

8. *"Play"* fe'lidan keyin kelgan *sport oyinlari nomlari* oldidan artikil ishlatilmaydi:

- *Every Sunday we play **football** with our friends.*

Izoh: Oxirgi harfi *"-ball"* bilan tugagan sport nomlari kopto sifatida tushinilsa o'zidan oldin *artikl* olishi mumkin:

- *If I went to an uninhabitant island, I would take my guitar and **a football.***

Istisno: *"Play"* fe'lidan keyin kelgan *musiqa instrumentlari nomlari* oldidan esa doim *the* aniq artikili ishlatiladi:

- *I am learning to play **the piano**.*

Izoh: Ammo *"play"* fe'li kelmasa musiqa instrumentlari nomlari oldidan vaziyatga qarab yo *the,* yo *a/an* artikllari ishlatiladi:

- *I have **a guitar**. **The guitar** was given to me as a present.*

9. *"French Poetry" (Fransuz she'riyati), "Modern Art" (zamonaviy san'at), "American literature" (Amerika adabiyoti), "German philosophy" (Nemis falsafasi)* kabi birikmalar artiklsiz ishlatiladi.
- ***English Literature*** *is hundred years old.*
ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo ular *ajratuvchi aniqlovchi* bilan birga kelsa *the* ishlatiladi.
- *We learned about* ***the English Literature*** *of the Middle Ages yesterday.*

10. Quyidagi manzil, maskan va joy nomlaariga tegishli otlar oldidan artikl kelishi ham, kelmasligi ham mumkin.

Artikl kelmaydigan vaziyat:	Artikl keladigan vaziyat:
1. School/university/college – Ta'lim beruvchi yoki ta'lim jarayoni olib borilayotgan maskan sifatida tushinilganda artikl ishlatilmaydi: *- My brother goes to **school** every day.* *- After finishing **college**, Aziza will go to **university***	**1. The school/the university/the college –** O'quvchi talim oluvchi sifatida emas, boshqa maqsadda borganda, yoki bu muassasalarning binosi nazarda tutilganda **the** artikli ishlatiladi: *- People should drive cars slowly near **the school***
2. Hospital – Davolanish uchun yoki ishlash uchun borganda artikl ishlatilmaydi: *- The injured man was taken to **hospital***	**2. Hospital –** Boshqa maqsadda borganda yoki bino sifatida tushinilganda *the* artikli ishlatiladi: *- Excuse me, sir? Where is **the hospital?***
3. Prison/jail – jazoni o'tash joyi ma'nosida artiklsizishlatiladi: *- Jack was sent to **prison** because of the robbery.*	**3. The prison/the jail –** qamoqxona binosi nazarda tutulganda **the** artikl ishlatilmaydi: *- Jack's wife has come to **the prison** to see him.*
4. Church/mosque – xudoga sig'inish yoki nomoz o'qish uchun maqsad qilib borilganda bu maskanlar artiklisiz ishlatiladi: *- George goes to **church** every.Sunday.*	**4. The church/the mosque –** bu maskanlarga boshqa masalada borganda, yoki ularni bino sifatida tushinganda **the** artikli ishlatiladi: *- My father went to **the church** to repair the roof.*
5. Town – Agarda biz qishloqda yashaydigan bo'lsak o'zimizga yaqin shaharni nazarda tutganda, shuningdek "town" so'zi "country" so'ziga qarama qarshi qo'yilganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: *- Why do you want to go to **town**?* *- It is difficult to live in **town** than in **country**.*	**5. The/a town –** qolgan vaziyatlarda, holatga qarab "bir", "nomalum bir", "qaysidir bir" ma'nolarida "a", aniq bo'lgan vaziyatlarda "the" artikli ishlatiladi: *- I would like to live in **a beautiful town.*** *- I want to go to **the town** where I was born*
6. Bed – "yotoq" ma'nosini anglatib "go to bed" va "be in bed" birikmasi tarkibida kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: *- I always go to **bed** early every night.*	**6. The/a bed –** "karovat" mebeli ma'nosida kelganda vaziyatga qarab "a" yoki "the" artikli bilan ishlatiladi: *- Your bag is on **the bed.***

ⓘ **Istisno:** ***"on the (tele)phone"/ "on the internet"/ "on the radio"***
Izoh: ***"Home"*** va ***"work"*** so'zlari doim artiklsiz ishlatiladi.

• **Shuningdek:** Quyidagi otlar ham, artikl bilan kelishi ham kelmasligi ham mumkin:

Artikl kelmaydigan vaziyat:	Artikl keladigan vaziyat:
1. Man – odamzod, insoniyat *- Speech is the only power which differentiates **man** from animals.*	**1. The/a man –** erkak kishi, kishi *- I saw **a man** at the corner of the street. **The man** is dean of our faculty.*
2. Space – koinot *- **Space** is endless. There are billions of stars in it.*	**2. The space –** bo'sh joy *- I tried to park my car, but **the space** was small*
3. Television/TV – televidiniya dasturlari yoki oinayi jaxon sifatida nazarda tutganda artiklsiz *- I don't watch **TV** very often.*	**3. The/a television/TV –** "televizor" jihozi nazarda tutilganda artikl bilan ishlatiladi: *- Please, turn off **the TV**!*
4. Shopping – "go" fe'li bilan kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi: *- Usually my mother goes **shopping** on Sundays.*	**4. Shopping –** "do" fe'li bilan kelganda artikl bilan ishlatiladi: *- Usually my father does **the shopping**.*
5. Class – mashg'ulot, dars *- I am goin to **class** now*	**5. The/a class –** sinfxona *- What are you doing in **the class**?*

11. Quyidagi so'zlar o'zidan oldin odatda *go to* yoki *be at* bilan kelsa, yoki boshqa vaziyatlarda ham ulardan oldin doim *the* artikili ishlatiladi:

the bank	***the dentist***	***the station***
the post office	***the cinema***	***the army***
the doctor	***the theatre***	***the city center***

*- I like going to **the cinema** every month.*

Izoh: Ammo *bir, istalgan bir, qandaydir bir* ma'nolarida ulardan oldin *a/an* noaniq artikili ishlatiladi:

*- I am **a doctor** - There is **a cinema** near here.*

12. Kun qismlari umumiy ma'noda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

***Day** (kun)*	***Sunset** (quyosh botishi)*	***Morning** (ertalab)*	***Evening** (oqshom)*
***Noon** (tush)*	***Afternooo** (tushdan so'ng)*	***Night** (tun)*	***Dawn** (sahar)*
***Dusk** (shom)*	***Midnight** (yarim tun)*	***Daytime** (kunduzi)*	***Sunrise** (quyosh chiqishi)*

- Evening is a good time to write a letter

Istisno: Ammo *"in the morning", "in the afternoon", "in the evening", "in the night"* birikmalari tarkibida doim *the* ishlatiladi.

Shuningdek: Oldidan tasvirlovchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa *a/an* ishlatiladi

*- It was **a gloomy morning**. We couldn't see anything.*

ATOQLI OTLAR OLDIDAN ARTIKLNING QO'LLANISH VA QO'LLANILMASLIK VAZIYATLARI

❖ Atoqli otlar oldidan qonun qoida bo'yicha hech qachon artikl ishlatilmaydi:
- ***Tashkent, Murod, Jack, Mahmudov***

1. *Hafta kunlari* va *oy nomlari* oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi.
- *It is **Monday** today.* – ***March** is approaching.*

🏳 **Izoh:** Ammo uning oldidan *tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi* kelganda *a/an* ishlatiladi, va uning oldidan *ajratuvchi aniqlovchi* kelganda *the* ishlatiladi:
- *It was **a gloomy January.***
- *The storm was on **the Thursday** when you arrived in the city.*

2. *Bayram nomlari* oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi.
- *We celebrate **Christmas** together every year.*

🏳 **Izoh:** Ammo uning oldidan *tasvirlovchi aniqlovchi* kelganda *a/an* ishlatiladi, va uning oldidan *ajratuvchi aniqlovchi* kelganda *the* ishlatiladi:
- *We had **an unforgetful Halloween.***
- *I have been working in this office since **the Eid of last year.***

3. *Ingliz gazeta va jurnal* nomlari *the* artikli bilan ishlatiladi
- ***The Times, The Guardian, The Forbes, The World, The Sun etc.***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo ular uchun boshqa barcha davlat gazetalari nomlari olidan artikl ishlatilmaydi: ***News Feed, Life, Darakchi, Bekajon, Xalq so'zi etc.***

4. *Kasallik nomlari* ham sanalmaydigan ot, ham atoqli ot hisoblangani uchun ular olidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

measles *(qizamiq)*	***lumbago*** *(bel og'rig'i)*	***mumps*** *(tepki)*
influenza/flu *(grip)*	***cancer*** *(saraton)*	***Pneumonia*** *(o'pka shamollashi)*
scarlet fever *(qizilcha)*	***diphtheria*** *(bo'g'ma)*	***Rickets*** *(raxit)*
cholera *(vabo)*	***tuberculosis*** *(tepki)*	***etc.***

🏳 **Izoh:** Ajratuvchi aniqlovchisi bor bo'lgan yoki ma'lum bir odamning boshidan kechirgan kasallik nomlari oldidan *the* artikli ishlatiladi
- *Linda was sitting in front of the TV recovering from **the flu.***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Shuningdek kasallik nomlari maxsus tibbiyot atamasi bilan emas, xalq tili bilan aytilgan so'zlar bilan aytilganda ham *a/an* artikli ishlatiladi:

a headache *(bosh og'rig'i)*	***a sure throat*** *(tomog' og'rig'i)*	***a duodenal ulcer*** *(yara)*
a boile *(og'riq)*	***a cough*** *(yo'tal)*	***a swollen*** *(shishish)*
a bruise *(ko'karish)*	***a temperature*** *(harorat)*	***etc.***

- *Linda has got **a temperature.***

5. Shaxslarga qo'yilgan *ismlar* (insonlarning ismlari) oldidan odatda ingliz tilida artikl ishlatilmaydi.
- ***John** lives in a small village with his family.*

🏳 **Izoh:** Ammo *"nomalum bir"* ma'nosida *a/an* artikllari qo'llanishi mumkin:
- *There is **a John** at the door. I haven't seen him before.*

Shuningdek: Shaxslarga atab qo'yilgan nomlar oldidan *"a certain ..."* so'zi *"qandaydir bir ..."* ma'nosida ishlatilishi mumkin.
- *I heard it from* ***a certain Mr. Brown***

Izoh: Agarda ism alohida aniqlanib kelsa *the* artikli bilan ishlatiladi:
- ***The John*** *who stuied with me at school is a very sociable boy.*

6. Insonlarning *familiyasi* oldidan ham odatda artikl ishlatilmaydi:
- *This book was written* ***by Toshpo'latov Shahboz***

Izoh: Ammo butun bir oila haqida gapirganda ham *the* artikli, ham *ko'plik qo'shimchasi "-s"* qo'shib aytiladi:
- ***The Browns*** *are going to travel abroad.*

Izoh: Agarda o'sha oilaga tegishli *bitta oila azosi* nazarda tutib gapirilsa familiyalar oldidan *a/an* noaniq artikllari ham qo'llanishi mumkin:
- *If* ***a Brown*** *gets married, the Browns all come to celebrate.*

7. *Universitetlar* va *kollejlar*ga atab qo'yilgan nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

London Universiy	Cambridge University	Oxford University
Horward University	Trinity Colledge	Upsala Colledge

Istisno: Lekin *of* predlogi bilan aytilganda *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:
- ***the University of London, the University of Tashkent.***

8. *Atoqli ot bilan boshlanuvchi binolar nomlari* oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Victoria Statation	Kannedy Airport	Westminster Abby	Edinburgh Castale
Buckingham Palace	Canterbury Cathedral	Scotland Yard	etc.

Istisno: *Mashxur bino nomlari* oldidan *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:

The White House	The World Trade C.	The Royal Exchange	The Empire State
The Taj Mahall	The Eiffel tower	The Tower of London	The Old Bailey
The Kremlin	The Pentagon	The Tower Bridge	The Sea Tower
The Acropolis	The Mansion House	The House of Parliament	etc.

9. *Teatr, muzey, surat galeriyasi, konsert zali, kinoteatr, klub, mehmonxona,* va *bank* nomlari oldidan odatda *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:

The Coliseum Theatre	The Opera House	The British Museum	The Scotish National M.
The National Gallery	The Tretyakov Gallery	The Louvre	The Festival Hall
The Albert Hall	The Carnegie Hall	The Empire	The Dominion
The Odeon	The Ambassador Hotel	The Rotary Club	The National Liberal C
The Continental Hotel	The Savoy	The Amir Timur Mus.	The National Park
The Sheraton	The Palace	The Guggenheim	The Park Hotel

⚐ **Izoh:** Gazeta e'lonlari va reklamalarida yuqoridagi otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi:
ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo ko'pchilik *do'konlar, restoranlar, mehmonxonalar, banklar, cherkovlar*, va shu kabi xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlari nomlari kishilar ismiga [-*s*] qo'shilishi, yoki cherkov nomlariga *"St."(Saint-avliyo)* so'zi kelganligi sababli ular artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Lyods' Bank	*Harrods' Fiat*	*Jack's House*	*St. Ivan's church*
Mc Donald's	*Mary's Corner*	*St. John's church*	*etc.*

Shuningdek: *Aeraport* va *temir yo'l vokzallari* nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

London Airport	*Heathrow Airport*	*Victory Station*	*etc.*

10. *Sulolalar* va *etnik guruh* nomlari oldidan ham doim *the* artikili ishlatiladi:

The Indiaos	*the West Indies*	*The Aztecs*	*The Ming Dynasty*	*etc.*

11. *Tarixiy hujjatla, bitim-xujjatlar* hamda *rasmiy xujjatlar* nomlari oldidan ham doim *the* artikli ishlatiladi:

The Magna carta	*The Monroe Doctrioe*	*The Constitution*	*etc.*

12. *Kema, poyezd* va *samalyot* nomlari oldidan doim *the* artikili ishlatiladi:

The Q. E.	*The Express*	*The Titanic*	*The Kursk*	*etc.*

13. *Davlat mahkamalari,tashkilotlar* va *siyosiy partyalar* nomlari oldidan doim *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi.

The Rotary Club	*The National Trust*	*The London City Council*
The Labor party	*The Supreme Soveit*	*etc.*

14. *Urush nomlari* oldidan doim *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:

The Civil war	*the Ankara war*	*the Veitnam war*	*etc.*

⚐ **Izoh:** *Jahon urush nomlari* agar o'zidan keyin rim raqamini olib kelgan bo'lsa artikl ishlatilmaydi: *World War I, World War II etc.*
Ammo oldidan tartib son kelgan bo'lsa *the* ishlatiladi: *the Second World War, etc.*

15. *Kompaniya* va *avialiniyalar* nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Fiat	*Kodak*	*Apple*	*Singapore Airlines*
Sony	*IBM*	*Microsoft*	*etc.*

16. *Fasl nomlari* oldidan odatta artikil ishlatilmaydi:
- *I like going swimming in* ***summer***

⚐ **Izoh:** Ammo ajratuvchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa *the* artikli, tasvirlovchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa *a/an* artikllari ishlatiladi.
- ***The winter*** *became strong* <u>*that year*</u>*. We had trouble a lot.*
- *It was* ***a hot summer.*** *We couldn't bear the heat.*

17. *Zamon* va *era nomlari* oldidan ham doim *the* artikli ishlatiladi:

The Middle Ages	*the Christian Era*	*the Clinton Era*	*etc.*

18. *Park nomlari* oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi: *Hyde Park, Central Park, etc.*
ⓘ **Istisno:** *the Snowdonia National Park, the Botanical Gardens*
Izoh: Inglizlar uchun *xorijiy mamlakatlar park nomlari* oldidan odatda *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi: *the Gorky Park, the Tiergarten, etc.*
19. *Hayvonot bog'i* nomlari oldidan doim *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:
- *the San Diedo Zoo, the London Zoo*

GEOGRAFIK NOMLAR OLDIDAN ARTIKL ISHLATILISH VA ISHLATILMASLIK VAZIYATLARI

1. *Mamlakat, davlat, shahar, shtat, viloyat, tuman* va *qishloq* nomalri oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Uzbekistan, Columbia, Canada, Denmark. South Africa, New Zeland, New York, Thailand, England, Oklahoma, Boston, Salt Lake city, Ohio. Florida, Texas(shtat), Tuscany, Northern Ireland, Sweden, Venezuela. Great Britain, Korea, etc.

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo agarda *davlat* nomalariga quyidagi so'zlar qo'shilib aytilsa ularning oldidan *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:

Republic *(respublika)*	***States*** *(shtatlar)*	***Union*** *(ittifoq)*
Dominion *(hokimlik)*	***Emirate*** *(amirlik)*	***Empire*** *(imperiya)*
Kingdom *(qirollik)*	***(Con)federatian*** *- (kon)federatsiya*	***United*** *(birlashgan)*

The Republic of Uzbekistan	*The Russian Federation*
The Dominion of Canada	*The Soveit Union*
The United Kingdom	*The British Empire*
The United States of America	*The United Nations*
The United Arab Emirates	*etc.*

Shuningdek: Agarda *mamlakat, davlat, shahar, shtat, viloyat, tuman* va *qishloq* nomlarining ajratuvchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa ular oldidan *the* ishlatiladi:
- *Walter Scot described* ***the England*** *of the Middle Aaes.*

Shuningdek: Agarda *mamlakat, davlat, shahar, shtat, viloyat, tuman* va *qishloq* nomlarining tasvirlovchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa ular oldidan *a/an* ishlatiladi:
- *When he returned, he found* ***a new Russia.***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi *davlatlar, hududlar* va *shaharlar* oldidan esa qoidaga bo'ysinmagan holatda doim *the* artikli ishlatiladi:

The Congo	*The Sudan*	*The Transvaal*	*The Crimea*	*The Riviera*
The Vatican	*The Netherlands*	*The Caucasus*	*The Argentine*	*The Lebanon*
The Hague	*The Phillippines*	*The Ukraine*	*The Ruhr*	*The Siberia*

Izoh: *The Argentine* so'zi *Argentina* deb yozilganda artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Shuningdek: Agarda *davlat, shahar* va *shtat* nomlariga *city, state* va *government* so'zlari *of* predlogi bilan qo'shib yozilsa *the* ishlatiladi:

The city of Tashkent	*The state of Texas*	*The government of Uzbekistan*	*etc.*

Izoh: Ammo yuqoridagi holat *of* siz aytilsa *artikl ishlatilmaydi:*

Tashkent city	*Texas state*	*Uzbekistan government*	*etc.*

2. Dunyoning *8 tarafi(tomoni)* oldidan doim *the* artikl ishlatiladi:

the south	*the north*	*the west*	*the east*
the south-east	*the south-west*	*the north-east*	*the north-west*

Istisno: Ammo: ***from** East **to** West, **from** North **to** South.* Holatida kelmaydi.

3. *Aniqlovchili atoqli otdan yasalgan geografik nomlar* artiklsiz ishlatiladi

Eastern Europe	*Central Asia*	*South Africa*
Northern Irland	*Western Europe*	*etc.*

Istisno: Ammo quyidagilar yuqoridagi qoidaga istisno:

The Middle East	*The Far East*	*The North Pole*	*The South Pole*

4. *Qit'a* va *materik nomlari* oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Asia	*America*	*Africa*	*North America*
Europe	*Antarctica*	*Australia*	*South America*

Istisno: ***The Arctic*** (Qit'a emas. *Antarctica* bilan adashtirmang)

Istisno: Dunyoning tomoni nazarda tutilganda (*of* predlogi bilan kelib) artikl ishlatilmaydi ***the north of America, the south of America***

5. *Sayyora* va *yulduzlar nomlari* oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Venus	*Mars*	*Orion*	*Jupiter*	*etc.*

Izoh: ***"Earth"*** so'zi *"yer sayyorasi"* sifatida nazarda tutilganda artikl bilan ham artiklsiz ham ishlatiladi. Ammo ko'proq artikl bilan qo'llangani maqul.

6. *Tog' tizmalari nomlari* oldida *the* aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The Alps	*The Apennines*	*The Himalays*	*The Ands*	*The Rockies*

Izoh: Ammo *alohida tog' (yakka cho'qqi)*lar artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

(Mount) Elbrus	*(Mount) Montblanc*	*(Mount) Everest*	*(Mount) Etna*	*(Mount) Aconcagua*

7. *Orol guruhlari nomlari* doim *the* aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The British Isles	*The Azors*	*The Hawaii*
The Canaries	*The West Indies*	*etc.*

Izoh: Ammo *alohida(yakka)* orol nomlari artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Madagascar	*Easter*	*Sri Lanca*	*Crit*	*Cipr*

8. *Sharshara* va *dovon nomlari* oldidan *the* artikli ishlatiladi:

The Niagara Falls	*The Swallaw Falls*	*The Victoria Falls*
The Saint Gotthard Pass	*The Kamchik Pass*	*etc.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** *"Victory"* so'zining o'zi bir dovon nomi bo'lib, u artiklsiz ishlatiladi.

9. *Ko'llar nomlari* aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The Baikal	*The Ontario*	*The Leman*	*The Superior*	*The Ladoga*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ko'l nomi oldida *lake* so'zi kelsa artikl ishlatilamaydi:

Lake Ohio	*Lake Como*	*Lake Superior*	*Lake Ladoga*

10. *Bo'g'ozlar nomlari* aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The Magellan Strait	*The Bering Straits*	*The Torres Straits*	*etc.*

11. *Yarim orol nomlari* artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Indo-China	*Labrador*	*Taimir*	*Scandinavia*	*etc.*

Izoh: Ammo *"yarimorol"(peninsula)* so'zi qo'shib aytilganda *the* ishlatiladi:

The Indo-Chinese Peninsula	*The Labrador Peninsula*	*The Taimir Peninsula*	*etc.*

12. *Qo'ltiq nomlari* artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Hudzon Bay	*Baffin Bay*	*etc.*

13. *Sohil nomlari* oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Palm Beach	*Doheny Beach*	*etc.*

14. *Ko'prik nomlari* oldidan doim *the* artikli ishlatiladi:

The Bridge of Sights	*The Humber Bridge*	*etc.*

15. *Cho'llar nomlari* oldidan doim *the* artikli ishlatiladi:

The Sahara (desert)	*The Gobi (desert)*	*etc.*

16. *Ko'rfaz nomlari* oldidan doim *the* artikli ishlatiladi:

The Persian Gulf	*The Scandinavian Gulf*	*etc.*

17. *O'rmon nomlari* oldidan doim *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:

The Black Forest	*The Frozen Forest*	*etc.*

18. Suvga tegishli *okean, dengiz, daryo,* va *kanal nomlari* oldidan doim *the* aniq artikli ishlatiladi:

The Pacific Ocean	*The Baltic Sea*	*The Suez Canal*
The Atlantic Ocean	*The Volga*	*The Panama Canal*
The Indian Ocean	*The Thames*	*The Bosphorus (Canal)*
The Arctic Ocean	*The Syrdarya*	*The British Channel*
The Mediterranean	*The Amazon*	*The Mississipi (river)*
The Red Sea	*The Nile*	*etc.*

19. *Ko'cha* va *yo'l* nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Union Street	*Blackrock Road*	*Fifth Avenue*	*Broadway*	*etc.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi *ko'cha* va *yo'l* nomlari oldadan *the* ishlatiladi:

The Strand	*The High Street*	*The London Road*	*The Via Manzoni*
The A18	*The M6 motorway*	*The Rue de Rivoli*	*etc.*

20. *Maydon* va *hiyobon* nomlari oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi:

Piccadilly Circus	*Times square*	*Washington square*	*Trafagal square*	*etc.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi *maydon* va *hiyobon* nomlari oldadan *the* ishlatiladi:

The Red Square	*The Mall (square)*	*etc.*

ARTIKL BO'YICHA QO'SHIMCHA QOIDALAR

1. Agar biror kishi yoki narsani izohlovchi so'z o'sha kishi,yoki narsa nomi oldidan kelsa *the* artikli ishlatiladi:

The boy Roger	*The verb "to be"*	*The student Smith*	*The preposition "on"*
The number "34"	*The modal verb "may"*	*Etc.*	

- ***The boy Roger*** *came home with measles*

2. *Transport* va *aloqa vositalari* haqida gapirilganda *"by"* predlogidan so'ng artik ishlatilmaydi:

go/travel/send...	by +	the	car/taxi/...
			bus/train/tram/...
			plane/air/...
			sea/ocean/...

- *I generally go to work* ***by bus.***

contract/communicate/...	by +	the	post/email/...
			phone/skype/...

- *They communicated* ***by email.***

3. Odatda predlog bilan kelgan juft so'zlar ham artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Ularga quyidagilar misol bo'la oladi:

person to person	*from ... to ...*	*side to side*	*day by day*
back to back	*face to face*	*start to finish*	*put pen to paper*

QUYIDA *THE* ARTIKLI BILAN QOTIB QOLGAN BIRIKMA/IBORALAR:

"THE" ARTIKLI BILAN QOTIB QOLGAN BIRIKMALAR VA IBORALAR RO'YXATI	
At/to the theatre (teatrda/teatrga)	The rest of the ... (...-ning qolgani)
At/to the cinema (kinoteatrda/kinoteatrga)	The other day (bir necha kun oldin)
At/to the market (bozorda/bozorga)	The day before yesterday (o'tgan kuni)
At/to the shop (do'konda/do'konga)	The after tomorrow (ertadan keyin)
In the corner (xonaning burchagida)	The same (bir xil)
In the morning/afternoon/evening/afternoon	to pass the time (vaqt o'tqazmoq)
In the middle (o'rtada)	to tell the time/truth (vaqtni/haqiqatni aytmoq)
In the night (tunda)	to go to the theatre/the gallery
In the country/ the countryside (qishloqda)	to play the violin/the piano
On the whole (umuman)	to run the risk (tavakkal qilmoq)
On the one/other hand (bir/boshqa tomondan)	What is the time? (soat oechchi bo'ldi)
On the right/left (o'ngda/chapda)	What is the use? (nima foyda?)

QUYIDA *A/AN* ARTIKLI BILAN QOTIB QOLGAN BIRIKMA/IBORALAR

"A/AN" ARTIKLI BILAN QOTIB QOLGAN BIRIKMALAR VA IBORALAR RO'YXATI	
A lot of (ko'p/ko'plab)	It is a pity (asfsuski)
A great deal of (ko'p/ko'plab)	In a loud/calm voice (baland/past ovozda)
A good deal of (ko'p/ko'plab)	On a large/small scale (katta/kichik hajmda)
A good many of (ko'p/ko'plab)	To be in a hurry (shoshilmoq)
A great many of (ko'p/ko'plab)	To be in a position (holatda bo'lmoq)
A great/good/large amount of (ko'p/ko'plab)	To be at a loss (o'zini yo'qotib qo'ymoq)
A large/small amount of(katta/kichik miqtorda)	To go far a walk/a swim (sayrga barmoq...)
A large/small quantity of(katta/kichik miqtorda)	To have a mind to (moqchi bo'lmoq)
A few (bir nechta/oz)	To have a look (qarab qo'ymoq)
A little (ozgina)	To have a rest (dam olmoq)
As a result of (natijasida)	To have a good/bad time(yaxshi vaqt ot-moq)
As a matter of fact (haqiqatda)	To have a headache (bosh og'rig'i bor)
At a time when (vaqtda/ mahalda)	To have a cough (yo'tal bor)
At a speed of (tezlikda)	To have a baile on (chipqon chiqmoq)
At a quarter past five/six(5 dan chorak otganda)	To have a temperature (issig'i bor bo'lmoq)
All of a sudden (to'satdan)	To take a seat (o'tirmoq)
For a short /long time (qisqa/uzoq vaqt d-da)	To make a mistake/a noise
After a while (birozdan so'ng)	To make a speech (nutq so'zlamoq)

QUYIDA *ARTIKLSIZ* QOTIB QOLGAN BIRIKMA/IBORALAR.

"ARTIKLSIZ" QOTIB QOLGAN BIRIKMALAR VA IBORALAR	
After work/school	*From morning till night (tongdan tungacha)*
All day long (kun bo'yi)	*From shop to shop (do'konma do'kon)*
At night (tunda)	*From head to foot (boshdan oyoq)*
At piece (tinchlik holatida)	*In conclusion (xulosa o'rnida)*
At work/home (ishda/uyda)	*In debt (qarzda, qarzga)*
At war (urush holatida bo'lmoq)	*In demand (talabda)*
At half past six/seven ... (3:30)	*In fact (aslida)*
At first (avvalo)	*In front of (oldida)*
At first sight (bir ko'rishda)	*In spring/summer/...(bahorda/yozda/...)*
At sunrise/sunset (quyosh botishi)	*In time (vaqtida)*
At breakfast/lunch/...	*On/below/above desk (partada)*
At school/college/...	*On board ship (kema bortida)*
By chance (tasodifan)	*On demand (talabda)*
By day (kunduzi)	*On horseback (otda)*
By heart (yurakdan/yoddan)	*On sale (sotuvda)*
By mistake (bilmasdan)	*Out of doors (tashqarida)*
By name (nomidan)	*To be in town/bed (shahrda/yotoqda bo'lmoq)*
By land/sea/... (quruqlikdan/...)	*To come/go home (uyga kelmoq/bormoq)*
By order of (buyrug'iga ko'ra)	*to go to town/bed (shaharga/yotoqga bormoq)*
By post/airmail (pochta orqali)	*To go/be on strike (ish tashlashda)*
Day after/by day (kundan kunga)	*To go to school/work (maktab/ishga bormoq)*
Day and night (kunu tun)	*To leave home for work (uydan ishga ketmoq)*
For life (bir umrga)	*To set sail (suzib ketmoq)*
From ... to ... (...-dan ...-gacha)	*To take aim (maqsad qo'ymoq)*
From time to time (vaqti vaqti bilan)	*To take care of (g'amxo'rlik qilmoq)*
From day to day (kundan kunga)	...

PRONOUN
(Olmosh)

❖ "Olmosh"(pronoun) ning gapdagi vazifasi so'zlarning o'rniga o'rin almashinib kelish. Ingliz tilida olmoshning quyidagi turlari mavjud:

I. Personal Pronouns (Kishilik Olmoshlari)	**V. Demonstrative Proooun** (Ko'rsatish Olmoshi)
II. Possessive Pronouns (Egalik Olmoshlari)	**VI. Interrogative Pronnuns** (So'roq Olmoshlari)
III. Reflexive Prooouns (O'zlik Olmoshlari)	**VII. Indefinite Prnnnuos** (Gumon Olmoshlari)
IV. Reciprocal Pronouns (Birgalik Olmoshlari)	**VIII. Relative Pronouos** (Nisbiy Olmoshlar)

I. PERSONAL PRONOUN
(Kishilik olmoshlari)

❖ "Kishilik" olmoshlari shaxs yoki narsani anglatuvchi olmoshlardir. Ingliz tilida kishilik olmoshlari 2 ga bo'linadi: *ega(subject)* va *to'ldiruvchi(object) olmoshlari*

1. Subject pronoun (ega olmoshlari) – Gapda doim *kesimdan oldin* kelib, *kim?, nima?* so'roqlariga javob bo'ladi va gapda faqat *ega* vazifasini bajaradi. Tarjimada hech qanday qo'shimchalar qo'shilmaydi.

Shaxs	Birlik	Ko'plik
I	**I** (men)	**We** (biz)
II	**You** (sen, siz)	**You** (senlar, sizlar)
III	**He** (u – erkak kishiga nisbatan) **She** (u – ayol kishiga nisbatan) **It** (u – narsalarga va hayvonlarga nisbatan)	**They** (ular)

- ***They** have seen this movie before.*

2. Object pronoun (to'ldiruvchi olmoshlari) – Gapda doim *fe'l* va *predlogdan keyin* kelib *kimni?, nimani?, kimdan?, nimadan?, kimga?, nimaga?* so'roqlariga javob bo'ladi, va gapda faqat *to'ldiruvchi* vazifasini bajaradi.

Shaxs	Birlik	Ko'plik
I	**me** (meni, mendan, menga)	**us** (bizni, bizdan, bizga)
II	**you** (seni, sendan, senga)	**you** (sizlarni, sizlardan, sizlarga)
III	**him** (uni, undan, unga–erkak kishiga n-tan) **her** (uni, unga, undan–ayul kishiga n-tan) **it** (uni, undan, unga–narsa va hayvonlarga n)	**them** (ularni, ulardan, ularga)

- *The teacher **gave him** a bad grade.*
- *I am looking **for him.***

Izoh: *"We","you"* ega olmoshlari, hamda *"us", "you"* to'ldiruvchi olmoshlari ishlatilganda bazan urg'u berish maqsadida shaxs nomlari va otlari ham qo'shilib aytilishi mumkin:

- ***We students** try to develop our country.*

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
(Egalik olmoshlari)

❖ "Egalik" olmoshlari 2 ga bo'linadi: *egalik olmosh-sifati* va *egalik olmosh-oti.*

1. Possessive pronoun adjectives (egalik olmosh sifatlari) – Gapda *o'zidan keyin doim "ot"(noun)* olib kelib *kimning?, nimaning?* so'roqlariga javob bo'ladi, va gapda faqat *aniqlovchi* vazifasini bajaradi.

Shaxs	Birlik	Ko'plik
I	**my** (mening)	**our** (bizning)
II	**your** (sening)	**your** (sizlarning)
III	**his** (uning – erkak kishiga nisbatan) **her** (uning – ayol kishiga nisbatan) **its** (uning – narsa va hayvonlarga nisbatan)	**their** (ularning)

- *This is **my book** and that is **your book**.*

Izoh 1:

egalik olmosh sifati	+ own	+ ot(noun)	- ...-ning shaxsiy ...

- *Frank has bought **his own house** recently.*

Shuningdek:

a/an + ot(noun) + of	+ egalik olmosh sifati	+ own	- ...-ning shaxsiy ...

- *Frank has bought **a house of his own** recently.*

Izoh 2: Egalik olmosh-sifatlari ***"all"/"both"*** olmoshidan keyin qo'llaniladi

- ***All his money** was stolen while he walking in the park.*

2. Possessive pronoun nouns (egalik olmosh otlari) – Gapda *hech qachon o'zidan keyin ot olmaydi,* va *kimniki?, nimaniki?* so'roqlariga javob bo'ladi. Vaziyatga qarab gapda *ega, to'ldiruvchi* va *hol* vazifasida ham kela oladi. Tarjimada *–niki* egalik qo'shimchasi oladi.

Shaxs	Birlik	Ko'plik
I	**mine** (meniki)	**ours** (bizniki)
II	**ynurs** (seniki)	**yours** (sizlarniki)
III	**his** (uniki – erkak kishiga nisbatan) **hers** (uniki – ayol kishiga nisbatan) **its** (uniki – narsa va hayvonlarga nisbatan)	**theirs** (ularniki)

- *Your house is beautiful. But **ours** is much more beautiful. (ega)*
- *If you don't have an umbrella, you can use **mine**. (to'ldiruvchi)*
- *They came to our house yesterday. We shall visit to **theirs** next Sunday. (hol)*

Izoh 1:

Mine -1)meniki; 2)shaxta,kon; 3)shaxta qazmoq

Izoh 2: Quyidagi ikkala xolat ham bir xil ma'no anglatadi:

BIRINCHI KO'RINISH				IKKINCHI KO'RINISH		
my		friends		friends		mine
your		dog		a dog		yours
his		dogs		dogs		his
her	+	bag	=	a bag	of	hers
its		leg		a leg		its
our		hat		a hat		ours
their		hats		hats		theirs

III. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
(O'zlik olmoshlari)

❖ O'zlik olmoshi shakllari quyidagilar:

Shaxs	Birlik	Ko'plik
I	**myself** (mening o'zim)	**ourselves** (bizning o'zimiz)
II	**yourself** (sening o'zing)	**yourselves** (sizlarning o'zlaringiz)
III	**himself** (uning o'zi – erkak kishiga nisbatan) **herself** (uning o'zi – ayol kishiga nisbatan) **itself** (uning o'zi – narsa, hayvonga nisbatan)	**themselves** (ularning o'zlari)

❖ O'zlik olmoshining gapdagi vazifasi to'ldiruvchi bo'lib, ular gapning egasi bilan moslashishi shart. O'zlik olmoshlari quyidagi 2 ta holatda ishlatiladi:

1. Biror-bir ish-harakatni o'zimizga nisbatan bajarganimizni ifodalash uchun:

- *Do **you** talk to **yourself** sometimes?*
- ***I** am looking at **myself** in the mirror.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo quyidagi fe'llardagi ish-harakat asosan o'zimizga nisbatan bajarilsa ham ular bilan odatda o'zlik olmoshlari ishlatilmaydi:

***1. Adapt** - moslashmoq*	***5. Shave** – soqol olmoq*	***9. Rest** – dam olmoq*
***2. Dress** - kiyinmoq*	***6. Relax** – hardiq chiqarmaq*	***10. Undress** – yechinmoq*
***3. Hide** – berkitmoq*	***7. Concentrate** – diqqatni jamlamoq*	***11. Feel** – his qilmoq*
***4. Wash** – yuvinmoq*	***8. Change** – kiyimni almashtirmoq*	***atc.***

- *I **feel** good (~~myself~~). So I can go to work today!*
- *Frand **shaved** (~~himself~~), **washed** (~~himself~~) and **dressed** (~~himself~~) and went out*

Izoh: Faqatgina ma'no *kuchaytitirish* yoki *bo'rttirish* uchun bu fe'llar bilan ham o'zlik olmoshi bilan ishlatilishi mumkin.

- *Alex is 2 years old, but **he** can **wash himself**.*

2. Shuningdek gapning egasi biror bir ish-harakatni o'zi bajarganligini ifodalash uchun ham *o'zlik olmoshi* ishlatiladi:

- *Who repaired your car? – **I** repaired it **myself**.*
- *Let's paint the house **ourselves**. It will be much cheaper.*

Izoh: O'zlik olmoshlari egaga urg'u berganda darhol egadan keyin ishlatilishi ham mumkin:
- *Who repaired your car?* – ***I myself*** *repaired it.*
- ***The president himself*** *met with me yesterday.*

Izoh: Quyidagi iboralar asosan o'zlik olmoshi bilan ishlatildi:

Enjoy yourself! *(Zavq oling!/Rohatlaning!)*	***Behave yourself!*** *(O'zingizni odobli tuting!)*
Do it yourself *(O'zingiz bajaring)*	***Make yourself at home!*** *(O'z uyingizdek bis qiling!)*
Make yourself understoon *(Tushuning)*	***Help yourself!*** *(O'zing olib bemalol yeyavering!)*
I like being (by) myself *(Yolg'iz qolish yoqadi)*	***Make yourself heard*** *(Balandroq gapiring)*

Istisno: Ammo quyidagi fe'llardagi ish-harakatlarni insonning o'zi bajarsa ham ular o'zlik olmoshlari bilan ishlatilmaydi:

1. Approach *– yaqinlashmoq*	***7. Meet*** *– uchrashmoq*	***13. Sit down*** *– o'tirmoq*
2. Lie down *– yotmoq*	***8. Wonder*** *– bilishga qiziqmoq*	***14. Decide*** *– qaror qabul qilmoq*
3. Wake up *– uyg'onmoq*	***9. Afford*** *– qurbi yetmoq*	***15. Bet up*** *– turmoq*
4. Take *– olib bormoq*	***10. Worry*** *– tashvishlanmoq*	***16. Stand up – turmoq***
5. Bring *– olib bormoq*	***11. Remember*** *– eslamoq*	***17. Move*** *– harakatlanmoq*
6. Complain *– shikoyat qilmoq*	***12. Hurry*** *- shoshilmoq*	***etc.***

- *Amanda* ***woke up*** *yesterday morning. She* ***remembered*** *to* ***meet*** *with Linda.*

Shuningdek: *O'zlik (reflexsive)* olmoshlari *o'z* ma'nosida o'rin-joy predloglari *(in, behind, around, above, below va hakozo)* bilan ishlatilmaydi, uning o'rnida *to'ldiruvchi olmoshi(object pronoun)* ishlatiladi.
- *I closed the door* ***behind me***
- *He put his books* ***around him***

❖ Quyidagi 3 ta struktura *"bir o'zi", "yolg'iz o'zi"* ma'nolarida gapning egasi ish harakatni yolg'zi o'zi bajarganligini ifodalaydi:

1- Struktura:

by	**+ reflexive pronoun**

- *Amanda likes living* ***by herself.*** *She is used to this situation.*

2- Struktura:

On	**+ possessive pronoun-adjectives**	**+ nwn**

- *Amanda likes living* ***on her own.*** *She is used to this situation.*

3- Struktura:

by	**+ possessive pronoun-adjectives**	**+ alone**

- *Amanda likes living* ***by her alone.*** *She is used to this situation.*

Shuningdek: *"Alone"* so'zining o'zi ham huddi shu ma'noni beradi:
- *Amanda likes living* ***alone.*** *She is used to this situation.*

IV. RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS
(Birgalik olmoshlari)

❖ Ingliz tilida "birgalik olmoshlari" ga *"each other"* va *"one another"* kiradi:
1. ***"Each other"*** birgalik olmoshi *"bir-biri"* ma'nosida 2 shaxs yoki narsa haqida gapirilganda ishlatiladi:
- ***Jack and Jill*** *respect* ***each other.***
2. ***"One another"*** birgalik olmoshi *"bir-biri"* ma'nosida asosan 3 va undan ortiq shaxs va narsa haqida gapiragnda ishlatiladi:
- ***Linda, Frank and Jill*** *don't respect and support* ***one another.***

Izoh: Bazan *"each other"* birgalik olmoshi soni aniq bo'lmagan ko'p shaxs yoki narsalar uchun ham ishlatilishi mumkin:
- *The* ***workers*** *in our company don't have time to talk to* ***each other.***

V. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN
(Ko'rsatish olmoshlari)

❖ "Ko'rsatish olmoshlari" gapda biror bir ot(noun) ni ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi. Ularga quyidagilar kiradi:

	Birlik	Ko'plik
Yaqindagi	**this** (bu, shu, bu ...)	**these** (bular, mana bular, by ...-lar)
Uzoqdagi	**that** (ana u, ana shu, ana u ...)	**those** (ana ular, ana o'shalar, ana ...-lar)

- ***This*** *pen is mine and* ***that*** *is yours.*
- ***These*** *pictures are more beautiful than* ***those.***

1. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan kelganda quyidagicha:
A) Hozirgi zamonlar(Present tenses) uchun:

this/these	***+ week(s), month(s), season(s), year(s) etc.***	*- shu hafta(lar), shu yil(lar), va hakozo*

- *I* ***have read*** *7 books* ***this year.***

B) O'tgan zamonlar(Past tenses) uchun:

that/those	***+ week(s), month(s), season(s), year(s) etc.***	*-o'sha hafta(lar), o'sha yil(lar) va hakozo*

- *The winter* ***was*** *very cold* ***that year.***

C) Kelasi zamonlar(Future tenses) uchun:

that	***+ week, month, season, year etc.***	*-o'sha hafta, o'sha yil va hakozo*

- *Frank will graduate university in 2022. He is going to marry by* ***that year.***

2. *"That"* va *"those"* ko'rsatish olmoshlari otlashgan holda yuqorida aytib/ko'rsatib o'tilgan narsa yoki insonni qaytadan takrorlamaslik maqsadida ularning o'rniga o'rin ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu vaziyatda *"that"* olmoshi *"sanaladigan birlikdagi"* va *"sanalmaydigan otlar"* o'rnida, *"those"* olmoshi esa *"sanaladigan ko'plikdagi otlar"* o'rnida ishlatiladi.

- ***The salary*** *of a professor is higher than* ***that*** *of a secretary*
- ***The duties*** *of a policeman are more dangerous than* ***those*** *of a teacher.*

3. O'zlashrima gaplarda muallif qism va o'zlashtirma gap o'ryasida keluvchi *that* kelishi ham tushib qolishi ham mumkin:
- *Tom said* ***(that)*** *he had seen a ghost.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo quyidagi fe'llardan keyin kelgan *"that"* bog'lovchisi hech qachon tushib qolmaydi:

Mention *– Takidlab o'tmoq*	***Report*** *– xabar bermoq*
Declare *– Imzolamoq, e'lon qilmoq*	***State*** *– aytib o'tmoq*

- *The article* ***stated that*** *this mixture was flammable;*
- *The government* ***declared that*** *every driver should switch on the lights*

4. *"This"* va *"that"* ko'rsatish olmoshlaridan keyin ko'pincha oldin aytib o'tilgan otni qayta takrorlamaslik uchun *"one"* olmoshi ishlatiladi:
- *Will you give me another book? I don't like* ***this one.***

⚐ **Izoh:** Ammo oldin aytib o'tilgan otni qayta takrorlamaslik uchun *"these"* yoki *"those"* olmoshlarining o'zi (~~one~~ siz) ishlatiladi:
- *Which flowers would you like?* ***These*** *or* ***those?***

Shuningdek: *"It"* olmoshi ham ko'rsatish olmoshi vazifasini bajaradi:
- *Who is that girl?* - ***It*** *is Linda.*

VI. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS
(So'roq olmoshlari)

❖ So'roq olmoshlariga quyidagilar kiradi:

Quyidagilar "maxsus so'roq" gaplarda ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan so'roq olmoshlar:		
1. When *– qachon*	***6. How many*** *- qancha*	***11. Who*** *- kim, kimni, kimga*
2. Where *– qachon*	***7. How old*** *– nechi yosh*	***12. Whom*** *– kimni, kimga*
3. Why *– nega*	***8. How fast*** *– qanchalik tez*	***13. Whose*** *– kimning*
4. How *– qanday*	***9. How long*** *– qanchalik uzoq*	***14. What*** *– nima, qanday*
5. How much *- qancha*	***10. How often*** *– qanchalik tez-tez*	***15. What kind of*** *– qanaqa tur*

1. ***"Who"*** so'roq olmoshi *"kim", "kimni"* ma'nosidni anglatib, egaga va to'ldiruvchiga so'roq berishda ishlatiladi. *"Who"* bilan egaga savol berilganda gapning kesimi doim birlikda keladi:

Who	**+ Verb(birlikda)?**

- *Who* ***knows*** *Tom?* - *Who* ***saw*** *you yesterday?*

⚐ **Izoh:** *"Who"* ot-kesim tarkibida ham kelishi mumkin. Bunda bog'lovchi fe'l gapning egasi bilan shaxs-sonda moslashadi:
- ***Who*** *is that boy(=he)?*
- ***Who*** *are those boys(=they)?*

2. To'ldiruvchiga savol berilganda asosan ***'who"***, ba'zan ***"whom"*** dan ham foydalaniladi:

Who/whom	+ yordamchi fe'l bog'lovchi fe'l modal fe'l	+ Subject	+ Verb (preposition)?

- ***Who/Whom*** *do you want to give this book to?*

Izoh: *Whom* ishlatilganda predlog undan oldinga ham chiqishi ham mumkin

Preposition + whom	+ yordamchi fe'l bog'lovchi fe'l modal fe'l	+ Subject	+ Verb?

- ***To whom*** *do you want to give this book?*

Izoh: *"Whom"* ga taalluqli predlog odatda gapning oxirida fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa o'sha to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi. Predlog gap oxirida kelganda *"whom"* o'rnida ko'pincha *"who"* ishlatiladi:

3. ***"What"*** so'roq olmoshi olmosh-ot va olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi. *"What"* olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda *"nima", "qancha"* ma'nolarida gapda ega, to'ldiruvchi vazifasida yoki ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

- ***What*** *has happened?*
- ***What*** *have you brought?*
- ***What*** *is the population of that town?*

Izoh 1: *"What"* odamlarga nisbatan ularning kasbi yoki mansabi so'ralganda ishlatiladi:

- ***What*** *is your brother?* - *He is a* ***student.***

Izoh 2: Agar savol insonning ism-familiyasini bilish maqsadida berilgan bo'lsa *"who"* olmoshi ishlatiladi:

- ***Who*** *is that man?* - *He is* ***Mark.***

Izoh 3: *"What"* istalgan predlog bilan ishlatilishi mumkin. Predlog *"what"* dan oldin, fe'ldan keyin, to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa shu to'ldiruvchidan keyin ham kelishi mumkin:

- ***With what*** *did you cut the cake?*
- ***What*** *are you working* ***at?***
- ***What*** *was he talking to you* ***about?***

Izoh 4: *"What"* olmoshi *"qanday"* ma'nosida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi va o'zidan keyin kelgan ot bilan so'roq olmoshi hosil qiladi:

- ***What question*** *did he ask?*

Izoh 5: *"What"* quyidagi ma'nolarda ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

A) Undov gaplarda *"naqadar"* ma'nosini beradi:

What	+ a/an	+ adjective	+ singular noun
	-		+ uncountable/plural noun

- ***What*** *a beautiful girl!* - ***What*** *nice houses!* - ***What*** *fresh air!*

B) *"Qanday"* ma'nosida kinoya, afsus yoki hayratni ifodalashda ishlatiladi:

What	+ a/an	+ singular noun
	-	+ uncountable/plural noun

- ***What** a man!* - ***What** a pity!* - ***What** information!*

4. ***"Which"*** so'roq olmoshi *"qaysi"* ma'nosida olmosh-sifat, *"qaysi biri"*, *"qay biri"*, *"qaysinisi"* ma'nolarida esa olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi:
- ***Which car** is yours?*
- ***Which** is yours?*

Izoh: *"Which one" – qaysi biri(bittasi so'raladi), "which ones" – qaysilari*
- ***Which one** is yours?*
- ***Which ones** are yours?*

5. ***"Whose"*** so'roq olmoshi *"kimning"* ma'nosida olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelib o'zidan keyin darxol ot oladi:
- ***Whose car** is this?*

Izoh: Ammo *"whose"* so'roq olmoshi *"kimniki"* ma'nosida olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi va o'zidan keyin darxol ot olmaydi:
- ***Whose** is this car?*

VII. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS
(Gumon olmoshlari)

❖ Gumon olmoshlariga quyidagilar kiradi:

***Some** (biroz)*	***Much** (ko'p)*	***All** (hamma)*	***Each** (har biri)*
***Any** (biror)*	***Many** (ko'p)*	***Both** (ikkalasi ham)*	***Every** (har biri)*
***No** (hech qancha)*	***Little** (kam)*	***Either** (you nisi, yo bunisi)*	***Other** (boshqa)*
***None** (hech qancha)*	***Few** (kam)*	***Neither** (na unisi, na bunisi)*	***One** (kishi)*

1. Bu olmoshlarning barchasi (*none/half/one* dan tashqari) olmosh-sifat bo'lib o'zidan keyin *ot* olib kela oladi:
- ***Some cars** can go faster than others.*
- *You shouldn't spend **much money**.*

2. Bu olmoshlarning hammasi (*every* va *no* dan tashqari) olmosh-ot bo'lib yolg'iz o'zi ham kela oladi:
- *Some cars have four doors and **some** have two.*
- *A few of the shops were open, but **most** were closed.*

3. Agarda yuqoridagi barcha olmoshlar (*every/no/other* dan tashqari)dan keyin kelgan otning ko'rsatkichlari bor bo'lsa(ya'ni o'sha ot qayergadir tegishli bo'lsa) olmosh va ot o'rtasida *of* predlogi ishlatiladi:

Indefinite prnnouns	+ of	+ ko'rsatkich	+ ot(noun)

- ***Some of the people** I work with are not very friendly.*

- ***None of this money*** *is mine.*

Izoh: *all, both* va *half* olmoshlari bu vaziyatda o'zidan keyin kelgan *of* predlogini olmasligi ham mumkin:

- ***All my friends*** *live in Los Angeles.* *or* ***All of my friends*** ...
- ***Half this money*** *is mine.* *or* ***Half of this money*** ...
- ***Both my parents*** *are from Egypt.* *or* ***Both of my parents*** ...

Taqqoslang:

- ***All flowers*** *are beautiful. (umumiy barcha gullar)*
- ***All of the flowers*** *in this garden are beautiful. (qayerdagidir gullar)*
- ***Most problems*** *have a solution. (umumiy ko'pchilik muommolar)*
- *We were able to solve* ***most of the problems*** *we had(malum bir joyga tegishli)*

Shuningdek: *(every/no/other* dan tashqari*)*

Indefinite pronouns	+ of	+ us
		+ you
		+ them
		+ it

Bu holatda *of* predlogi umuman tushib qolmaydi:

- *'How many of these people do you know?'* ***'None of them'***
- *Do* ***any of you*** *want to come to a party tonight?*

BOTH/EITHER/NEITHER

❖ *Both (ikkalasi ham), either (you nisi, yo bunisi), neither (na unisi, na bunisi)* olmoshlari faqat 2 narsa haqida gapirganda ishlatiladigan olmoshlardir.

1. Ular olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelib, o'zidan keyin ot olishi mumkin.

Both	**sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot**	**fe'l ko'plikda** (agarda ular ega vazifasida kelsa)
Neither	**sanaladigan birlikdagi ot**	**fe'l birlikda** (agarda ular ega vazifasida kelsa)
Either	**sanaladigan birlikdagi ot**	**fe'l birlikda** (agarda ular ega vazifasida kelsa)

- *We went 2 restaurants yesterday.* ***Both restaurants are*** *very good.*
- ***Neither team*** *won yesterday. They played draw.*
- *You can choose* ***either bus****. They both go to the city center.*

2. *"Both", "either", "neither"* olmosh-ot bo'lib kelib, gapda yolg'iz o'zi qo'llanishi ham mumkin:

- *I couldn't decide which of the two shirts to buy. I liked* ***both****.*
- *'Is your friend British or American?'* ***'Neither****. She is an Australian.'*
- *'Do you want tea or coffee?'* ***'Either****. It doesn't matter.'*

3. Agarda *"both", "either", "neither"* olmoshlaridan keyin kelgan otning ko'rsatkichlari bor bo'lsa, olmosh va ot o'rtasida *of* predlogi ishlatiladi:

Both of	**ko'rsatkich + sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot**	**fe'l ko'plikda**
Neither of	**ko'rsatkich + sanaladigan ko'plikdagi at**	**fe'l birlikda/ko'plikda**
Either of	**ko'rsatkich + sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot**	**fe'l birlikda**

- ***Both of these restaurants are*** *very good.*
- ***Neither of the restaurants*** *we went to* ***was (or were)*** *expensive.*

Izoh: *"Both"* olmoshi bu vaziyatda o'zidan keyin kelgan *of* predlogini olmasligi ham mumkin:

- ***Both my parents*** *are from Egypt.* *or* ***Both of my parents ...***

Shuningdek: Quyidagi holatda *of* hech qachon tushib qolmaydi:

Both	**+ of**	**+ them**
Either		**+ you**
Neither		**+ us**

- *Tom and I were shocked. Because* ***both of us*** *can't speak Russian.*
- *I asked two people the way to the station, but* ***neither of them*** *could help me.*

4. Quyidagilar ma'no jihatidan bir-biriga teng:

You both (siz ikkalangiz)	=	**Both of you** (siz ikkalangiz)
We both (biz ikkalamiz)		**Both of us** (biz ikkalamiz)
They both (ular ikkalalari)		**Both of them** (ular ikkalalari)

5. Inkor gaplarda *both* kelmaydi. Uning o'rniga *neither* ishlatiladi.

- *Neither of these methods is perfect. (not ~~both of these methods are not perfect~~)*

Istisno: Ammo agar gap tarkibida boshqa inkor so'zlar qatnashgan bo'lsa *either* ishlatiladi. (*Neither* ishlatilmaydi)

- *I have watched 2 films recently. But I* ***don't*** *like* ***either*** *of them.*

6. *"Either"* ba'zan *"har ikkala"* ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi:

- *There are exit doors on* ***either side*** *of the corridor.*

7. *"Both", "either"* va *"neither"* qatnashuvchi bog'lovchilar ham bor:

both ... and ...	**+ ko'plikdagi fe'l (doim)**	-ham ... ham ...

- ***Both*** *Jack* ***and*** *Jill* ***were*** *late for the meeting yesterday.*

Either ... or ... (yo ... yoki ...)	**Neither ... nor ...** (na ... na ...)	**Not only ... but also ...**(nafaqat ... balki ...)

Izoh: Yuqoridagi bog'lovchilar 2 ta egani bog'lab kelganda doim 2- kelgan ega(ya'ni *or, nor* va *but also* dan keyin kelgan ega)ga qarab fe'l moslashadi:

- ***Either*** *Tom* ***or*** *his brothers* ***are*** *going to join to our group.*
- ***Neither*** *Ann* ***nor*** *Linda* ***has*** *broken the vase. It was done by Frank.*
- ***Not only*** *football and tennis* ***but also*** *basketball* ***is*** *my favourite sport.*

SOME/ANY

❖ **Some** – gumon olmoshi ham olmosh-sifat, ham olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

1. Olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelganda *"ba'zi", "biroz"* ma'nolarida faqat darak gaplarda ishlatiladi sanalmaydigan yoki sanaldagigan ko'plikdagi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi:

Some (biroz, bazi)	**sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot**	**fe'l ko'plikda**
	sanalmaydigan ot	**fe'l birlikda**

- ***Some armed men*** *came into the bank and ordered us to lean to the wall.*
- ***Some money*** *was stolen in the robbery.*

2. Quyidagilar ham *"some"* olmoshi bilan boshlanuvchi yasama gumon olmoshlar hisoblanadi. Ular gapda faqat olmosh-ot bo'lib kelib, o'zidan keyin hech qachon ot olmaydi va ular ham asosan faqat darak gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Someone	-kimir, birov;	**fe'l birlikda**
Somebody	-kimdir, birov;	**fe'l birlikda**
Something	-nimadir, biror narsa;	**fe'l birlikda**
Somewhere	-qayerdir, biror joy;	**fe'l birlikda**

- ***Somebody*** *is waiting for Frank outside.*
- *I am hungry. I want to eat* ***something.***
- *We are going to* ***somewhere*** *to rest on holiday in summer.*

🏳 **Izoh:** *"Someone", "Somebody"* olmoshlariga nisbatan gapda yana bir marta olmosh ishlatilganda doim *they, them, their, themselves* olmoshlari ishlatiladi:
- ***Someone*** *has forgotten to take* ***their*** *bag.*

🏳 **Izoh:** *"Something"* olmoshiga nisbatan esa *it, its, itself* olmoshlari ishlatiladi:
- *If you wait for* ***something*** *to happen,* ***it*** *never happen by itself.*

3. *"Some"* olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda sanalmaydigan otlar o'rnida *"biroz"* ma'nosida, ko'plikdagi otlar o'rnida *"ba'zilari"* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:
- *Tome asked me for* ***money.*** *And I gave him* ***some.***
- ***Some people*** *don't like winter, but* ***some*** *like very much.*

4. *Some* olmoshi *sonlar* oldidan kelganda *qariyib, taxminan* ma'nosini beradi:
- *There were* ***some 50 people*** *at the party.*

5. So'roq gaplarda asosan *"any"* va *"any" bilan boshlanuvchi olmoshlar* ishlatiladi. Ammo quyidagi 3 ta vaziyatda so'roq gaplarda *"some"* ishlatiladi:

A) Kimdandir **iltimos** qilganimizda:
- *Can you lend me* ***some money****, please?*

B) Kimgadur nimadur **taklif** qilganimizda:
- *Would you like* ***something*** *to eat?*

C) Qachonki biz savol berayotgan insonimizdan **"ha"** javobini kutganimizda:
- *Are you waiting for* ***somebody****?*

❖ **Any** – gumon olmoshi ham olmosh-sifat, ham olmosh-ot bo'lib kelib, asosan, inkor, so'roq, shart gaplarda ishlatiladi.

1. *"Any"* olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelganda *"birorta", "hech qancha"* ma'nolarini anglatib quyidagicha ishlatiladi:

Any (birorta, hech qancha)	**sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot**	**fe'l ko'plikda**
	sanalmaydigan ot	**fe'l birlikda**

- *We didn't go **any places** on our last holiday.*
- *Do you have **any money?***
- *If you have **any questions**, you may ask.*

2. Quyidagilar ham *"any"* olmoshi bilan boshlanuvchi yasama gumon olmoshlar hisoblanadi. Ular gapda faqat olmosh-ot bo'lib kelib, o'zidan keyin hech qachon ot olmaydi va ular ham inkor, so'roq, shart gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Anyone	-istalgan kishi; biror kishi; hech kim	**fe'l birlikda**
Anybody	-istalgan kishi; biror kishi; hech kim	**fe'l birlikda**
Anything	-istalgan narsa; biror narsa; hech narsa	**fe'l birlikda**
Anywhere	-istalgan joy; biror joy; hech qanday joy	**fe'l birlikda**

- *There isn't **anybody** in the room. It is empty.*
- *Tom hasn't got **anything** but for his family.*
- *A: Where shall I put this vase?*
  *B: **Anywhere** you want.*

Izoh: *"Anyone", "Anybody"* olmoshlariga nisbatan gapda yana bir marta olmosh ishlatilganda doim *they, them, their, themselves* olmoshlari ishlatiladi:

- *If you see **anyone** in the street, say **them** hello.*
- *Has **anybody** left **their** bag?*

Izoh: *"Anything"* olmoshiga nisbatan esa *it, its, itself* olmoshlari ishlatiladi:

- *If you find **anything** in the garden, bring **it** to me immediately.*

3. Agar gap tarkibida quyidagi inkor so'zlar kelsa *any* olmoshi ishlatiladi:

***Hardly** (zo'rg'a)*	***Never** (hech qachon)*	***Nothing** (hech narsa)*	***Refuse** (rad etmoq)*
***Barely** (bazo'r)*	***No** (yo'q, emas)*	***No-one** (hech kim)*	***Reject** (rad etmoq)*
***Scarcely** (arang)*	***Seldom** (kamdan-kam)*	***None** (hech bir)*	***Deny** (rad etmoq)*
***Rarely** (kamdan-kam)*	***Nobody** (hech kim)*	***Neither** (hech biri)*	***Without** (-siz)*

- *She went out **without any money**. (=she **didn't** take **any money** with her)*
- *It's a very easy exam. **Hardly anybody** fails. (=almost **anybody didn't** fail)*

4. *"Any"* va any bilan boshlanuvchi olmoshlar *(anybody/ anyone/ anything/ anywhere)* bo'lishli(darak) gaplarda ishlatilsa *"istalgan", "xoxlagan"* (farqi yo'q) deb tarjima qilamiz. Ushbu vaziyatda *"any"* birlikdagi otlar oldidan ham kela oladi

- *You can take **any bus**. They all go to the centre.*
- *We forgot to lock the door. **Anybody** could have come in.*

5. *"Any"* olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda ko'plikdagi ot o'rnida *"birorta", "birortasi"* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

- *I need some **stamps**. Do you have **any**?*

NO/NONE

❖ **No** - olmoshi har qanday otdan oldin ishlatilib, inkorni ifodalaydi. U qatnashgan gapda hech qachon *"not"* inkor yuklamasi ishlatilmaydi. Lekin *"no"* olmoshining o'rniga *"not"* inkor yuklamasi qo'llanishi mumkin. Ularning farqi:

No	sanaladigan birlikdagi nt	=	Nat +	a/an	sanaladigan birlikdagi ot
	sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot			any	sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot
	sanalmaydigan ot			any	sanalmaydigan ot

- *I have **no sugar** in my cup = I do **not** have **any sugar***
- *We have sold **no books** yet = We have **not** sold **any books** yet*

1. *"No"* olmoshi ot bilan birikib gapda ega bo'lib kelganda *"birorta ham", "hech qanday"* ma'nosida keladi, va ulardan keying fe'llar quyidagicha bo'ladi.

No	sanaladigan birlikdagi ot/sanalmaydigan ot	birlikdagi fe'l
	sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot	ko'plikdagi fe'l

- ***No information** has been received today.*
- ***No lorries** are allowed to the city center.*

2. Quyidagilar ham *"no"* olmoshi bilan boshlanuvchi yasama gumon olmoshlar hisoblanadi. Ular gapda faqat olmosh-ot bo'lib kelib, o'zidan keyin hech qachon ot olmaydi va huddi *"no"* kabi inkor ma'no beradi.

No-one	- hech kim	fe'l birlikda
Nobody	- hech kim	fe'l birlikda
Nothing	- hech narsa	fe'l birlikda
Nowhere	- hech qayer	fe'l birlikda

- *I saw **nobody** in the garden = I did**n't** see **anybody** in the garden.*
- *We ate **nothing** at the party = We did**n't** eat **anything** at the party.*

🏳 **Izoh:** *"No-one", "Nobody"* olmoshlariga nisbatan gapda yana bir marta olmosh ishlatilganda doim *they, them, their, themselves* olmoshlari ishlatiladi:

- ***Nobody** is perfect, are **they**?*

🏳 **Izoh:** *"Nothing"* olmoshiga nisbatan esa *it, its, itself* olmoshlari ishlatiladi:

- *If you find **anything** in the garden, bring **it** to me immediately.*

❖ **None** - olmoshi *"hech biri", "hech qancha", "yo'q"* ma'nolarini anglatadi gapni inkorga aylantiradi va undan keyin hech qachon *ot* kelmaydi.

- *A: How much money do you have? B: None*

Shuningdek: *Ot* ning ko'rsatkichi bo'lib o'rtada *of* kelganda ham, of dan oldin *"hech qancha", "hech biri"* ma'nolarida faqat *none* ishlatiladi.

- ***None of the shops** was open today.*

🏳 **Izoh:** *"No one"* olmoshi *"hech kim"* ma'nosida kishilarga, *"none"* olmoshi *"hech biri"* ma'nosida kishi va narsalarga ishlatiladi.

- ***No one** got injured in the accident.*
- *A: Which book would you like? - B: **None***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Agar bitta gapda 2 ta inkor so'z qatnashtirmoqchi bo'lsak birinchisiga *no* va *no bilan boshlanuvchi olmoshlarni* qo'llaymiz, ikkinchisiga *any* va *any bilan boshlanuvchi olmoshlarni* qo'llayiz
- ***Nobody** ate **anything** at the party.*

MUCH/MANY/MOST/A LOT OF ...

❖ Umumiy qoida bo'yicha ***much*** va ***many*** olmoshlari *"ko'p"* ma'nosida ham olmosh-sifat, ham olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi, va faqat *inkor* va *so'roq* gaplarda ishlatiladi. Va ulardan keyin quyidagicha ot keladi.

Much	***sanalmaydigan ot***
Many	***sanaladigan ko'plikdagi at***

- *Do you spend **much money** on shopping?*
- *We haven't got **much time**. You must hurry.*
- *How **many friends** do you have to invite to the party?*
- *There aren't **many rooms** for all guests. What shall we do?*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Umumiy qoida bo'yicha *"many"* va *"much"* inlor va so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi. Ammo qoidaga bo'ysinmaydigan quyidagi 3 ta vaziyatda bo'lishli (darak) gaplarda *"much"* va *"many"* olmoshlari *ko'p* ma'nosida qo'llaniladi.

A) Olmosh-ot bo'lib gapning boshida ***ega/eganing aniqlovchisi*** bo'lib kelsa:
- ***Many workers** think that we are paid little salary.*
- ***Much** was told about the disaster which happened yesterday.*

B) O'zidan oldin ***"very", "rather", "too", "so", "as", "how"*** kabi daraja ravishlarinidan keyin kelganda:
- *I have got **so many problems** to solve*
- ***How much time** you spent on this task. It is stupid!*

C) O'zidan keyin *vaqt ko'rsatkichlari (year, month, day, week, etc.)* olganda.
- *I have been teaching English **for many years***

Shuningdek: *"Much"* daraja-miqdor ravishi vazifasida fe'l bilan bog'lanib keladi. Bu vaziyatda *"a lot"* va *"plenty"* uning o'rnida qo'llanishi mumkin.
- *They worked **much.***
– *You smoke **a lot.***

❖ **Most** – gumon olmoshi olmosh-sifat bo'lib ko'plikdagi otlar oldidan *"ko'pchilik"* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:
- ***Most people** don't like smoking.*

Shuningdek: *"Many"* yoki *"the many"* va *"most"* olmoshlari yakka o'zi gapda *"ko'pchilik"* ma'nosida olmosh-ot bo'lib kelib, asosan ega vazifasida ko'plik kesim bilan ishlatiladi:
- ***Many** think that fast food is very harmfull.*
- ***Most** don't want to participate in the election.*

❖ Qolgan vaziyatlarda ***bo'lishli(darak)*** gaplarda ***ko'p/ko'plab*** ma'nolarida quyidagi olmoshlardan foydalanamiz:

Ham sanaladigan ko'plikdagi otlar, ham sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan keladiganlar	Faqat sanaladigan ko'plikdagi otlar oldidan keladiganlar	Faqat sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan keladiganlar
a lot of	*a number of*	*a good deal of*
lots of	*a great number of*	*a great deal of*
plenty of	*a large number of*	*a large amout of*
-	*a good many of*	*a great amout of*
-	*a great many of*	*a small amount of*

- *She spends **plent of time** to talk to her friends.*
- *We saw **a number of tourists** in the street yesterday.*
- *His work demands **a good deal of attention***

LITTLE/FEW

1. *"Little"* va *"few"* ga tegishli olmoshlar quyidagi 3 ta holatda kelishi mumkin:

Holat- 1: Bu holatda*"little"* va *"few"* olmoshlari *"kam", "juda kam"* ma'nolarida vaziyatga qarab ham salbiy, ham ijobiy ma'no anglatishi mumkin:

Little (kam, juda kam)	**sanalmaydigat ot**	**fe'l birlikda**
Few (kam, juda kam)	**sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot**	**fe'l ko'plikda**

- *Hurry up! We have got **little time**!*
- *I am very bored. I have got **few friends**.*
- *Thanks to God! There is **little pollution** in our country!*
- *I am very happy. I have **few problems**.*

Holat- 2:*"A little"* va *"a few"* olmoshlari ham *"biroz", "kam, lekin yetarlicha"* ma'nolarida vaziyatga qarab ham salbiy, ham ijobiy ma'no anglatishi mumkin:

A little (kam, lekin yetarli/ biroz)	**sanalmaydigat ot**	**fe'l birlikda**
A few (kam, lekin yetarli/ biroz)	**sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot**	**fe'l ko'plikda**

- *I have got **a little time**. We can go for a walk.*
- *I have been to Turkey **a few times**. And I enjoyed them.*
- *It is a pity. There is **a little pollution** in our city.*
- *I am depressed. I have got **a few problems***

Holat- 3: Ushbu holatda esa *"little"* va *"few"* bilan birikib keluvchi barcha daraja-miqdor ravishlari *"juda kam, deyarli yo'q"* ma'nolarini anglatadi:

Only a/very/rather/too/so/as/how little (juda kam, deyarli yo'q)	**sanalmaydigat ot**
Only a/very/rather/too/so/as/how few (juda kam, deyarli yo'q)	**sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot**

- *We can't buy this dress. We have **only a little money**.*
- *There were **so few free seats** in the hall that lots of people had to stay on foot.*

2. *"A little"(biroz), "little"(kam)* ma'nolarida olmosh-ot bo'lib kelib, gapda yolg'iz o'zi ham *ega* bo'lib kela oladi.
- ***Little** was said about the election.*
- ***A little** is known about the causes of the accident.*

Shuningdek: *"A few"(biroz), "few"(kam)* ma'nolarida olmosh-ot bo'lib kelib, gapda yolg'iz o'zi ham *ega* bo'lib kela oladi.
- *Many people were invited, but **few** came.*
- *The test was taken from all the students. Fortunately, **a few** were ready for it.*

3. *"A little"(biroz), "little"(kam)* ma'nolarida fe'l bilan birikib gapda daraja-miqdor ravishi ham bo'lib kela oladi:
- *He works **little** for the exam.*
- *The town has changed **a little** over the years.*

Shuningdek: *"Little"* otlar oldidan *"kichkina"* ma'nosida sifat bo'lib keladi:
- *My **little** sister doesn't like silence.*

4. *"The little"* otlashib *"o'sha ozrog'i"* ma'nosida gapda *ega* vazifasida keladi.
- *I have little money and **the little** is not enough for dinner.*

Shuningdek: *"The few"* ham otlashib *"o'sha bir nechtasi"* ma'nosida *ega* vazifasida kela oladi:
- ***The few** who behaved badly during the lesson were dismissed from the test.*

ALL/WHOLE

❖ **All**(hamma) – olmoshi ham olmosh-sifat, ham olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

1. All olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelganda ham sanalmaydigan, ham sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot oldidan ishlatiladi:

All	**sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot**	**fe'l ko'plikda**
(hamma, barcha)	**sanalmaydigan ot**	**fe'l birlikda**

- ***All roses are** very beautiful.*
- ***All money is** mine.*

2. All olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda yolg'iz o'zi ishlatiladi va *"hamma kishi", "hamma narsa"* ma'nolarini anglatadi. Agar aynan shu ma'nolada gapda ega bo'lib kelsa, kishilarga aytilganda ko'plik kesim, narsalarga nisbatan aytilganda birlik kesim ishlatiladi:
- ***All are** going to the party. (hamma kishi)*
- ***All is** ready for the journey. (hamma narsa)*

Izoh: Yuqoridagi vaziyatda *"all"* olmoshi *"hamma kishi"* ma'nosida *"everbody"* ga teng bo'ladi. Ammo *"everybody"* kelganda undan keying fe'l birlikda keladi. *"Hamma narsa"* ma'nosida *"everything"* ga teng bo'ladi. Ammo *"everything"* ishlatilganda ham fe'l birlikda keladi:
- ***Everybody is** going to the party. (hamma kishi)*
- ***Everything is** ready for the journey. (hamma narsa)*

3. Quyidagilar ma'no jihatidan bir-biriga teng:

You all (sizlarning hammangiz)		**All of you** (sizlarning hammangiz)
We all (bizlarning hammamiz)	=	**All of us** (bizlarning hammamiz)
They all (ularning hammalari)		**All of them** (ularning hammalari)

- ***We all(all of us)*** *want to go to the zoo.*

Izoh: Agar gap tarkibida yordamchi fe'l bo'lsa *all* o'sha yordamchi fe'ldan keyin keladi:

- ***We*** *have* ***all*** *gone to the zoo.*

4. Quyida *"all"* olmoshi ishlatiladi boshqa vaziyatlar keltirilgan:

A) ***"All about ..."*** – haqida hammasi

- *Amanda told me* ***all about*** *her trip to Samarkand.*

B) ***"All"*** – yagona narsa, bor yo'gi, ... xolos (bu vaziyatda fe'l birlikda keladi)

- ***All*** *I know* ***is*** *that Frank doesn't want to get married to Linda.*
- ***All*** *you need* ***is*** *a sheet of paper and a pen.*

C) ***"At all"*** – umuman, hech ham, birorta ham(inkor/so'roq gaplarda ish-di)

- *Tom hasn't written to Ann* ***at all*** *for the last 3 months.*

D) ***"All in all"*** – shunday qilib (kirish so'z bo'lib keladi)

- ***All in all,*** *we are not going to sell our car.*

❖ **Whole** – *"butun", "to'la"* ma'nolarida faqat birlikdagi ot oldidan ishlatiladi:

Whole (butun, to'la)	**sanaladigan birlikdagi ot**	**fe'l birlikda**

- *My grandfather saw the war that could destroy* ***the whole world.***

Izoh: *"Whole"* qo'llanganda bitta narsa butunlagicha tushiniladi/nazarda tutiladi va agarda ko'rsatkichlar *(my/this/that/his/her/Tom's/their...)* kelsa doim *whole* dan oldin keladi

- *Ann ate* ***the whole cake*** *by herself at the party.*
- *We saw* ***the whole movie*** *yesterday evening.*

Istisno: Yuqoridagi vaziyatda *"butun"* ma'nosida *sanalmaydigan otlar* uchun *"whole"* ning o'rniga *"all"* ishlatiladi:

- *I have lived in this comfortable small house* ***all my life.***
- *Frank wants to own* ***all the money*** *that his father inherited.*

Shuningdek: *Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari* bilan kelganda *all* va *whole* farq qilmaydi:

All	**+ time words**	- butun
The whole		

- *You spend* ***all day(the whole day)*** *playing computer games.*
- *Linda looked for her earrings* ***all morning(the whole morning).***

Taqqoslang: ***All the time*** – doimo; ***Every time*** – har safar

EVERY/EACH

❖ **Every** – *"har bir", "hamma"* ma'nolarida faqat olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelib, o'zidan keyin kelgan otning guruhini nazarda tutish uchun ishlatiladi. Shingdek uning o'rniga **"every single"** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Every (single) (har bir, hamma)	**sanaladigan birlikdagi ot**	**fe'l birlikda**

- ***Every house*** *in this street has its own garden.*(Umumiy nazarda tutilgan)

1. Quyidagilar *every* bilan boshlanuvchi olmoshlar bo'lib, ular faqat olmosh-ot vazifasida keladi va o'zidan keyin ot olmaydi. Ulardan keyin fe'l birlikda:

Everyone	-hamma, barcha (insonlarga nisbatan)	**fe'l birlikda**
Everybody	- hamma, barcha (insonlarga nisbatan)	**fe'l birlikda**
Everything	-hamma narsa, barcha narsa	**fe'l birlikda**
Everywhere	-hamma joy, barcha joy	**fe'l birlikda**

- ***Everybody*** *has come to the party.*
- ***Everything*** *is ready for the journey.*
- *I looked for my passport* ***everywhere.*** *But I couldn't find it.*

Izoh: *"Everyone", "everybody"* olmoshlariga nisbatan gapda yana bir marta olmosh ishlatilganda doim *they, them, their, themselves* olmoshlari ishlatiladi:
- ***Everybody*** *said that* ***they*** *enjoyed* ***themselves.***

Izoh: *"Everything"* olmoshiga nisbatan esa *it, its, itself* olmoshlari ishlatiladi:
- ***Everything*** *went wrong, isn't* ***it?***

☯ **Taqqoslang:**

Everyone – hamma/barcha (insonlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi)
- *I invited* ***everyone*** *to the party.*

Every one – har biri (insonlar uchun ham, narsalar uchun ham ishlatiladi)
- *I have got a lot of movies in my computer, and I have watched* ***every one.***

2. *Every* vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ham kela oladi, va o'sha vaqt ko'rsatkichining har birini(hammasini) nazarda tutadi.

Every	**+ day/month/season/year etc.**	-har kun/har oy/har fasl/har yil ...;

❖ **Each** – *"har bir"* ma'nosida ham olmosh-sifat, ham olmosh-ot bo'lib kela oladi va asosan cheklangan miqdordagi ma'lum guruhdagi odamlar yoki narsalarni bittalab, alohida-alohida takidlab ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi.

1. *"Each"* olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelganda o'zidan keyin faqat sanaladigan birlikdagi ot oladi. Fe'l ham doim birlikda bo'ladi:

Each (har bir)	**sanaladigan birlikdagi ot**	**fe'l birlikda**

- ***Each house*** *in this street has its own garden.*(Bu vaziyatda esa har biri alohida-alohida nazarda tutilgan)

2. *"Each"* bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilmaydi. Uning o'rniga *"none"* ishlatiladi.
- ***None*** *of the answers was correct. (~~**Each** of the answers wasn't correct~~)*

3. *"Each"* olmoshi gapning o'rtasida va oxirida ham kela oladi.
- *The oranges cost 40 pence* ***each.*** *(=**Each orange** costs 40 pence)*

☯ **Taqqoslang:**

EVERY	EACH
1. "Every" katta miqdordagi narsalar uchun ishlatiladi va shu narlarning barchasini umumiy guruhini nazarda tutadi: *- **Every country** has its own capital*	**1. "Each"** kichik miqdordagi narsalar haqida gap ketganda ishlatiladi va har birini alohida alohida nazarda tutadi: *- **Each wheel** of my car is very good*
2. Ikta narsa haqida gap ketganda **"har biri"** ma'nosida **"every"** ishlatilmaydi. *- In football **both teams have** 11 players.*	**2.** Ikta narsa haqida gap ketganda **"har biri"** ma'nosida **"each"** kela oladi. *- In football **each team has** 11 players*
3. Vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan **"every"** kela oladi (every month/day...) *- We visit to Samarkand **every year.***	**3.** Ammo **"each"** olmoshi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan kela olmaydi *- We visit to Samarkand ~~**each year**~~*
4. "Every" yolg'iz o'zi kela olmaydi. Undan keyin doim "ot" keladi. Ammo **"every one"** shaklida qo'llash mumkin. *- I have 3 brothers. **Every one** is married* (but not: *~~Every is~~ ...)*	**4. "Each"** yolg'iz o'zi kela oladi. Undan keyin ot ham keladi. Uni **"each one"** shaklida ham qo'llashimiz mumkin. *- I have 3 brothers. **Each** has 2 sons.* (yoki: ***Each one** is married*)
5. Agar "ot"ning oldidan ko'rsatkich kelsa, va olmosh ishlatilsa, undan oldin **of** predlogi ishlatiladi. Ammo bu vaziyatda **"every"** kelmaydi *- ~~**Every of** the houses~~ in this street has its own garden.* (But: ***Every one of** the houses ...*)	**5.** Agar "ot"ning oldidan ko'rsatkich kelsa, va olmosh ishlatilsa, undan oldin **of** predlogi ishlatiladi. Bu vaziyatda **"every"** kela oladi: *- **Each of** the houses in this street has its own garden.* (Shuningdek: ***Each one of** the houses ...*)

ONE/ONES

1. One olmoshi olmosh-ot bo'lib, gapda oldin aytilgan *sanaladigan birlikdagi otni* qayta takrorlamaslik uchun o'rniga o'rin ishlatiladi:
*- I need **a pen**. Have you got **one**?*

Izoh: Yuqoridagi vaziyatda, gapda oldin aytilgan *sanaladigan ko'plikdagi otlarni* qayta takrorlamaslik uchun uning o'rniga **ones** olmoshi ishlatiladi:
*- These **shoes** don't fit me. Give me other **ones**.*
Istisno: Oldin aytib o'tilgan, sifatdan keyin keluvchi *sanalmaydigan otlar* qayta takrorlanmaydi va ularning o'rniga hech narsa almashinib kelmaydi:
*- I prefer **hot milk** to **cold**. (not ~~cold milk~~ or ~~cold one~~)*
Shuningdek: Qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi [***'s***] bilan kelgan otdan keyin va *my/his/her/their/our/your* egalik olmosh-sifatlaridan keyin *one* kelmaydi
*- My house is big, but **Jack's** is much bigger.*
Shuningdek: *"One"* bazan *"the first", "the next", "the last"* so'zlaridan keyin ham ishlatilishi mumkin: *- I have read 3 books. I liked **the last one** very much.*
Quyida ***one*** va ***ones*** olmoshlari yuqoridagi otni qayta qo'llamaslik uchun o'rniga o'rin kelganda nimalar bilan kela olishi va kela olmasligi ko'rsatilgan

ONE	ONES
1. This one (mana bunisi) **That one** (anavinisi) *- Which car is yours? **This one** or **that one**?* Shuningdek: **this** yoki **that** ning o'zi ham kela oladi: *- Which car is yours? **This** or **that**?*	**1. These** – mana bular (ones kelmaydi) **Those** – anavilar (ones kelmaydi) *- Which cars are yours? **These** or **those**?* (not: ~~these ones~~ or ~~those ones~~)
2. Which one (qaysi biri) *- Here are some books. **Which one** would you like?*	**2. Which ones** (qaysilari) *-Here are some books. **Which ones** would you like?*
3. Another one/the other one (boshqa biri) *- I didn't like this book. Give me **another one**.*	**3. Others** (~~other ones~~ bo'lib kelolmaydi) *- I didn't like these books. Give me **others**.*
4. The one ... (ajratib ko'rsatilgan bo'lsa) *- Which hotel did you stay at?* *- **The one** opposite to the station.*	**4. The ones ...** (ajratib ko'rsatilgan bo'lsa) *- Which keys are yours?* *- **The ones** on the table*
5. The ... one (ajratib ko'rsatilgan bo'lsa, hamda oldidan sifat kelgan bo'lsa) *- I don't like the black coat, but I like **the brown one*** *- This cup is dirty. Can I take **a clean one?***	**5. The ... ones** (ajratib ko'rsatilgan bo'lsa, hamda oldidan sifat kelgan bo'lsa) *- I don't like the red shoes, but I like **the green ones**.* *These cups are dirty. Can I take **some clean ones**?*
6. A/An ... one (faqat sifat bilan kelganda)	**6. Some ... ones**(faqat sifat bilan kelganda)

2. One gapda ega bo'lib kelib, umumlashgan shaxsni bildiradi va *"kishi", "har biro dam"* ma'nolarini anglatadi. Bunda uning kesimi birlikda keladi:

- *If **one** has a lot of friends, **one** is never left alone*

⚐ **Izoh:** Yuqoridagi vaziyatda **you** ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Fe'l ko'plikda keladi
- *If **you** have a lot of friends, **you** are never left alone*

⚐ **Izoh:** Yuqoridagi vaziyatda **one** olmoshi gapda ega bo'lib kelganda ko'pincha ommaga murojaat qilishda *"must", "should", "ought to", "can", "may"* modal fe'llari bilan ishlatiladi:
- ***One must** obey traffic rules.*

➘ **Shuningdek:** Yuqoridagi vaziyatdagi ma'noda **one** olmoshi qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi [***'s***]ni ham olishi mumkin:
- *One must always keep **one's** word.*

➘ **Shuningdek:** *"They"* olmoshi shaxsi aniq ko'rsatilmagan, lekin kontekstdan aniqlashadigan egalar uchun ishlatiladi.
- *Did Mary lose her job?*
- *Yes. **They** fired her.* (*"they"* = Maryning ishxonadagilari)

OTHER

❖ **Other** olmoshining shakllari aniq va aniq bo'lmagan narsalar va insonlarga qarab quyidagi 2 guruhga bo'linadi:

Miqdori/soni aniq bo'lmagan narsalar va insonlar uchun:			Miqdori/soni aniq bo'lgan narsalar va insonlar uchun:		
another *(boshqa-bir)*	yolg'iz o'zi keladi	**fe'l birlikda**	**the other** *(boshqa)*	yolg'iz o'zi keladi	**fe'l birlikda**
	sanaladigan birlikdagi ot	**fe'l birlikda**		sanaladigan birlikdagi ot	**fe'l birlikda**
other *(boshqa)*	sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot	**fe'l ko'plikda**		sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot	**fe'l ko'plikda**
	sanalmaydigan ot	**fe'l birlikda**		sanalmaydigan ot	**fe'l birlikda**
others *(boshqalar)*	yolg'iz o'zi keladi	**fe'l ko'plikda**	**the others** *(boshqalar)*	yolg'iz o'zi keladi	**fe'l ko'plikda**

- *I have got **a lot of friends** (miqdori aniq emas) from diffirent regions. One is from Andijan. **Another friend is** from Navai. **Another is** from Bukhara. **Other friends are** from Kashkadarya. **Others are** from Tashkent.*

- *I have been offered a job by **two companies** (miqdori aniq). One is from my previous company which I worked 2 years ago. **The other is** from an insurance company.*

- *I have met **3 people** today. One is my old friend. I don't know **the other men***

- *We went to **5 restaurants**. I liked the one situated near our house. **The others were** very expensive.*

1. Miqdori aniq bo'lsa ham ***boshqa bir*** ma'nosida qaysi biri haqida gap ketayotganligini bilmasak, ***another*** ni qo'llaymiz. Quyidagi holatga e'tibor bering:
- *There are **3 cars** in front of our house. One of them belongs to me. **Another car** belongs to my neighbor. I don't know to whom **the other car** belongs.*

2. Miqdori aytilmasa ham, u konteksdan yoki vaziyatdan aniq ekanligini bilganimizda ham ***the other*** yoki ***the others*** olmoshlarini qo'llaymiz.
- *Two wheels of my car are in good condition. But **the others** have flat tyre (Mashinaning 4 ta baloni bor bo'ladi. Sonini aytish shart emas)*

3. *Some/many/most* kabi olmoshlar bilan boshlangan gaplarning keyingi qismida asosan *other* yoki *others* olmoshi ishlatiladi.
- ***Some babies** speak at early ages. **Others** can't speak until 5 years old.*
Izoh: Agarda gap *some of/many of/most of* kabi holatda boshlansa (ya'ni olmoshlardan keyin *of* predlogi bo'lsa), gapning keyingi qismida asosan *the other* yoki *the others* olmoshlari ishlatiladi.
- ***Most of the workers** who work with me in our company think that we are paid little salary. But **the other workers** don't think like that.*

4. *"Another"* quyidagi holatda *"yana", "qo'shimcha"* degan ma'no angalatadi:

Another *(yana qo'shimcha)*	**vaqt o'lchov birligi**	Agar bu birikmalar mabodo gapda ega bo'lib kelsa,ulardan keyin **birlikdagi fe'l** ishlatiladi
	pul o'lchov birligi	
	masofa o'lchov birligi	
	uzunlik o'lchov birligi	
	og'irlik o'lchov birligi	

- *I haven't finished my work yet. I need **another 10 minutes.***
- ***Another 50 dollars is** enough. Then I will leave for New York.*

5. Quyida *other* olmoshi qatnashgan holatlar keltirilgan:
A) **Holat 1**

Every other	**day**	*Har ikki*	*kun*	*-ning birida*
	week		*hafta*	
	month		*oy*	
	year		*yil*	
	hour		*soat*	
	line		*chiziq*	

- *We come to the English course **every other day.***
- *Write on **every other line.***

B) **Holat 2**

other than...= except for...= but (for)... (salbiy ma'noda ishlatiladi)	*-...dan boshqa;...-dan tashqari.*

- *Everybody has come to the lesson* ***other than*** *Farrukh.*

C) **Holat 3**

One after the other	*birin-ketin/ ketma-ket*
One after another	

- *Jack, Jill and John came into the room* ***one after the other.***

D) **Holat 4**

The other day/month/week/year	*bir necha kun/oy/hafta/yil oldin*

- *We met Frank* ***the other week***

E) **Holat 5**

In other words	*bosbqa so'z bilan aytganda/ boshqacha qilib aytganda*

- *Apples are rich in vitamins.* ***In other words,*** *they are useful for your health.*

THERE/IT

❖ **There** biror joyda ma'lum bir narsa mavjudligini aytish uchun ishlatiladi:

There	+ is/are	+ noun
	+ was/were	
	+ has/have been	
	+ is/are going to be	
	+ will be	
	+ must/might/could/would be	
	+ used to be	

- ***There are*** *some apples on the tree.*
- ***There was*** *one dollar in my pocket at that time.*
- *Look!* ***There has been*** *an accident.*

1. Biror bir narsani sodir bo'lish *ehtimolliligi bor* yoki *aniq* ekanligini ifodalash uchun quyidagi strukturalardan foydalanamiz:

Struktura 1:

There	+ to be	+ likely	+ to be	+ noun
		+ certainly		
		+ surely		

- ***There is likely to be a storm*** *in Los Angeles tomorrow afternoon.*

Struktura 2:

It	+ to be	+ likely	+ to infinitive
		+ certainly	
		+ sure	+ that + S + V

- ***It is likely to be a storm*** *in Los Angeles tomorrow afternoon.*
- ***It is likely that there is*** *a storm in Los Angeles tomorrow afternoon.*

2. ***"There"*** gapda hol vazifasida kelib, *"u yerda", "u yerga"* ma'nosini anglatadi:

- *My friend lives in a small village. I have visited* ***there*** *3 times.*

❖ **It** olmoshi *"u"* yoki *"bu"* ma'nosida konkret narsa, joy, fakt, va vaziyat haqida gapirilganda ishlatiladi.

- *I have got a cat and I like* ***it*** *very much.*

1. Masofa, vaqt, ob-havo va hafta kunlari bilan *"it"* olmoshi ishlatiladi:

- ***It*** *is a long way to travel and* ***it*** *is snowing. Let's stay at home.*

2. Biror-bir holat yoki hodisa haqida gapirilganda *"there"* olmoshi bilan ot so'z turkumi, *"it"* bilan esa sifat keladi.

- *They live on a busy road.* ***There*** *must be a lot of* ***noise*** *from the traffic.*
- *They live on a busy road.* ***It*** *must be very busy.*

VIII. RELATIVE PRONOUNS (RELATIVE CLAUSE)

❖ Ingliz tilida *"relative clause"* asosiy gap tarkibidagi nomalum bo'lgan so'z(ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchi va hol)ni aniqlab keluvchi *"aniqlovchi ergash qism"* hisoblanadi.

Izoh: *"Relative Clause"* ham qo'shma gapning bir qismi bo'lib, bir-biriga bog'liq bo'lgan 2 ta gapni bitta gapga aylantirish orqali hosil bo'ladi. Bosh gap tarkibiga kirgan ergash gap aniqlovchi sifatida keladi va tarjima qilinganda doim *"–gan"* ma'nosini oladi, ya'ni ergash gap oxiriga tarjimada *"-gan"* qo'shimchasini qo'shilib tegishli ot oldidan tarjima qilinadi.

Relative Clauseni hosil qilish uchun:

A) Bosh gapdagi biror-bir ot o'rnida almashinib kela oluvchi ergash gapdagi olmosh topib olamiz:

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
The man *is very friendly.*	***He*** *lives next to my flat.*

B) Shu olmosh o'rnida "Relative Clause"ni yasaydigan ***"relative pronoun"*** *(olmosh)lardan biri (who, whom, that, which, where, when, why, -, whose...)* relative clause ning *boshiga* qo'yiladi va olmosh tushib qoladi.

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
The man *is very friendly.*	***who*** *lives next to my flat.*

C) Tayyor bo'lgan *"relative clause"*ni bosh gapdagi *qaysi so'z nomalum bo'lsa aynan o'sha so'zdan keyin qo'yiladi.* Qarabsizki, relative clause tayyor bo'ladi:

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
The man ***who lives next to my flat*** *is very friendly.*

❖ "Relative Clause" qatnashgan testlarda asosan "relative olmosh"lardan biri (who, whom, that, which, where, when, why, -, whose...) ni tushirib qoldiriladi. Ularni topishning quyidagi usullari mavjud:

1. Shaxslarni *ega* vazifasida kelishi: Agarda biz *ega vazifasida kelgan shaxs(he/she/they)* ni aniqlamoqchi bo'lsak, va "relative clause" li testda berilgan ... *nuqta*dan oldin *shaxs*, ... *dan keyin* esa *fe'l (kesim)* kelsa, doim ***who*** yoki ***that*** ishlatiladi:

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
*What was the name of the **boy**?*	***He** phoned yesterday*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
*What was the name of **the boy** WHO/THAT **phoned** yesterday.*

TEST:	*Did you see **the man ... stole** your wallet?*	*A) - B) which C) what D) who*

2. Narsa-predmetni *ega* vazifasida kelishi: Agarda biz *ega vazifasida kelgan narsa-predmet (it/they)* ni aniqlamoqchi bo'lsak, va "relative clause" li testda berilgan ... *nuqta*dan oldin *narsa-predmet*, ... *dan keyin* esa *fe'l (kesim)* kelsa, doim *which* yoki *that* ishlatiladi:

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
*Where is the **key**?*	***It** was on the table a few minutes ago.*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
*Where is **the key** WHICH/THAT **was** on the table a few minutes ago?*

TEST:	*- I read **a novel ... was written** by O. Henry.*	*A)who B)which C)what D)whose*

3. Shaxslarni *to'ldiruvchi* vazifasida kelishi: Agarda biz *to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan shaxs(him/her/them)* ni aniqlamoqchi bo'lsak, va "relative clause" li testda berilgan ... *nuqta*dan oldin *shaxs*, ... *dan keyin* esa *ega + fe'l (kesim)(S + V)* kelsa, doim *whom/who/that/—(tushirib qoldirish)* ishlatiladi:

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
***The girl** studies at our lyceum*	*We saw **her** last week*

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
***The girl** WHOM/WHO/THAT/- **we saw** last week studies at our lyceum*

TEST:	*Do you know **the boy ... Ann loves**?*	*A) - B)which C)what D)whose*

*- He is talking to **his friend** whom/who/that/- **he met** in London last year.*

⚐ **Izoh:** Agarda biz *to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan shaxs(him/her/them)* ni aniqlamoqchi bo'lsak, va "relative clause" li qismda shu so'zga tegishli *predlog*

bor bo'lsa va u o'z o'rnida qolsa, bu vaziyatda *whom/who/that/—(tushirib qoldirish)* ishlatiladi:

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
The girl *is angry with you*	*You shouted* ***at her*** *yesterday*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
The girl *WHOM/WHO/THAT/-* ***you shouted*** *at yesterday is angry with you*

TEST:	*Do you know* ***the girl*** *...* ***Tom is talking*** *to?*	*A) whole B)who C)what D)whose*

- I didn't remember ***the man*** *whom/who/that/-* ***Amanda talked*** *about.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo agarda shu *to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan shaxs(him/her/them)* ga tegishli olmosh "relative clause" ning boshiga chiqsa, unda faqat *whom* ishlatiladi:

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
The girl *is angry with you*	*You shouted* ***at her*** *yesterday*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
The girl *at WHOM* ***you shouted*** *yesterday is angry with you*

TEST:	*Tom never gave the money back to* ***the woman*** *from ...* ***he borrowed*** *last year.*	*A) - B)which C)what D)whom*

4. Narsa-predmetni *to'ldiruvchi* vazifasida kelishi: Agarda biz *to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan narsa-predmet(it/them)* ni aniqlamoqchi bo'lsak, va "relative clause" li testda berilgan *... nuqta*dan oldin *narsa-predmet, ... dan keyin* esa *ega + fe'l (kesim)(S + V)* kelsa, doim *which/that/—(tushirib qoldirish)* ishlatiladi:

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
Have you found ***the pen****?*	*- You lost* ***it*** *yesterday.*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
Have you found ***the pen*** *WHICH/THAT/-* ***you lost*** *yesterday?*

TEST:	***The ball ... Jack kicked*** *broke our window*	*A) that B)who C)what D)whose*

Izoh: Agarda biz *to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan narsa-predmet(it/them)* ni aniqlamoqchi bo'lsak, va "relative clause" li qismda shu so'zga tegishli *predlog* bor bo'lsa va u o'z o'rnida qolsa, bu vaziyatda *which/that/—(tushirib qoldirish)* ishlatiladi:

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
The bed *was uncomfortable.*	*Tom slept in* ***it*** *yesterday.*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
The bed *WHICH/THAT/-* ***Tom slept*** *in yesterday was uncomfortable.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo agarda shu *to'ldiruvchi vazifasida kelgan narsa-predmet (it/them)* ga tegishli olmosh "relative clause" ning boshiga chiqsa, unda faqat *which* ishlatiladi:

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
The ***bed*** *was uncomfortable.*	*Tom slept in* ***it*** *yesterday.*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
The bed *in WHICH* ***Tom slept*** *yesterday was uncomfortable.*

TEST:	*The number of* ***the car*** *in ...* ***Linda got*** *last week was AA.F345TA*	*A) that B)who C)which D)whose*

5. "WHOSE" ning relative clauseda qo'llanishi: Agarda biz *shaxsga,narsaga, hayvonga yoki joyga* nisbatan *his/her/their/its egalik olmosh sifatlarini* aniqlamoqchi bo'lsak, va relative clauseli testda berilgan ... nuqtadan oldin ham, ... dan keyin ham *ot (noun)* kelsa, va birinchi ot ikkinchi otga *–ning* qo'shimchasi bilan bog'lana olsa doim *whose* ishlatiladi.

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
I study with the ***boy?***	***His*** *father is the director of "Artel"*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
I study with ***the boy*** *WHOSE* ***father*** *is the director of the company "Artel".*

TEST:	*Linda sat down on* ***a chair ... legs*** *were broken.*	*A) that B)who C)what D)whose*

- *I want to live in* ***a room*** *whose* ***window*** *outlooks to the sea.*
- *We helped* ***some people*** *whose* ***car*** *was broken down*

6. Joy nomlarga nisbatan (place/hotel/country/city/room/building etc.) relative clause ning qo'llanishi:

A) Joy nomlariga nisbatan agarda ular tarjimada *there (u yerda/ u yerga)* ma'nolarini anglatsa doim *where* qo'llaymiz Buni 2 xil yo'l orqali bilib olishimiz mumkin:

1- relative clauseli testda ... dan oldin joy nomi, ... keyin *Subject + Verb* keladi

2- relative clauseli qismda joy nomlariga tegishli *predlog qo'llanmagan* bo'ladi.

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
I want to come back to ***the villege***	*I was born* ***there.***

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
I want to come back to ***the villege*** *WHERE* ***I was born***

TEST:	*This is* ***the school ... my parents work.***	*A) that B)which C)where D)whose*

B) Joy nomlariga nisbatan agarda ular tarjimada *it (u)* ma'nolarini anglatsa doim *which/that* qo'llaymiz Buni 2 xil yo'l orqali bilib olishimiz mumkin:

1- relative clauseli testda ... dan oldin joy nomi, ... keyin *Verb* kelsa

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
*I studied at **school.***	***It** is situated near the sea.*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
*I studied at **school** WHICH/THAT **is situated** near the sea*

TEST:	*Ann lives in **a city ... has** lots of parks.*	*A) what B)which C)where D)whose*

2- relative clauseli qismda joy nomiga tegishli *predlog qo'llangan* bo'lsa. (Bunda ... dan keyin *Subject + Verb* keladi)

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
*I want to come back to **the village***	*I was born in **it.***

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
*I want to come back to **the village** WHICH/THAT **I was born** in*

TEST:	***The hotel ... you can find** all facilities in is good*	*A) that B)what C)where D)whose*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Agarda shu joy nomiga tegishli *predlog* relative clausening *boshiga* chiqarilgan bo'lsa, unda faqat *which* ishlatiladi.

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
*I want to come back to **the village***	*I was born in **it.***

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
*I want to come back to **the village** in WHICH **I was born***

TEST:	***The hotel** in ... **you can find** all facilities is good*	*A) that B)which C)where D)whose*

C) Joy nomlariga nisbatan agarda ular tarjimada *its (uning)* ma'nolarini anglatsa va ... dan oldin ham, ... dan keyin ham *ot(noun)* kelib ular bir biriga *–ning* qo'shimchasi bilan bog'lansa doim *whose* qo'llaymiz.

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
*I want to live in **a room***	***Its** window outlooks to the sea.*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
*I want to live in **a room** WHOSE **window** outlooks to the sea*

TEST:	*I want to stay in **a hotel ... staff** are very sociable*	*A) that B)which C)where D)whose*

7. Vaqt ko'rsatkichlariga nisbatan (time/ day/ week/ month/ season/ year etc.) relative clausening ishlatilishi:

A) Vaqt ko'rsatkichlariga nisbatan agarda ular tarjimada *then (o'shanda)* ma'nosini anglatsa doim *when* qo'llaymiz Buni 2 xil yo'l orqali bilib olishimiz:
1- relative clauseli testda ... dan oldin vaqt nomi, ... keyin *Subject + Verb* keladi
2- relative clauseli qismda vaqt ko'rsatkichiga tegishli *predlog bo'lmaydi*

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
The last time she seemed sad.	*I saw Ann then.*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
The last time WHEN I saw Ann she seemed sad

TEST:	*Can you remember the day ... we met in the garden of your house for the first time?*	*A) that B)which C)where D)when*

B) Vaqt ko'rsatkichlariga nisbatan agarda ular tarjimada *it (u)* ma'nolarini anglatsa doim *which/that* qo'llaymiz Buni 2 xil yo'l orqali bilib olamiz:
1- relative clauseli testda ... dan oldin joy nomi, ... keyin *Verb* kelsa

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
Can you remember the date?	*It is Helen's birthday.*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
Can you remember the date WHICH/THAT is Helen's birthday

TEST:	*The year ... is the beginning of the war is 1914*	*A) that B)which C)where D)whose*

2- relative clauseli qismda vaqt ko'rsatkichiga tegishli *predlog qo'llangan* bo'lsa. (Bunda ... dan keyin *Subject + Verb* keladi)

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
I will never forget the year	*I entered university in this year*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
I will never forget the year WHICH/THAT I entered university in.

ⓘ **Istisno:** Lekin agarda shu predloglar relative so'zdan oldinga chiqarilgan bo'lsa faqat *which* qo'llaymiz

Bosh Gap	Ergash gap
I will never forget the year	*I entered university in this year*

↓

"Relative Clause"li qo'shma gap
I will never forget the year in WHICH I entered university.

TEST:	*I haven't seen Jack the day on ... he got married.*	*A) that B)which C)where D)whose*

8. The reason (sabab) so'ziga nisbatan relative clauseli test doim yo *why* (eng ko'p ishlatiladi), *that* va *for which* ishlatiladi.

- ***The reason*** *WHY/THAT* ***I am calling you*** *is to invite you to the party.*

9. Yasama gumon olmoshlari bilan relative clause ning ishlatilishi

Everybody/Everynne (hamma, barcha)	*who/that*	*S+V/ Verb*
Everything (hamma narsa)	*that/-*	*S+V/ Verb*
Somebody/Someone (kimdir)	*who/that*	*S+V/ Verb*
Something (hamma narsa)	*that/-*	*S+V/ Varb*
Anybody/Anyone (biror bir dam)	*who/that*	*S+V/ Verb*
Anything (biror narsa)	*that/-*	*S+V/ Verb*
Nobody/No-one (hech kim)	*who/that*	*S+V/ Verb*
Nothing (hech narsa)	*that/-*	*S+V/ Varb*

- ***Everybody*** *who* ***has got*** *50 score can join our team.*
- ***Everything*** *(that)* ***he promised*** *was done.*
- ***Somebody*** *who* ***knows*** *the computer very well has done this.*
- *You must tell* ***something*** *that* ***is interesting*** *to children.*
- *Is there* ***anybody*** *who* ***has lost*** *their passport in the room.*
- *You can eat* ***anything*** *(that)* ***you want.***
- *There is* ***nobody*** *who* ***knows*** *Russian*
- ***Nothing*** *that* ***has not been done*** *is left*

10. Demak relative clause da biz *who/that/which/whom/-/whose/where/when/why* kabi relative so'zlarni ishlatar ekanmiz. *What* so'roq olmoshi relative so'z hisoblanmaydi, ammo relative clauseli testlarda uni ham berishadi. Biz what ni qachonki tarjimada *"nima"* degan ma'no anglatsagina qo'llaymiz. Lekin baribir *what* relative so'z hisoblanmaydi. Shu sababdan u o'zidan oldin kelgan so'zni aniqlab bermaydi.

- *Linda doesn't want to tell* ***what*** *happened yesterday.*

TEST:	*I can't remember ... I ate yesterday.*	*A) that B)who C)which D)what*

EXTRA INFORMATION
(Qo'shimcha ma'lumot beruvchi qism)

❖ *Extra information* huddi *relative clause* ga o'xshaydi. Ammo uning relative clausedan 3 ta farqi bor:

1. *Relative Clause* gapda bizga *noma'lum* bo'lgan inson, narsa va joy haqida ma'lumot berganda ishlatiladi. Shu sababdan, uni *tushirib qoldirib bo'lmaydi.*

Izoh: *Extra information* esa bizga *aniq* bo'lgan inson, narsa va joy haqida shunchaki qo'shimcha ma'lumot beradi. *Uni tushirib qolishi mumkin*

RELATIVE CLAUSE	EXTRA INFORMATION
*The man **who lives next door** is very friendly*	*Jill, **who lives next door**, is very friendly.*

2. *Relative Clause* asosiy qismdan hech narsa bilan ajratilmaydi.

Izoh: Extra Information esa asosiy gapdan doim *vergul "," bilan ajratiladi.*

RELATIVE CLAUSE	EXTRA INFORMATION
*The city **which is the capital of Uzbekistan** is a very beautiful city in Central Asia.*	*Tashkent, **which is the capital of Uzbekistan**, is a very beautiful city in Central Asia.*

3. Relative Clause va Extra Informationning qoidalari bir xil.
Ammo extra information da *that* va – *(tushirib qoldirish)* ni qo'llab bo'lmaydi.

RELATIVE CLAUSE	EXTRA INFORMATION
*The accident is the fault of the man **whom/who/that/- we saw yesterday.***	*The accident is the fault of Tom, **whom/who we saw yesterday.***

❖ Extra Informationning Relative Clauseda yo'q bo'lgan 2 ta qoidasi bor:

1. Extra Informationda "of" predlogining ishlatilishi:

, (vergul)	**all**	***of***	**+ whom** (kishilarga nisbatan) **+ which** (narsa va predmetlarga)
	none		
	many		
	much		
	most		
	(a) few		
	some		
	any		
	half		
	each		
	both		
	neither		
	either		
	one/two/three		
	minority/ majority		

*- I have got **4 brothers, all of whom** are married.*

- *Ann has read **6 books** this month, **half of which** are very interesting.*

2. *Extra Information*da butun bir gapga nisbatan *which* olmoshini qo'llaymiz.
- *Tom has passed his exams.* ***which*** *surprised everybody.*
- *My neighbour's dog barked all night.* ***which*** *made me not sleep.*

OMITTING "WHO"/"WHICH"
("who"/"which" ning tushib qolishi)

❖ *Relative clause* va *Extra Information* da *ega* vazifasida kelgan *who* va *which* o'zidan keyin kelgan *to be ning shakli* bilan birgalikda tushib qolishi mumkin.
- *The man (who is) talking to John is from Korea.*
- *The ideas (which are) represented in that book are good.*
- *John, (who is) 43 years old. is my friend.*
- *Paris, (which is) the capital of France. is an exciting city.*

❖ Agar relative clause va extra informationdagi *who/which/that* keyin *present simple* yoki *past simple* zamon kelsa, relative so'z tushib qolganda fe'l *Ving* ga o'zgaradi.

To'liq gap:	*Anyone **who wants** to come with us is welcome*
Qisqargan shakl:	*Anyone **wanting** to come with us is welcome.*

To'liq gap:	*Tom, **who broke** the window, was arrested*
Qisqargan shakl:	*Tom, **breaking** the window, was arrested*

ADJECTIVE
(Sifat)

❖ Sifat shaxs yoki predmetning *belgisini* bildirib *"what"* so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi va ko'pincha *ot* oldidan ishlatiladi va *aniqlovchi* vazifasini bajaradi:
- Masalan: ***red** eye, **big** head, **beautiful** face.*

1. Shakliga ko'ra sifatlar 2 ga bo'linadi: *Sodda va Qo'shma*
A. Sodda sifatlar ham o'z ichida 2 ga bo'linadi: *Sodda tub va Sodda yasama*
1) Tarkibida hech qanday sifat yasovchi qo'shimchasi bo'lmagan sifatlar *tub sifatlar* deyiladi: ***grey, large, old, nice, bad, big, red, white etc.***
2) Sifat yasovchi qo'shimchalar bilan yasalgan sifatlarga *yasama sifatlar* dir:

ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES SIFAT YASOVCHI QO'SHIMCHALAR VA ULARGA MISOLLAR			
Qo'shimchalar	Misollar	**Qo'shimchalar**	Misollar
-able	*comfortable,suitable, etc.*	**-i**	*Iraqi,.Pakistani, etc.*
-al	*accidental, formal, etc.*	**-ian**	*Italian, Canadian, etc.*
-ant	*significant, constant, etc.*	**-ible**	*horrible, terrible, etc.*
-ary	*imaginary,secondary, etc.*	**-ic**	*historic, dramatic, etc.*
-ar	*circular, etc.*	**-ical**	*historical, dramatical, etc.*
-ate	*passionate, etc.*	**-ing**	*boring, frightening, etc.*
-ed	*bored, tired, etc.*	**-ive**	*attractive, sensitive*
-ese	*chinese, japanese*	**-less**	*careless, homeless*
-ent	*dependent, persistent, etc.*	**-like**	*childlike, birdlike, etc.*
-esque	*picturesque, etc.*	**-ly**	*friendly,lovely*
-ful	*careful, beautiful, etc.*	**-ory**	*compulsory*
-ist	*racist, etc.*	**-ous**	*famous, gorgeous*
-ish	*childish, selfish, etc.*	**-y**	*lucky*

B. Ikta so'zdan tashkil topib bitta ma'noni anglatuvchi sifatlarga **qo'shma sifatlar** deyiladi va ular yasalishiga ko'ra 4 ta turga bo'linadi:
1) Present participle (V-ing) qo'shilishi orqali yasalgan qo'shma sifatlar:
- *A **never-ending** journey, a **never-dying** man*
2) Past participle (V3 yoki V-ed) qo'shilishi orqali yasalgan qo'shma sifatlar:
- *A **broken-down** washing machine, a **dead-beat** man*
3) Well/badly + V3/V-ed qo'shilishi orqali yasalgan qo'shma sifatlar::
- *A **well-behaved** child, a **badly-damaged** car*
4) Number + vaqt/masofa/pul/og'irlik/uzunlik o'lchov birliklari qo'shilishi orqali yasalgan qo'shma sifatlar:
- *A **three-day** holiday, a **five-mile** way, a **ten-dollar** note-book.*

2. Sifatda birlik, ko'plik, shaxs-sonda va egaga moslashish bo'lmaydi. Ular faqat daraja bo'yicha o'zgarishi mumkin: *old – older - the oldest;*

3. Sifatlar gapda yo *aniqlovchi* vazifasida, yoki *ot-kesim* vazifasida kela oladi:

- *I watched an **interesting** film yesterday.(aniqlovchi bo'lganda otdan oldin keladi)*
- *The film was **interesting**. (ot-kesim bo'lganda bog'lovchi fe'ldan keyin keladi)*

4. Sifatlar ma'nosiga ko'ra 2 turga bo'linadi:

A. Fikr sifatlari – shaxs yoki narsaga biror bir shaxsning fikri bilan berilgan sifatlar hisobla-nadi. Ular o'zgaruvchan bo'ladi, yani biror odam bergan sifatni boshqasi inkor qilishi mumkin.

- Masalan: *a **beautiful** girl, an **ugly** girl, a **tasty** meal, a **awful** meal etc.*

B. Fakt sifatlari – narsa yoki shaxsning aniq belgilarini: hajmini, uzunligini, kengligini, chuqur-ligini, yoshini, haroratini, rangini, millatini, dinini, materialini, ifodalaydi. Ular hech qachon o'zgarmaydi.

- Masalan: *a **large** table, a **black** car, a **young** boy etc.*

Agar sifatlarni otdan oldin ishlatmoqchi bo'lsak quyidagi tartibda qo'llaymiz:

Fikr sifati	Hajm sifati	Harorat sifati	Yosh sifati	Shakl sifati	Rang sifati	Millati	Dini	Materiali	Turi	Maqsadi (-ing)	OT
nice	*large*	*hot*	*old*	*square*	*black*	*Italian*	-	*wooden*	*heavy*	*sleeping*	*BED*
pretty	*little*	*cold*	*new*	*round*	*white*	*Chinese*	-	*metal*	*light*	*eating*	*SPOON*

Izoh: Agarda *tartib son*(hamda *the last* va *the next* so'zlari) va *sanoq son* qo'yish kerak bo'lsa ular sifatlardan ham oldin keladi: Birinchi *tartib son*, keyin *sanoq son* keladi:

- ***The first 2** days of May (May oyining birinchi 2 kuni, ya'ni 1- va 2- May)*
- ***The last 10** minutes was very hard for the footballers.*

5. Quyidagi sifatlar gapda hech qachon o'zidan keyin *ot olmaydi:*

alight(yorug')	**afraid**(qo'rqqan)	**afloat**	**alone**(yolg'iz)	**asleep**(uyquda)	**ashamed**
alike(o'xshash)	**alive**(tirik)	**awake**(uyg'oq)	**ill**(kasal)	**well**(yaxshi - sog'liqqa nisbatan)	

- *Linda is **afraid** of dogs.*
- *The girl was left **alone** in the park.*

6. Quyidagi sifatlardan gapda o'zidan keyin doim *ot olishi shart:*

chiaf(bosh)	**elder**(katta)	**eldest**(to'ng'ich)	**indoor**(ichkaridagi)	**outer**(tashqi)	**principal**(bosh)
inner(ichki)	**main**(asosiy)	**only**(yagona)	**outdoor**(tashqa-gi)	**formar**(oldingi)	**upper**(yuqori)

- *Frank is my **elder brother.***
- *It is our **main problem.***

7. Ba'zi *"-ible"* va *"-able"* qo'shimchalari bilan tugagan sifatlar otdan oldin ham, keyin ham kelishi mumkin:

- *The goods were loaded by the first* ***available steamer****(yoki:* ***steamer available****)*

8. Agarda ot oldidan turli xil turdagi bir nechta sifat qo'llangan bo'lsa ular shunchaki vergulsiz ishlatiladi. (hech qanday tinish belgisi bilan ajratilmaydi)

I have found an ***old black woolen*** *coat in my wardrobe*

Izoh: Ammo agarda bit turdagi bir nechta sifat yonma yon kelsa ular vergul(,) yoki bog'lovchi bilan ajratiladi:

- *The colours of our flag are* ***red, white, green and blue.***

9. Umumiy qoida bo'yicha gapdagi *fe'l*ni aniqlash uchun *ravish* ishlatiladi. Ammo quyidagi ba'zi-bir holat va bog'lovchi fe'llardan keyin *sifat* qo'llaymiz:

be*(bo'lmoq)*	***get****(bo'lmoq)*	***keep****(saqlamoq)*	***turn****(bo'lmoq)*	***appear****(ko'rinmoq)*
become*(bo'lmoq)*	***grow****(bo'lmoq)*	***smell****(hid taratmoq)*	***remain****(qolmoq)*	***sound****(eshitilmoq)*
seem*(tuyulmaq)*	***look****(tuyulmoq)*	***taste****(tam bildirmoq)*	***feel****(his qilmoq)*	***stay****(qolmoq)*
make*(qilmaq)*	***go****(bo'lmoq)*	...		

Izoh: *be, become, get, grow, turn* fe'llari bog'lovchi fe'l hisoblanadi

Seem, look, keep, smell, taste, remain, feel, appear, sound, stay, make, go fe'llari asosiy fe'lning holat fe'li guruhiga kiruvchi fe'llar hisoblanadi.

- *Something* ***smells good****. I think my mother is baking something in the kitchen*
- *The meal* ***tastes delicious****. Thank you, Mum!*
- *It is the present of your father. You must* ***keep*** *it* ***safe***
- *You mustn't play with a knife. It* ***is dangerous****.*

Istisno: Bu fe'llarning ba'zilari ham *holat fe'li*, ham *harakat fe'li* bo'ladi. Agar holat fe'li bo'lsa *sifat*, harakat fe'li bo'lsa *ravish* oladi.

Holat fe'li bo'lganda: (O'zidan keyin sifat oladi)	Harakat fe'li bo'lganda: (O'zidan keyin ravish oladi)
1. Appear – ko'rinmoq, tuyulmoq - *She* ***appeared calm****.*	**1. Appear** – paydo bo'lmoq - *He* ***appeared suddenly***
2. Grow – bo'lmoq, boshqa holatga o'tmoq - *It* ***grew dark****.*	**2. Grow** – o'smoq - *The tree is* ***growing quickly***
3. Smell – hid taratmoq - *The rose* ***smells wonderful***	**3. Smell** – hidlamoq - *Ann is* ***smelling*** *the rose* ***carefully***
4. Taste – tam bildirmoq - *The soup* ***tastes awful***	**4. Taste** – tamini tatib ko'rmoq - *Jill is* ***tasting*** *the soup* ***accurately.***
5. Sound – tuyulmoq, ovoz bermoq - *The music* ***sounds beautiful.***	**5. Sound** – ovoz chiqarmoq - *The music* ***sounds loudly.***
6. Look – ko'rinmoq, tuyulmoq - *They* ***looked serious.***	**6. Look at/for/...** – qaramoq, qidirmoq, ... - *They* ***looked at*** *me* ***seriously***
7. Turn – bo'lmoq, boshqa holatga o'tmoq - *She* ***turned pale***	**7. Turn** – qayirmoq, qayrilmoq - *Tim* ***turned*** *his head* ***slowly***
8. Go – bo'lmoq, boshqa holatga o'tmoq - *Tom* ***went crazy*** *after his girlfriend left him.*	**8. Go** – bormoq - ***Go*** *home* ***quickly***

10. *"to be born" (tug'ilmoq)* fe'li ham o'zidan keyin sifat oladi.

- *The baby* ***was born deaf****.*

11. *"Lonely" (ma'nosi: yolg'iz)* fe'li sifat hisoblanib yo *ot* dan oldin keladi, yoki yuqorida keltirilgan *16 fe'l* dan keyin keladi. Ammo ravish hisoblanmaydi va boshqa fe'llar bilan ishlatilmaydi.
- *It was **a lonely journey** without my friends.*
- *She **feels** very **lonely** in a big house.*

Izoh: *"Alone" (ma'nosi: yolg'iz)* fe'li esa qachonki *to be* fe'lidan keyin kelsa *sifat,* qolgan fe'llar bilan kelganda esa *ravish* hisoblanadi.
- *I **was alone** when you phoned me yesterday. (sifat)*
- ***Travelling alone** is very boring. (ravish)*

12. Bilamizki otlar ham sifatlashadi. Ya'ni ikta ot yonma-yon kelganda birinchi kelgan ot sifatga aylanib ketadi. Bu *sifatlashgan ot* hisoblanadi.
- *a **wool** coat, an **iron** gate, a **tennis** ball, a **history** teacher*

Istisno: Ba'zi bir otlarning o'zi ham, ularning sifat shakli ham otdan oldin kelib aniqlovchi vazifasida kelishi mumkin. Bunda *ot shakli* boshqa bir otdan oldin kelib sifat vazifasida kelsa *haqiqiy belgisini*, sifat shakli otdan oldin kelsa *ko'chma ma'nosini* bildiradi.

Ot shaklida kelishi (haqiqiy belgisni bildiradi)	Sifat shaklida kelishi (ko'chma ma'nodagi belgisini bildiradi)
1. Gold – tilla, oltin *- Tom has got a **gold watch**.*	**1. Golden** – tilla, oltin *- Tom's little son is a **golden boy**.*
2. Silk – ipak *- Linda is wearing a **silk dress**.*	**2. Silky** – ipakka o'xshash, ipak *- Linda has **silky hair***
3. Stone – tosh *- A beautiful **stone statue** was set in the middle.*	**3. Stony** – toshga o'xshash, tosh *- Amanda has a **stony heart**.*
4. Iron – temir *- They broke the **iron gate**.*	**4. Irony** – temirga o'xshash, temir *- New **irony rules** came into force last week.*

THE DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES

❖ Sifat darajalari Ingliz tilida sifatning 3 ta daraja shakli bor:

I. Positive degree(oddiy)	II. Comperative (qiyosiy)	III. Superlative(orttirma)

I. POSITIVE DEGREE

❖ **Oddiy daraja** biror-bir ot oldidan kelib, qiyoslamaydi ham,ortiq joyini ham ko'rsatmaydi. Shunchaki ot xususiyatini aniqlab keladi.
- *The house is **small**.* - *It is an **interesting** book.*

1. Sifatding ***oddiy daraja*** shakli oldidan aslida ***the*** artikl qo'llanilmaydi. Ammo ba'zi oddiy darajadagi sifatlar oldidan ***the*** kelib ular otlashishadi:

1. the poor *(kambag'allar)*	***5. the disabled*** *(nogironlar)*	***9. the blind*** *(ko'rlar)*
2. the wounded *(yaralanganlar)*	***6. the deaf*** *(karlar)*	***10. the sick*** *(kasallar)*
3. the dead *(o'lganlar)*	***7. the rich*** *(boylar)*	***11. the young*** *(yoshlar)*
4. the injured *(jarohatlanganlar)*	***8. the old*** *(qariyalar)*	***12. the unemployed*** *(ishsizlar)*

- ***The old*** *don't like noise.*(barcha qariyalar nazarda tutilgan)

Shuningdek: Agarda sifatdan keyin ot qo'llangan bo'lsa, biz *"bir", "bitta"* ma'nolarida ***a/an*** artiklni sifatdan oldin qo'llaymiz, ammo u otga tegishli:
- *I saw* ***a blind man*** *in the street yesterday.*

Izoh: Ammo oldidan sifat kelgan aynan o'sha ot haqida ikkinchi marotaba gapirganimizda uning oldidan ***"the"*** artiklini qo'llaymiz:
- *I saw* ***a blind man*** *in the street.* ***The blind man*** *was playing the violin.*

II. THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE

❖ **Qiyosiy daraja** 2 predmetning tengligi yoki birining ikkinchisidan *"...-roq"* ligini ko'rsatadi. Shunga ko'ra ular 2 xil:

1. Tenglikni ifodalaydigan qiyosiy daraja. Bunda 2 narsaning bir xilligi (tengligi) ko'rsatiladi va *as ... as* bilan yasaladi. *As ... as* o'rtasida sifatning *oddiy darajasi shakli* ishlatadi. O'zbek tiliga – *day , dek* shaklida tarjima qilinadi:

Subject	Verb	as	adjective'	as	noun(ot)/pronoun(olmosh)/S+V
Subject	Verb	as	adverb'	as	noun(ot)/pronoun(olmosh)/S+V

- *Tom is* ***as intelligent as*** *Linda.* - *They did their job* ***as quickly as*** *us*

Istisno: Ammo quyidagi 2 ta vaziyatda *as ... as* ning o'rtasida *ot* keladi

1)	adjective'	a/an	birlikdagi ot	as	-dek, -day
as	adjective'	-	ko'plikdagi yoki sanalmaydigan ot		-dek, -day

- *Jack is* ***as talented a teacher as*** *Tom*
- *They have* ***as short information as*** *we have.*

2)as	much	sanalmaydigan ot	as	-dek, -day ko'p
	many	sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot		-dek, -day ko'p
	little	sanalmaydigan ot		-dek, -day kam
	few	sanaladigan ko'plikdagi ot		-dek, -day kam

- *He earns* ***as much money as*** *his brother.*
- *They have* ***as few classes as*** *we have.*

Izoh: *Noteng darajani* (inkor shaklni) hosil qilishning 2 xil usuli bor:

not	as	adjective'/ adverb'	as	-dek emas
	so		as	

- *Frank is* ***not as rich as*** *his friends.*
- *Frank is* ***not so rich as*** *his friends.*

Shuningdek: *as...as* ning oldidan ma'noni ko'paytish uchun *multiple nouns (marta so'zlari – half/twice/three times/four times ...)* ni ishlatish mumkin:
- *This book costs* ***twice as much as*** *the other one.*

- *My house is **three times as big as** yours.*

Shuningdek: Ba'zan biror narsaning sifatini bir xilligini emas otning bir xilligini ko'rsatish kerak bo'ladi. Bunda *"...-dek bir xil"* ma'nosida *the same ... as* ishlatiladi. Demak *as... as* da *sifat* ishlatilsa *the same ... as* da *sifatning ot shakli* yoki shunchaki *ot* ishlatiladi.

- *My house is **as high as** yours – My house **the same height as** yours.*
- *Tom does **the same job** as me. - Tom has **the same intelligence** as Linda*

Izoh: Yuqoridagi vaziyat bo'yicha xulosa qilsak *the same ... as* bilan sifatlar emas, balki ularning *ot shakli* ishlatilar ekan. Quyidagi jadvalda bazi bir sifatlar va ularning ot shakli keltirilgan:

Sifatlar	Ularning ot shakli
***Early**(vaqtli)/**Late**(kech)*	***Time**(vaqt)*
***Big, Large, Huge**(katta)/**Small** (kichkina)*	***Size**(o'lcham)*
***Round**(aylana)/**Oval**(oval)/**Square**(kvadrat)*	***Shape**(shakl)*
***Red**(qizil), **Black**(qora), **White**(oq)*	***Colour**(rang)*
***Strong**(kuchli)/**Weak**(kuchsiz)*	***Strength**(kuch)*
***High, tall**(baland)/**short, low**(past)*	***Height**(balandlik)*
***Long**(uzun)/ **Short**(kalta)*	***Length**(uzunlik)*
***Wide**(keng)/**Narraw**(tor)*	***Width**(kenglik)*
***Deep**(chuqur)/**Shallow**(sayoz)*	***Depth**(chuqurlik)*
***Heavy**(og'ir)/**Light**(yengil)*	***Weight**(og'irlik)*
***Young**(yosh)/**New**(yangi)/**Old**(qari/eski)*	***Age**(yosh)*

- *My room is **as big as** yours = My room has **the same size as** yours*
- *My children are **as young as** yours = My children is **the same age as** yours.*

Izoh: Ma'noni kuchaytirish uchun:

"As ... as"dan oldin (bo'lishli gaplarda)	"So ... as"dan oldin(inkor gaplarda)
Just	Quite
Almost	Nearly
Nearly	-

- *I'm **not quite so smart as** others*
- *Irina is **almost as beautiful as** others.*

Izoh: *As....as possible – "iloji boricha/imkon qadar ... roq"*

- *You must finish the work **as soon as possible**. (ASAP bo'lib qisaqaradi)*

2. Taqqoslovchi qiyosiy daraja. Bunda 2 ta narsani bir-biri bilan taqqoslab, biri ikkinchisiga qaraganda *...-roq* ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Ingliz tilida qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlar 3 xil usulda xosil qilinadi:

1) Bir bo'g'inli sifatlarga *" –roq"* ma'nosida *"-er"* qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi.

big – bigger;	***old – alder;***	***soft – softer;***	***etc.***

Izoh: Quyida –er qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda qanday imloviy qoidalar bo'lishi keltirilgan:

A) Oxirgi harfi –*e* bilan tugagan sifatlarga –*r* ni o'zi qo'shiladdi: ***close – closer***

B) Oxirgi harfi bitta unli va bitta undosh bo'lib tugagan sifatlarga *-er* qo'shilganda oxiridagi undosh ikkilanadi: ***big – bigger; red – redder;***

C) Oxirgi harfi –*y* harfi bilan tugaydigan 2 bo'g'inli sifatlarning qiyosiy shakli –er bilan hosil qilinadi. Bunda oxirgi –*y tushib qoladi* va o'rniga –*ier* qo'shiladi: ***easy – easier; heavy – heavier; happy - happier***

Istisno: Quyidagi sifatlar 1 bo'g'inli bo'lsa ham qiyosiy daraja shakli *more* so'zi bilan yasaladi:

real (haqiqiy)– more real;	*right (to'g'ri) – more right;*	*wrong (xato) – more wrong*

Istisno: Quyidagi sifatlar esa qiyosiy daraja shaklini ham –*"-er"* qo'shimchasi bilan, ham *more* so'zi bilan hosil qiladi:

clear – clearer/more clear;	*free – freer/more free*
safe – safer/more safe;	*wise – wiser/more wise*
true – truer/more true	*etc.*

2) Ko'p bo'g'inli(ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli) sifatlar oldidan *more* ishlatiladi:

intelligent – more intelligent;	*expensive – more expensive;*	*etc.*

Istisno: Quyidagi sifatlar 2 bo'g'inli bo'lsa ham qiyosiy daraja shakli ham *"-er"* qo'shimchasi bilan, ham *more* so'zi bilan hosil qilinadi:

common – commoner/more common;	*gentle – gentler/more gentle*
simple – simpler/more simple	*friendly – friendlier/more friendly*
clever – cleverer/more clever	*quiet – quieter/more quiet*
stupid – stupider/more stupid	*shallow – shallower/more shallow*
narrow – narrower/more narrow	*etc.*

3) Ba'zi bir sifatlarning ozaytirma daraja shaklini xosil qilganda *"kamroq"* ma'nosida *less* ishlatiladi.

intelligent – less intelligent;	*beautiful – less beautiful;*	*etc.*

Istisno: Ammo rang-tus sifatlariga *"-ish"* qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali *ozaytirma daraja* hosil qilinadi.

red – reddish (qizg'ish);	*greeo – greenish (yashilsifat);*
grey – greyish (kulrangsimon);	*etc.*

Shuningdek: Sanaladigan ko'plikdagi otlarning ozaytirma daraja shakli esa *kamroq* ma'nosida *fewer* ishlatilishi orqali hosil qilinadi.

- *She has **fewer friends** than mine.*

❖ Quyidagi *taqqoslovchi qiyosiy daraja* ishlatiladigan vaziyatlar keltirilgan:

1. Odatda qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlar qatnashgan gapda ikta narsani taqqoslaganda *...-dan ko'ra/...-ga qaraganda* ma'nolarida *than* so'zi ishlatiladi.

Qiyosiy darajadagi sifat	than	Ot
		Olmosh
		S + V

- *I know English* ***better than*** *Tom.*
- *This book is* ***more interesting than*** *the other one.*
- *Amanda sings a song* ***louder than*** *Susan sings.*

2. "Than" so'zini ishlatmasdan ham *yashirin qiyosiy daraja* berish mumkin.

- *This restaurant is expensive. Let's find* ***a cheaper one.***
- *Nick is tall. Tom is* ***taller.****(than Nick)*

3. *Or* bog'lovchisi bilan ikta ot haqida so'ralganda ham sifatning qiyosiy daraja shakli ishlatilishi mumkin.

- *Which is* ***more expensive****, Nexia or Spark?*

4. *The former(oldingi, birinchi)* hamda *The latter(keying, ikkinchi)* sifatlari gapda oldin aytib o'tilgan otni qaytib takrorlamaslik uchun ishlatiladi.

- *Tom and Nick are close friends.* ***The former****(Tom) knows English better than* ***the latter****(Nick)*

5. Ingliz tilida sifatning taqqoslovchi qiyosiy daraja shakli oldidan uning ma'nosini kuchaytirish va susaytirish uchun ishlatiladigan so'zlar bor. Ular quyidagi so'zlar:

Kuchaytiruvchi so'zlar	Susaytiruvchi so'zlar
Much *(ancha) – much harder*	***A bit*** *(biroz) – a bit harder*
Fer *(ancha) – far harder*	***A little*** *(biroz) – a little harder*
A lot *(ancha) – a lot harder*	***A little bit*** *(biroz) – a little bit harder*
Even *(ancha) – even harder*	***Any*** *(biroz) – any harder*
Rather *(ancha) – rather harder*	***Slightly*** *(biroz) – slightly harder*
Yet *(ancha) – yet harder*	***No*** *(emas) – no harder*
Still *(ancha) – still harder*	...

- *I want* ***much more*** *money.* - *Yesterday was hot. Today is* ***even hotter***
- *Linda is* ***a bit taller*** *than Amanda.* - *These days aren't getting* ***any warmer.***

➘ **Shuningdek:** *Many more (ancha ko'proq) + ko'plikdagi ot*

- *We should hold* ***many more sociological trainings.***

6. Quyidagi 2 ta sifat faqat qiyosiy darajada keladigan sifatlar. Yani oddiy va ortirma daraja shakli mavjud emas. O'zidan keyin doim *to* predlogini oladi

Superior*(sifat jihatidan yaxshiroq)* ***+ to;***	***Inferior****(sifat jihatidan yomonroq)* ***+ to;***

7. *But* so'zi bilan bog'langan gaplarda sifat darajalarining qo'llanilishi:

Adjective'	,(vergul)	but	Qiyosiy darajadagi sifat
Adjective'	,(vergul)	but	Ortirma darajadagi sifat + ot(noun)

- *Your computer is **expensive, but** mine is **more expensive***
- *Tom is **clever, but** John is **the most clever pupil** at school.*

8. Odatda qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlar oldidan *the* aniq artikili ishlatilmaydi. Ammo quyidagi 2 ta vaziyatda biz the aniq artiklini qo'llashimiz shart:

A) *"Qanchalik ..., shunchalik ... ."* strukturasida:

The	+ qiyosiy darajadagi sifat	+ Sub. + V,	the	+ qiyosiy darajadagi sifat	+ Sub. + V.
Qanchalik ... ,			shunchalik		

- ***The earlier** you start, **the sooner** you finish.*

B) Agar ***"of"*** bilan kelgan gaplarda 2 shaxs yoki narsa-predmet haqida gapirilsa, bu holatda ham sifatning *qiyosiy daraja* shakli ***the*** bilan ishlatiladi:

- *Linda is **the taller of** the **2** sisters.*

Izoh: Ammo yuqoridagi holatda ***of*** dan keyin 3 va undan kata sonlar kelsa sifatning *ortirma daraja* shakli ***the*** artikli bilan ishlatiladi:

- *Linda is **the tallest of** the 3 sisters.*

Shuningdek: Ammo o'zidan keying ot bilan birikib *"bir/boshqa bir"* ma'nolarida ***a/an*** artikli ham *qiyosiy darajadagi* sifat oldidan kelishi mumkin.

- *This suit is too expensive. Show me **a cheaper suit**.*

9. Shuningdek qiyosiy darajadagi sifatni *and* bog'lovchisi bilan ikki marta takror takror qo'llash mumkin. Bu qachonki biror bir narsa *davomiy ravishda o'zgarib borayotgan*ligini ifodalaydi.

Adjective(-er) and adjective(-er)	(I bo'g'inli sifat bo'lsa)
More and more adjective	(ko'p bo'g'inli sifat bo'lsa)

- *The weather is getting **hotter and hotter** day by day.*
- *Tashkent is getting **more and more beautiful** day by day.*

10. *Older* va *Elder* sifatlarining ikkalasi ham qiyosiy darajadagi safat hisoblansa ham, ular o'rtasida farq bor:

A) *Older – kattaroq, qariroq(yoshga nisbatan), eskiroq ("than"* so'zi bilan ishlatilishi ham, ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin)

- *Nick's car is **older than** Tom's. - Nick's grandmother is **old**, but mine is **older**.*

B) *Elder – katta* (faqat qarindoshlarga nisbatan ishlatamiz. Va undan jeyin hech qachon *than* ishlatilmaydi)

- *My **elder brother** is studying at university.*

III. THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

❖ **Orttirma daraja** 3 yoki undan ortiq miqdordagi insonlar yoki narsalar/hayvonlar ichidan birining *eng...* -ligini aytganimizda ishlatamiz. Orttirma darajadagi sifatlar oldidan doim *the* keladi.

1) Bir bo'g'inli sifatlarga ... *eng* ma'nosida *-est* qo'shiladi.

big – the biggest;	***old – the oldest;***	***soft – the softest;***	***etc.***

Izoh: Quyida –est qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda qanday imloviy qoidalar bo'lishi keltirilgan:

A) Oxirgi harfi *-e* bilan tugagan sifatlarga *–st* qo'shiladi: ***close – the closest***

B) Oxirgi harfi bitta unli va bitta undosh bo'lib tugagan sifatlarga *-est* qo'shilganda oxiridagi undosh ikkilanadi: ***big – the biggest; red – the reddest;***

C) Oxirgi harfi *–y* harfi bilan tugaydigan 2 bo'g'inli sifatlarning orttirma shakli –est bilan hosil qilinadi. Bunda oxirgi *–y tushib qoladi* va uning o'rniga *–iest* qo'shiladi: ***easy – the easiest; heavy – the heaviest; happy – the happiest***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi sifatlar 1 bo'g'inli bo'lsa ham orttirma daraja shakli *the most* so'zi bilan yasaladi:

***real** (haqiqiy)– the most real;*	***right** (to'g'ri)– the most right;*	***wrong** (xato) – the most wrong*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi sifatlar esa qiyosiy daraja shaklini ham –*"the ...-est"* qo'shimchasi bilan, ham *the most* so'zi bilan hosil qiladi:

clear – the clearest/the most clear;	***free – the freest/the most free;***
safe – the safest/the most safe;	***wise – the wisest/the most wise;***
true – the truest/the most true;	***etc.***

2) Ko'p bo'g'inli(ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli) sifatlar oldidan *eng* ma'nosida *more* so'zi ishlatiladi:

intelligent – the most intelligent;	***expensive – the most expensive;***	***etc.***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi sifatlar 2 bo'g'inli hisoblansa ham ularning orttirma daraja shakli ham *the ...-est* bilan, ham *the most* so'zi bilan yasaladi:

common – the commonest/the most common;	***gentle – the gentlest/the most gentle***
simple – the simplest/the most simple	***friendly – the friendliest/the most friendly***
clever – the cleverest/the most clever	***quiet – the quietest/the most quiet***
stupid – the stupidest/the most stupid	***shallow – the shallowest/the most shallow***
narrow – the narrowest/the most narrow	***etc.***

Izoh: Agarda *most + adjective* holati kelsa (ya'ni most so'zidan oldin *the* kelmasa) *most*ning ma'nosi *juda/g'oyat/nihoyatda* deb tarjima qilinadi. (orttirma daraja hisoblanmaydi)
- *This is a **most interesting** film.*

3) Ba'zi bir sifatlarning ozaytirma orttirma daraja shaklini xosil qilganda *"eng kam"* ma'nosida *the least* so'zi ishlatiladi.

intelligent – the least intelligent;	***beautiful – the least beautiful;***	***etc.***

Istisno 1: Quyidagi noto'g'ri sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma daraja shakllarida so'zning o'zagi o'zgaradi:

Positive degree (oddiy daraja)	Comperative degree (qiyosiy daraja)	Superlative degree (orttirma daraja)
***Good**(yaxshi)*	***Better**(yaxshiroq)*	***The best**(eng yaxshi)*
***Well-yaxshi**(ravish)*	***Better**(yaxshiroq)*	***The best**(eng yaxshi)*
***Much/Many**(ko'p)*	***More**(ko'proq)*	***The most**(eng ko'p)*
***Little**(kam)*	***Less**(kamroq)*	***The least**(eng kam)*
***Far**(uzoq)*	***Farther/Further**(uzoqruq)*	***The farthest/The furthest***
***Bad**(yomon)*	***Worse**(yomonroq)*	***The worst**(eng yomon)*

Izoh 1: *Well* so'zi *yaxshi* ma'nosida *ravish* hisoblanadi. Faqat sog'liq haqida gapirganda bog'lovchi va holat fe'llaridan keyin kelib *sifat* hisoblanadi.
- *I **feel well** after a two-week treatment.*

Izoh 2: *Little* sifati kichkina ma'nosida darajalanmaydi. Bu ma'nosa *small* sifati daraja-lanib kelishi mumkin: ***Small – Smaller – The smallest***

Izoh 3: *Further* so'zi *uzoqroq* ma'nosidan tashqari yaxlit bir so'z bo'ib kelib *qo'shimcha* degan ma'noni ham anglatadi va asosan *news/ information/ report/ advice/ question* kabi so'zlar bilan keladi.
- *I need **further information** about the weather.*

Istisno 2: Quyidagi sifatlarning qiyosiy, orttirma shakli mavjud emas:

***Blind**(ko'r)*	***Final**(so'nggi)*	***Key**(asosiy)*	***Unique**(noyob)*
***Dead**(o'lik)*	***Left**(chep)*	***Vertical**(vertikal)*	-
***Fatal**(o'ldiradigan)*	***Right**(o'ng)*	***Universal**(universal)*	-

❖ Sifatning orttirma daraja shaklining qo'llanilish vaziyatlari:

1. Gap tarkibida *of* predlogi qatnashib 3 va undan ortiq narsa haqida gap ketganda sifatning orttirma daraja shakli ishlatiladi.
- *She is **the tallest girl of** my **three** sisters*
- *The Nile is **the longest river of all** rivers*

2. Gap tarkibida *in* predlogi qatnashgan bo'lsa ham gapda ortirma darajadagi sifat qo'llaniladi.
- *Who is **the most famous** person **in** Uzbekistan?*

- *Bill Gates is **the richest** man **in** the USA.*

3. Tarkibida ***ever*** qatnashgan ***present/past perfect zamonlari*** qatnashgan gaplarda ham sifatning orttirma daraja shakli ishlatiladi:

- *It is **the most interesting** film I **have ever** watched.*
- *It was **the most difficult** job Linda **had ever** done.*

4. *One of* birikmasidan keyin doim orttirma darajadagi sifat ishlatiladi:

- ***One of the deepest** lakes is the Baikal.*

5. Gap tarkibida *among* va *between* predloglari qatnashgan bo'lsa:

- *Tom is **the strongest** boy **among** my friends.*
- *This is **the most important** problem **between** us.*

6. Orttirma darajadagi sifatning ma'nosini kuchaytirish uchun quyidagi so'zlardan foydalanish mumkin:

***(by) far** (ancha)*	*Sifatning ortirma daraja shakli*
***almost** (qariyib)*	
***practically** (amlda)*	
***nearly** (qariyib)*	
***easily** (so'zsiz)*	

- *She is **by far the most beautiful** woman I have ever seen*

7. *The last* va *The latest* ning farqi:

The latest	***noun***	*-so'nggi(lekin oxirgi emas)*
The last	***noun***	*-oxirgi(buodan keyingisi yo'q)*

- ***The latest version** of "Iphone" was introduced yesterday evening.*
- *"Mahbub ul-qulb" was **the last work** of Alisher Navai.*

8. *The eldest* va *the oldest* o'rtasida quyidagicha farq bor:

A) *The oldest* – eng katta, eng qari(yosh jihatidan), eng eski

- *This is **the oldest building** in town.*

B) *The eldest* – to'ng'ich (oila azolariga nisbtan)

- *My **eldest daughter** is studying at Uzbek State World languages university.*

"-ING" VA "-ED" BILAN TUGAYDIGAN SIFATDOSHLAR

❖ Bu turdagi sifatlar juft sifatlarning o'zagi fe'l, va ular ko'p bog'inli sifatlar guruhiga kiradi. Ularga quyidagilar kiradi:

-ING	-ED
"-li", "-(u)vchi", "-ayotgan" ma'nosini anglatadi va asosan narsalar uchun ish-di.	"-gan", "-kan", "-qan" ma'nnsini anglatib, asosan insonlar uchun ishlatiladi
Interesting *(qiziqarli)*	***Interested*** *(qiziqqan)*
Boring *(zerikarli)*	***Bored*** *(zerikkan)*
Tiring *(charchatadigan)*	***Tired*** *(charchagan)*
Satisfying *(qoniqtiradigan)*	***Satisfied*** *(qoniqqan)*
Disgusting *(nafrat uyg'atuvchi)*	***Disgusted*** *(nafratlangan)*
Amazing *(ajablantiruvchi)*	***Amezed*** *(ajablangan)*
Surprising *(hayratlanarli)*	***Surprised*** *(hayratlangan)*
Disappointing *(ko'ngilni qoldiruvchi)*	***Disappointed*** *(ko'ngli qolgan)*
Fascinating *(maftun qiladigan)*	***Fascinated*** *(maftun bo'lgan)*
Exciting *(hayajonlantiradigan)*	***Excited*** *(hayajonlangan)*
Shocking *(lol qoldiradigan)*	***Shocked*** *(lol qolgan)*
Embarrassing *(uyaltiradigan)*	***Embarrassed*** *(uyalgan)*
Confusing *(chalg'ituvchi)*	***Confused*** *(chalkashgan)*
Frightening *(qo'rqinchli)*	***Frightened*** *(qo'rqqan)*
Depressing *(tushkunlikka tushiradigan)*	***Depressed*** *(tushkunlıkka tushgan)*
Worrying *(xavotirli)*	***Worried*** *(xavotirlangan)*
Annoying *(asabga tegadigan)*	***Annoyed*** *(asabiylashgan)*

- *Linda's job is **boring**, so Linda is **bored***
- *Football is **interesting**. Jack is **interested** in football.*

Izoh 1: *-ing* bilan tugaydigan sifatlar faqat narsalar uchun emas, ba'zan insonlar uchun ham ishlatiladi:
- ***Karim** is a very **interesting person***
- ***Amanda** is **boring**. I don't want to talk with her.*

Izoh 2: Va aksincha kishilardan tashqari *–ed* bilan tugaydigan sifatlar narsalarga ham ishlatilishi mumkin.
- *A **boiled egg**, a **cleaned room**, **chopped meat** etc.*

ADVERB
(Ravish)

❖ Ingliz tilida ravishning vazifasi fe'lning belgi xususiyatini bildirish. Ravish *qachon?, qayerda?, qay holda?, qay tarzda?, qancha miqdorda?* so'rog'lariga javob bo'ladi:
- *Please, speak **slowly**! I can't understand!*

1. Ravishlar yasalishiga ko'ra 2 turga bo'linadi: *tub* va *yasama*

1) Tarkibida ravish yasovchi qo'shimchalar bo'lmagan ***tub ravishlar***
Masalan: ***here, there, now, almost etc.***
2) Sifatlarga *–ly* qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali hosil bo'lgan ravishlar ***yasama ravishlar*** hisoblanadi: *Masalan:* ***easily, quietly, slowly etc.***

Izoh: Ravish hosil qilish uchun sifatlarga *-ly* qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda quyidagi imloviy qoidalar ro'y beradi:
A) Oxirgi harfi *–le* bilan tugaydigan sifatlarga *–ly* qo'shganimizda, -le *tushib qoladi* va *–ly* qo'shiladi: - ***Gentle + ly = gently***

B) Oxirgi harfi *–y* bilan tugaydigan sifatlarga *–ly* qo'shganimizda –y *tushib qoladi* va uning o'rniga *–i* qo'shiladi, so'ng *–ly* qo'shiladi: ***Happy + ly = happily***
C) Oxirgi harfi *–l* bilan tugaydigan sifatlarga *–ly* qo'shganimizda –l *tushib qolmaydi*: - ***Awful + ly = awfully***
D) Oxirgi harfi *–ic* bilan tugaydigan sifatlarga ravish xosil qilish uchun *–ally* qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: - ***Dramatic + ally = dramatically***
ⓘ Istisno: ***Public + ly = publicly***
E) Oxirgi harfi *–e* bilan tugaydigan sifatlarga *–ly* qo'shganimizda, -e *tushib qolmaydi* va –ly qo'shiladi: - ***Polite + ly = politely***
ⓘ Istisno: ***True + ly = Truly***
2. *–ly* qo'shimchasi sifat yasovchi qo'shimcha ham hisoblanadi. Quyidagilar oxiri *-ly bilan tugaydigan sifatlar* hisoblanadi:

Elderly *(keksaygan)*	***Friendly*** *(do'stona)*	***Likely*** *(ehtimol)*	***Deadly*** *(halokatli)*
Lively *(jo'shqin)*	***Lonely*** *(yolg'iz)*	***Silly*** *(axmoq)*	***Ugly*** *(xunuk)*
Lovely *(sevimli)*	***Miserly*** *(ayanchli)*	***Costly*** *(davomiy)*	...

- *Tom is very **friendly** person.*
Izoh: Bu sifatlarni ravishga aylantirish uchun quyidagi usulni ishlatamiz:

In a	**+ oxiri *–ly* bilan tugaydigan sifat**	**+ way/manner**

- *He greeted me **in a friendly way/manner** (u men bilan do'stona ko'rishdi)*

3. Quyidagi ravshilarni *–ly* qo'shimchasi bilan qo'shib yozsa ham, qo'shib yozmasdan ham qo'llash mumkin. Ammo asosan –ly qo'shimchasi bilan ishlatiladi:

loud(ly)	***cheap(ly)***	***quick(ly)***	***tight(ly)***	***fair(ly)***	***slow(ly)***

- *Come here **quick/quickly** (Tez bu yerga kel)*

4. Quyidagi so'zlar ham sifat, ham ravish hisoblanadi. Ular 2 xil:

1) Oxirgi harfi *–ly* bilan tugaydigan so'zlar

***Daily** (kunlik)*	***Monthly** (oylik)*	***Yearly** (yillik)*	***Early** (erta)*	***Likely** (ehtimoliy)*

2) Oxirgi hardi *–ly* bilan tugamaydigan so'zlar:

***Well** (yaxshi)*	***Near** (yaqin)*	***Late** (kech)*	***Enough** (yetarli)*	***Hard** (qattiq/qiyin)*
***Right** (to'g'ri)*	***Straight** (to'g'ri)*	***Fast** (tez)*	***Last** (oxirgi)*	***Long** (uzun)*
***Wrong** (notogri)*	***Next** (keyingi)*	***Low** (past)*	***Free** (bo'sh/ tekin)*	***Deep** (chuqur)*
***Much** (ko'p)*	***Fair** (adolatli)*	***Far** (uzoq)*	***High** (baland)*	***Pretty**(chiroyli, juda)*

⚐ **Izoh**: Agarda yuqoridagi so'zlar *ot dan oldin kelib* otning belgisini bildirsa yoki "adjective" mavzusida berilgan *17 fe'ldan keyin qo'llansa* sifat hisoblanadi.

- *I **am well** today. (Sog'liqqa nisbatan)*
- *Sorry teacher! I am **late**.*
- *Tom gets tired every day. He has **hard work**.*
- *They told a **wrong answer**.*
- *We take a **monthly test** every month.*
- *This answer **sounds right**.*
- *There is **much money** in my pocket. I can help you.*
- *Linda has got **straight hair**.*
- *Amanda **is** very **pretty**.*
- *Do you have **enough experience** for the job?*

⚐ **Izoh**: Ammo yuqoridagi so'zlar *boshqa fe'llar*dan keyin kelib fe'lning belgisini bildirsa yoki sifatdan oldin kelib uning darajasini bildirsa ravish hisoblanadi.

- *I can **play** the piano very **well***
- *Sorry teacher! I **came** to the lesson **late***
- *Jack **works** very hard every day*
- *You **did wrong** yesterday.*
- *We **take** a test from our applicants **monthly***
- *Well done, my son! You **solved** the math exercise **right**.*
- *I like to **play** football **much**.*
- *Keep **going straight**.*
- *This task is **pretty difficult**.*
- *Stop! You **spoke enough**. Now, it is my turn.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Yuqoridagi ba'zi so'zlarga –ly qo'shimchasi qo'shilishi mumkin. Bunda ulardan umuman *yangi ravish hosil qiladi* va –ly qo'shimchasisiz shaklidagi ma'nosidan farq qiladi:

"-ly" siz shakli	"-ly" qo'shilgan shakli
1. Late **(kech)**	**1. Lately** (yaqinda)
- ***Sorry, I** am late **(sifat)***	(Present perfect ning signal so'zi = recently)
- ***Sorry, I** came late **(ravish)***	- *I haven't **seen** Tom **lately** (ravish)*

2. Hard **(qattiq/qiyin)**
- ***Jack has a*** *hard job* ***(sifat)***
- ***Jack*** *works* ***very*** *hard* ***(ravish)***

3. High **(baland)**
- ***It is a*** *high building* ***(sifat)***
- ***The bird*** *flew high* ***(ravish)***

4. Deep **(chuqur)**
- ***This is a*** *deep cave* ***(sifat)***
- ***He*** *dives* ***vary*** *deep* ***while swimming (ravish)***

5. Near **(yaqin)**
- ***She often visits her*** *near* ***relatives (sifat)***
- ***He lives*** *near* ***(ravish)***

6. Most **(ko'pchilik/ko'p)**
- *Most people* ***think it is bad (olmosh)***
- ***He goes out with his family*** *most* ***(ravish)***

7. Right **(to'g'ri)**
- ***He told the*** *right answer* ***(sifat)***
- ***He*** *did right* ***(ravish)***

2. Hardly (arang/zo'rg'a)
(Inkor so'z hisoblanadi = scarcely, barely)
- *We* ***hardly ate*** *anything (ravish)*

3. Highly (juda/juda ko'p)
(daraja miqdor ravishi = very)
- *These new shoes are* ***highly recommended***

4. Deeply (juda ko'p)
(daraja miqdor ravishi = very much)
- *Amanda thought about it* ***deeply*** *(ravish)*

5. Nearly (deyarli)
(daraja miqdor ravishi = almost)
- *Amanda* ***nearly*** *got lost in the city (ravish)*

6. Mostly (asosan)
(daraja miqdor ravishi)
- ***Mostly,*** *we meet in the EVOS.*

7. Rightly (to'g'ri)
(***-ly*** siz shakli bilan ma'nosi bir xil, asosan **V3/V-ed** dan oldin ishlatiladi)

⚐ **Izoh**: *"Good" – sifat, "Well" – ravish.* Ikkalasining ma'nosi ham *"yaxshi"*
- *He is a* ***good student***
- *He* ***studies well***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Faqat sog'liq haqida gapirilganda *"well"–"yaxshi"* ma'nosida *sifat* bo'lib keladi
- *I* ***am*** *very* ***well*** *today.*

5. Shuningdek ravish faqat fe'lni aniqlab kelmasdan, quyidagi vazifalarni ham bajarishi mumkin:

A) Quyidagi ravishlar asosan *kirish so'z* vazifasida ishlatiladi *(gap boshida qo'llanilib, o'zidan keyin vergul [,] oladi):*

Honestly *(rostini aytganda)*	***Officially*** *(rasman)*	***Theoretically*** *(nazariy jihat+)*
Ideally *(ideal jihatdan)*	***Obviously*** *(ayonki)*	***Personally*** *(shaxsan)*
Economically*(iqtisodiy jihatdan)*	***Undoubtedly*** *(shubhasiz)*	...

- ***Personally,*** *I would rather go by train*
- ***Undoubtedly,*** *Winston Churchill was a great politician*

B) Aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan "Past Participle" (V3/V-ed) dan oldidan ravish ishlatilib, bu ravish faqat shu "V3/V-ed" ga tegishli bo'ladi, o'zidan oldin kelgan fe'lga emas
- *The house has been* ***totally destroyed.***
- *The meeting was* ***badly organised.***

C) Ingliz tilida *sifat yoki ravishning darajasini kuchaytirib aytish uchun* ularning oldidan quyidagi *daraja miqdor ravishlari* ishlatilishi mumkin:

Nearly *(qariyib)*	***Absolutely*** *(mutlaq)*	***Very*** *(juda)*
Completely *(to'liq)*	***Too*** *(juda)*	***Quite*** *(ancha)*
Terribly *(g'oyatda)*	***Especially*** *(ayniqsa)*	***Automatically*** *(o'z-o'zidan)*
So *(juda)*	***Highly*** *(g'oyatda)*	***Particularly*** *(asosan)*
Definitely *(aniq)*	***Really*** *(haqiqatdan)*	***Fairly*** *(juda)*
Pretty *(g'oyatda)*	***Awfully*** *(juda)*	***Reasonably*** *(yetarlicha)*
Extremely *(nihoyatda)*	***Rather*** *(ancha)*	***Increadibly*** *(aqlga sig'mas)*

- *He speaks English* ***increadibly quickly***
- *This meals are* ***absolutely free*** *for you.*

TYPES OF ADVERBS

❖ Ingliz tilida ravishlar quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi

I. Adverbs of Place (O'rin-joy ravishlari)	**III. Adverbs of Quantity** (Daraja-miqdor ravish)
II. Adverbs of Frequency (Payt ravishlari)	**IV. Adverbs of Manner** (Holat(tarz) ravishlari)

I. Adverbs of Place
(O'rin-joy ravishlari)

❖ Harakat va holatning bajarilish yoki sodir bo'lish o'rnini ifodalovchi ravishlar *o'rin-joy ravishlari* hisoblanadi. Ularga quyidagilar kiradi:

Here*(bu yerda)*	***Outside****(tashqarida)*	***Nearby****(yaqinida)*	***Somewhere****(qayerdadir)*
There*(u yerda)*	***Indoors****(ichkarida)*	***Above****(tepasida)*	***Nowhere****(hech qayerda)*
Inside*(ichkarida)*	***Outdoors****(tashqarida)*	***Below****(pastida)*	***etc.****(va hakozo)*

- *Your children are playing football* ***outside***

II. Adverbs of Frequency
(Payt ravishlari)

❖ Harakatning bajarilish paytini ifodalovchi ravishlarga *payt ravishlari* deyiladi. Ularga quyidagilar kiradi:

Always*(har doim)*	***Never****(hech qachon)*	***Often****(tez-tez)*	***Now****(hozir)*
Usually*(odatda)*	***Yet****(hali-ham)*	***Already****(allaqachon)*	***Then****(keyin,o'shanda)*
Seldom*(kamdankam)*	***Still****(hanuz)*	***Ever****(biror marta)*	***etc.****(va hakozo)*

- *You are* ***always*** *losing your things.*

1. Quyidagi *"yet"* ravishi haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan:

YET
1. Yet – "haligacha", "hali ham" ma'nolarini berib, asosan so'roq va inkor gaplarda ishlatiladi *- Is the dinner ready* ***yet****?* *- We haven't finished our work* ***yet***
2. Yet aslida gap oxirida keladi. Ammo **"doesn't"/"don't"/"haven't"/"hasn't"/'m not"/"is not" "are not"** kabi inkor so'zlardan keyin yoki **"whether"/"why"** olmoshlaridan oldin ishlatiladi: *- We don't* ***yet*** *have solution to the problem.* *– I haven't decided* ***yet*** *whether to go or not.*

3. Yet inkor gaplarda **hozircha qilish kerak emas** bo'lgan ish-harakatlar haqida gapirganda ish-di. *- It is too early. Don't go **yet**!*
4. Yet qiyosiy darajadagi sifat yoki ravishlardan oldin ishlatilib **"yanada ...-roq"** ma'nosini anglatadi. *– The company has had **yet more** problems than last year*
5. Yet so'zi again so'zi bilan kelganda **"yana bitta", "yana bir marta"** ma'nolarini beradi: *- The meeting has been cancelled **yet** again.*
6. Yet sifatning ortirma daraja shakli bilan ishlatilib **"shu vaqtgacha bo'lgan eng ..."** ma'nosini anglatadi: *- This will be the most racket news **yet**.*
7. As (of) yet – "hanuzgacha" degan ma'noni anglatadi: *- Tom hasn't arrived **as of yet**.*
8. Biror bir ishni sodir bo'lishiga qancha muddat qolganligini ifodalash uchun **"months/weeks/ ages yet"** birikmasidan foydalanamiz: *- It could be **months yet** until they understand their fault.*
9. "could/might/may yet be/do something" – Haligacha bajarilmagan ish harkatni ifodalaydi: *- We **may yet win** in the competition. We have got chance.*
10. "Somebody/something have yet to do something" – haligacha bajarilmagan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi: *- **The bank has yet to respond** to our letter.*
11. "Yet" – "ammo, lekin" ma'nolarida zidlov bog'lovchisi bo'lib kela oladi: *- We have invited them, **yet** they aren't going to come.*

2. Quyidagi *"never"* ravishi haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan:

STILL
1. Still – "hali ham" ma'nosida haligacha o'zgarmasdan kelayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi: *- It is 10 o'clock. Jane is **still** in bed.*
2. Still – bog'lovchi fe'ldan keyin, yordamchi/modal fe'l dan keyin va asosiy fe'ldan oldin keladi *- Tom is 78 years old. But he **is still** strong* *- I haven't seen them for ages. But I **can still remember** them.*
3. Still odatda barcha bo'lishsiz so'zlardan oldin keladi *- She **still** isn't ready*
4. Still – "shunday bo'lsa hamki, baribir" ma'nolarida gapda bog'lovchi bo'lib kelishi mumkin: *- Teshavoy didn't prepare for his exam, but he **still** passed his exam.*
5. "Still more"/"Still further"/"Still another"/"Still other" birikmalari biror bir narsaning miqdori ortayotganlgini bildiradi. *- Kevin grew **still more** depression.*
6. "Still" qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlar oldidan yoki ketidan kelib ma'nosini kuchaytirish uchun ham ishlatiladi: *- Working is **still harder(harder still)** than thinking*
7. "Still" – "qo'zg'almas, jimjit, sokin, shamolsiz" ma'nolarida otdan oldin kelib aniqlovchi bo'ladi *- It was a hot **still** day. We were working in the field*

3. *"Any more"* va *"any longer"* ravishlari *"boshqa, ortiq"* ma'nolarida biror-bir ishni qaytib davom etmasligini ifodalaydi. Asosan inkor gaplarda va gapning oxirida keladi:

*- Lucy will **not** work here **any more(any longer)***

Shuningdek: *"No longer"* ravishi ham huddi shu ma'noda ishlatiladi. Faqat bu qatnashgan gapda boshqa inkor so'z qo'llanilmaydi va u doim asosiy fe'ldan oldin ishlatiladi:

- *Lucy will **no longer** work here.*

Izoh: Yuqoridagi ma'nodagi *"any more" "any longer"* va *"no longer"* yaxlit bitta birikma hisoblanandi. Ammo ular alohida alohida tushinilib sifat va *any, no* uning ma'nosini susaytirib beruvchi so'z hisoblanganda ma'no o'zgaradi:

- *Don't cause **any more** problems (any more* – bundan ortiq)
- *She was really tired. She couldn't go walk **any longer*** (=bundan uzoqroq)
- *She was really tired.She could go walk **no longer*** (=bundan uzoqroq)

III. Adverbs of Quantity
(Daraja-miqdor ravishlari)

❖ Harakat, holat belgi va narsaning darajasini, miqdorini bildirib keladi:

***Much**(ko'p)*	***A little**(biroz)*	***Fairly**(anchagina)*	***Too**(juda)*
***A lot**(ko'p)*	***A little bit**(biroz)*	***Pretty**(anchagina)*	***Very**(juda)*
***A bit**(biroz)*	***Slightly**(biroz)*	***Rather**(anchagina)*	***etc.**(va hakozo)*

❖ Daraja miqdor ravishlari sifat va ravishdan oldin qo'llanilib belgining darajasini bildirib keladi. Ular 3 xil daraja guruhlariga bo'linadi:

1. Kuchsiz daraja: *a bit, a little, a little bit, slightly – (biroz, ozroq, sal)*

- *I am **a bit tired**. Can I go to sleep **a little bit earlier.***

2. O'rta daraja: *fairly, pretty, rather, quite – (anchagina)*

A) Quyida *quite* bilan keladigan strukturalar keltirilgan:

Struktura 1:

Quite	+ a/an	- + adjective	+ birlikdagi at

- *Sarah has **quite a good job**.*
- *I didn't expect them. It was **quite a surprise**.*

Struktura 2:

Quite	- adjective	sanalmaydigan/ko'plikdagi ot

- *It is **quite interesting information**.*
- *They made **quite ridiculous mistakes***

Struktura 3:

Quite	Adverb

- *She made a speech **quite cleverly**.*

Struktura 4:

Quite	+ a lnt	-
	+ a lot of	+ noun

- *They meet with each other* ***quite a lot.***
– *There were* ***quite a lot of people*** *at the meeting.*

Izoh 1: *"Quite"* quyidagi fe'llar bilan ishlatilganda *completely (mutlaq)* ma'nosini anglatadi:

Like*(yoqtirmoq)*	***Enjoy*** *(zavq olmoq)*	***Understand*** *(tushunmoq)*	***Agree*** *(fikrga qo'shilmoq)*	***Finish****(tugatmoq)*

- *I* ***quite agree*** *with you.*
– *I don't* ***quite understand*** *what you mean.*

Izoh 2: *"Quite"* quyidagi sifatlar bilan kelganda ham *completely (mutlaq)* ma'nosini anglatadi:

Sure*(ishonchli komil)*	***Horrible****(qo'rqinchli)*	***Certain****(amin)*	***Right****(to'g'ri)*
Safe*(xavfsiz)*	***Perfect****(mukammal)*	***Clear****(aniq)*	***Obvious****(ravshan)*
Incredible*(aqlga sig)*	***Ridiculous****(kulguli)*	***Extraordinary***	***Amazing****(hay-li)*
Alone*(yolg'iz)*	***Hopeless****(umidsiz)*	***Awful****(juda yomon)*	***Brilliant****(a'lo)*
Useless*(befoyda)*	***Absurd****(be'mani)*	***True****(rost)*	***Impossible****(ilojsiz)*
False*(xato)*	***Dreadful****(dahshadli)*	***Unnecessary***	***Dead****(o'lik)*
Wrong*(noto'g'ri)*	***Diffirent****(farqli)*	***Amazed****(hayratlangan)*	...

- *She was* ***quite diffirent*** *from what I expected.*

B) Quyida *pretty* bilan keladigan strukturalar keltirilgan:

A/An	pretty	+ adjective	+ noun

- *Sarah has* ***a pretty good job.***

C) Quyida *pretty* bilan keladigan strukturalar keltirilgan:

A/An	fairly	+ adjective	+ noun

- *They live in* ***a fairly big house.*** *I was shocked when I first visited theirs.*

D) Ma'no jihatidan o'xshashiga qaramasdan *quite* va *pretty* dan farqli o'laroq *rather* ravishi salbiy tushunchani ifodalaydigan sifatlar a ravishlar bilan ishlatiladi. Hamda agarda ot sanaladigan birlikdagi ot bo'lganda *a/an* artikllari *rather*dsan oldin ham, keyin ham kelishi mumkin.

(A)	rather	(a)	+ adjective	+ noun

- *She is* ***quite clever*** *but* ***rather lazy.***
- *It was* ***(a) rather (a) difficult test.***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo ba'zan *rather* ijobiy tushunchalarni ham ifodalab, *"g'ayritabiiy ravishda" "hayratlanarli tarzda"* ma'nolarini anglatadi:

- *These oranges taste* ***rather good.*** *I haven't had such nice fruit before.*

Shuningdek: *"To'g'rirog'i", "aniqrog'i"* ma'nolarida oldin aytilgan gapga qo'shimcha qilishda *"or rather"* yoki *"more properly"* birikmalari ishlatiladi:

- *We all went to Bob's car,* ***or rather(more properly)*** *his father's*

3. Kuchli daraja: *much, far, so, too, very, absolutely, completely, extremely, really, awfully, terribly, totally – (juda, nihoyatda, o'ta)*

A) *"Much"* ravishi *"ko'p"* ma'nosida asosan so'roq va inkor gaplarda ishlatiladi. Bo'lishli gaplarda esa odatda *"much"* ning o'rniga *"a lot"* ishlatiladi.

- *Has Tom changed **much**? He hasn't changed **much**.*
- *Amanda spends **a lot** on travelling*

B) *"Much"* ravishi darak gaplarda *"very", "rather", "too", "so", "as", "how"* ravishlari bilan birgalikda kelishi mumkin:

- *I read detective novels **very much***

C) Quyidagi fe'llardan oldin *"much"* so'zi daraja-miqdor ravishi sifatida *"juda ham", "g'oyatda"* ma'nolarida keladi:

***Admire** (havas qilmoq)*	***Appreciate** (qadrlamoq)*	***Enjoy** (rohatlanmoq)*
***Prefer** (afzal ko'rmoq)*	***Regret** (afsus qilmoq)*	...

- *I **much enjoy** going bowling with my friends every Sunday.*

D) *"Very much"* (*"much"* emas) ham quyidagi fe'llardan oldin *"juda ham", "g'oyatda"* ma'nolarida keladi:

***Agree** (fikrga qo'shilmoq)*	***Doubt** (shubha qilmoq)*	***Fear** (qo'rqmoq)*
***Hope** (umid qilmoq)*	***Like** (yoqtirmoq)*	***Want** (xoxlamoq)*

*I **very much agree** with the decision yoki ... I **agree very much** ...*

E) Majhul nisbat tarkibidagi o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi – *Past Participle* dan oldin *"much"* yoki *"very much"* ravishlari ishlatilishi mumkin.

- *A new method to teach English is **(very) much needed.***

F) Sifatdosh vazifasida kelgan o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi – *Past Participle* oldidan *"very", "very much"* ravishlari ishlatilishi mumkin. Lekin *"much"* yolg'iz o'zi ishlatilmaydi.

- *She was **very/very much interested** in the news.*

G) Sifatdosh vazifasida kelgan hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi – *Present Participle* dan oldin *"very"* ning o'zi ishlatiladi. (*"much/"very much"* ishlatilmaydi)

- *The film is **very interesting.***

Izoh: Quyidagi 5 ta ravishdan keyin doim fe'lga qarab sifat va ravishning oddiy daraja shakli ishlatiladi:

So	+Positive degree of the adjective +Positive degree of the adverb
Very	
Too	
Quite	
Rather	

✓ **"So" – juda (hayratni ifodalash uchun)**

- *She is **so beautiful**. She speaks cleverly*

✓ **"Very" – juda (faktni ifodalash uchun)**

- *The weather is **very cold**. She speaks very quickly.*

✓ **"Too" – juda (keragidan ortiq)**

- *The weather is **too cold** to walk outside. He speaks too quickly for me to understand*

I) *"Enough"* – *"yetarli"* ma'nosida ravish bo'lib kelib 3 xil usulda joylashadi:

1.	adjective / adverb	+ennugh	+(for smb/smth)	+(to infinitive)

- *She is **beautiful enough.***
- *Tom is not **old enough to go** to school.*
- *She speaks **slowly enough for us to understand.***

2.	enough	ko'plikdagi ot / sanalmaydigan ot	+(for smb/smth)	+(to infinitive)

- *There are **enough chairs** in the room.*
- *We didn't have **enough time to visit** the museum.*
- *There is **enough money for both of us to go** on holiday.*

3.	a/an	+adjective	+enough	+birlikdagi at

- *The bought **a big enough bucket***
- *She is **an intelligent enough teacher.***

J) *"Nearly"* va *"almost"* ravishlari darak gaplarda ishlatilib, fe'lga aloqador bo'lib kelganda o'zbek tiliga *"qariyb"*, *"deyarli"*, yoki *"sal qoldi"* deb ham tarjima qilinadi. *"Nearly"* va *"almost"* ravishlari inkor gaplarda ishlatilmaydi.

- *I have **almost finished** my work.*
- *Tom's car **nearly** crashed into a tree yesterday.*

K) *"Hardly"*, *"scarcely"* va *"barely"* ravishlarii inkor so'zlar hisoblanadi. Siz quyida *"hardly"* ravishi haqida to'liq ma'lumotga ega bo'lishingiz mumkin:

HARDLY/SCARCELY/BARELY
1. Hardly, Scarcely, Barely – "arang, zo'rg'a" manolarida ishlatiladi: - *I **hardly/scarcely/barely** have breakfast in the morning*
2. Hardly, Scarcely, Barely – ravishlari ko'pincha **"any", "anyone", "anybody", "anything", "anywhere", "ever"** so'zlari bilan birga keladi. Bunda ular o'zbek tiliga bo'lishsiz shaklda **"...yo'q desa ham bo'ladi", "deyarli emas"** deb tarjima qilinadi. - *There were **hardly any** people at the meeting* - *There was **scarcely any** water in the cup.*
3. Hardly, Scarcely, Barely ravishlari **"can", "could"** modal fe'llari bilan kelganda ish-harakatni bajarishni deyarli iloji yo'qligini bildiradi: - *Your writing is terrible. I **can hardly** read it.*
4. Hardly ever – deyarli hech qachon - *We **hardly ever** meet with Tom. He is a very busy person.*
5. Hardly – ravishi **"mutlaq ... emas"** degan ma'noni ham anglatadi. - *It's **hardly surprising** that you are tired as you haven't slept for three days.*

IV. Adverbs of Manner
(Holat/tarz ravishlari)

❖ Ish-harakatni qay tarzda bajarilganligini ko'rsatib, ular asosan *sifat+ly* qo'shimchasi qo'shilishi orqali hosil qilinadi:
Masalan: ***Serious – seriously; Quick – quickly; Wide – widly;***

⚐ **Izoh**: Biz deyarli barcha fe'llar bilan *holat ravishlarini* qo'llay olamiz:
- *You are speaking **quickly**. Please, speak **slowly**.*
⚐ **Izoh**: Quyidagi *"else"* ravishi haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan:

ELSE
1. Else – "yana", "boshqa" ma'nolarida **so'roq olmoshlari** bilan, hamda **"some", "any", "no"** ishtirokida yasalgan gumon olmoshlari va ravishlari bilan ishlatiladi: *- What **else** must I do? Or may I go out?* *- Are you going **anywhere else** after that?*
2. Qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi ['s] – **somebody else, anybody else, nobody else** birikmalarida else ga qo'shiladi: *- Don't use **anybody else's ideas**. Use yours.*
3. "Else" "Or else" "Otherwise" – aks holda ma'nosida bog'lovchi vazifasida keladi: *- Hurry up! **Otherwise**, we will miss the train.*

DEGREES OF ADVERBS

❖ Ravishlarda ham *darajalanish* sifat kabi bo'lib, oddiy daraja ravishning o'zi, qiyosiy daraja *more* bilan, ozaytirma daraja *less* bilan, orttirma daraja *most* bilan hosil qilinadi. Ravishlarning orttirma daraja shaklida *the* artikli ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin.
- *Amanda works **carefully**. (oddiy)*
- *Linda works **more carefully** than Amanda. (qiyosiy)*
- *Jane talked to John **less seriously**. (ozaytirma)*
- *Frank works **(the) most carefully** in the team. (orttirma)*
⚐ **Izoh**: *"Often", "quickly", "slowly"* ravishlarining *qiyosiy* va *ortirma* daraja shakllari *har ikkala yo'l bilan* hosil qilinadi:
- *Bob often watches TV. Jane watches TV **more often/oftener** than Bob.*
- *Tom watches TV **most often/oftenest** in the family.*

INVERSION
(Inversiya – so'zlarning almashinuvi)

❖ Agarda gap quyidagi o'rin-joy/bo'lishsizlik ravishlari bilan boshlansa, gapda inversiya (ega va kesimning gapdagi o'rni almashinuvi) ro'y beradi. Bunda gapning ma'nosi o'zgarmaydi. Quyidagi so'zlar bilan inversiya hosil bo'ladi:

***At no time**(hech qachon)*	***Not (even) once**(hechqachon)*	***Only after**(faqat...keyingina)*
***Barely/Scarcaly/Hardly**(zo'rga)*	***Not since** (-dan beri hecham)*	***Only if** (faqat agarda ...)*
***Beyond** (narigi tarafda)*	***Not till/until** (-maguncha)*	***Only then** (faqat ... keyin)*
***In no way** (hech qanday)*	***Not only ... but also ...***	***On the top of** (... yuqorisida)*
Under no circumstances	***Nor/Neither** (na, ham)*	***Rarely/Seldom**(kamdan-kam)*

Little *(kam, biroz)*	***Nowhere*** *(hech qayerga)*	***Scarcely (ever) ... when ...***
No ... *(hech, yo'q, emas)*	***On no occasion*** *(hecham)*	***So/Such*** *(shunday)*
No sooner...than...(*ulgurmay)*	***Only later*** *(keyingina)*	***Through*** *(orqali)*
Next to ... *(ning yonida)*	***Only by*** *(faqat ... orqaligina)*	***Under*** *(tagida)*
Never (before) *(hech qachon)*	***Only when*** *(faqat..gandagina)*	***To such a degree ...***

❖ Quyida inversiya aylangan bazi bir gaplar misol qilib berilgan:

Oddiy gap:	*I have **never** felt such fear **before**.*
Inversiya:	***Never before** have I felt such fear.*

Oddiy gap:	***He had never** seen a more repulsive creature **in his life**.*
Inversiya:	***Never in his life had he** seen a more repulsive creature.*

Oddiy gap:	***He not only** spilled coffee everywhere **but also** broke my favorite vase.*
Inversiya:	***Not only did he** spill coffee everywhere, **but also** broke my favorite vase.*

Oddiy gap:	***I** understood the significance of that event **much later.***
Inversiya:	***Not until much later did I** understand.the significance of that event.*

Oddiy gap:	***She had no sooner** put down the phone, **than** it started to ring again.*
Inversiya:	***No sooner had she** put down the phone, **than** it started to ring again.*

Oddiy gap:	***You should not** let him out of your sight **at any time**.*
Inversiya:	***At no time should you** let him out of your sight.*

Oddiy gap:	***She cannot** be held responsible for his actions **under any circumstances.***
Inversiya:	***Under no circumstances can she** be held responsible for his actions.*

Oddiy gap:	***I have rarely** seen such a magnificent view.*
Inversiya:	***Rarely have I** seen such a magnificent view.*

Oddiy gap:	***He did not** know much about what his fate had in store for him.*
Inversiya:	***Little did he** know about what his fate had in store for him.*

Oddiy gap:	***I had hardly** stepped into the house **when** the light went out.*
Inversiya:	***Hardly had I** stepped into the house **when** the light went out.*

Oddiy gap:	***He had scarcely/barely/hardly** said it when the magician appeared.*
Inversiya:	***Scarcely/barely/hardly had he** said it when the magician appeared.*

Oddiy gap:	***I noticed** that my travel bag was missing **only when** I arrived at the hotel.*
Inversiya:	***Only when** I arrived at the hotel **did I notice** that my travel bag was missing.*

⚐ **Izoh**: *O'rin – joy hollari* bilan ham ingliz tilida inversiya hodisasi ro'y beradi ya'ni gapning egasi bilan bu so'zlarning joyi almashadi.
- ***Here comes the Minister*** *now.*
- ***There stood the next king of England.***
- ***At the top of society are the aristocracy.***
- ***In this prison are housed some of the most dangerous criminals.***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi 2 ta holatda inversiya ro'y bermaydi:
1) Agarda gap tarkibida *to be* bo'lsa va gapning egasi olmosh bilan ifodalangan bo'lsa inversiya hosil qilib bo'lmaydi:
- ***It was*** *next to the bookshelf* – ~~*Next to the bookshelf was it*~~

2) Agarda yuqoridagi ravishlar gap boshida emas, gapning boshqa qismlarida (ya'ni o'z o'rnida) kelsa:
- *He had* ***no sooner*** *sat down, the phone rang* ***then.***

CONJUNCTIONS
(Bog'lovchilar)

❖ Bog'lovchilar ikta gap yoki 2 ta so'zni bog'lab keluvchi so'zlar hisoblanadi. Ular quyidagi guruhlarga bo'linadi:

I. Time Conjunctions (Payt-hol bog'lovchilari)	**IV. Contrast Conjunctions**(Zidlov bog'lovchi)
II. Parallel Conjunctions (Teng bog'lovchilar)	**V. Direct Contrast Conjunctions** (Taqqoslovchi b.)
III. Cause-Effect Conjunctions (Sabab-natija bog')	**VI. Conditional Conjunctions** (Shart ergash gap b.)

I. Time Conjunctions
(Payt ergash gap bog'lovchilari)

❖ *When, before, after, while, as, as soon as, until/till, since* va shu kabi bog'lovchilar kiradi. Hech qachon payt ergash gap bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan qo'shma gapning bog'lovchili qismida *will/shall, would/should* ishlatilmaydi. Va ergash gap va bosh gap o'rnini almashtirib qo'llash mumkin.

Bosh gap qismi:	Ergash gap qismi:
I shall visit to the Laure museum	***when*** *I go to Paris next year.*

Ergash gap qismi:	Bosh gap qismi:
When *I go to Paris next year,*	*I shall visit to the Laure museum.*

1. When – *...-da, ... paytida, qachonki ...vaqtda.*

Quyidagi vaziyatlar orqali siz *when* bog'lovchisi qatnashgan gaplarda qachon, qaysi zamonda, qanday bog'lovchi kelishini o'rganishingiz mumkin:

A) Holat:

When (Simple), (Simple) – Ketma-ket sodir bo'ladgan ish-harakatlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.	
O'tgan zamonda: When + V2/-ed (Past Simple), S + V2/-ed (Past Simple)	*- **When** it **began** to rain, I **stood** under a tree.*
Doimiy holatda: When S + V1/-s (Present Simple), S +V1/-s (Present Simple)	*- **When** my dad **comes**, we **have** supper every day*
Kelasi zamonda: When S + V1/-s (Present Simple), S + will V1 (Future Simple)	*- **When** we **finish** our work next year, we **shall go** to Paris.*

B) Holat:

When (Simple), (Continues) – Bir ish harakat to'satdan sodir bo'lganda, boshqa bir ish-harakat davom etayotgan bo'lsa:	
O'tgan zamonda: When S + V2/-ed (Past Simple), S + was/were Ving (Past Continues)	*- **When** Tom **broke** his arm, he **was playing** football*
Doimiy holatda: When S + V1/-s (Present Simple), S + am/is/are Ving (Present Con.)	*- **When** Ann **comes** to work, we **are working** every day.*
Kelasi zamonda: When S + V1/-s (Present Simple), S + will be Ving (Future Continues)	*- **When** you **come** from work tonight, I **shall be having** dinner*

C) Holat:

When (Continuous), (Simple) – Bir ish-harakat davom etayotgan paytda, boshqa bir ish-harakat to'satdan sodir bo'lsa:	
O'tgan zamonda: When S + was/were Ving (Past Continues), S + V2/-ed (Past Simple)	*- **When** I **was walking** in the park, I **saw** Tom yesterday*
Doimiy holatda: When S+am/is/are Ving(Present Continues), S + V1 (Present Simple)	*- **When** we **are playing** in the gardeq every day, dad **comes***
Kelasi zamonda: When S+am/is/are Ving(Present Continues), S + will V1(Future Simple)	*- **When** we **are wetching** football on TV tomorrow,Linda **will coma***

Izoh: Ammo agarda *"when"* bog'lovchi bo'lib kelmasdan, "qachon" ma'nosida *to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gap*da ishlatilsa, undan keyin *"shall"/"will", "would"/ "should"* ishlatish mumkun. Bunda so'roq olmoshi qatnashayotgan bo'lsa ham gap tartibi bo'lishli shaklda bo'ladi. (ya'ni yordamchi/bog'lovhi/modal fe'llar egadan keyin joylashadi)

Oddiy so'roq gap:	*- When will Amanda come tomorrow?*
Bosh gap:	*- I don't know ...*
To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gap:	*- I don't know **whan** Amanda **will come** tomorrow.*

2. While – *qachonki ... vaqtda, paytda, ...-ganda*

Quyidagi vaziyatlar orqali siz *when* bog'lovchisi qatnashgan gaplarda qachon, qaysi zamonda, qanday bog'lovchi kelishini o'rganishingiz mumkin:

A) Holat:

While (Continuous), (Continuous) – 2 ta ish-harakat bir vaqtning o'zida davom etayotgan bo'lsa:	
O'tgan zamonda: While S + was/were Ving (Past Continues), S + was/were Ving(Past Continues).	*- **While** I **was sleaping**, my mum **was cooking** a meal.*
Doimiy holatda: While S + am/is/are Ving(Present Continues), S + am/is/are Ving(Present Continues)	*- **While** John **is doing** his exercises, Jill **is playing** games every day.*
Kelasi zamonda: While S + am/is/are Ving (Present Continues), S + will be Ving (Future Continues).	*- **While** you **are working** next week, we **shall he traveling** in London.*

B) Holat:

While (Continuous), (Simple) – Bir ish-harakat davom etayotganda, boshqa ish-harakat to'satdan sodir bo'lsa:	
O'tgan zamonda: While S + was/were Ving (Past Continues), S + V2/-ed (Past Simple)	*- **While** I **was walking** in the park, I **saw** Tom yesterday*
Doimiy holatda: While S+am/is/are Ving (Present Continues), S + V1/-s (P.S.)	*- **While** we **are playing** in the garden every day, my dad **comes**.*
Kelasi zamonda: While S+am/is/are Ving (Present Continues), S + will V1 (Future Simple)	*- **While** we **are watching** football on TV tomorrow, Linda **will come**.*

Izoh: *While – "...-gan bir paytda", "ammo, biroq"* ma'nolarida taqqoslovchi bog'lovchi bo'lib keladi. (Taqqoslovchi bog'lovchilar mavzusida o'rganasiz):

*- European people are living in abundance **while** millions of Africans are dying of hunger.*

*- Tom is very rich, **while** John is very poor.*

3. Before – *oldin, ...-dan oldin.*

Before + (Simple), (Perfect)- Bir ish-harakat sodir bo'lishidan oldin, boshqa bir ish-harakat sodir bo'lganligini ifodalash uchun:	
O'tgan zamonda: Before S + V2/-ed (Past Simple), S + had V3/-ed (Past Perfect) (ba'zan Past Simple ham kelishi mumkin)	*- **Before** they **came** to Uzbekistan, they **had lived(lived)** in Russia*
Kelasi zamonda: Before S + V1/-s (Present Simple), S + will have V3/-ed	*- **Before** I **go** to the party tonight, I **shall have called** you.*

(Future Perfect)	

4. By the time/Until/Till – *...-gacha*

By the time/Until/Till + (Simple), (Perfect)- Bir ish-harakat sodir bo'lganigacha, boshqa bir ish-harakat sodir bo'lganligini ifodalash uchun:	
O'tgan zamonda: By the time/Until/Till S + V2/-ed (Past Simple), S + had V3/-ed (Past Perfect) (ba'zan Past Simple ham kelishi mumkin)	*- **By the time** the football match **started**, I **had finished (finished)** my home-tasks.*
Kelasi zamonda: By the time/Until/Till S + V1/-s (Present Simple), S + will have V3/-ed (Future Perfect)	*- **By the time** I **finish** my university, I **will have learned** 4 languages.*

Izoh: *"By the time", "Until/Till"* bog'lovchilari *...-gacha* ma'nosida joyga nisbatan ishlatilmaydi. Ularning o'rniga *as far as* ishlatiladi:
*- O.K. I agree to go with you only **as far as** the station.*

5. After – *keyin, ...-dan keyin;*

After (Perfect), (Simple) – Bir ish-harakat sodir bo'lgandan keyin boshqa ish-harakat sodir bo'lsa:	
O'tgan zamonda: After S + had V3/-ed (Past Perfect) (ba'zan Past Simple ham kelishi mumkin), S + V2/-ed (Past Simple)	*- **After** they **had finished (finished)** their dinner, they **went** to bed.*
Kelasi zamonda: After S + have/has V3/-ed (Present Perfect) (ba'zan Present Simple ham kelishi mumkin), S+will V1(Future Simple)	*- **After** I **have got (get)** my diploma, I **will open** my own business.*

6. As soon as/Just as – *...-bilanoq, ... zahotiyoq*

As soon as/Just as (Perfect), (Simple) – Bir ish-harakat sodir bo'lgandan keyin boshqa ish-harakat sodir bo'lsa:	
O'tgan zamonda: As soon as/Just as S + had V3/-ed (Past Perfect) (ba'zan Past Simple ham kelishi mumkin), S + V2/-ed (Past Simple)	*- **As soon as** I **had entered (entered)** the room, she **handed** the letter in me.*
Kelasi zamonda: As soon as S + have/has V3 (Present Perfect) (ba'zan Present Simple ham kelishi mumkin), S+will V1(Future Simple)	*- **As soon as** I **have gone (go)** there, I **will call** you immediately.*

7. No sooner ... , than .../Hardly ... , when ... - *Biror bir ish-harakat endi sodir bo'laman deganda, boshqasi sodir bo'lsa:*

No sooner ... , than ...	*- I had **no sooner** sat down, **than** the*

S + had no sooner V3/-ed (Past Perfect), than S + V2/-ed (Past Simple) No sooner had + S + V3/-ed (Past Perfect), than S + V2/-ed (Past Simple) – (Inversion)	*doorbell rang immediately.* *- **No sooner** had I sat down, **than** the doorbell rang immediately.*
Hardly ... , when ... S + had hardly V3/-ed (Past Perfect), when S + V2/-ed (Past Simple) Hardly had + S + V3/-ed (Past Perfect), when S + V2/-ed (Past Simple) - (Inversion)	*- I had **hardly** reached to my house, **when** my car ran out of petrol.* *- **Hardly** had I reached to my house, **when** my car ran out of petrol*

8. Whenever/Every time ... – *Har safar ...*

Whenever/Every time S + V1/-s (Present Simple), S + V1/-s (Present Simple)	*- **Whenever** Linda **comes** to our house, she **brings** a box of chocolate.*

9. As long as/So long as ... - *toki ...*

As lnng as/so long as S + V1 (Present Simple), S + will V1 (Future Simple)	*- **As long as** I **live**, I **will** never **stop** helping other people.*

Izoh: *As long as/so long as* bog'lovchilarining *"sharti bilan", "lekin faqat agarda"* kabi ma'nolari ham bor. Bunda ular shart ergash gap bog'lovchilari bo'ladi. Bu haqida *shart ergash gap bog'lovchilari* mavzusida o'rganasiz:
*- Children can stay here **as long as** they don't make noise.*

10. Since ... - *...-dan beri*

Since S + V2/-ed (Past Simple), S + have/has V3/-ed yoki S + have/has been V-ing (Present Perfect (Continues))	*- I **haven't seen** Jack and Amanda **since** they **got** married*

Izoh: *Since* bog'lovchisining *"sababli", "tufayli"* ma'nosi ham bor. Bu haqida *sabab-natija bog'lovchilari* mavzusida o'rganamiz:
*- **Since** she had seen the movie before, Amanda didn't want to go to the cinema.*

Quyidagilar ham "Time Cnnjunctinns" (Payt-hol bag'lovchilari) hisoblanadi	
11. Once – qachondir Once S + V1/-es(Present Simple), S + will V1(Future Simple)	*- **Once** you **want** to meet, I **will** always **ba** in my office.*
12. The mnment - -da, paytda The moment S + V2/-ed (Past Simple), S + V2/-ed (Past Simple)	*- **The moment** Jack **came** home, he **shnuted** at me.*
13. The next time – keying safar The next time S+V1(Present Simple), S+will V1 (Future Simple)	*- **The next time** I **go** to London, I **shall visit** to your house.*
14. The last time – Oxirgi marta **The first time** – Birinchi marta **The second time** – Ikkinchi marta etc... The last time... S + V2 (Past Simple), S + V2/-ed (Past Simple)	*- **The last time** I **saw** Linda, she **told** me about the accident which had happened to her brother.*
15. It is the last time/the first time/the second time...– Bu ... oxirgi/birinchi/ikkinchi marta ... (sodir bo'lishi)	*- **It is the second time** I **have lost** my passport.*

It is the last time/the first time/the second time... S + have/has V3/-ed (Present Perfect)	- ***It is the last time*** *Lioda* ***has driven*** *a car*
16. It was the last time/the first time ...– Bu ... oxirgi/birinchi/ikkinchi marta ... (sodir bo'lishi edi) It was the last time/the first time S + had V3/-ed (Past Perfect)	- ***It was the last time*** *Tom* ***had seen*** *Jack. They never met again.*
17. Then – keyin **Then** – o'shanda	- *We shall have dinner and* ***then*** *go for a walk* - *I was bitten by a snake. I was 5 years old* ***then***
18. Sometime – Biror bir vaqt	- *I hope to see you* ***sometime*** *in June.*
19. Prior to – -dan oldin	- *I had visited Tom* ***prior to*** *leaving London*
20. Earlier on – -dan oldin	- *I won't eat anything as I have had lunch* ***earlier on***
21. At the very time/moment – ayni o'sha damda	- *I was about to leave home* ***at the vary moment*** *my parents called me to tell the news*
22. Afterwards – o'shandan keyin	- *He took grand, and* ***afterwards*** *became a student of Oxford*
23. Following – -dan keyin	- ***Following*** *the birthday cake, there will be a dance*
24. The time (that) – -da, paytida	- *I was far away home* ***the time that*** *I became ill*
25. Hitherto – hozirgacha	- ***Hitherto****, nobody knows anything about the death of the doctor*
26. Meanwhile – huddi shu paytda	- *I was playing football.* ***Meanwhile****, my father came.*

Omitting some conjunctions
(Ba'zi bog'lovchilarning tushib qolish vaziyatlari)

❖ Ba'zi bir payt ergash gap bog'lovchilari qatnashgan gaplarning ergash qismida qisqarish ro'y berishi mumkin. agarda ikala qismdagi ega bitta bo'lsa:

1. "While"(-da, paytida) bog'lovchisining qisqarish vaziyatlari:

"While" dan keyin turgan ega va "ta be" ning shaklini tushirib qoldirish mumkin. Hattoki "while" ni o'zini ham tushirib qoldirish mumkin:	
To'liq gap:	- ***While I was walking*** *to class, I ran into an old friend*
1- qisqarish:	- ***While walking*** *to class, I ran into an old friend*
2- qisqarish:	- ***Walking*** *to class, I ran into an old friend.*

Izoh:

While li qism ikkinchi kelishi ham mumkin. Unda ham qisqarish o'sha-o'sha:	
To'liq gap:	- *I came across a difficult exercise* ***while I was doing*** *my homework*
1- qisqarish:	- *I came across a difficult exercise* ***while doing*** *my homework*
2- qisqarish:	- *I came across a difficult exercise* ***doing*** *my homework*

2. "Since"(-dan beri) va **"before"**(-dan oldin) bog'lovchilarining qisqarishi:

Since va before dan keyingi ega tushib qolib qisqarish ro'y berganda fe'l qaysi zamonda kelishidan qat'iy nazar – gerund(V-ing) shakliga o'zgaradi:

To'liq gap:	- ***Since Maria came*** *to this country,* ***she*** *has made many friends*
Qisqarish:	- ***Since coming*** *to this country,* ***Maria*** *has made many friends*
To'liq gap:	- ***Before I left*** *for work,* ***I*** *ate breakfast.*
Qisqarish:	- ***Before leaving*** *for work,* ***I*** *ate breakfast.*

3. "After"(-dan keyin) bog'lovchisining qisqarish vaziyatlari:

After dan keying ega tushib qolib qisqarish ro'y berganda, fe'l – Gerund (V-ing) keladi yoki after ham tushib qolib uning o'rniga having V3/-ed kelishi mumkin.	
To'liq gap:	- ***After*** *he* ***had finished*** *his homework,* ***Peter*** *went to bed.*
1- qisqarish:	- ***After finishing*** *his homework,* ***Peter*** *went to bed*
2- qisqarish:	- ***Having finished*** *his homework,* ***Peter*** *went to bed.*

4. "Because"/"Since"(sababli/tufayli) bog'lovchilarining qisqarish vaziyatlari:

Because/Since(sababli/tufayli ma'nosida) kelganda ega ham, because/since ham tushib qoladi va fe'l - Gerund (V-ing) ga o'zgaradi:	
To'liq gap:	- ***Because she needed*** *some money to buy a book,* ***Sue*** *asked me*
Qisqarish:	- ***Needing*** *some money to buy a book,* ***Sue*** *asked me.*
To'liq gap:	- ***Since I felt*** *tired,* ***I*** *went to bed early.*
Qisqarish:	- ***Feeling*** *tired,* ***I*** *went to bed early.*

🏳 **Izoh:**

Because/Since(sababli/tufayli ma'nosida) kelganda "to be"(am/is/are/was/were) ning shakli kelsa, u "being" ga o'zgaradi yoki umuman tushib qoladi.	
To'liq gap:	- ***Because she was*** *unable to afford a car,* ***she*** *bought a bicycle.*
1- qisqarish:	- ***Being*** *unable to afford a car,* ***she*** *bought a bicycle.*
2- qisqarish:	- ***Unable*** *to afford a car,* ***she*** *bought a bicycle.*

5. "When"(-dan paytida) bog'lovchisining qisqarish vaziyati:

When bog'lovchisi qisqarganda when va ega tushib, n'rnida upon/on keladi, va fe'l - Gerund (V-ing) ga n'zgaradi:	
To'liq gap:	- ***When I reached*** *the age of 21,* ***I*** *received my inheritance.*
Qisqarish:	- ***Upoo/On reaching*** *the age of 21,* ***I*** *received my inheritance.*

II. Parallel Conjunctions
(Teng bog'lovchilar)

❖ *"And", "as well as", "or", "both ... and ...",* va shu kabi bog'lovchilar kiradi. Teng bog'lovchilar 2 ta so'z yoki 2 ta gapni teng bog'laydi. Agarda ular 2 ta so'zni bog'lasa ikkala tarafdagi so'zlar bir xil so'z tukumi bo'lishi shart. Agarda ular 2 ta gapni bo'g'lasa ikkala tarafdagi zamon istalgan zamonda bo'lishi mumkin. Zamon moslashuvi bo'lishi shart emas. Chunki ular teng, bir biriga ergashgan emas.

Bog'lovchi turilari va ularning ma'nolari		Misollar:
1.	And – va	- *I was tired* ***and*** *hungry (sifat + and + sifat)* - *They have washed their hands* ***and*** *now they are having lunch.*

2.	**Or** – yo/ynki	- *The village is 7* ***or*** *8 kilometres away. (son + or + son)* - *You must submit your test now,* ***or*** *I will never take it then.*

	Bog'lovchi turilari va ularning ma'nolari	Misollar:
3.	**both ... and ... -** ham ... ham ...	- ***Both*** *my sister* ***and*** *my brother are here now. (both+ega+and+ega)* - *You have breakfast* ***both*** *at home* ***and*** *at work. (both+hol+and+hol)*
4.	**either ... or ... -** yo ... yoki ...	- *I am not sure where Maria's from. She's* ***either*** *Spanish or* ***Italian****.* - ***Either*** *you apologise,* ***or*** *I'll never speak to you again.*
5.	**neither ... nor ... -** na ... na ...	- *There was an accident in the street, but we* ***neither*** *saw* ***nor*** *heard anything. (neither + verb + nor + verb)*
6.	**not only ... but also ...-** nafaqat ... balki ...	- ***Not only*** *football and tennis* ***but also*** *basketball is my favourite spurt* - ***Not only*** *you lost,* ***but also*** *you were knocked out of the competition.*

⚐ **Izoh**: "Both ... and ..." agarda gapda 2 ta egani bog'lab kelsa undan keyin kelgan fe'l doim ko'plikda bo'ladi. "Either ... or ...", "Neither ... nor ...", "Not only ... but also ..." agarda 2 ta egani bog'lab kelsa biz doim 2- egaga qarab fe'lni birlikda yoki ko'plikda olamiz.

	Bog'lovchi turilari va ularning ma'nolari	Misollar:
7.	**As well as** – shuningdek	- *Football,* ***as well as*** *basketball and tennis, is my favorite sport*
8.	**Together with -** birgalikda	- *John,* ***together with*** *Frank, is going to sing a song.*
9.	**Accompanied by -** birgalikda	- *Kane,* ***accompanied by*** *Ann, have visited to our house.*
10.	**Along with -** birgalikda	- *We,* ***along with*** *our neighbours, are cleaning the street.*
11.	**In addition to -** shuningdek	- *I bought some carrots,* ***in addition to*** *potatoes.*

⚐ **Izoh**: "As well as", "together with", "along with", "accompanied by", "in addition to" (shuningdek) bog'lovchilari agarda 2 ta egani bog'lab kelsa, biz birinchi kelgan egaga qarab fe'lni birlikda yoki ko'plikda tanlaymiz.

III. Cause-Effect Conjunctions
(Sabab-natija bog'lovchilari)

❖ "Because (of)", "for", "owing to", "since", "as" kabi bog'lovchilar kiradi. Sabab-natija boglovchilari biror bir ish-harakatni nima sababdan sodir bo'lganligini, shuningdek biror bir ish-harakatning sodir bo'lishi natijasida nimalar sodir bo'lishini aytganda ishlatiladi. Sabab natija bog'lovchilari o'zidan keyin nima olishiga hamda gapdagi joylahgan o'rinlariga qarab turli hil guruhlarga bo'linadi. Biz ularni quyidagi jadvallar orqali bilib olishimiz mumkun:

1.	**Because**	**Subject + Verb,**	**Subject + Verb**	sababli, tufayli
2.	**Since**			
3.	**As**			
4.	**Now that**			hozir ...-ligi uchun

- ***Because*** *you have shouted at her, Linda is angry with you now.*

- ***Since*** *it was 8 o'clock, we all went to school.*
- ***As*** *I had no money, I didn't buy anything.*
- ***Now that*** *he is rich, he can buy anything he wants.*

5.	Subject + Verb,	fur	Subject + Verb	chunki
6.		because		

- *I took my umbrella,* ***because*** *it was raining*
- *He passed the exam* ***for*** *he knew the subject very well.*

7.	Because of	+ ot (noun) + utli birikma +Ving (gerund) + olmosh (pronoun) (~~S + V gap~~ ishlatilmaydi)	sababli, tufayli
8.	Due tu		
9.	Owing to		
10.	Thanks to		
11.	In consequence of		
12.	In view of		
13.	For		
14.	As a result of		

- ***Because of*** *his illness I visited my friend's house.*
- *He improved his English* ***owing to*** *his hard work.*
- ***Due to*** *the medicine his health got much better*
- *There is no need for labours* ***thanks to*** *the technology.*
- ***In consequence of*** *the heavy traffic I came to the lesson late*
- *He was arrested* ***for*** *driving very fast.*
- ***As a result of*** *working hard, Tom passed his tests easily.*

Izoh: Agarda yuqoridagi 8 ta bog'lovchilardan keyin the fact (that) birikmasi kelsa, ulardan keyin biz gap(S + V) olamiz.

- ***Due to the fact (that)*** *Mark was driving fast, he was arrested.*

15.	Therefore	+ Subject + Verb	shuning uchun shu tufayli shunday qilib shunday ekan shu sababli
16.	That's why		
17.	Thus		
18.	So		
19.	Hence		
20.	Consequently		

- *It was hot* ***therefore*** *I opened the window.*
- *My friend was ill* ***that's why*** *I visited him.*
- *He even worked on Sundays,* ***thus*** *he saved much money for his life.*
- *I was very tired,* ***so*** *I went to bed early.*
- *His mother was Italian,* ***hence*** *his name is Luca.*
- *He studied hard for the exam,* ***consequently*** *he passed it.*

21. "It being + adjective/noun" – *uchun, sababli, tufayli* (ketidan Past zamonlari ishlatiladi)

- ***It being cold****, we couldn't go out.*

22. Seeing (that) – *ko'rib, bilib, sababli*
- ***Seeing (that)*** *he is ill today, we shall postpone the meeting.*

23.	**so** (shunaqangi)	**adjective**(sifat oddiy shakli)	**that + Subject + Verb** (natijada)
		adverb(ravish oddiy shakli)	
		few/little/much/many + noun	
		adjective + noun(ko'plikdagi/sanalmaydigan ot)	
		adjective + a/an + noun(birlikdagi ot)	

- *The film was* ***so boring that I left*** *the cinema very early.*
- *Amanda spoke* ***so quickly that I couldn't understand*** *when she meant.*
- *I have got* ***so little money that I can't*** *even get on the bus.*
- *The teacher gave Tom* ***so difficult tasks that he must spend*** *his a whole day on doing them.*
- *It was* ***so boring a film that I left*** *the cinema very early.*

24.	**such** (shunaqangi)	**a/an + adjective + noun** (birlikdagi ot)	**that + Subject + Verb** (natijada)
		adjective + noun(ko'plikdagi/sanalmaydigan ot)	
		a lot of + noun(ko'plikdagi/sanalmaydigan ot)	
		a lot (ot bu vaziyatda ishlatilmaydi)	
		noun (birlikdagi/ko'plikdagi/sanalmaydigan ot)	

- *It was* ***such a boring film that I left*** *the cinema very early.*
- *They* ***such close friends that they*** *always* ***support*** *each other.*
- *I have* ***such a lot of friends that I don't know*** *how many of them I will invite to the party.*
- *They spent* ***such a lot that they have*** *no money now.*
- *There is* ***such a mess*** *in the room* ***that we must clean*** *it for at least 5 hours.*

☯ **Taqqoslang:** "Too" va "enough" ni "so" va "such" dan farqiga boring. Chunki ularni asosan bitta testda javob sifatida beradi. "Too" va "enough" qatnashgan gapda ulardan keyin for smbd + to V1 ishlatiladi. "So" va "such" qatnashgan testda ulardan keyin that S + V ishlatiladi.

too - juda (keragidan ortiq, haddan ziyod)	**adjective**(sifat oddiy shakli)	**(for smbd)**	**(to V1)**
	adverb(ravish oddiy shakli)		
	few/little/much/many + noun		
	adjective + noun(ko'plikdagi/sanalmaydigan ot)		
	adjective + a/an + noun(birlikdagi ot)		

- *They have made* ***too many mistakes.***
- *She speaks* ***too quickly to understand.***
- *This box is* ***too heavy for me to carry.***

adjective'	**+ enough** (yetarli)	**+ (for smbd)**	**+ (to Verb1)**
adverb'			

- *Linda is* ***tall enough to take*** *the books from the shelf.*

enough (yetarli)	**noun**(ko'plikdagi/sanalmaydigan ot)	**+ (for smbd)**	**+ (to Verb1)**

a/an	+ adjective'	+ enough (yetarli)	+ nnun (birlikdagi ot)

- *I have got **enough money to buy** a new house.*
- *Frand has bought **a modern enough car** recently.*

IV. Contrast Conjunction
(Zidlov bog'lovchi)

❖ "But", "except (fo)", "though", "although", "still", "yet" va shu kabi bog'lovchilar kiradi. Zidlov bog'lovchilari 2 ta so'zni yoki gapni bir-biriga zid ma'noda bog'lash uchun ishlatiladi:

1.	Even though	Subject + Verb (Gap)	-ga qaramasdan (2 ta gapni bog'lab keladi)
2.	Although		
3.	Though		

- ***Even though** it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.*
- *I could ski easily **although** I hadn't trained before*

Izoh: "Though" bog'lovchisini gap oxirida yolg'iz o'zini ham qo'llash mumkin:

- *The house isn't very good. I like the garden **though**.*

4.	Nonetheless	Subject + Verb (Gap)	shunga qaramasdan (Doim 2- gapning boshida kirish so'z bo'lib keladi)
5.	Nevertheless		
6.	However		

- *Tom studied hard last year. **Nevertheless**, he couldn't pass his exams.*
- *Jill lives next to my flat. **However**, I hardly see him every day.*

Izoh: Shuningdek "however" bog'lovchisidan keyin sifat va ravish oldinga chiqishi mumkin. Lekin bunda ma'no o'zgaradi:

7.	However + adjective/adverb	Subject + Verb (Gap)	qanchalik ... -sa ham

- ***However hard** I tried to finish my work on time, I couldn't manage.*

8.	but	Subject + Verb (Gap)	ammo; biroq; lekin (Doim 2- gapning boshida keladi)
9.	still		
10.	yet		

- *I had been invited to the party, **but** I couldn't take part in because of my work.*
- *He studied hard, **still** he couldn't pass his exams.*
- *They wanted to buy a new car, **yet** they bought a bike.*

Izoh: Shuningdek*"but (for)"* bog'lovchisining *"...-dan boshqa"*, *"...-dan tashqari"* ma'nosi, *"yet"/"still"* bog'lovchilarining *"hali"*, *"haligacha"*, *"haliham"* ma'nolari ham bor:

- *I have no idea **but (for)** to cancel.*
- *We haven't finished our work **yet**.*
- *We **still** don't know what to do to solve the problem.*

11.	In spite nf	+ ot/ntli birikma + V-ing	-ga qaramay
12.	Despite		

- *We enjoyed our holiday **in spite of** the rain.*
- *He doesn't have much money **despite** working hard.*

Shuningdek:

In spite of	+ this	, (vergul)	Subject + Verb
Despite	+ that		

- *He is ill. **In spite of this**, he is going to school.*

Izoh: Agar ulardan keyin *the fact (that)* kelsa o'zidan keyin gap oladi:

In spite of	+ the fact (that)	Subject + Verb
Despite		

- *We enjoyed our holiday **despite the fact that it rained** a lot.*

13. "Much as ..." – qanchalik ...-sa ham"(sinonimi though)
- ***Much as** I want to help you, I can't.*

V. Direct Contrast Conjunction
(Taqqoslovchi bog'lovchilar)

❖ "While", "whereas" va shu kabi bog'lovchilar kiradi. Taqqoslovchi bog'lovchilar ikta inson, narsa, hayvon yoki joy nomlarini bir biri bilan taqqoslaganda qo'llaniladi:

1.	While	Subject + Verb	-gan bir paytda, ammo, lekin
2.	Whereas		
3.	But		

- ***While** Tom is stupid, John is very clever.*
- *Amanda drives a car very slow, **whereas** Linda drives a car very fast.*

4.	On the other hand,	Subject + Verb	-boshqa tomondan olib qaraganda

- *Tom likes mathematics. **On the other hand**, his friends like chemistry.*

5.	However,	Subject + Verb	ammo, lekin, biroq
	Subject + Verb	, however	

- *Mary is rich; **however**, John is poor.*
- *Mary is rich. John is poor, **however**.*

6.	On the contrary,	Subject + Verb	-shunga zid

- *Some people think that the U.S.A is the strongest country in the world. **On the contrary**, others think Russia is the strongest country.*

7.	Vice versa	(asosan gap oxirida keladi)	-huddi shuning teskarisi

- *John and his sister like, respect each other. My sister and I are **vice versa.***

8.	Likewise	(asosan gap oxirida keladi)	-huddi shu usulda

- *He jumped from the top of the bridge into the sea and he expected his friends to do **likewise**.*

9.	As compared with	+ ot/otli birikma	-bilan taqqoslaganda
10.	In comparison with	+ olmosh/son	

- *The econmy has greatly increased in Russia* ***as compared with*** *1980*

VI. Conditional Conjunctions
(Shart ergash gap bog'lovchilari)

❖ "If", "unless", "in case", "as if", "as though", "whether ... or not", "even if", "only if", "if only", "as long as" kabilar kiradi. Ular biror bir ish harakat sodir bo'lishining shartini bildiradi. Va ular bilan bog'langan qo'shma gapning bog'lovchili qismida *will/shall, would/should* ishlatilmaydi.

1.	If	Subject + Verb	-agar, agarda

- ***If*** *you don't hurry, you will miss your bus.*

Izoh: Umumiy so'roq gaplarni bitta gap bo'lagi(ega yoki to'ldiruvchi) qilib qo'llaganda *"...-mi yoki yo'qmi"* ma'nosida umumiy so'roq gap boshida *if* yoki *whether* ishlatiladi va bu vaziyatda undan keyin *will/shall, would/should va to be going to* birikmalarini ishlatishimiz mumkin.

Oddiy so'roq gap:	*- Will Jack attend to the meeting?*
Bosh gap:	*- Do you know ...*
To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gap:	*- Do you know* ***if/whether*** *Jack* ***will attend*** *to the meeting?*

2.	Unless	Subject + Verb	-agar ...-masa

Izoh: *Unless* bog'lovchisi o'zining ma'nosi tarkibida *not(-ma)* si bor bo'lgan bog'lovchi bo'lib undan keying qismda inkor so'z ishlatilmasa ham, ma'no inkor hisoblanaveradi. Va u doim o'zidan keyin present zamonlarini oladi.
- *Give me your dictionary* ***unless*** *you use it.*

Shuningdek: *"Not unless"* birikmasi gap tarkibida kelganda *"only if"* (faqatgina agarda) ga teng bo'ladi:
- *"Will you go with her?"* - *"****Not unless*** *she wants mw to."*

3.	In case	Subject + Verb	-gan taqdirda, har ehtimolga qarshi
4.	In the event that		

- *Linda is cooking something delicious* ***in case(in the event that)*** *someone call at her house.*

"In case" va "If" bog'lovchilari o'rtasidagi farq	
"If" li qism sodir bo'lsa, natija qism ham sodir bo'ladi. Agar "If" qism sodir bo'lmasa, natija qism ham sodir bo'lmaydi	**"In case"** qism sodir bo'lsa-bo'lmasa, natija qism sodir bo'ladi.
- I will take my umbrella ***if*** *It rains (agar yomgir*	*- I will take my umbrella* ***in case*** *it rains (Yomg'ir*

yog'sa soyabonimni olaman, yog'masa yo'q) *- **If** Nick comes, I will buy some food. (agar Nick kelsa ovqat sotib olaman, kelmasa yo'q)*	*yog'sa yog'masa har ehtimolga qarshi soyabonimni olaman)* *- I will boy some food **in case** Nick comes.*

Izoh: Agarda "in case" bog'lovchisi o'tgan zamonda kelsa, harakat nima uchun, nima sababdan bajarilganligini ifodalaydi:
*- I rang the doorbell again and again **in case** he didn't hear.*

5.	In case of	noun	-agarda ... bo'lsa bo'lsa, sharti bilan
6.	In the event of		

*- **In case of** fire, please, leave the building as soon as possible.*

7.	So long as	Subject + Verb	-sharti bilan
8.	As long as		
9.	On condition (that)		
10.	Providing (that)		
11.	Provided (that)		

*- You can borrow my car **providing (that)** you promise to use it carefully.*

12.	What if ...	+ Past Perfect (o'tgan zamonda)	...-da nima bo'lardi ... bo'lsachi?
		+ Past Simple/Continues (hozirgi zamonda)	
		+ Present Simple/Continues (kelasi zamonda)	

*- **What if** you had come to the party yesterday? (o'tgan zamon ma'nosida)*
*- **What if** the teacher didn't come to class today? (hozirgi zamon ma'nosida)*
*- **What if** we cancel all the things arranged? (kelasi zamon ma'nosida)*

13.	Supposing (that) Suppose (that)	+ Past Perfect (o'tgan zamonda)	aytaylik ... faraz qilaylik
		+ Past Simple/Continues (hozirgi zamonda)	
		+ Present Simple/Continues (kelasi zamonda)	

*- A: **Supposing** you had found some money on a bus yesterday. What would you have done?*
B: I would have asked people around me three times and then put it into my pocket.
*- **Suppose (that)** you won the lottery, what would you do with the money?*
*- **Suppose** we miss the bus – what will we do then?*

14.	As if	+ Past Perfect (o'tgan zamonda)	-xuddi -go'yoki
15.	As though	+ Past Simple/Continues (hozirgi zamonda)	

*- I don't like Jack. He speaks **as if** he knew everything.*
*- You look **as though** you had seen a ghost.*

16.	Whether	Subject + Verb or not	...-sa ham, ...-masaham -bo'lsa bo'lmasa

*- Amanda always tries to answer first **whether** she knows the answer **or not**.*

Izoh: Whether + to infinitive(to V1) or ~~to~~ infinitive(V1)
- *Jack couldn't decide **whether to go** bowling with his friends **or stay** at home.*

17.	Even if	Subject + Verb	hattoki ...-sa ham

- *We teachers always work **even if** it is Sunday.*

18.	Only if	Subject + Verb	Faqat agarda ...; bir holatda

- *It will be free to go on vocation, **only if** your standart of living is poor*

Izoh: Agar *only if/when/after* li qism birinchi kelsa ikkinchi qism(asosiy qism)da inversiya hodisasi(so'zlarning o'rni almashinuvi) ro'y beradi.
- ***Only if** your standart of living is poor **will it** be free to go on vocation*

19.	If only ...(=wish)	+ Past Perfect (o'tgan zamonda) + Past Simple/Continues (hozirgi zamonda)	-qaniydi ...

- *It is raining and I don't have an umbrella. **If only** I had an umbrella now.*
- *The performance was excellent yesterday. **If only** Amanda had gone with us.*

20.	Lest	Subject + Verb	...-maslik uchun (maqsad)

- *They wrapped the instrument in oilcloth **lest** it should be damaged by water.*

Shuningdek:

So that In order that	S + V	...-maqsadida; ...-uchun

Izoh: Biz maqsadni ifodalash uchun quyidagi 2 ta vaziyatda *"so that"* va *"in order that"* larni qo'llaymiz:

A) Agarda kimdur boshqa bir inson nimadur qilishi uchun nimadur qilganligini aytmoqchi bo'lsak:
- *Linda gave Frank her address **so that** he was able to find her house easily.*

B) Agarda maqsadimiz tarkibida can, could, may va might modal fe'llaridan foydalanmoqchi bo'lsak:
- *John is going to take IELTS score **in order that** he can study abroad.*

❖ Quyida qo'shimcha bog'lovchi, kirish so'zlar, ularga misollar keltirilgan:

N	Bo'lovchi/K. S.	Ma'nosi	Misollar:
1.	**Instead of**	...-ning o'rniga	- ***Instead of** chatting, you should do your tasks*
2.	**On behalf of**	...-ning nomidan	- *Tom took part in the competition **on behalf of** Jack.*
3.	**Subject to**	...bo'lsa	- ***Subject to** fire, leave the building quickly.*
4.	**With a regard to**	...haqida	- *They asked **with a regard to** the accident.*
5.	**Moreover**	-bundan	- *He won in the competition.*

		tashqari	***Moreover**, he renewed the genius record.*
6.	**Furthermore**	-bundan tashqari	*- He won in the competition. **Furthermore**, he renewed the genius record.*
7.	**Inasmuch as**	qo'shimchasiga	*- He won in the competition. **Inasmuch as**, he renewed the genius record.*
8.	**Eventually**	axiyri; vaqti kelib	*- **Eventually**, Amanda came home.*
9.	**Notwithstanding**	...-ning tasirisiz	*- He can learn more things **notwithstanding** his phone*
10.	**Besides**	-bundan tashqari	*- They agreed Tom to stay with them. **Besides**, they gave some money to him every month.*
11.	**Indeed**	chindan ham	*- **Indeed**, nobody is a guilty here.*
12.	**According to**	-ga ko'ra	*- **According to** the information received by us, the steamer will arrive on the tenth of May*
13.	**Apart from**	-dan tashqari	*- **Apart from** the high price, the terms of payment and delivery proposed by that firm don't suit us*
14.	**As to(as for)**	-ga kelsak	*- **As to** the journey, we shall speak about that later*
15.	**But for**	-bo'lmaganda	*- **But for** him I would have got lost*
16.	**By means of**	-vositasida	*- In Russian ports ships are discharged **by means of** cranes*
17.	**In accordance with**	-ga ko'ra	*- He did not act **in accordance with** our instructions*
18.	**In conformity with**	-ga ko'ra	*- You have not executed the order **in conformity with** our instructions*
19.	**In favour of**	-ning foydasiga	*- The cheque was drawn **in favour of** the sellers*
20.	**Previously**	-oldinlari	*- I love Paris. **Previously**, I have been here several times*
21.	**Formerly**	-oldinlari	*- The city is called Toshkent. **Formerly**, it had some names such as Shosh or so on*
22.	**Throughout**	boshi+ oxirigacha	*- The city is being reconstructed **throughout***

23.	**On that occasion**	o'sha vaziyatda	*- The other day I encountered Peter.* ***On that occasion*** *he looked worried*
24.	**Seemingly**	aftidan;chamasi	*-* ***Seemingly****, Amanda won't come.*
25.	**Additionally**	qo'shimchasiga	*-* ***Additionally****, they don't prepare for lessons*
26.	**Whenever**	qachon bolmasin	*-* ***Whenever*** *I see Tom, he says "hello" to me.*
27.	**Whatever**	nima bo'lmasin	*-* ***Whatever*** *he does, he asks his father first.*
28.	**Whomever**	-kim bo'lmasin	*-* ***Whomever*** *she talks, they start to respect her*
29.	**However**	qanday bolmasin	*-* ***However*** *they prepare fast food, Evos will stay the best fast food center in Uzbekistan.*
30.	**Wherever**	qayer bo'lmasin	*-* ***Wherever*** *they go, they lose something.*

"IF" CLAUSES
("If" li gaplar)

❖ Ingliz tilida "If" li qo'shma gaplarning 4 ta asosiy turi mavjud. Va har biri 2 qismdan tashkil topgan: *main clause (asosiy qism)* va *"if" clause ("if" li qism)*:

I.	**Zero conditional**	Real voqea haqida gapirganda	- *I take my umbrella **if** it rains.*
II.	**First conditional**		- *I'll call you **if** I need help*
III.	**Second conditional**	Noreal voqea haqida gapirganda	- ***If** it were not raining now, we would go bowling.*
IV.	**Third conditional**		- *She wouldn't have come **if** I hadn't invited her.*

I. ZERO CONDITIONAL

❖ "Zero conditional" har doim sodir bo'lib turadigan, haqiqat bo'lgan narsalar (umuman o'zgarmaydigan narsalar) haqida gapirganda ishlatiladi. Bu holatda ikkala qismda ham *present simple* zamoni ishlatiladi:

Ergash gap (shart qism)		Bosh gap (natija qism)
If	S + V¹(present simple),	S + V¹(present simple)

- ***If** I **go** to school, I **get up** at seven.*
- *Water **boils if** the heating **reaches** 100c°*

II. FIRST CONDITIONAL

❖ "First conditional" hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda sodir bo'lishi mumkun bo'lgan real voqealar haqida gapirganda ishlatiladi. Va ular quyidagi 3 ta usulda hosil bo'ladi:

		Ergash gap (shart qism)	Bosh gap (natija qism)
1.	If	S + (present simple/continues/perfect),	S + **will/shall** V¹(future simple)
2.	If	S + (present simple/continues/perfect),	S + **can/may/must** V¹(modal fe'llar)
3.	If	S + (present simple/continues/perfect),	V¹/**Don't** V¹ (buyruq gap)

- ***If** he **studies** hard, he **will pass** the exams.*
- *You **cannot enter** the cinema **if** you **don't get** the ticket.*
- ***If** you **see** Tom, **tell** him to call me.*
- *You **can ask** for the bill **if** you **have finished** your dinner.*
- ***If** you **are feeling** tired, **take** a rest.*
- *He **may win** in the compitation **if** he **is** a good skier.*

Izoh: Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarning shart qismida *"will", "shall", "would", "should" "to be going to V1"* ishlatilmaydi. Faqat quyidagi holatlarda ishlatilishi mumkin:

1) *"First Conditional"* ning *"if"* li qismida ba'zan *"would", "should"* ishlatilishi mumkin, lekin u tarjimaga ta'sir etmaydi. Faqatgina u *"marhamat", "iltimos"* ohangini beradi.

- ***If** you **would send** us the goods on time, we **shall be** very happy for this.*

2) *"First Conditional"* ning *"if"* li qismida ba'zan *"should"* modal fe'li ishlatilishi mumkin, lekin u tarjimaga ta'sir etmaydi. Faqatgina u ish-harakatning ehtimolliligini kamaytiradi.
- ***If** you **should** see Tom, **tell** him to call me.*

3) *"If"* so'zi faqat shart ergash gap bog'lovchisi vazifasida kelmasdan, *to'ldiruvchi ergash gap* li qo'shma gaplarda (agar gapning so'roq olmoshi bo'lmasa) bog'lovchi vazifasida keladi. Bunda uning ma'nosi *"...-mi yoki yo'qmi?"* deb tarjima qilinadi. *"Whether"* ni ham qo'llash mumkin.

Oddiy so'roq gap:	*- Shall we go on a holiday this Sunday?*
Bosh gap:	*- Can you tell me ... ?*
To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gap:	*- Can you tell me **if** we **shall go** on a holiday this Sunday?*

III. SECOND CONDITIONAL

❖ "Second conditional" ham huddi first conditional kabi hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Ammo u noreal (Sodir bo'lmaydigan yoki sodir bo'lish ehtimolliligi juda kam) bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni ifodalaydi. U quyidagi usullarda hosil bo'ladi:

	Ergash gap (shart qism)	Bosh gap (natija qism)
1.	**If S + V²**(Past Simple)	**S + would/should/could/might + V¹**
		S + would/should/could/might + be V-ing
2.	**If S + were**(I/he/she/it bo'lsa ham. Lekin "was" ham ishlatiladi)	**S + would/should/could/might + V¹**
		S + would/should/could/might + be V-ing

- *If they **won** a million dollars, they **might start** their own business.*
- *He **wouldn't be working** in an extra job **if** Jack **got** 5000 $ salary every month.*
- *If I **were** rich, I **could help** the poor.*
- *We **would be lying** on a beach now **if** we **were** on holiday.*

⚐ **Izoh**: *"But"* va *"unfortunately"* so'zlaridan keyin *Present* zamon kelsa, undan oldin *second conditional* ishlatiladi.
- ***If** she **knew** English, she **would speak** to me, **but** she **doesn't.***
- ***I would visit** him **if** I **had** time, **unfortunately** I **don't.***

"The first conditional" va "the second conditional" ning farqi

❖ Ular o'rtasidagi asosiy farq ish-harakatning sodir bo'lish ehtimolliligida. First conditional faqat real (sodir bo'lishi mumkun bo'lgan) voqealar haqida gapirganda, second conditional esa faqat noreal (sodir bo'lishi mumkun bo'lmagan) voqealar haqida gapirganda ishlatiladi.
⚐ **Izoh**: Bazi bir holatlarda biz ularni farqsiz ham qo'llaymiz. Chunki bu holatlarda ish-harakat sodir bo'lishi ham, bo'lmasligi ham mumkun. Quyidagilar ularga misol bo'la oladi:

- ***If I see** him, I **will tell** him.* = first conditional *(Umid qilamanki man uni ko'raman, chunki biz bir maktabda o'qiymiz)*
- ***If I saw** him, I **would tell** him.* = second conditional *(O'ylashimcha man uni ko'rmayman. Bu ehtimoldan ancha yiroq. Chunki u kasal.)*

Izoh: Ammo bazida biz faqat bittasini qo'llashimiz kerak. Chunki u yo real voqea yoki noreal voqea bo'ladi. Masalan:
- ***If** you **get up** late, you **will miss** your bus.* = first condional(second bo'lmaydi)
- ***If I were** from your country, I **would understand** your problems.* = second c.

IV. THIRD CONDITIONAL

❖ "Third Conditional" o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lmagan ish-harakatni hozirgi zamonda tasavvur qilib *"agarda shu ishni qilganimda, ... bo'lgan bo'lardi"* deb tarjima qilinadi. Yoki shuning teskarisi: o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni hozirgi zamonda tasav-vur qilib *"agarda shu qilmaganimda, ... bo'lgan bo'lardi"* deb tarjima qilinadi.

	Ergash gap (shart qism)	Bosh gap (natija qism)
1.	If S + had V³(Past Perfect)	S + would/should/could/might + have V3
		S + would/should/could/might + have been V-ing
2.	If S + had been V-ing (Past Perfect Continues)	S + would/should/could/might + have V3
		S + would/should/could/might + have been V-ing

- ***If** we **hadn't studied** hard, we **couldn't have entered** university last year. (Ammo biz qattiq o'qidik va o'qishga kirdik)*
- *She wasn't there and I wasn't sitting next to her. But **if** she **had been** there, I **would have been sitting** next to her.*
- *I was looking at the trees when I fell off the bike. **If** I **hadn't been looking** at the trees, I **wouldn' t have fallen** off the bike.*

Izoh: *"But"* va *"unfortunately"* so'zlaridan keyin *Past* zamon kelsa, undan oldin *third conditional* ishlatiladi.
- *I **would have gone** out **if** I **hadn't been** so tired, **but** I **was.***
- ***If** I **had had** a camera, I **would have taken** some photographs, **unfortunately** I **didn't.***

Izoh: *"But for" – "bo'lmaganda, bo'lmaganda edi"* deb tarjima qilinganda, ular *"if it were not for"* yoki *"if it had not been for"* ga teng bo'ladi va asosan *third conditional* bilan birga ishlatiladi.
- ***But for these interruptions**, the meeting **would have finished** earlier.*

MIXED CONDITIONALS

"Mixed Conditional"da biz second va third conditionaldagi formulalarni aralashtirib qo'llaymiz. Yani bir qismi o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa, ikkinchi qismi hozigi yoki kelasi zamonda bo'ladi:

Ergash qism (shart qism)		Bosh gap (natija qism)		
If	S + V^2 (shart qism hozirgi zamon)	Subject	should / would / could / might	+ have V^3 (natija o'tgan zamon)
	S + **were** (shart qism hozirgi zamon)			

- *If I **knew** Russian very well, I **would have talked** to the tourists yesterday.*
- *Amanda **could have bought** a new car last week **if** she **were** rich.*

Ergash qism (shart qism)		Bosh gap (natija qism)		
If	S + had V^3 (shart qism o'tgan zamon)	Subjcet	should / would / could / might	+ V^1 (natija hozirgi zamon)
	S + had been V-ing (past perfect continuous) (shart qism o'tgan zamon)			+ V-ing (natija hozirgi zamon)

- *If I **had studied** hard when I was young, I **wouldn't be** a porter now. (Ammo u yoshligida qattiq o'qimagan, hozir hammol(yuk tashuvchi) bo'lib ishlaydi)*
- *If we **hadn't told** him the way, he **might get** lost now. (Ammo biz unga yo'lni aytgandik, va hozir u adashgani yo'q)*

INVERTED CONDITIONALS

❖ "If" li qo'shma gaplarda 3 xil xolatda inversiya(so'zlarning o'rnini almashinuvi) sodir bo'lishi mumkin. Bunda *if* tushib qoladi va *should, could, were, had* yordamchi va modal fe'llari *if* ning o'rniga chiqadi:

1) First Conditionalda: Agarda *"If"* li qismda *should* ishlatilsa, *If* tushib qoladi va *should* uning o'rniga chiqadi. Ma'no o'zgarmaydi.

- *If you **should** see Tom, **tell** him to call me. (oddiy holati)*
- ***Should** you see Tom, **tell** him to call me. (inversiya bo'lganda)*

2) Second Conditional yoki Mixed Conditionalda: Agarda *"If"* li qismda *were* yoki *could* ishlatilsa, *If* tushib qoladi va *were/could* uning o'rniga chiqadi. Ma'no o'zgarmaydi.

- *If I **were** you, I **wouldn't buy** this jacket. (oddiy holati)*
- ***Were** I you, I **wouldn't buy** this jacket. (inversiya bo'lganda)*
- *If I **could** see Tom tomorrow, I **should tell** him about the accident.*
- ***Could** I see Tom tomorrow, I **should tell** him about the accident.*

3) Third Conditional yoki Mixed Conditionalda: *"If"* li qismda *had* yoki *hadn't* ishlatilganda, *If* tushib qolib, *had/hadn't* uning o'rniga chiqishi mumkun. Ma'no o'zgarmaydi.

- ***If** I **had won** a million dollars, I **should have started** a business*
- ***Had** I won a million dollars, I **should have started** a business.*
- ***If** I **hadn't got** up early this morning, I **would have slept** more.*
- ***Hadn't** I **got up** early this morning, I **would have slept** more.*

YASHIRIN "IF" LI GAPLAR

❖ Ba'zan noreal shart ergash gaplarda gapning shart ergash qismi *("if"li qism)* umuman bo'lmaydi, faqat natija qism bo'ladi. Biz buni undan oldin yoki undan keyin kelgan *real* gap orqali bilib olishimiz mumkin bo'ladi. Ular quyidagi usullar orqali aniqlanadi:

Real gap			Natija qism
Present Tense	S+	should	+V[1]
		would	
		could	
		might	

- *Why **don't** you **come** bowling with us? You **would spend** a good time.(If you came bowling with us, you would spend a good time)*
- *He **would help** me **but** he **is** away. (He would help me if he weren't away)*
- *He **doesn't have** much money **otherwise** he **would lend** me some. (If he had much money, he would lend me some)*

Real gap			Natija qism
Past Tense	S+	should	+have V[3]
		would	
		could	
		might	

- *Why **didn't** you **come** with us? You **would have spent** a good time. (If you had come with us, you would have spent a good time.*
- *He **didn't have** much money **otherwise** he **would have lent** me some. (If he had had much money, he would have lent me some)*
- *He **would have helped** me, **but** he **was** away. (He would have helped me if he hadn't been away)*

⚐ **Izoh**: Aksincha ba'zan "*If*" li qo'shma gapning "*If*"li qismi emas, *natija qism (asosiy qism)* ham tushib qolishi mumkin. Biz uni "*If*"li qismgadan taxmin qilamiz

- *Yesterday they had a big party. There were all our old friends. **If** I **had known** it before! (yani: If I had known it before, I would have gone to the party)*
- *Why aren't you going to the cinema with your friends? **If** I **were** you. (yani: If I were you, I would go)*

Shuningdek: *Suppose (that), supposing (that), as if, as though, what if* kabi bog'lovchilar ham *faraz gap* hosil qiluvchi bog'lovchilar hisoblanadi. Ularni *conjunction* mavzusidan topasiz.

- *A: **Supposing** you had found some money on a bus yesterday. What would you have done?*

B: I would have asked people around me three times, then put it in my pocket.

"WISH" SENTENCES
(wishli gaplar)

❖ Biz *"wish"* so'zini turli xil vaziyatlarda ishlatamiz. Ular quyidagilar:

1) Biror bir odamga tilak bildirganda *"xoxlamoq", "tilamoq", "orzu qilmoq"* ma'nolarida qo'llaymiz: (+ somebody + noun)

- *I **wish** you **all the best** in the future.*
- *I saw Mark before the exam and he **wished** me **luck***

2) Shuningdek *"wish"* so'zi *"would like"* birikmasiga sinonim bo'lib keladi. Bunda u o'zidan jeyin *to + infinitive* oladi:

- *If you **wish to discuss (would like to discuss)** this matter further, please, do not hesitate to contact me any time you want.*

3) Ammo biz biror bir narsa sodir bo'lishini tilasak *hope* fe'lini qo'llaymiz. Bunda *wish* ishlatilmaydi. (+ somebody + verb)

- *I **hope** you **feel** better soon. (~~I wish you feel better soon~~)*

Izoh: Ko'pchilik *"wish"*li gaplarni *"if conditional"*ning *"second/third"* turidagi gaplar bilan adashtiradi. *"If conditional"* gaplarda biz noreal holatlarni *tasavvur* qilamiz. *"Wish"*li gaplarda esa biz biror bir holatni *orzu* qilamiz va *"qani endi", "qaniydi"* deb tarjima qilamiz. "Wish"li gaplar 3 ta zamonda qo'llaniladi: *past wish, present wish, future wish*

1. PRESENT "WISH": Biz hozirgi zamonda biror bir narsani sodir bo'lishini orzu qilganimizda, hozirgi zamon "wish"li gaplardan foydalanamiz. U quyidagi struktura yordamida ifodalaniladi:

Subject +	wish(ed) (that) +	+ Subject +	V^2
			could + V'
			were

- *I **wish** I **were** rich now. I would help everybody.*
- *I **wish** I **had** a piece of bread now.*
- *I **wish** I **could learn** to drive a car this year.*

2. PAST "WISH": Biz o'tgan zamonda biror bir sodir bo'lmagan voqeani sodir bo'lishini orzu qilganimizda (yoki sodir bo'lgan voqeani sodir bo'lmasligini orzu qilganimizda), o'tgan zamon "wish"li gaplardan foydalanamiz.

Subject +	wish(ed) (that) +	+ Subject +	had	V^3
			could	

- *I **wish** I **had studied** much harder last year. (Demak qattiq o'qimagan)*
- *We **wish** we **had won** in the running competition last summer.*
- *He **wishes** he **could have attended** to the school when he was young. He wouldn't work as a waiter now.*

3. FUTURE "WISH": Biz kelasi zamonda biror bir narsani sodir bo'lishini orzu qilganimizda yoki biror bir sodir bo'lib turgan ish harakatni to'xtashini xoxlaganimizda, kelasi zamon "wish"li gaplardan foydalanamiz.

Subject +	wish(ed) (that) +	+ Subject +	would	V'
			could	V'
			were	V-ing

- *I **wish** my students **would enter** university this year.*
- *Amanda **wishes** it **would stop** raining. She wants to go out.*
- *Jack and Jill **wish** they **could get** married without their parents' permission.*
- *I **wish** my brother **were** returning from France next week.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Yuqoridagi vaziyatda hech qachon ikki ega bir shaxsdan iborat bo'lmaydi:
- ~~*I wish I would enter*~~ *university this year.*

Izoh: Yuqoridagi barcha holatlarda *wish* ning o'rniga *if only* ni ham qo'llash mumkin. Uning ma'nosi ham *wish* ga teng.
- ***If only** my father **were** rich. We wouldn't have so much trouble.*
- ***If only** my brother **were returning** from France next week.*
- ***If only** my students **would enter** university this year.*

PREPOSITION
(Predlog)

DURING/FOR/WHILE

1. During = *"davomida, mobaynida"* ma'nolarida o'zidan keyin *noun(ot)/(otli birikma)* oladi:
- *I fell asleep **during the movie.***
- *We met some really nice people **during our holiday.***
- *The ground is wet. It must have rained **during the night.***

ⓘ **Istisno:** *"Time words" (the morning, the night, the summer etc.)* lar bilan biz *in* ni ham, *during* ni ham qo'llashimiz mumkin:
*It rained **in the night(during the night)***
*It's lovely here **during the summer(in the summer)***

2. For =*"davomida, muddatga"* ma'nolarida o'zidan keyin *vaqt muddatini (a period of time)* oladi
- *We watched TV **for two hours** last night.*
- *Jess is going away **for a week** in September.*
- *How are you? I haven't seen you **for ages**.*
- *Are you going away **for the weekend**?*

3. While = *"...-da", "...paytda"* ma'nolarini anglatadi va o'zidan keyin *gap (Subject + Verb)* oladi:
- *I fell asleep **while I was watching** TV.*
- *We met a lot of interesting people **while we were** on holiday.*
- *Robert suddenly began to feel ill **while he was doing** the exam.*

BY/BY THE TIME/UNTILL/TILL

1. By = *"...-gacha"* ma'nosida *biror bir ish harakatning oxirgi tugash muddatini* bildiradi. Ya'ni o'sha vaqtgacha tugab bo'lishi kerakligini bildiradi(o'sha vaqtgacha yetib bormaydi). ***By*** dan keyin faqat ***vaqt ko'rsatkichlari(Monday, 5 o'clock, 1945 etc.)*** keladi.

*- I sent the documents today, so they should arrive **by Monday**. (Oxirgi muddat Dushanba. Undan o'tib ketmasligi kerak, o'shangacha bajarib bo'linishi kerak)*

*- We'd better hurry. We have to be home **by 5 o'clock.** (Oxirgi muddat soat 5. Undan o'tmasligi kerak, o'sha vaqtgacha bajarilib bo'linishi kerak)*

*- Where's Sarah? She should be here **by now**.*

2. Until/Till = *"...-gacha"* ma'nosida *biror bir ish harakatni shunchaki qachongacha davom etganligini* bildiradi. Ya'ni o'sha vaqtga qadar davom etgan(yetib brogan) bo'ladi. ***Untill/till*** dan keyin ham ***vaqt ko'rsatkichlari(Monday, 5 o'clock, 1945 etc.)*** ham ***gap(S + V)*** keladi.

*- A: Shall we go now? B: No, let's wait **until(till) it stops raining**.*
*- I was very tired this morning. I stayed in bed **until 10:30**.*

3. By the time = *"...-gacha"* ma'nosi.

By the time/Until/Till + (Simple), (Perfect)- Bir ish-harakat sodir bo'lganigacha, boshqa bir ish-harakat sodir bo'lganligini ifodalash uchun:	
O'tgan zamonda: By the time/Until/Till S + V2/-ed (Past Simple), S + had V3/-ed (Past Perfect) (ba'zan Past Simple ham kelishi mumkin)	*- By the time the football match **started**, I had finished (finished) my home-tasks.*
Kelaşi zamonda: By the time/Until/Till S + V1/-s (Present Simple), S + will have V3/-ed (Future Perfect)	*- By the time I finish my university, I **will** have learned 4 languages.*

Shuningdek: By then/By that time = *"o'shangacha"* (o'zidan keyin hech narsa kelmaydi)

*- Tom arrived at the party. **By then(by that time)** everybody had left the party.*

- *I **wish** my students **would enter** university this year.*
- *Amanda **wishes** it **would stop** raining. She wants to go out.*
- *Jack and Jill **wish** they **could get** married without their parents' permission.*
- *I **wish** my brother **were** returning from France next week.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Yuqoridagi vaziyatda hech qachon ikki ega bir shaxsdan iborat bo'lmaydi:
- ~~*I wish I would enter*~~ *university this year.*

Izoh: Yuqoridagi barcha holatlarda *wish* ning o'rniga *if only* ni ham qo'llash mumkin. Uning ma'nosi ham *wish* ga teng.
- ***If only** my father **were** rich. We wouldn't have so much trouble.*
- ***If only** my brother **were returning** from France next week.*
- ***If only** my students **would enter** university this year.*

PREPOSITION
(Predlog)

DURING/FOR/WHILE

1. During = *"davomida, mobaynida"* ma'nolarida o'zidan keyin *noun(ot)/(otli birikma)* oladi:
- *I fell asleep **during the movie.***
- *We met some really nice people **during our holiday.***
- *The ground is wet. It must have rained **during the night.***

ⓘ **Istisno:** *"Time words" (the morning, the night, the summer etc.)* lar bilan biz *in* ni ham, *during* ni ham qo'llashimiz mumkin:
*It rained **in the night(during the night)***
*It's lovely here **during the summer(in the summer)***

2. For = *"davomida, muddatga"* ma'nolarida o'zidan keyin *vaqt muddatini (a period of time)* oladi
- *We watched TV **for two hours** last night.*
- *Jess is going away **for a week** in September.*
- *How are you? I haven't seen you **for ages**.*
- *Are you going away **for the weekend**?*

3. While = *"...-da", "...paytda"* ma'nolarini anglatadi va o'zidan keyin *gap (Subject + Verb)* oladi:
- *I fell asleep **while I was watching** TV.*
- *We met a lot of interesting people **while we were** on holiday.*
- *Robert suddenly began to feel ill **while he was doing** the exam.*

BY/BY THE TIME/UNTILL/TILL

1. By = *"...-gacha"* ma'nosida *biror bir ish harakatning oxirgi tugash muddatini* bildiradi. Ya'ni o'sha vaqtgacha tugab bo'lishi kerakligini bildiradi(o'sha vaqtgacha yetib bormaydi). ***By*** dan keyin faqat ***vaqt ko'rsatkichlari(Monday, 5 o'clock, 1945 etc.)*** keladi.

*- I sent the documents today, so they should arrive **by Monday**. (Oxirgi muddat Dushanba. Undan o'tib ketmasligi kerak, o'shangacha bajarib bo'linishi kerak)*

*- We'd better hurry. We have to be home **by 5 o'clock.** (Oxirgi muddat soat 5. Undan o'tmasligi kerak, o'sha vaqtgacha bajarilib bo'linishi kerak)*

*- Where's Sarah? She should be here **by now**.*

2. Until/Till = *"...-gacha"* ma'nosida *biror bir ish harakatni shunchaki qachongacha davom etganligini* bildiradi. Ya'ni o'sha vaqtga qadar davom etgan(yetib brogan) bo'ladi. ***Untill/till*** dan keyin ham ***vaqt ko'rsatkichlari(Monday, 5 o'clock, 1945 etc.)*** ham ***gap(S + V)*** keladi.

*- A: Shall we go now? B: No, let's wait **until(till) it stops raining.***
*- I was very tired this morning. I stayed in bed **until 10:30.***

3. By the time = *"...-gacha"* ma'nosi.

By the time/Until/Till + (Simple), (Perfect)- Bir ish-harakat sodir bo'lganigacha, boshqa bir ish-harakat sodir bo'lganligini ifodalash uchun:	
O'tgan zamonda: By the time/Until/Till S + V2/-ed (Past Simple), S + had V3/-ed (Past Perfect) (ba'zan Past Simple ham kelishi mumkin)	*- **By the time** the football match **started**, / **had finished (finished)** my home-tasks.*
Kelasi zamonda: By the time/Until/Till S + V1/-s (Present Simple), S + will have V3/-ed (Future Perfect)	*- **By the time** / **finish** my university, / **will have learned** 4 languages.*

Shuningdek: By then/By that time = *"o'shangacha"* (o'zidan keyin hech narsa kelmaydi)

*- Tom arrived at the party. **By then(by that time)** everybody had left the party.*

AT/ON/IN
(Vaqtga nisbatan ishlatilishi)

1. At = *"...-da"* ma'nosida asosan *soatlar* va *kun qismlari* uchun ishlatiladi:

at five o'clock	*at 11.45*	*at midnight*	*at lunchtima*	*at sunset*	*atc.*

2. On = *"...-da"* ma'nosida *kun* va *sanalar* uchun ishlatiladi:

on Friday / on Fridays	*on 16 May 2012*	*on New Year's Day*	*on my birthday*	*etc.*

3. In = *"...-da"* ma'nosida *hafta, oy, fasl, yil* va *asrlar* uchun ishlatiladi:

in June	*in 2012*	*in the 1990s*	*in the 20th century*	*in the past*	*in winter*	*etc.*

Izoh: *"At"* predlogi bo'yicha vaqtga nisbatan qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar:
A) At weekends (lekin: **on weekend days**) = *dam olish kunlari*
B) At night (lekin: **in the night**) = *tunda*
C) At Eid*(Hayitda)*, **at Navruz***(Navro'zda), etc.* = bayram nomining o'zi kelsa.
Lekin: **On Eid day***(Hayit kunida)*, ***etc.*** = *day* so'zi bilan kelsa

Izoh: *"On"* predlogi bo'yicha vaqtga nisbatan qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar:
-On Monday morning*(dushanba kuni ertalab)* = agar hafta kunlari kelsa
Lekin: **In the morning***(ertalab)*, **in the afternoon***(obeddan keyin)* = o'zi kelsa

Izoh: *"In"* predlogi bo'yicha vaqtga nisbatan qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar:
A) In = *"keyin"* ma'nosinida biror bir ish harakatni qancha vaqtdan keyin sodir bo'lishini ifodalaydi. Bu ma'noda u asosan *future* zamonlari bilan keladi.
- *The train will be leaving* ***in a few minutes.***
- *Andy has gone away. He is going to be back* ***in a week.***
B) In = *"davomida, ichida"* ma'nolarida biror bir ish-harakatni qancha muddat ichida bajarilgan-ligini ifodalaydi. Bunda vaaqt *in 10 minutes' time(o'n daqiqalik muddat)* shaklida ham keladi.
- *I learnt to drive* ***in four weeks.***
- *I taught her English* ***in 3 months' time.***
C) In the future*(kelajakda)* va **in the past***(o'tmishda)*
- ***In the future*** *there will be a lot of new technologies.*
- ***In the past*** *people lived by living in a tribe.*
D) In the 1970s = *1970- yillarda (ya'ni 1971 dan 1979 gacha)*
(lekin: **in 1970** = *1970- yilda)*

E) In the late 1950s =*1950- yillarning oxirlarida(ya'ni 1956- dan 1959- gacha)*
In the early 1930s = *1930- yillarning boshlarida (ya'ni 1931-dan 1934- gacha)*

Shuningdek: Agarda vaqt ko'rsatkichlari *next, last, every* va *this* kabi so'zlar bilan boshlansa ulardan oldin hech qanday predlog ishlatilmaydi.
- *I'll see you* ***next Friday.*** *(not ~~on next Friday~~)*
- *They got married* ***last June.***

Izoh: Ammo *"next", "last"* so'zlaridan oldin *"the"* artikli kelsa *"in", "over", "during", "for"* predloglari ishlatilishi mumkin:
I haven't seen Jack and Amanda ***in the last few months.***
I am going to stay in this hotel ***for the next 3 weeks.***

ON TIME/IN TIME

1. On time = *"o'z vaqtida / kechikmasdan".* Ba'zi bir ish-harakatlarni aniq belgilangan vaqti bo'ladi va shu ish-harakatlar aniq belgilangan vaqtida sodir bo'lsa *on time* ishlatiladi. Antonimi **late =** *kech*
- *The 11.45 train left* ***on time.*** *(aniq soat 11.45 da jo'nagan)*
- *We shall meet at 7 tonight at the theatre. Please be* ***on time****. Don't be late.*
- *The conference was well-organised. Everything began and finished* ***on time.***

2. In time = *"o'z vaqtida" (faqat belgilangan vaqtdan sal oldinroq).* Ba'zi bir ish-harakatlar bor, ularni belgilangan vaqtdan sal oldinroq qilishimizga tog'ri keladi. Antonimi **too late =** *juda kech*
- *Will you be home* ***in time*** *for dinner? (tushlik boshlanishidan sal oldinroq)*
- *I sent Amy a birthday present. I hope it arrives* ***in time.***
- *I'm in a hurry. I want to get home* ***in time*** *to watch the game on TV.*

3. Just in time = *"ayni o'z vaqtida" (kechikishiga sal qoladi ammo kechikmaydi)*
- *We got to the station* ***just in time*** *for our train.*
- *A child ran into the road in front of the car, but I managed to stop* ***just in time.***

AT THE END/IN THE END

1. At the end (of something) = *...-ning oxirida*

at the end of the month	*at the end of Januery*	*at the end of the game*
at the end of the film	*at the end of the course*	*at the end of the concert*

- *I'm going away* ***at the end of January / at the end of the month.***
- ***At the end of the concert****, everyone applauded.*
- *The players shook hands* ***at the end of the game.***

2. At the beginning (of something) = *...-ning boshida* ***(at the end*** *- antonimi)*
- *I'm going away* ***at the beginning of January***
- *There is an old house* ***at the end of the street.***

3. In the end = *oxir-oqibat, va nihoyat (sinonimi "at last")*
- *We had a lot of problems with our car. We sold it* ***in the end.***
- *He got more and more angry.* ***In the end*** *he just walked out of the room.*

- Alan couldn't decide where to go for his holidays. He didn't go anywhere ***in the end.****(=finally he didn't go anywhere)*

4. At first = *avvalo, avvalambor, boshida ("in the end/at last" ning antonimi)*
- ***At first*** *we didn't get on very well, but in the end we became good friends.*

AT/ON/IN
(Joyga nisbatan ishlatilishi)

1. In = *"...-da", "ichida"* ma'nolarida ***ichi bor bo'lgan joy va narsa(xona, qo'l, karobka, og'iz etc) chegaralangan hududlar(qishloq, shahar, viloyat, shtat, davlat, qit'a etc.)*** hamda ***suv havzalari (daryo, dengiz, basseyn, okean etc.)*** lar uchun ishlatiladi.
- There's no-one ***in the room / in the building / in the garden.***
- What do you have ***in your hand / in your mouth?***
- There were some people swimming ***in the pool / in the sea / in the river.***

2. At = *"...-da", "yonida"* ma'nolarida biror bir insonni yoki narsani boshqa bir narsa yoki bino yonida turganda ishlatamiz.
- Who is that man standing ***at the bus stop / at the door / at the window****?*
- Turn left ***at the traffic lights / at the next junction / at the roundabout.***
- We have to get off the bus ***at the next stop.***
- When you leave the hotel, please leave your key ***at reception.***

Shuningdek: *"...-da"* ma'nosida odamlar to'planib o'tqazadigan marosim, voqea-hodisalar uchun ham ***"at" predlogi*** ishlatiladi:
- Were there many people ***at the party / at the meeting / at the wedding****?*
- I saw Steve ***at a conference / at a concert*** *on Saturday.*

Taqqoslang: ***At*** va ***in*** predloglarini taqqoslaymiz:
A) Ko'chalarga nisbatan to'liq manzil tushinilganda ***at*** qo'llaniladi, ammo shunchaki ko'chaning o'zi nazarda tutilganda ***in*** ishlatiladi:
- He lives ***at*** *First Avanue in New York*
- He lives ***in*** *Abdulla Qodiriy street.*
B) "Dengizda" ma'nosida sayohatda bo'lganda ***at sea*** qo'llaniladi, ammo "dengizda" ma'nosida dengizni ichi nazarda tutilganda(cho'milganda ma'salan) ***in the sea*** ishlatiladi.
- It was a long voyage. We were ***at sea*** *for 70 days.*
- I love swimming ***in the sea.***
C) Binolarga nisbatan agarda u yerda qandaydir tadbir*(konsert/o'tirish etc.)* bo'layotgan bo'lsa va shuning uchun biz o'sha binoda bo'lsak *"...-da"* ma'nosida ***"at" predlogi*** ishlatiladi. Ammo shunchaki binoning o'zi nazarda tutilsa *"...-da, ichida"* ma'nosida ***"in" predlogi*** ishlatiladi.
We had dinner ***at the hotel****. - All the rooms* ***in the hotel*** *have air conditioning.*

- *We are **at the cinema** now. The concert is being amazing.*
- *There are 4000 seats **in the cinema.***

- *I was at **Tom's** yesterday(yoki **at Tom's house**) = Men kecha Tomnikida edim*
- *The rooms **in Tom's house** are very small.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** ***At the station*** va ***at the airport*** bundan mustasno.

D) Quyidagi so'zlar *at* va *in* predloglari bilan qotibh qolgan:
Quyidagi joylarga asosan faqat ***"at" predlogi*** ishlatiladi:

At home	***At work***	***At school***	***At college***	***At university***

Quyidagi joylarga nisbatan esa faqat ***"in" predlogi*** ishlatiladi.

In bed	***In (the) jail/prison***	***In the mountain***	***In town***
In (the) hospital	***In the country***	***In the sky***	***In the world***

E) Umumiy qoida bo'yicha *davlat, shahar* va *shtatlar* uchun *"...-da"* ma'nosida ***"in" predlogi*** ishlatiladi. Ammo biror bir inson bir joydan boshqa joyga borayotganda yoki sayohat qilayotganda yo'lda uchraydigan *davlat, shahar* va *shtatlarga* nisbatan ***"at" predlogi*** ishlatiladi. Bunda bu davlat, shahar va shtatlar *stansiya* sifatida tushiniladi.

- *"Registan" is a famous square **in Samarkand***
- *While we are going to Khorazm, we stopped **at Samarkand.***

F) Arrive in = *"...-ga yetib kelmoq"* (katta joylarga: *qishloq, shahar, davlat, etc* ga nisbatan ishlatiladi)

- *Linda **arrived in New York** last night.*

Arrive at = *"...-ga yetib kelmoq"* (kichik joylarga: *mehmonxona, restoran, bozor* kabi joylar uchun ishlatiladi)

- *We have **arrived at the party.***

3. On = *"...-da, ustida"* ma'nolarida **usti*(shkaf/stol/qo'l etc.)*** va **yuzasi *(doska/ devor/ko'ylak etc.)*** bor bo'lgan narsalar uchun ishlatiladi.

- *I sat **on the floor / on the ground / on the grass / on the beach etc.***
- *There's a dirty mark **on the ceiling / on your nose / on your shirt.***
- *Did you see the notice **on the wall / on the door?***
- *You'll find details of TV programmes **on page seven** of the newspaper.*

Shuningdek: *Orollarga* nisbatan ham **on** ishlatiladi:

- *The hotel is **on a small island** in the middle of a lake.*

☯ **Taqqoslang:** ***On, at*** va ***in*** predloglarini taqqoslaymiz:

A) Biror bir narsaning *ichida*gi narsa haqida gapirganimizda *ichida* ma'nosisa **in,** biror bir narsaning *yuzasida*gi narsa haqida gapirganimizda *yuzasida* ma'nosida **on** ishlatamiz.

- *There is some water **in the bottle.***
- *There is a label **on the bottle.***

B) Biror bir narsaning *yonida*gi narsa haqida gapirganimizda *yonida* ma'nosisa **at,** biror bir narsaning *yuzasida*gi narsa haqida gapirganimizda *yuzasida* ma'nosida **on** ishlatamiz.
- *There is somebody **at the door**. Shall I go and see who it is?*
- *There is a notice **on the door**. It says 'Do not disturb'.*

C) Biz biror bir narsaning *oldida(the front)* yoki *orqasida(the back)* ma'nosida *at, on* va *in* predloglarini har xil so'zlarga nisbatan turlicha qo'llaymiz:
in the front, in the back of a car – Mashinaning oldida/orqasida ma'nosida *in* ishlatiladi
- *I was **in the back (of the car)** when we had the accident.*
- *When the accident happened, John was sitting **in the front.***

⚐ **Izoh**: *At the front, at the back of a building / theatre / group of people etc.* – binolar yoki odamlar guruhining oldida/orqasida ma'nosida *at* ishlatiladi:
- *The garden is **at the back of the house.***
- *Let's sit **at the front (of the cinema).***
- *We were **at the back**, so we couldn't see very well.*

⚐ **Izoh**: *On the front, on the back of an envelope / a piece of paper etc.* – qog'oz va qog'ozga tegishli so'zlar(xat, surat, otkritka etc.) ning oldida/orqasida ma'nosida *on* predlogi ishlatiladi:
- *I wrote the date **on the back of** the photo.*

D) *Xona*ning *burchagi*da ma'nosida **in** predlogini, *ko'cha*ning *burchagi*da ma'nosida **at/on** predloglaridan birini qo'llaymiz:
- *The TV is **in the corner of the room.***
- *There is a small shop **at the corner** (of the street). or **... on the corner***

E) Axoli transportlariga nisbatan *...-da* ma'nosida **on** predlogini ishlatamiz: *on a bus / on a train / on a plane / on a ship* (Shuningdek: *on a bicycle / on a motorbike / on a horse etc.*) Ammo oddiy mashinalarga nisbatan *...-da* ma'nosida in predlogini ishlatamiz: *in a car / in a taxi etc.*
- *The bus was very full. There were too many people **on it.***
- *Laura arrived **in a taxi.***
- *Jane passed me **on her bike***

ⓘ **Istisno:** *Home* so'zining oldidan odatda umuman hech qanday *predlog ishlatilmaydi.* Ammo *uyda* ma'nosida **at home** deyiladi. Faqat shu ma'noda uning oldidan ***at*** kelishi mumkin:
- *I'll be at home all evening.*

BY

❖ Biror bir joydan boshqa bir joyga qanday transport vositasida borganimizni aytmoqchi bo'lsak *"orqali"* ma'nosida ***by** predlogi*dan foydalanamiz. Faqat bu vazaiyatda ***by*** va ***transport vositasida*** o'rtasida hech qanday ko'rsatkich kelmaydi: *by car/by train/by plane/by boat/by ship/by bus/by bike etc.*
- *Jess usually goes to work **by bus.***

ⓘ **Istisno:** Ammo agarda o'rtada *ko'rsatkich(this/that/the/a/my/Tom's/some/no etc.)* bor bo'lsa, bu vaziyatda yo ***in*** yoki ***on*** ishlatiladi:
- *They didn't come in their car. They came **in a taxi.***
- *We travelled **on the 6.45 train**, which arrived at 8.30.*

ⓘ **Istisno:** *Piyoda(pishkom)* ma'nosida **on foot** ishlatiladi:
- *Did you come here **by car** or on foot?*

1,*"Orqali"* ma'nosida biz biror bir narsani nima orqali bajarganimizni aytmoqchi bo'lsak ham ***by*** *predlogi*ni qo'llaymiz:
Masalan: *send something by post/ pay by card(or by cheque)/ do something by hand etc(va hakozo)*
Istisno: Ammo *"pay **in cash"/ "pay cash"** = naqd pul to'lamoq* bundan mustasno
Shuningdek: Yuqoridagi vaziyatda fe'l qo'llamoqchi bo'lsak ***by + V-ing(gerund)*** ishlatamiz va bu ham *"orqali"* ma'nosida biror bir ishni qanday bajarganligini ifodalaydi:
- *The thief came into the house **by breaking** the window at the back of the house.*

2. By *"tomonidan"* ma'nosida kelib biror bir ish kim yoki nima tomonidan bajarilganligini ifodalaydi. Bu ma'noda u asosan *passive voice(majhul nisbat)*da ishlatiladi:
- *Have you ever been bitten **by** a dog?*
- *The programme was watched **by** millions of people.*

Izoh: Ammo biror bir narsa yordamida bajarilgan bo'lsa, yuqorida vaziyatda *"bilan"* ma'nosida **with** predlogi ishlatiladi:
- *The door must have been opened **with** a key.*

Shuningdek: Biror bir shoir/rassom/yozuvchi va hakozolar *tomonidan* yozilgan/ chizilgan she'r/asar/surat lar haqida gapirganda ham ***tomonidan*** ma'nosida **by** ishlatiladi:
Masalan: *a play by Shakespeare, a painting by Rembrandt, a novel by Tolstoy etc.*
- *Have you read any poems **by Shakespeare**?*
- *'Who is this painting **by**? **Picasso**?' 'I have no idea.'*

4. By ning *"yonida"* degan ma'nosi ham bor: (= *next to, beside*)
- *The light switch is **by the door.***
- *Come and sit **by me**.*

5. Shuningdek **by** biror bir holatda bir narsa/insonning boshqa bir narsa/insondan qancha miqdorda oldinda yoki orqada ekanligini (ya'ni orasidagi/o'rtasida farqni) aytish uchun ham ishlatiladi:
- *Clare's salary has increased **by ten per cent**. (= hozir oldingidan 10 % ko'p)*
- *Carl won the race **by five metres**. (= o'zidan keying ishtirokchidan 5 meter oldinroq kirib keldi finishga)*

LIKE/AS

1. *Like* – agar *predlog* bo'lib kelsa *"...-dek, o'xshaydi"* ma'nolari anglatadi va biror bir narsa yoki insonni boshqa bir narsa yoki insonga o'xshatadi, ammo uning o'zi bo'lmaydi. Bu holatda undan keyin *ot(noun), olmosh(pronoun), V-ing(gerund)* hamda *smbd + V-ing* ishlatiladi:

- *What a beautiful house! It's **like a palace**.*
- *Be careful! The floor has been polished. It's **like walking** on ice.*
- *It's raining again. I hate weather **like this**.*
- *'What's that noise?' 'It sounds **like a baby crying**.'*

2. *Alike* – ham *"o'xshash"* ma'nosini anglatadi ammo u *sifat* so'z turkumi:

- *Linda has got twin brothers. They are so **alike**.*

3. *Like* ning *misol uchun* degan ma'nosi ham bor. Bunda u *for example, for instance, such as* kabi birikmalarga *sinonim* hisoblanadi:

- *I like Uzbek traditional meals, **like** plov, somsa, tandir etc.*

4. *As* – ham *"...-dek, o'xshab"* ma'nolarida kela oladi, ammo bu ma'noda undan keyin *S + V (gap)* keladi.

- *I didn't move anything. I left everything **as it was**.*
- *You should have done it **as I showed you**.*

Shuningdek: *As usual*(odatdagidek), *as always*(har doimgidek) deganda ham ***as*** ishlatiladi:

- *You're late **as usual**.*
- ***As always**, Nick was the first to complain.*

Shuningdek: Biz *as you know / as I said / as she expected / as I thought etc.* ham deb aytamiz:

- ***As you know**, it's Emma's birthday next week.*
- *Andy failed his driving test, **as he expected**.*

Izoh: Yuqoridagi vaziyatlarda *"..-dek, o'xshab"* ma'nolarida *S + V* kelganda agar *as* javoblar tarkibida bo'lmasa uning o'rniga *like* ham olishimiz mumkin:

- *You should have done it **as I showed** you. or ... **like I showed** you.*
- ***Like I said** yesterday, I'm sure we can solve the problem.*
- *I didn't move anything. I left everything **like it was**.*

Taqqoslang: *As* ham ***like*** kabi o'zidan keyin *ot(noun)* olishi mumkin (faqat *ot*). Ammo bu vaziyatda ularning ma'nolari farq qiladi:

"As" agarda o'zidan keyin **ot(noun)** olsa **"sifatida"** deb tarjima qilinadi va haqiqatda **o'sha narsaning o'zi** bo'ladi:	**"Like"** agarda o'zidan keyin **ot(noun)** olsa **"...-dek, o'xshab"** deb tarjima qilinadi, ammo u narsa bo'lmaydi, unga o'xshatiladi:
***As** a **taxi driver**, I spend most of my working day in a car. – Taksi haydovchisi sifatida, men ish kunimning asosiy qismini mashinada o'tqazaman (demak u taksi haydovchisi)*	*Everyone in the family wants me to drive them to places. I'm **like** a **taxi driver**. – Oilamdagi hamma meni qayergadir mashinada olib borib qo'yishimni xoxlaydi, xuddi men taksi xaydovchsidek(demak u taksi haydovchisi emas)*

Izoh: Yuqoridagi holatda ***as*** ham ***predlog*** hisoblanadi. Quyida yana misollar berilgan:

- *Many years ago I worked **as a photographer**.*
- *Many words, for example 'work' and 'rain', can be used **as verbs or nouns**.*
- *London is fine **as a place** to visit, but I wouldn't like to live there.*
- *The news of the tragedy came **as a great shock**.*

QOLGAN BA'ZI PREDLOGLARGA BOG'LIQ ISTISNO HOLATLAR

1.	**"On the way"** – yo'l yo'lakay, sayohatda - *I am driving into town. I will get some petrol **on the way**.*
	"In the way" – yo'l ustida, yo'lda - *We couldn't get past because there was a parked car **in the way**.*

2.	**"Connection/Contact/Reletionship with"** – bilan aloqa, bog'liqlik - *The police want to question a man in **connection with** the robbery.*
	"Connection/Contact/Reletionship/Difference between" – o'rtasidagi aloqa, bog'liqlik - *The police believe that there is no **connection between** the two crimes.*

3.	**"Increase/Rise/Reduction/Fall... in + smth"** – ...-da o'sish/ko'tarilish/kamayish - *Last year was a bad one for the company. There was a big **fall in sales**.*
	"Increase/Rise/Reduction/Fall... of + number" – qiymatda o'sish/ko'tarilish/kamayish - *There has been an **increase of 30 %** road accidents recently.*

4.	**"an advantage/a disadvantage of + smth/V-ing"** – ...-ning afzalligi/noafzalligi - *The **advantage of living** alone is that you can do what you like.*
	"There is an advantage in/to V-ing smth" – ...-da afzallik bor - *There are many **advantages in/to living** alone.*

5.	**"nice / kind / good / generous / polite / honest / stupid / silly etc. OF somebody (to do something)"** – ...qilishi ... tomonidan qilingan ...(yaxshilik/mehribonlik...) bo'ldi - *It was **stupid of me to go** out without a coat in such cold weather.*
	"(be) nice / kind / good / generous / polite / rude / friendly / cruel etc. TO somebody" – ...-ga nisbatan ...(yaxshi/mehribon ...) bo'lmoq. - *They have always been very **nice to me**.*

6.	**"sorry about/for + smth/V-ing"** – ... uchun uzr so'ramoq - *I'm **sorry about the mess**. I'll clear it up later.*
	"feel / be sorry FOR somebody " – ...-ga achinmoq/ afsuslanmoq - *I **feel sorry for Mark**. He's had a lot of bad luck.*

7.	**"good / bad / brilliant / better / hopeless etc. AT ..."** – ...-da yaxshi/yomon etc. bo'lmoq - *I'm not very **good at** repairing things.*
	"good / bad / brilliant / better / hopeless etc. FOR ..." – ...-uchun yaxshi/yomon etc. bo'lmoq - *Oranges are **good for** you.*

8.	**"dependant on"** – ...-ga tobe - *I don't want to be **dependent on** anybody*
	"independent of" – ...-dan mustaqil - *Uzbekistan became **independent of** the USSR in 1991*

9.	**"Shout at"** – ...-ga baqirmoq (jaxl/g'azab bilan) - *He got very angry and started **shouting at** me.*
	"Shout to" – ...-ga baqirmoq (eshitishi uchun) - *He **shoutad to** me from the other side of the street.*

10.	**"Throw at"** – ...-ga otmoq/irg'itmoq (urish uchun/tekkazish uchun) - *Somebody threw an egg at the politician.*
	"Throw to" – ...-ga otmnq/irg'itmoq (ushlashi uchun) - *Lisa shouted 'Catch!' and threw the keys to me from the window.*

11.	**"discussion about smth"** – ...haqida muhokama (agar nt so'z turkumi bo'lsa) - *We had a **discussion about** what we should do.*
	"discuss smth"(no preposition) - ...-ni muhokama qilmoq (agar fe'l so'z turkumi bo'lsa) - *We **discussed** what we should do.*

12.	**"an answer to smth"** – ...-ga javob (agar ot so'z turkumi bo'lsa) - *I hope we find **an answer to** the question.*
	"answer smbd/smth"(no preposition) - ...-ga javob bermoq (agar fe'l so'z turkumi bo'lsa) - *You didn't **answer** my email*

13.	**"blame smbd for smth"** – ...-da kimnidur ayblamoq - *He **blamed me for** the **accident***
	"blame smth on smbd" - ...-da kimnidur ayblamoq - *He **blamed** the **accident on me***

14.	**"complain about smth/smbd"** – ...haqida shikoyat qilmoq - *He **complained about** his **friends**.*
	"complain to smbd" - ...-ga shikoyat qilmoq - *He **complained to** his **landlord***
	"complain of ..." - ...-dan shikoyat qilmoq(asosan kasallikdan) - *Dan has been **complaining of** severe **headache**.*

15.	**"remind smb of smth/smb"** – kimgadir biror kishining/biror narsaning ko'rinishini eslatmoq - *You **remind me of** your **brother***
	"remind about smth" – biror narsa haqida eslatib qo'ymoq - *He **reminded** mse **about** the **meeting***

	"remind smb to VI smth" – kimgadir nimadir qilishni eslatib qo'ymoq *- **Remind me to buy** some milk tonight*

16.	**"Dream of"** – orzu qilmoq *- I **dream of entering** the university*
	"Dream about" – tush ko'rmoq *- Amanda **dreamt about a horse**.*

17.	**"be angry/annoyed at/about smth"** – ...-dan jaxli chiqmoq/asabiylashmoq/hafa bo'lmoq *- We were **angry at/about** the **delay***
	"be angry/annoyed with smbd" – dan jaxli chiqmoq/asabiylashmoq/hafa bo'lmoq *- Emma was **annoyed with Jack.***

18.	**"hear about "**– ...haqida eshitmoq *- Did you **hear about** the fire at the hotel?*
	"hear of" - ...haqida ma'lumotga ega bo'lmoq/habardor bo'lmoq *- A: Who is Tom Hart? - B: I have no idea. I've never **heard of** him.*
	"hear from" - ...-dan xat-xabar olmoq(sms/xat/telefon qo'ng'irog'l etc.) *- A: Have you **heard from** Jane recently? - B: Yes, she called me a few days ago.*

19.	**"Think about"** – haqida o'ylamoq *- I am **thinking about** travelling throughout Europe.*
	"Think of" – ...-deb o'ylamoq, fikrga ega bo'lmoq *- Did you like the film? What did you **think of** it?*

20.	**"Believe in ..."** – ...-ga ishonmoq (biror bir narsaning bor akanligiga yoki biror bir ish-harakatni bajarish yaxshi fikr ekanligiga ishonish ma'nosida) *- Do you **believe in** God? - I **believe in** saying what I think.*
	"Believe smth"(predlogsiz) – ...-ga ishonmoq (to'g'ri ekanligiga ishonmoq) *- The story can't be true. I don't **believe it**.*

21.	**"pay (smbd) for..."** – ...uchun to'lamoq *- We didn't have enough money to pay for the meal.*
	"pay a bill / a fine / a fee / tax / rent / a sum of money" – Bu vaziyatlarda predlog kelmaydi *- We didn't have enough money to **pay the rent**.*

22.	**"care for ... "** – ...-ga g'amxo'rlik qilmoq *- Alan is 85 and lives alone. He needs somebody to **care for** him.*
	"care about ..." – ...-ni muhim deb bilmoq *- He's very selfish. He doesn't **care about other people**.*
	"take care of ... " *- ...-ga g'amxo'rlik qilmoq* *- Don't worry about me. I can **take care of myself**.*

23.	**"look at ..."** – ...-ga qaramoq - *I am **looking at** myself in the mirror*
	"look for ..." – ...-ni qidirmoq - *I've lost my keys. Can you help me to **look for** them?*
	"look after ..." - ...-ga g'amxo'rlik qilmoq - *Alan is 85 and lives alone. He needs somebody to **look after** him.*

24.	**"Thank smbd (for)"/ "Thanks you (for)"** - ...-ga rahmat aytmoq/...-ga rahmat - *He **thanked me for** helping him.*
	"Thanks to smbd/smth" – ... tufayli - *I came to the lesson late **thanks to you**.*

25.	**"Cause of"(nnun)** – ...-ning sababi - *The **cause of the explosion** is unknown.*
	"Cause smth"(verb) – ...-ga sabab bo'lmoq - *Fast food **cause** many health problems*

ⓘ **Istisno:** Quyidagi fe'llardan so'ng *predlog* ishlatilmaydi:

***Enter** (kirmoq)*	***Approach** (yaqinlashmoq)*	***Control** (nazorat qilmoq)*
***Answer** (javob bermoq)*	***Expect** (kutmoq)*	***Leave** (tark etmoq)*
***Request** (so'ramoq)*	***Demand** (talab qilmoq)*	***Reach** (yetib bormoq)*

Quyidagi holatni esda saqlang. Transportlarga chiqish va tushish:

Get into	**+ car/taxi/...** (yengil transportlarga nisbatan)	-chiqish
Get out (of)		-tushish

Get on	**+ bus / train/ plane/ ship** (axoli transportlari)	-chiqish
Get off	(Shuningdek: bicycle / motorbike/ horse etc.)	-tushish

PREDLOG BILAN QOTIB QOLGAN SO'ZLAR JADVALI

AT

1. *"At"* predlogi quyidagi **vaqt ko'rsatkichlari** oldidan *"-da"* ma'nosini keladi:

at 5/6 ... o'clock *(soat 5/6... da)*	***at the moment*** *(ayni damda)*	***at Eid*** *(but:* ***on Eid days****–hayitda)*
at dawn *(sahar paytida)*	***at supper*** *(kachki ovqatda)*	***at the same time*** *(bir vaqtda)*
at noon *(tush paytida)*	***at lunch*** *(tushlikda)*	***at the age of*** *(yoshda)*
at night *(tunda)*	***at breakfast*** *(nonushtada)*	***at sunrise/sunset***
at midnight *(yarim tunda)*	***at dinner*** *(kechki ovqatda)*	***at weekends*** *(but:* ***on week-days*** *= dam olish kunlarida)*
at present *(hozirda)*	***at th weekend*** *(hafta oxirida)*	

2. Quyidagi **strukturani** yodda saqlang:

to be	***good***	***at smth/V-ing smth***	*- biror ish bajarishda*	*yaxshi*	*bo'lmoq*
	bad			*yomon*	
	brilliant			*zo'r*	
	hopeless			*noumid*	
	...			...	

3. *"At"* predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar** ro'yxati:

to aim/point at *(..-ni mo'ljallamoq/o'qtamoq)*	***to knock at*** *(...-ni taqqillatmoq)*
to arrive at *(...-ga yetib kelmoq)*	***to laugh at*** *(...-ning ustidan kulmoq)*
to be amazed at/by*(-dan g'oyatda hayratlanmoq)*	***to look at*** *(...-ga qaramoq)*
to be astonished at/by*(g'oyatda hayratlanmoq)*	***to rejoice at*** *(...-dan shodlanmoq)*
to be shocked at/by*(-dan g'oyatda hayratlanmoq)*	***to shout at*** *(...-ga baqirmnoq – eshitishi uchun)*
to be surprised at *(..-dan hayratga tushmoq)*	***to throw at*** *(...-ga otmoq – ushlashi uchun)*
to call at *(...-ga kirib chiqmoq)*	***to value/estimate at*** *(...-ni baholamoq)*
to hint at *(...-ga sha'ma qilmoq)*	***to wonder at*** *(...-dan hayratlanmoq)*
to glance at *(...-ga nazar tashlamoq)*	***to work at/on*** *(...-ning ustida ishlamoq)*
to be at war/peace *(urush/tinchlik holatida)*	***etc...***

4. *"At"* predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

at all costs *(har qanday holatda ham)*	***at the head of*** *(...-ning boshida)*
at first *(dastlab)*	***at the end of*** *(...-ning oxirida)*
at first sight/glance *(bir ko'rishda/nigohda)*	***at the expense of*** *(..-ning hisobida)*
at a degree *(darajada)*	***at the front/back*** *(oldida/orqada)*
at an altitude of *(balandlikda)*	***at the top of one's voice*** *(ovozining boricha)*
at a low/high price *(past/baland narxda)*	***at the corner*** *(muyulishda/burchakda)*
at a temperature of *(haroratda)*	***at the roundabout*** *(aylanma yo'lda)*
at a speed of *(tezlikda)*	***at the rate of*** *(hajmda/darajada)*
at 120 miles an hour *(soatiga 120 mil tezlikda)*	***at (the) most*** *(eng ko'pi bilan)*

at once *(birdaniga)*	***at any rate*** *(istalgan hajmda/darajada)*
at a salary of *(maoshga)*	***at the request of*** *(...-ning iltimosiga ko'ra)*
at a time *(xoxlagan vaqtda)*	***at the traffic light*** *(svetaforda)*
at least *(eng kamida)*	***at somebody's disposal*** *(kimningdir ixtiyorida)*
at last *(va nihoyat)*	***at somebody's service*** *(kimningdir xizmatida)*
at (the) latest *(eng kechi bilan)*	***at somebody's option*** *(kimningdir ixtiyorida)*
at breakfast/lunch/... *(nonushtada/tushlıkda/...)*	***at the beginning of*** *(...-ning boshida)*
at tea *(choyda)*	***at this/that time*** *(shu/o'sha vaqtda)*
at sea *(dengizda – sayohatda)*	***success at*** *(...-da muvaffaqqiyat)*
at times *(ba'zan)*	***skill at*** *(...-da malaka)*
at the same time *(bir vaqtda)*	***etc...***

ABOUT

1. ***"About"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *haqida*
- *It is always interesting to talk* ***about*** *films.*

2. ***"About"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *taxminan, chamasi*
- *There were* ***about*** *3500 people in the concert hall.*

Izoh: Ushbu ma'noda *about* ning o'rniga *"approximately/ some/ roughly/ more or less"* so'zlarini ham qo'llash mumkin.

3. ***"About"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 3- ma'nosi = *atrofda, atrofga, bo'ylab*
- *He looked* ***about*** *him.* – *We walked* ***about*** *the garden*

4. ***"About"*** *ravish* ham bo'lganda ma'nosi = *u yoqdan, bu yoqqa*
- *He walked* ***about*** *in excitement*

5. ***"About"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar** ro'yxati:

to ask about *(haqida so'ramoq)*	***to talk about*** *(haqida suhbatlashmoq)*
to care about *(haqida qayg'urmoq)*	***to think about*** *(haqida o'ylamoq)*
to complaint about *(haqida shikoyat qilmoq)*	***to tell about*** *(haqida aytmoq)*
to dream about *(haqida tush ko'rmoq)*	***to protest about*** *(qarshilik qilmoq)*
to enquire about *(haqida so'ramoq)*	***to remind about/of*** *(haqida eslatmoq)*
to hear about *(haqida eshitmoq)*	***to speak about*** *(haqida gapirmoq)*
to inform about/of *(haqida xabar bermoq)*	***to wonder about*** *(haqida o'ylamoq)*
to know about *(haqida bilmoq)*	***to warn about*** *(ogohlantirmoq)*
to learn about *(haqida o'rganmoq)*	***etc...***

Izoh: *"Discuss" (muhokama qilmoq)* fe'li *about* predlogi bilan kelmaydi.
- *We* ***discussed*** *the problem (not* ~~***discussed about***~~ *the problem)*

6. ***"About"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

to be about to *(arafasida/...-moqchi bo'lmoq)*	***to be nervous about*** *(...-dan asabiylashmoq)*
to see about *(qaramoq/ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq)*	***to be happy about/with*** *(...-dan xursand bo'lmoq)*
to be upset about *(...-dan xafa bo'lmoq)*	***to be furious about*** *(...-dan g'azablanmoq)*
to be sorry about *(...-dan afsusa bo'lmoq)*	***to be annoyed about*** *(...-dan achchiqlanmoq)*
to bring about *(erishmoq/olib kelmoq)*	***to be worried about*** *(...-dan xavotirlanmoq)*

to be angry about *(...-dan jaxli chiqmoq)*	***to be excited about*** *(..-dan hayajonlanmoq)*

ABOVE

1. ***"Above"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *ustida, yuqorisida, uzra*
- *The temperature is* ***above*** *zero.*
2. ***"Above"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *ziyod, ko'o, ortiq*
- *There were* ***above*** *200 people there.*
3. ***"Above"*** *ravish* ham bo'lganda ma'nosi = *yuqorida, yuqoriga*
- *As it is stated* ***above,*** *we are ready to make a deal.*

ACROSS

1. ***"Across"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi=*ko'ndalanggiga, ko'ndalang, orqali, dan*
- *A big motorcar stood* ***across*** *the road.* – *A dog swam* ***across*** *the river.*
2. ***"Across"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *ko'ndalanggiga, ko'ndalang, narigi tomonga*
- *Put this log* ***acros.*** – *We got safely* ***across.***
3. ***"Across"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

to come across *(duch kelmoq/ tasodifan uchrat+)*	***to run across*** *(duch kelmoq/tasodifan uchrat+)*

- *I* ***came/ran across*** *an old friend when I was walking in the park.*

AFTER

1. ***"After"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *keyin, so'ng(vaqtga nisbatan antonimi = "Before")*
- *He continued his work* ***after*** *dinner and went to bed* ***after*** *12.*
2. ***"After"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *keyin, orqasidan*
- *They were coming* ***after*** *us.*
3. ***"After"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *keyin, so'ngra*
- *We can solve this problem* ***after.***
4. ***"After"*** *bog'lovchi* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *keyin*
- *I am going to abroad to study MA degree* ***after*** *I graduate university.*

5. ***"After"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

after all *(oxir-oqibat)*	***look after*** *(g'amxo'rlik qilmoq)*
long after *(uzoq vaqt o'tib)*	***week after week*** *(haftama-hafta)*
day after day *(kundan kun)*	***not long after*** *(ko'p vaqt o'tmay)*
to name after somebody *(...-ning nomini bermoq)*	***one after the other/another*** *(birin-ketin)*
the day after tomorrow *(ertadan keyin)*	***etc...***

AGAINST

1. ***"Against"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *qarshi*
- *Everybody was* ***against*** *the plan.*

2. ***"Against"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

to lean against/on smth *(...-ga suyanmoq)*	***to vote against*** *(...-ga qarshi ovoz bermoq)*
to insure against *(...-dan sug'urtalanmoq)*	***against documents*** *(hujjatlarga xilof)*
to proceed against *(qarshi harakatga o'tmoq)*	***against one's will*** *(ixtiyoriga qarshi)*
to take proceedings against *(qarshi harakatga o'tmoq)*	***against the law*** *(qonunga qarshi)*
to strike one's ... against ... *(...-ni ...-ga urib olmoq)*	***etc...***

ALONG

1. ***"Along"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *bo'ylab, ...-da, ...-dan*
- *Let's walk* ***along*** *the shore.*
2. ***"Along"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *bo'ylab, ...-da, ...-dan*
- *How are you getting* ***along****? (=Ishlaringiz qalay ketyabdi)*
3. ***"Along"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **ibora**:

to go along with *(rozi bo'lmoq, qabul qilmoq)*

AMONG

1. ***"Among"*** *= o'rtasida, orasida(3 va undan ortiq shaxs yoki buyumga nisbatan)*
- *The cake was devided* ***among*** *four children.*

BEFORE

1. ***"Before"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *oldin, ilgari (vaqtga nsibatan, antonimi =* ***"After"****)*
- *I shall finish my work* ***before*** *5 o'clock.*
2. ***"Before"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *oldida (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi, antonimi =* ***"Behind"****)*
- *He stopped* ***before*** *the shop.*

Izoh: Joyga nisbatan kelganda *before* o'rniga ko'pincha ***"in front of"*** ish-di:
- *He stopped* ***in front of*** *the shop.*
3. ***"Before"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *oldin, ilgari*
- *I have seen this movie* ***before***
4. ***"Before"*** *bog'lovchi* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *...-dan oldin, ilgari*
- *I had finished my work* ***before*** *they came.*
5. ***"Before"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

the day before yesterday *(kechadan oldingi kun)*	***long before*** *(bundan ancha vaqt oldin)*
before long *(tezda)*	***the day before*** *(bir kun oldin)*

BEHIND

1. ***"Behind"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *orqasida, ortida(joyga nisbatan ishlatilganda, antonimi =* ***"Before", "In front of"****)*
- *The garden is* ***behind*** *the house.*
2. ***"Behind"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *tarafda, tomonga*
- *Congress is* ***behind*** *the president on this issue.*

3. ***"Behind"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 3- ma'nosi = *ortida(voqea-hodisaga nisbatan)*
- *The Police belive a local gang is* ***behind*** *the killings.*
4. ***"Behind"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *orqaga, orqada*
- *They were talking* ***behind.***
5. ***"Behind"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

to be behind the time *(vaqtdan ortda qolmoq)*	***behind one's back*** *(birovning orqasidan)*
to be bebind the times *(hayotdan ortda qolmoq)*	***to be behind somebody*** *(...-ning ortida turmoq)*

BELOW

1. ***"Below"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *pastida, ostida (antonimi =* ***"Above"****)*
- *He signed his name* ***below*** *mine.*
2. ***"Below"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *quyida, pastda, pastdan*
- *Although I was on the third floor, I could hear the noise* ***below.***

BESIDE

1. ***"Beside"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *yonida, bo'yida(sinonimi =* ***next to****)*
- *My house is* ***beside/next to*** *the river.*
2. ***"Beside"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

beside the purpose *(maqsadsiz)*	***beside the point*** *(mavzudan tashqari)*
beside the nature *(g'ayritabiiy)*	***beside onself*** *(o'zida bo'lmaslik)*

BESIDES

1. ***"Besides"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *...-dan tashqari(u ham kiradi)*
- *I have got 3 friends* ***besides Elyor***
2. ***"Besides"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *bundan tashqari*
- *I am going to learn Chinese if I enter university.* ***Besides,*** *I want to learn Japan.*

BENEATH

1. ***"Beneath"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'no=*ostida, tagida(sinonimi =* ***underneath****)*
- *The dolphins disappeared* ***beneath/underneath*** *the waves.*
2. ***"Beneath"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *pastga*
- *He was standing on the bridge looking at the river* ***beneath.***

BEYOND

1. ***"Beyond"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *orqasida, ortida, narigi tomonda*
- *My house is* ***beyond*** *the lake.*
2. ***"Beyond"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

beyond belief *(ishonib bo'lmaydigan)*	***beyond one's expections*** *(sira kutilmagan)*
beyond doubt *(shubhasiz)*	***beyond one's strength/power****(kuch yetmaydigan)*
beyond oompare *(beqiyos)*	***beyond one's understanding*** *(tushinib bo'lmas)*
it's beyond smbd *(kimningdir aqli yetmasligi)*	***beyond hope*** *(umid qilib bo'lmaydigan)*
beyond dispute *(shubxasiz)*	***beyond joke*** *(behazil, hazildan tashqari)*

beyond question *(shak-shubxasiz)*	***beyond repair*** *(tuzatıb bo'lmaydigan)*
beyond control *(boshqarib bo'lmaydigan)*	***beyond recognition*** *(tanıb bo'lmaydigan)*

BETWEEN

1. ***"Between"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *orasida, o'rtasida(2 ta kishi/narsa)*
- *My house is* ***between*** *the cinema and the bank*

BY

1. ***"By"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nolari = *tomonidan; ...-gacha; orqali; bilan, yordamida; yonida, oldida; yonidan; (to'liq ma'lumot predlog mavzusida)*
- *"Yevgeni Onegin" was written* ***by*** *Pushkin. (tomonidan)*
- *We had arrived* ***by*** *5 o'clock yesterday. (...-gacha)*
- *I usually go to work* ***by*** *bus. (orqali)*
- *I improved my English* ***by*** *reading a lot of books. (bilan, yordamida)*
- *A man was standing* ***by*** *the door. (yonida, oldida)*
- *My friend walked* ***by*** *me without greeting. (yonidan)*

2. ***"By"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *yonidan (sinonimi =* ***"Past"****)*
- *My friend walked* ***by*** *without greeting.*

3. ***"By"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar** ro'yxati:

to devide by *(...-ga bo'lmoq)*	***to get by*** *(eplab turmoq/tirıkchilık qilmoq)*
to multiply by *(..-ga ko'paytirmoq)*	***to increase/rise/exceed by*** *(...-ga o'smoq)*
to judge by *(...-dan xulosa chiqarmoq)*	***to take/seize/hald/pull by*** *(...-dan ushlamoq)*
to decrease by *(...-ga pasaymoq)*	***etc...***

4. ***"By"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

by accident *(to'satdan)*	***by cheque*** *(chek bilan)*
by chance *(tasodifan)*	***by credit card*** *(kredit kartochkasi bılan)*
by mistake *(yanglishıb)*	***by rail(way)*** *(tamiryo'l orqali)*
by the day/the week/etc. *(kunlık/haftalık/...)*	***by road*** *(avtomobil yo'li orqali)*
by heart *(yurakdan, yoddan)*	***by underground*** *(metro orqali)*
by land/sea/air *(quruqlık/dengiz/havo orqali)*	***by no means*** *(umuman, hech qanaqasiga)*
by (electric) light *(yorug'lik bilan)*	***6 metres by 9 metres*** *(6 ga 9 metr)*
by all means *(bemalol (ruxsat berishda))*	***by day/night*** *(kunduzi/tunda)*
by retail/wholesala*(chakana, ulgurji savdo orqali)*	***by the way/the by*** *(aytgancha/darvoqe)*
step by step *(qadamma-qadam)*	***by means of*** *(vositasıda)*
by way of(=via) *(orqali)*	***by the weight/litre/kilogram*** *(tarizga tortib/...)*
by then *(o'sha paytgacha)*	***by train/bus/ship/...*** *(poyezdda/avtobusda/...)*

CLOSE TO

1. ***"Close to"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nolari = *yaqinida, yonida*
- *My house is* ***close to*** *the cinema.*

DOWN

1. ***"Down"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *pastga*
- *We walked* ***down*** *the mountain.*
2. ***"Down"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *pastga, pastda*
- *I looked* ***down*** *and saw very little insects.*
3. ***"Down"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar** ro'yxati:

to lie down *(yotmoq)*	***to fall down*** *(yiqilmoq)*
to sit down *(o'tirmoq)*	***to write down*** *(yozib qo'ymoq)*

4. ***"Down"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

up and down *(tepadan pastga)*	***upside down*** *(ostun-ustun, ag'dar-to'ntar qilmoq)*
to bring down the price *(narxni tushirmoq)*	***down to -*** *...-gacha*

DURING

1. ***"During"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *mobaynida, paytida, davomida*

during the	*morning/afternoon/evening/...*	*-tong/kunduzi/oqshom/..*	*davomida*
	night/day/week/month/year/...	*-tun/kun/hafta/oy/yil/...*	
	film/concert/match/...	*-film/konsert/o'yin/...*	
	summer/winter/...	*-yoz/qish/...*	
	lesson/conference/...	*-dars/konfrensiya/...*	
	holiday/trip/...	*-ta'til/sayohat/...*	
	...	*...*	

- *I fell asleep* ***during the movie.***

EXCEPT (FOR)

1. ***"Except (for)"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *...-dan tashqari(u kirmaydi)*
- *Everybody came to the meeting* ***except (for)*** *John*

☯ **Taqqoslang:** *"Besides"* va *"Except (for)"* predloglarining farqi:

Everyone went to the party ***besides*** *John (ushbo gapning ma'nasi Jon ham, Jondan tashqari boshqalar ham bazmga borganligini anglatadi)*	*Everyone went to the party* ***except (for)*** *John (Ushbu gapning ma'nosi, Jon bazmga bormagan, Jondan tashqari hamma bazmga borgan)*

⚐ **Izoh**: *Except (for)* ning o'rniga *but (for), other than* ni ham qo'llash mumkin.
- *Everybody came to the meeting* ***except (for)/but (for)/other than*** *John*

FOR

1. ***"For"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *uchun, ...-ga*
- *I bought this gift* ***for*** *you.*
2. ***"For"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *uchun, ...-ga*
- *I paid $100* ***for*** *this service.*
3. ***"For"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 3- ma'nosi = *tomon, tarafdor (antonimi =* ***"against"****)*
- *The president was* ***for*** *the new law.*
4. ***"For"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 4- ma'nosi = *uchun, sababli, tufayli(sababni if-di)*
- *I couldn't sleep* ***for*** *the noise.*

5. ***"For"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 5- ma'nosi = *uchun, ...-ga(maqsadni ifodalaydi)*
*- I went to the shop **for** some bread.*
6. ***"For"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 6- ma'nosi = *davomida, ...-dan beri*
*- I have been teaching English **for** many years.*

Shuningdek:

for ages *(yillar davomida)*	***for a long time*** *(uzoq vaqtlardan beri)*

Izoh 1: Ushbu ma'noda inkor gaplarda *for* ning o'rniga *in* ham kelishi m-n.
*- They haven't had a holiday **for(in)** 10 years.*
Izoh 2: Ushbu ma'nosa *for* predlogi *all* birikmalari bilan kelmaydi:
*- I have lived here ~~**for**~~ all my life.*

7. ***"For"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 7- ma'nosi = *...-ga(ish-harakatning davom etish muddatini va belgilangan vaqtini ifodalaydi)*
*- My dad went to Moscow **for ten days.***
8. ***"For"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar, otlar** va **sifatlar** ro'yxati:

a contract for *(uchun shartnoma)*	***to admire for*** *(...-ni yoqtirib qolmoq)*
a demand for *(uchun talab)*	***to arrest for*** *(uchun hibsga olmoq)*
anxious for *(...-dan tashvishda)*	***to ask for*** *(...-ni so'ramoq)*
appetite for *(...-ga ishtaxa)*	***to apply for*** *(...-ga ariza bermoq)*
application for *(uchun ariza)*	***to apologize for*** *(uchun uzr so'ramoq)*
bound for *(...-ga sayohat qiladigan)*	***to be late for*** *(...-ga kechikmoq)*
cheque for *(...-ga chek)*	***to be sorry for (doing smth)*** *(...-ga afsuslanmoq)*
desire for *(uchun kuchli xoxish)*	***to blame for*** *(uchun ayblamoq)*
eager for *(...-ga ishqiboz)*	***to hope for*** *(...-ga umid qilmoq)*
famous for *(bilan mashxur)*	***to call for*** *(so'ramoq, talab qilmoq)*
good/bad for *(uchun yaxshi/yomon)*	***to care for*** *(...-ga g'amxo'rlik qilmoq; yoqtirmoq)*
invoice for *(uchun schyot-faktura)*	***to criticize for*** *(uchun tahdid qilmoq)*
need for *(...-ga ehtiyoj)*	***to exchange for*** *(...-ga ayirboshlamoq)*
negotiations for *(uchun muzokaralar)*	***to feel/be sorry for smbd*** *(...-ga achinmoq)*
order for *(...-ga buyruq)*	***to fit for*** *(...-ga yaroqli bo'lmoq)*
preference for *(...ni afzal ko'rish)*	***to leave for*** *(...-ga jo'nab ketmoq)*
prepared for *(...-ga tayyorlangan)*	***to look for*** *(...-ni qidirmoq)*
ready for *(...-ga/uchun tayyor)*	***to pay for*** *(uchun to'lamoq)*
reason for *(...-ga/uchun sabab)*	***to prepare for*** *(uchun tayyorlanmoq)*
request for *(...-ga talab)*	***to punish for*** *(uchun jazolamoq)*
respect for *(...-ga hurmat)*	***to sail for*** *(...-ga suzib bormoq)*
responsible for *(uchun javobgar/ma'sul)*	***to start for*** *(...-ga jo'namoq, ...-ga otlanmoq)*
sympathy for *(...-ga hamdardlik)*	***to substitute for*** *(o'rin almashmoq)*
taste for *(...-ga xoxish)*	***to thank for*** *(uchun rahmat aytmoq)*
wish for *(uchun tilak, istak)*	***to wait for*** *(...-ni kutmoq)*

9. ***"For"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

for ever *(umrbod, abadiy)*	***for a time*** *(bir muddat)*
for instance/example *(misol uchun)*	***for the first/last time*** *(birinchi/oxirgi marta)*
in return for *(evaziga)*	***for the time being*** *(hozir)*
for ... purpose *(.. maqsadida)*	***for years*** *(yillar davomida)*

FORWARD

1. ***"Forward"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *oldinga*

- *We walked* ***forward*** *quickly*

2. ***"Forward"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **ibora**:

look forward to *(intizorlik bilan kutmoq)*

FROM

1. ***"From"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *-dan(harakat yo'nalishini ifodalaydi)*

- *I am coming* ***from*** *my house*

2. ***"From"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *...-dan(vaqt boshlanishini ifodalaydi)*

- *The chemist works* ***from*** *8:00 until 23:00*

3. ***"From"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 3- ma'nosi = *...-dan(boshqa predloglar bilan birikib keladi)*

- *The sun appeared* ***from behind*** *the clouds.*

☯ **Taqqoslang:** *"Made of"* va *"made from"* ning farqi:

made of *- ...-dan qilingan (yana qaytadan o'z holatiga qaytishi mumkin)*	***made from*** *- ...-dan qilingan (o'z holatiga qayta olmaydi)*

- *This ring is* ***made of*** *gold. (eritib yana oltin holatiga qaytarish mumkin)*
- *Cheese is* ***made from*** *milk. (pishloqni qaytarib sutga aylantirib bo'lmaydi)*

4. ***"From"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar** ro'yxati:

to buy from *(...-dan sotib olmoq)*	***to discourage from*** *(...-dan shashtini qaytarmoq)*
to differ from *(...-dan farq qilmoq)*	***to save from*** *(...-dan saqlanmoq)*
to recover from *(...-dan tuzalmoq)*	***to protect from*** *(...-dan himoya qilmoq)*
to borrow from *(...-dan qarz olmoq)*	***to judge from*** *(...-dan xulosa qilmoq)*
to steal from *(...-dan o'g'irlamoq)*	***to prevent from*** *(...-dan saqlanmoq)*
to suffer from *(...-dan azob chekmoq)*	***to translate from ... into ...*** *(...-dan ...-ga tarjima)*

5. ***"From"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

from side to side *(u yoqdan bu yoqqa)*	***from one's point of view*** *(...-ning nuqtai nazariga ko'ra)*
from time to time *(vaqti-vaqti bilan)*	***from (the) beginning to (the) end*** *(boshidan oxirigacha)*
From date to date *(u kundan bu kunga)*	***etc...***

IN

1. ***"In"*** predlogi quyidagi **joy nomlari** oldidan *"-da, ichida"* ma'nosini keladi:

in bed *(yotoqda)*	***in the building*** *(binoda)*	***in the market*** *(bozorda)*
in (the) hospital *(kasalxonada)*	***in the city*** *(shaharda)*	***in the mountain*** *(tog'da)*
in the	***in the (class)room*** *(sinfxonada)*	***in the sea*** *(dengizda)*

jail/prison(qamoqxonada)		
in town (shaharda)	***in the school*** (maktabda)	***in the sky*** (osmonda)
in the bedroom (yotoqxonada)	***in the country*** (qishloqda)	***in the station*** (stansiyada)
in the bottle (butilkada)	***in the garden*** (bog'da)	***in the street*** (ko'chada)
in the box (qutıda)	***in the library*** (kutubxonada)	***in the world*** (dunyoda)

Izoh: To'liq ma'lumotni *"predlog"* mavzusida o'rganasiz

2. ***"In"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *ichkariga, ichkarida(harakat fe'llari bilan)*

- When we were having breakfast, a bird flew ***in.***

3. ***"In"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar, otlar** va **sifatlar** ro'yxati:

ability in (...-ga qobiliyat)	***to be in the habit of*** (...-ga odatlangan bo'lmoq)
belief in (...-ga ishonch)	***to arrive in*** (...-ga yetib kelmoq)
dressed in (...-da kiyingan)	***to believe in*** (...-ga ishonmoq)
interest in (...-ga qiziqish)	***to deal in*** (bilan savdo qilmoq)
involved in (...-ga jalb qilingan)	***to end in*** (bılan tugamoq)
rich in (..-ga boy)	***to include in*** (...-ni o'z ichiga olmoq)
to be engaged in (bilan shug'ullanmoq)	***to participate in*** (...-ga qatnashmoq)
to be in (ichkarıda/uyda bo'lmoq)	***to result in*** (...-ni sabab bo'lmoq)
to be in love with (...-ni sevib qolmoq)	***to succeed in*** (...-da muvaffaqqiyat qozonmoq)
to be in need of (...-ga muxtoj bo'lmoq)	***to take part in*** (...-ga ishtirok etmoq)
to be interested in (...-ga qiziqmoq)	***etc...***

4. ***"In"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar**:

in a car/taxi (mashinada/taksıda)	***in return*** (o'rnida)
in a letter (xatda)	***in sight*** (ko'z oldıda)
in a line (liniyada/safda/qatorda)	***in so far as*** (ko'z oldıda)
in a loud/calm voice (baland/past ovozda)	***in stock/store*** (zahirada)
in a queue (navbatda)	***in time*** (vaqtıda)
in a row (qatorda)	***in the affirmative/negative*** (ijobiy/salbiy holda)
in advance (oldindan)	***in the back of a car***-(orqa o'rindiqda)
in any case (har qanday holatda)	***in the beginning/end*** (boshıda/oxırıda)
in bad weather (yomon ob-havoda)	***in the book*** (kitobda)
in biro (sharkli ruchkada)	***in question*** (muhokamada)
in block/capital letters (bosh harflarda)	***in the circumstances*** (ushbu sharoitda)
in bulk (katta hajmda)	***in the corner*** (xonaning burchagıda)
in cash (naqd pulda)	***in the dark*** (qorong'uda)
in cold water (sovuq suvda)	***in the direction*** (yo'nalishda)
in conclusion (xulosa o'rnıda)	***in the east/west/...*** (sharqda/g'arbda/...)
in debt (qarzga, qarzda)	***in the front of a car*** (old o'rindiqda)
in demand (talabda)	***in the long run*** (oxiri, axiyri, oqibatda)
in due course (qulay vaqtda)	***in the magazine*** (jurnalda)
in English/Uzbek/... (Ingliz/O'zbek/... tilıda)	***in the meantime*** (shu vaqt ichida)
in excitement (hayajonda)	***in the mirror*** (oynada)

in figures *(raqamlar bilan)*	***in the newspaper*** *(gazetada)*
in full *(to'liq'icha)*	***in the open air*** *(ochiq havoda)*
in full swing *(avjida)*	***in the photograph*** *(rasmda)*
in general *(umuman)*	***in the picture*** *(rasmda)*
in ink *(siyohda)*	***in the rain/snow/...*** *(yomg'irda/qorda/...)*
in one's interest(s) *(manfaatiga)*	***in the sun/shade/...*** *(quyoshda/soyada/...)*
in one's opinion *(fikriga ko'ra)*	***in the sunshine*** *(quyosh nurida)*
in/at one's option *(ixtiyorida)*	***in vain*** *(behudaga/bekorga)*
in order/disorder *(tartibli/betartib holda)*	***in white/red/...*** *(oqda/qizilda/...)*
in part *(qisman)*	***in words*** *(so'zlar bilan)*
in pencil/pen *(qalamda/ruchkada)*	***etc...***

INSIDE

1. ***"Inside"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *ichiga, ichkariga (antonimi* **= *outside*)**
- *The boys were playing* ***inside*** *the house.*

2. ***"Inside"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *ichkariga, ichkarida*
- *Open the box and put the keys* ***inside.***

INTO

1. ***"Into"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *ichiga(biror narsaning ichiga)*
- *Workers are going* ***into*** *the office.*

2. ***"Into"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar** va **iboralar**:

to change/turn into *(...-ga o'zgarmoq)*	***to get into the habit*** *(...-ga odatlanmoq)*
to come into force *(kuchga kirmoq)*	***to look into*** *(tekshirmoq)*
to convert into *(...-ga aylantirmoq)*	***to take into account*** *(hisobga olmoq)*
to devide into/in *(...-ga bo'lmoq)*	***to take into consideration*** *(inobatga olmoq)*
to enquire into *(...-ni so'ramoq)*	***to translate into*** *(...-ga tarjima qilmoq)*

OF

1. ***"Of"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *...-ning*
- *The car* ***of*** *my brother's friend was being repaired.*

2. ***"Of"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *...-dan (bu ma'noda buyumning nimadan yasalganligini bildirishda ishlatiladi)*
- *The braclet is made* ***of*** *gold.*

3. ***"Of"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 3- ma'nosi = *...-li (o'lchov, og'irlik, pul birliklari oldidan kelgan sondan oldin ishlatiladi)*
- *He signed a check to the amount* ***of*** *a thousand dollars*

4. ***"Of"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'l, ot, sifat** va **iboralar** ro'yxati:

a great deal of *(ko'p, ko'plab)*	***to be of importance*** *(muhim bo'lmoq)*
a lot of *(ko'p, ko'plab)*	***to be of interest*** *(qiziqtirmoq)*
a number of *(bir qancha)*	***to be of value*** *(qiymatli bo'lmoq)*
a way of *(...-ning yo'li)*	***to be proud of*** *(...-dan faxrlanmoq)*
cause of *(...-ning sababi)*	***to be sure/certain of*** *(...-ga amin bo'lmoq)*

cost/price of *(...-ning narxi)*	***to be tired of*** *(...-dan charchamoq)*
example of *(...-ning na'munasi)*	***to be worthy of*** *(arziydigan bo'lmoq)*
experience of *(...-ning tajribasi)*	***typical of*** *(odatiy, oddiy)*
guilty of *(...-da aybdor)*	***unheard of*** *(ko'z ko'rib quloq eshitmagan)*
hope of *(...-ga umid)*	***to accusa of*** *(...-da ayblamoq)*
importance of *(...-ning ahamiyati)*	***to approve of*** *(...-ni maqullamoq)*
knowledge of *(...-ning bilimi)*	***to come in sight of*** *(ko'z o'ngida namoyon bo'lmoq)*
lack of *(...-ga yetishmovchilik)*	***to consist of*** *(...-dan tashkil topmoq)*
method of *(..-ning uslubi)*	***to deprive of*** *(...-dan mahrum qilmoq)*
of course *(albatta)*	***to dream of*** *(haqida orzu qilmoq)*
option of *(haqida fikr)*	***to get rid of*** *(...-dan qutilmoq, xalos bo'lmoq)*
plenty of *(ko'plab)*	***to hear of*** *(...haqida eshitmoq)*
the south/north/... of *(...-ning janubi/shimoli/...)*	***to inform of/about*** *(haqida habar bermoq)*
to be afraid of *(...-dan qo'rqmoq)*	***to make use of*** *(...-dan foydalanmoq)*
to be ashamed of *(...-dan uyalmoq)*	***to remind of/about*** *(...-ni eslatmoq)*
to be aware of *(...-dan ogoh bo'lmoq)*	***to rob of*** *(...-ni tunamoq)*
to be capable of *(...-ga qodir)*	***to speak/talk of*** *(haqida gaplashmoq)*
to be fond of *(...-ga ishqiboz bo'lmoq)*	***to suspect of*** *(shubhalanmoq)*
to be full of *(bilan to'la bo'lmoq)*	***to take advantage of*** *(foydalanmoq)*
to be in need of *(...-ga muhtoj bo'lmoq)*	***to take care of*** *(g'amxo'rlik qilmoq)*
to be independent of *(...-dan mustaqil bo'lmoq)*	***to think of*** *(haqida fikrda bo'lmoq)*
to be nervous of *(...-dan asabiylashmoq)*	***etc...***

OFF

1. ***"Off"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *...-dan, ustidan*

- *Take your leg* ***off*** *the table.*

2. ***"Off"*** *predlogi* fe'llar bilan kelib ajratish, uzishni ifodalaydi.

- *He* ***broke*** *a large branch* ***off****.*

3. ***"Off"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar:**

to be off *(jo'nab ketmoq)*	***to take off*** *(yechmoq)*
to get off *(jo'nab ketmoq)*	***to set off*** *(jo'namoq)*
to put off *(kechiktirmoq)*	***etc...***

ON/UPON

1. ***"On/upon"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *...-da; ...-ga; ustida; ustiga;*

on a chair *(stulda)*	***on the grass*** *(maysa ustida)*
on a farm *(fermada)*	***on the ground*** *(yerda)*
on a horse/bike *(ot/velosepedda)*	***on the ground floor*** *(pastki qavatda)*
on a journey to *(...-ga sayohatga)*	***on the internet*** *(internetda)*

on a list *(ro'yxatda)*	***on the menu*** *(menyuda)*
on a map *(xaritada)*	***on the line*** *(liniyada (telefonda))*
on a trip to *(...-ga sayohatga ketayotib)*	***on the market*** *(bozorda)*
on air *(efirda (kanal/programma))*	***on the noticeboard*** *(e'lonlar taxtasida)*
on deck *(palubada)*	***on the plane*** *(samaliyotda)*
on one's nose *(burnining ustida)*	***on the radio*** *(radioda)*
on one's way to *(...-ga ketayotib)*	***on the right/left*** *(o'ngda/chapda)*
on (the) TV/television *(televizorda)*	***on the river*** *(daryoda)*
on the beach *(sohilda)*	***on the road*** *(yo'lda)*
on the bed *(karovat ustida)*	***on your shirt*** *(ko'ylagingizda)*
on the bottom of the sea/ *(dengiz/... tubida)*	***on the table*** *(stolda)*
on the ceiling *(shiftda)*	***on the telephone/phone*** *(telefonda)*
on the coast *(sohilda)*	***on the train*** *(poyezdda)*
on the door *(eshikda)*	***on the wall*** *(devorda)*
on the first floor *(birinchi qavatda)*	***on/at a page*** *(sahifada/betda)*
on the floor *(polda)*	*Lekin:* ***on/at a page 7***

2. ***"On/upon"*** *predlog* bo'lganda o'zidan keyin *V-ing* ham olishi mumkin:

On/Upon + gerund(V-ing)	***...-ib, ...keyin***

- ***On receiving*** *your letter, I telephoned your brother.*

3. ***"On"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 3- ma'nosi = *haqida, to'grisida*

- *The president spoke* ***on*** *the international situation.*

4. ***"On"*** *ravish* bo'lganda o'zi bilan birga kelgan fe'ldagi ish-harakatning davom etishini ifodalaydi.

- *They* ***walked on*** *and* ***on*** *until they reached a village.*

5. Quyidagi strukturalarni yodda saqlang:

be/go	***on***	***holiday***	*-ta'tilda*
		a cruise	*-dengiz sayohatida*
		business	*-biznes safarda*
		a journey	*-sayohatda*
		a trip	*-sayohatda*
		a tour	*-sayohatda*

Izoh:

go	***+ for***	***+ a/my/...***	***+ holiday***

6. ***"On"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar:**

to agree on *(...-ga rozi bo'lmoq)*	***to depend on*** *(...-ga bog'liq bo'lmoq)*
to be/go on a diet *(parhez qilmoq)*	***to get on*** *(chiqishmoq)*
to be/go on a strike *(ish tashlamoq)*	***to go on*** *(davom ettirmoq)*
to call on *(yordamga chaqirmoq)*	***to insist on*** *(...-ni talab qilmoq)*
to carry on *(davom etmoq)*	***to look on*** *(tomoshabin bo'lib turmoq)*
to comment on *(...-da fikr bildirmnoq)*	***to put on*** *(kiymoq)*
to concentrate on *(...-ga diqqatni jamlamoq)*	***to rely on*** *(...-ga ishonmoq)*

to congratulate on *(bilan tabriklamoq)*	***to spend on*** *(...-ga sarflamoq)*
to decide on *(...-ga bag'liq bo'lmoq)*	***etc...***

7. ***"On"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **otlar:**

attack on *(...-ga hujum)*	***expert on*** *(...-da mutaxassis)*
tax on *(...-ga soliq)*	***etc...***

8. ***"On"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar:**

and so on *(va hakozo)*	***on the advice of*** *(...-ning maslahati bilan)*
keen on *(...-ga ishqiboz)*	***on board a/the ship*** *(kema bortida)*
later on *(kechroq)*	***on the contrary*** *(zid ravishda)*
on an/the average of *(o'rtacha)*	***on the initative of*** *(...-ning tashabbusi bilan)*
on e large scale *(katta hajmda)*	***on the invitation of*** *(...-ning taklifi bilan)*
on behalf of *(...-ning nomidan)*	***on the ground that*** *(asosda)*
on business *(biznes safarda)*	***on the one hand*** *(bir tomondan)*
on condition that *(sharti bilan)*	***on the other hand*** *(boshqa tomondan)*
on credit *(kreditga)*	***on the part of*** *(...-ning tomonidan)*
on demand *(talabda)*	***on the right/left hand side*** *(o'ng/chap qo'l taraf)*
on/under fire *(olovda)*	***on the sea/ocean*** *(dengizda/okeanda)*
on foot *(piyoda)*	***on the suggestion of*** *(...-ning taklifi bilan)*
on land *(quruqlikda)*	***on the way*** *(yo'lda, borishda)*
on purpose *(ataylab)*	***on the whole*** *(umuman)*
on sale *(sotuvda)*	***What's on?*** *(nima bo'lyabdi?)*

OPPOSITE

1. ***"Opposite"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *qarama-qarshisida, ro'parasida;*
- *My house is* ***opposite*** *the hotel.*

OUT

1. ***"Out"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *tashqarida, tashqariga*
- *They went* ***out*** *without saying goodbye.*

2. ***"Out"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **birikmalar:**

to be out *(tashqarida bo'lmoq)*	***to make out*** *(tushunmoq)*
to check out (of) *(tekshirmoq; hisoblamoq)*	***to work out*** *(ishlab chiqmoq)*
to watch out for *(...-ga ehtiyot bo'lmoq)*	***to pass/hand out*** *(tarqatmoq)*
to find out *(topmoq)*	***to point out*** *(aytib/ko'rsatib o'tmoq)*
to drop out of *(o'qishni tashlamoq)*	***to set out*** *(jo'nab ketmoq)*
to figure out *(masalani yechmoq)*	***to try out*** *(sinab ko'rmoq)*

OUT OF

1. ***"Out of"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *...-dan(ichkaridan tashqariga harakat-ni ifodalaydi, antonimi* ***"Into"****)*
- *He took the letter* ***out of*** *his pocket.*

2. ***"Out of"*** *ravish* bo'lganda harakat fe'llari bilan qo'shilib keladi:
- *A woman came* ***out of*** *the shop with two heavy bags in her hands.*

3. ***"Out of"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar:**

out of danger *(xavfdan xoli)*	***out of pity*** *(achinishdan/afsuslanishdan)*
out of date *(eskirgan)*	***out of town*** *(shahardan tashqarida)*
out of doors *(tashqarida)*	***out of use*** *(ishdan chiqqan)*
out of envy *(hasaddan/havasdan)*	***out of work*** *(ishsiz)*
out of fashion *(urfdan qolgan)*	***out of the blue*** *(qo'qqisidan)*
out of necessity *(zaruriyatdan)*	***out of the question*** *(mavzudan tashqari)*
out of order *(buzilgan)*	***to be out of..*** *(..-siz bo'lmoq, tugamoq)*

OUTSIDE

1. ***"Outside"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *tashqarida, tashqariga, tashqarisiga, tashqarisida (antonimi =* ***"inside"****)*
- *Dad was standing* ***outside*** *the door.*

2. ***"Outside"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *tashqarida, tashqariga*
- *He is waiting for us* ***outside.***

OVER

1. ***"Over"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *ustida, uzra (antonimi =* ***under****)*
- *An aeroplane flew* ***over*** *the mountain.*

2. ***"Over"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *ko'p, ziyod, oshiq (antonimi =* ***under****)*
- *There were* ***over*** *a hundred people at the meeting.*

3. ***"Over"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 3- ma'nosi = *ustidan, ...-dan oshib*
- *Chkalov was the first pilot to fly* ***over*** *the North Pole.*

4. ***"Over"*** *ravish* bo'lganda biror narsaning ustidan oshib harakat qilishni if-di.
- *The boy jumped* ***over*** *the wall into the garden.*

5. ***"Over"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **birikmalar:**

to go over *(qayta ko'rib chiqmoq)*	***to talk over*** *(gapilashib olmoq)*
to run over *(urib ketmoq)*	***to think over*** *(yaxshilab o'ylab olmoq)*
to take over *(vazifani qo'liga olmoq)*	***etc...***

6. ***"Over"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar:**

over and over *(yana va yana/qayta va qayta)*
the meeting/concert/lesson/... is over *(uchrashuv/konsert/dars/... tugadi)*
all over the world/country/city/... *(butun dunyo/davlat/shahar/.. bo'ylab)*

PAST

1. ***"Past"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *yonidan*
- *He walked* ***past*** *the house.*

2. ***"Past"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *o'tdi(vqtni aytishda)*
- *It is 10* ***past*** *9.*

3. ***"Past"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *yonidan, yaqinidan*
- *They went* ***past*** *without greeting with us.*

ROUND/AROUND

1. *"Round/around"* *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *atrofida, aylana, bo'ylab*
- *We are going to travel **around** the world.*

2. *"Round/around"* *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *atrofida, aylanib*
- *The door is locked so you will have to go **round**.*

3. *"Round/around"* predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar:**

all around *(hamma yerda)*	***around the world*** *(dunyo bo'ylab)*
round tha corner *(muyilishda)*	***all the year round*** *(yil bo'yi)*

SINCE

1. *"Since"* *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *...-dan buyon*

since	***3 o'clock/Monday/April***	*- soat uch/dushanba/aprel*	*...-dan beri*
	morning/yesterday/last week	*-ertalab/kecha/o'tgan hafta*	
	1998/my childhood/Eid	*-1998/bolaligim/Hayit*	

- *Have you been waiting for me **since** 9 o'clock?*

THROUGH

1. *"Through"* *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *...-dan, ichidan, orasidan, orqali*
- *We walked **through** the forest.*

2. *"Through"* *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *tufayli, oqibatida*
- *You have made this mistake **through** your classmates.*

Shuningdek: *"Through"* predlogi fe'llar oldidan ham ishlatilib *"orqali"* ma'nosini anglatadi. Ingliz tilida agar predlogdan keyin fe'l kelsa, fe'llarning faqat *gerun(V-ing)* shakli ishlatiladi.
- *You can improve your English **through reading** stories.*

THROUGHOUT

1. *"Throughout"* *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *davomida (vaqtga nisbatan)*
- *He studied **throughout** summer.*

TILL/UNTIL

1. *"Till/Until"* *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *...-gacha, ...ga qadar (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, joyga emas)*
- *We shall wait for your answer **till/until** 5 o'clock.*

Izoh: Joyga nisbatan *...-gacha* ma'nosida *"as far as"* ishlatiladi:
- *I shall go with you **as far as** the station.*

Shuningdek: *"From ... till ..." = "...-dan ...-gacha*
- *I am going to work **from** 9 **till** 3.*

Izoh: Ushbu vaziyatda *till* ning o'rniga *to* ham ishlatilishi mumkin:
- *I am going to work **from** 9 **to** 3.*

2. ***"Till/Until"*** *bog'lovchi* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *...-gacha, ...-ga qadar*
- *Let's wait* ***until*** *the rain stops.*

TO

1. ***"To"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *...-ga*
- *Send the documents* ***to*** *the manager at once.*

Izoh: *Here, home, there* so'zlaridan oldin *...-ga* ma'nosida *to* ishlatilmaydi
- *Let's go* ***home.***

2. ***"To"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *...-ta kam (vaqtni aytganda)*
- *It is 5* ***to*** *10 now.*

3. ***"To"*** *predlog* bo'lganda = *ish-harakatning kimga qaratilganligini bildiradi*
- *The teacher* ***explained*** *the rule* ***to*** *the students.*

4. ***"To"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar:**

to agree to *(...-ga rozi bo'lmoq)*	***to listen to*** *(...-ga quloq solmoq/tinglamoq)*
to add to *(...-ga qo'shmoq)*	***to object to*** *(...-ga qarshilik bildirmoq0)*
to amount to *(miqdorni tashkil qilmoq)*	***to pay attention to*** *(...-ga e'tibor bermoq)*
to apologize to *(...-dan uzr so'ramoq)*	***to reply to*** *(...-ga javob qaytarmoq)*
to attach to *(...-ga qo'shmoq)*	***to see to*** *(...-ga chora ko'rmoq)*
to belong to *(...-ga tegishli bo'lmoq)*	***to seem to*** *(...-ga tuyilmoq)*
to call attention to *(...-ga diqqatni tortmoq)*	***to speak to*** *(...-ga gapirmoq)*
to describe to *(tasvirlab bermoq)*	***to subscribe to*** *(...-ga obuna bo'lmoq)*
to draw attention to *(...-ga diqqatni tortmoq)*	***to talk to*** *(bilan gaplashmoq)*
to explain to *(...-ga tushuntirib bermoq)*	***to telegram to*** *(...-ga xabar yubormoq)*
to get to *(...-ga yetib bormoq)*	***to wire/cable to*** *(...-ga sim tortmoq)*
to happen to *(...-ga sodir bo'lmoq)*	***to write to*** *(...-ga xat yozmoq)*
to invite to *(...-ga taklif qilmoq)*	***etc...***

5. ***"To"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar:**

alternative to *(...-ga muqobil)*	***to the amount (of)*** *(miqdorida)*
attitude to/towards *(...-ga munosabat)*	***to the end*** *(oxiriga qadar)*
damage to *(...-ga zarar)*	***to the north/... (of)*** *(...-ning janubiga/...)*
to one's disappointment *(...-ning baxtiga qarshi)*	***in reply/answer to*** *(...-ga javoban)*
to one's joy *(...-ning quvonchiga)*	***to the right/left*** *(o'ngga/chapga)*
to one's sorrow *(...-ning qayg'usiga)*	***Welcome to ...!*** *(...-ga xush kelibsiz)*

6. ***"To"*** predlogi ko'oincha **sifatlardan** keyin ishlatiladi:

acceptable to *(...-ga qabul qilinadigan)*	***liable to*** *(...-ga moyil)*
accustomed to *(...-ga odatlangan)*	***necessary to*** *(...-ga muhim, zarur)*
attentive to *(...-ga ziyrak)*	***opposite to*** *(...-ga qarshi)*
clear to *(...-ga ravshan, aniq)*	***polite to*** *(...-ga hushmomila)*
devoted to *(...-ga bag'ishlangan)*	***similar to*** *(...-ga o'xshash)*
equal to *(...-ga teng)*	***strange to*** *(...-ga g'ailati)*

familiar to *(...-ga tanish)*	***superior to*** *(...-dan yaxshiroq)*
grateful to *(...-dan minnatdor)*	***unknown to*** *(...-ga notanish)*
important to *(...-ga muhim)*	***unpleasant to*** *(...-ga yoqimsiz)*
inferior to *(..-dan yomonroq)*	***used to*** *(...-ga o'rgangan)*
kind to *(...-ga mehribon)*	***useful to*** *(...-ga foydali)*
known to *(...-ga ma'lom, mashhur, tanish)*	***useless to*** *(...-ga befoyda)*

TOWARDS

1. ***"Towards"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *...-ga tomon, ...-ga qarab*
*- He was walking **towards** the sea.*
2. ***"Towards"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *...-ga, ...-ga nisbatan*
*- His attitude **towards** this matter is favourable.*
3. ***"Towards"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 3- ma'nosi = *...-ga yaqin, ...-gacha(vaqtga nisbatan ishlatilgan)*
*- The rain stopped **towards** morning.*

UNDER

1. ***"Under"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *tagida, ostida (antonimi = **over**)*
*- he was lying **under** the tree.*
2. ***"Under"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *...-dan kamroq, ...-ga yqin (miqdorni ifodalaganda ishlatiladi, amntonimi = **above**)*
*- There were **under** fifty people at the meeting.*
3. ***"Under"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **birikmalar:**

under the guidance/control *(rahbarligi/nazorati ostida)*
under the management/command *(boshqaruvi/qo'mondonligi ostida)*
under the influence *(ta'siri ostida)*
under the title/heading *(sarlavha ostida)*
under the name *(nomi ostida)*
under /on fire *(o't, olov ostida)*

4. ***"Under"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar:**

to be under consideration *(bisobga olingan bo'lmoq)*
to be under construction *(qurilish jarayonida bo'lmoq)*
to be under discusstion *(muhokamada bo'lmoq)*
to be under repair *(tamirlanishda bo'lmoq)*
under the contract/agreement *(shartnoma/kelishuv ostida)*
under the circumstances *(mazkur holatda)*

UP

1. ***"Up"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *yuqoriga, ...-dan, bo'ylab yuqoriga (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi, antonimi = **"down"**)*
*- The steamer sailed **up** the river.*
2. ***"Up"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *oldiga (harakat fe'llari bilan kelib, biror shaxs yoki narsa oldiga yaqinlashishni bildiradi)*
*- He came **up** and asked me the time.*

3. ***"Up"*** *ravish* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *yuqoriga, yuqorida*
- *He looked* ***up*** *and saw them.*

4. ***"Up"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'llar:**

to buy up *(sotib olib tugatmoq)*	***to use up*** *(ishlatib tugatmoq)*
to drink up *(ichib tugatmoq)*	***to sell up*** *(sotib tugatmoq)*
to fill up *(to'ldirmoq)*	***to eat up*** *(yeb tugatmoq)*
to grow up *(o'sib yetilmoq)*	***etc...***

5. ***"Up"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'lli birikmalar:**

to fill up *(to'ldirmoq)*	***to make up for*** *(o'rnini qoplamoq)*
to get up *(turmoq/uyg'onmoq)*	***to pick up*** *(termoq, ko'tarmoq)*
to give up *(voz kechmoq)*	***to ring/call up*** *(telefon qilmoq)*
to look up *(qidirmoq (lug'atdan)*	***to stand up*** *(o'rnidan turmoq)*
to make up *(pardoz qilmoq)*	***to wake up*** *(uyg'onmoq)*

6. ***"Up"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar:**

up to *(...-gacha)*	***up to the present time*** *(hozirgi vaqtgacha)*
the time is up *(vaqt tugadi)*	***to come up to one's expectations*** *(umidi amalga oshmoq)*
to be up *(uyg'oq bo'lmoq)*	***to make up one's mind to do sth*** *(biror qarorga kelmoq)*
up and down *(tepadan pastga)*	***up to/till now*** *(hozirgacha)*
it is up to you *(bu sizga bog'liq)*	***up to here*** *(shu yergacha)*
up to date *(zamonaviy, yangi)*	***What's up?*** *(nima gap?)*

VIA

1. ***"Via"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *orqali (biror hududga nisbatan)*
- *We flew to Samarkand* ***via*** *Paris.*

2. ***"Via"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *orqali (biror qurilma yoki texnikaga nisbatan ishlatilganda)*
- *Reports are coming* ***via*** *satellite.*

3. ***"Via"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 3- ma'nosi = *orqali (biror shaxsga nisbatan)*
- *I only found out about it* ***via*** *my sister.*

WITH

1. ***"With"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 1- ma'nosi = *bilan*
- *Will you come and have dinner* ***with*** *me?*

2. ***"With"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 2- ma'nosi = *...-li, bilan*
- *I have bought a book* ***with*** *pictures for my little daughter.*

3. ***"With"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 3- ma'nosi = *bilan (biror harakat bajarilayotgan-dagi holatni ifodalaganda)*
- *He listened to me* ***with*** *interest. I like sleeping* ***with*** *the window open.*

4. ***"With"*** *predlog* bo'lganda 4- ma'nosi = *bilan, yordamida, vositasida*

- *I cut the bread **with** a sharp knife.*

☯ **Taqqoslang:** *"With"* va *"by"* predloglarining farqi.

a) ***"By"*** *(tomonidan)* – majhul nisbatdagi fe'ldan ke'yin kelib, ish-harakatning bajaruvchisini ko'rsatadi.

- *The fire was put out **by** the firemen.*

b) ***"With"*** *(bilan)* – Aniq nisbatda ham, majhul nisbatda ham kelib, ish harakatning bajarish vositasini ko'rsatadi:

- *The fire was put out **with** water.*

5. ***"With"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **fe'l, ot, sifat** va **sifatdoshlar** ro'yxati:

difficulty with/over *(bilan qiyinchilik)*	***to be disappointed with/about*** *(...-dan hafsalasi pir bo'lmoq)*
to agree with *(...-ga qo'shilmoq)*	***to be fed up with*** *(...-dan to'yib ketmoq)*
to compare with *(bilan taqqoslamoq)*	***to be pale/red with*** *(...-dan oqarmoq/qizarmoq)*
to deal with *(bilan shug'ullanmoq)*	***to be pleased/displeased with*** *(...-dan ko'ngli to'lmoq/maslik)*
to ensure sth with *(bilan kafolatlamoq)*	***to be popular with*** *(bilan mashhur bo'lmoq)*
to feel with *(bilan qayg'udosh bo'lmoq)*	***to leave with pay*** *(ish haqi saqlanadigan ta'tilga chiqmoq)*
to be angry with *(...-dan jahli chiqmoq)*	***to open an account with*** *(bilan hisob raqami ochmoq)*
to be bored with *(...-dan zerikmoq)*	***to supply/provide with*** *(bilan ta'minlamoq)*
to be satisfied with *(...-dan qoniqmoq)*	***the matter with*** *(bilan ish, biror nima)*
to share with *(bilan baham ko'rmoq)*	***to tremble/shake/shiver with with*** *(...-dan titramoq/...)*
trouble with *(bilan muammo)*	***etc...***

WITHIN

1. ***"Within"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *ichida, ...-dan kechikmasdan*

- *I shall give you an answer **within** a week.*

2. ***"Within"*** predlogi *"masofada"* ma'nosida birikib keluvchi **birikmalar:**

within reach *(yetishsa bo'ladigan masofada)*	***within sight*** *(ko'rinadigan masofada)*
within hearing *(eshitiladigan masofada)*	***within 3 miles of the station*** *(stansiyadan 3 mil)*

WITHOUT

1. ***"Without"*** *predlog* bo'lganda ma'nosi = *...-siz*

- *I cannot do it **without** your help.*

2. ***"Without"*** predlogi *gerund* bilan ishlatilib = *...-masdan* ma'nosini beradi

- *He can speak English **without making** any mistakes.*

3. ***"Without"*** predlogi bilan birikib keluvchi **iboralar:**

without doubt *(shubhasiz)*	***without the knowledge*** *(bilimsiz)*
without fall *(yiqilmasdan)*	***it goes without saying*** *(bu o'z o'zidan ma'lum)*
without notice *(payqamay)*	***to do without sb/sth*** *(...-siz bajarmoq)*

"DESTINATION B1/B2/C1" QO'LLANMALARINING "PHRASAL VERBS" (IBORAVIY SO'Z)LARI VA ULARNING MA'NOLARI RO'YXATI

DESTINATION B1 (JAMI 56 TA IBORAVIY SO'ZLAR)

UNIT 3 PHRASAL VERBS

carry on	-davom ettirmoq	**sand off**	-chiqarib yubormoq (e.g football)
eat out	-restaurantda ovqatlanmoq	**take up**	-boshlamoq (hobbi, sport, etc.)
give up	-to'xtatmoq; tashlamoq	**turn down**	-ovozini pasaytirmoq
join in	-qatnashmoq, qo'shilmoq	**turn up**	-ovozini ko'tarmoq

UNIT 6 PHRASAL VERBS

cross out	-biror narsaning ustidan chizmoq	**rip up**	mayda-mayda bo'laklarga bolmoq
look up	-ma'lumot qidirmoq(kitobdan, etc)	**rub out**	-o'chirmoq(o'chirg'ich bilan)
point nut	-takidlab o'tmoq	**turn over**	-burmoq(o'zimiz tarafga)
read out	-baland ovozda o'qimoq	**write down**	-yozib qo'ymoq

UNIT 9 PHRASAL VERBS

get in(to)	-minmoq(mashina, taksi, etc.)	**gn away**	-...-dan jo'nab ketmoq(joy, inson)
get off	-tushmoq(avtobus, poyezd, etc.)	**go back to**	-...-ga qaytib kelmoq
get on(to)	-minmoq(avtobus, poyezd, etc.)	**set off**	-sayohatni jo'namoq
get out (of)	- tushmoq(mashina, taksi, etc.)	**take off**	-uchmoq, yerdan ko'tarilmoq

UNIT 12 PHRASAL VERBS

bring up	-balog'atga yetqazmoq	**grow up**	-o'smoq, ulg'aymoq
fall out (with)	-bilan tortishib, aloqani uzmoq	**let down**	-ko'ngli qolmoq
get on (with)	-bilan yaxshi aloqada bo'lmoq	**look after**	-g'amxo'rlik qilmoq
go out with	-sevishib yurmoq	**split up**	-ajrashmoq, aloqani uzmoq

UNIT 15 PHRASAL VERBS

add up	-to'liq ... topmoq	**pay back**	-pulni qaytarib to'lamoq, bermoq
come back	-qaytib kelmoq	**save up (for)**	-pul yig'ib qo'ymoq(maqsadda)
give away	-berib yubormoq(tekinga)	**taka back**	-qaytarib joyiga olib kelib qo'ymoq
hurry up	-shoshilib bajarmoq	**take down**	-olib tashlamoq(yuqori o'rindan)

UNIT 18 PHRASAL VERBS

break down	-buzilmoq(ishlashdan to'xtamoq)	**pull off**	-tortib sindirmoq/buzmoq
come across	-to'satdan uchratib qolmoq	**throw away**	-tashlamoq(musurga/axlatga)
find out	-topmoq, axtarmoq	**turn off**	-o'chirmoq(texnikani)
make up	-tushuntirmoq, uzr so'ramoq, etc.	**turn on**	-yoqmoq(texnikani)

UNIT 21 PHRASAL VERBS

call back	-qayta qo'ng'iroq qilmoq	**hang up**	-o'chirmoq(telefon qo'ng'irog'ini)
come nut	-nashr qilinmoq	**log off**	-internet/vebsahifadan uzulmoq
cut off	-aloqa uzulmoq(telefon, elektr)	**log on(to)**	- internet/vebsahifaga ulanmoq
fill in	bo'sh joylarni to'ldirmoq(varoqda)	**print out**	-priterdan chiqarmoq

DESTINATION B2 (JAMI 181 TA IBORAVIY SO'ZLAR)

UNIT 2 PHRASAL VERBS

catch up with	-yetishib olmoq	**run over**	-mashinada urib yubormoq
check in	-ro'yxatdan o'tmoq	**see off**	-kuztib qo'ymoq
check out	-mehmonxonani tark etmoq	**set out/off**	-yo'lga chiqmoq
drop off	-mashinada tashlab qo'ymoq	**go away**	-ta'tilga chiqmoq
get back	-qaytmoq	**take off**	-uchmoq/yerdan uzilmoq
keep up with	-yetishib olmoq	**turn round**	-orqaga burilmoq
make for	-...-ga tomon ketmoq	**pick up**	-mashinada biror kishini olish uchun yo'l chetida to'xtamoq
pull in	-mashinada yo'l chetida to'xtamoq		

UNIT 4 PHRASAL VERBS

bring forward	-oldinga surmoq	**join in**	-qatnashmoq; qo'shilmoq
carry on	-davom ettirmoq	**pull out**	-to'xtatmoq, tashlamoq
get round to	-boshlamoq	**put off**	-keyinga qoldirmoq
look out	- ehtiyot bo'lmoq	**put up with**	-chidamoq
ga in for	-qatnashmoq; yoqtirmoq	**taka to**	-nimadir qilishga odatlanmoq
go off	-yoqtirishdan to'xtamoq	**take up**	-boshlamoq(xobbi, sport
get up to	-qilishi kerak bo'lmagan ishni bajarmoq	**knock out**	-musobaqadan chiqarib yubormoq; xushsiz qilmoq

UNIT 6 PHRASAL VERBS

break down	-buzulmoq	**narrow down**	-ehtimollilikni kamaytirmoq
carry out	-amalga oshirmoq	**plug in**	-vilkani razetkaga tiqmoq
come off	-muvaffaqqiyatli chiqmoq	**put through**	-telefon orqali ulanmoq
come on	-rivojlanmoq	**turn into**	-...-ga aylanmoq
cut off	-ta'minotni to'xtatmoq	**turn off**	-o'chirmoq
find out	-tushunib yetmoq	**work out**	-muommoni yechimini topmoq
come up with	-biror narsa haqida o'ylamoq	**give off**	-o'zidan hid yoki issiqlik chiqarmoq

UNIT 8 PHRASAL VERBS

come on	-namoyish qilina boshlamoq	**fill in**	-ariza to'ldirmoq
come out	-chop etmoq	**flick through**	-ko'z yugurtirmoq
look up	-so'z qidirmoq(lug'atdan)	**hand out**	-tarqatmoq

make up	-yaratmoq	put forward	-taklif qilmoq
go into	nimadir bilan jiddiy shug'ullanmoq	turn over	-varaqlamoq
see through	-biror bir narsani yolg'onligini bilib unga ishonmaslik	stand out	-ma'lum bir ustunligi bilan boshqalardan ajralib turmoq
bring up	-biror bir mavzuni muhokama qilishni boshlamoq	make out	-biror narsani to'g'riday ko'rsatmoq; qiyinchilik bilan tushunmoq, eshitmoq yoki ko'rmoq
bliss out	-juda ham zavq olmoq yoki xursand bo'lmoq		

UNIT 10 PHRASAL VERBS

ask after	-so'rab surishtirmoq	pass away	-o'lmoq
bring up	-voyaga yetqazmoq	pick on	-kamsitavermoq
fall fur	-sevib qolmoq	put down	-kamsitmoq
fall out (with)	-tortishib qolmoq	settle down	-jim bo'lib qolmoq
get on (with)	-yaxshi chiqishmoq	stand up fnr	-yon bosmoq
grow up	-ulg'aymoq	take aback	-xayratda qolmoq
look up to	-xurmat qilmoq	lnnk dnwn on	-o'zini boshqalardan ko'ra yaxshiroq deb hisoblamoq
make up	-yarashmoq(kimdir bilan)		

UNIT 12 PHRASAL VERBS

back down	-shashtidan qaytmoq	hand in	-hukumatga topshirmoq
break out	-qamoqdan qochmoq	look into	-tekshiruv ishlarini olib bormoq
chase after	-ortidan quvmoq	make off	-qochmoq
get away with	-jazodan qutilmoq	take down	-boshqalarni gapini yozib olmoq
go off	-portlamoq	take in	-yolg'onni xiyla bilan ishontirmoq
bring in	-yangi tizim/qonunni joriy etmoq	hold up	-zo'ravonlik bilan o'g'rilik qilmoq;
come forward	-yordam yoki ma'lumot taklif qilmoq	let off	-ozroq yoki umuman jazo bermaslik; portlamoq

UNIT 14 PHRASAL VERBS

break out	-tasodifan boshlamoq	give up	-odatda qiladigan ishini tashlamoq
bring on	-kasallik olib kelmoq	look after	-g'amxo'rlik qilmoq
come down with	-og'ir kasallik bilan yotib qolmoq	pass out	-xushidan ketmoq
come round/tn	-xushiga kelmoq	pull through	-og'ir kasallikdab zo'rg'a tuzalish
cut down (on)	-nimadir miqdorini kamaytirmoq	put on	-semirmoq
get over	-tuzalmoq	wear off	-tasirini yo'qotmoq
feel up to	-biror ish qilish darajasida o'zini yaxshi xis qilmoq	put down	-o'ldirmoq(kasal va qarigan hayvonlarga nisbatan)

UNIT 16 PHRASAL VERBS

drop in (on)	-kutilmaganda tashrif buyirmoq	put off	-ko'ngilni qoldirmoq

go off	-aynimoq	**run into**	-to'satdan uchratib qolmoq
go on	-davom etmoq	**try out**	-sinab ko'rmoq
keep on	-davom etmoq	**turn out**	-bo'lib chiqmoq
leave out	-hisobga olmaslik	**turn up**	-paydo bo'lib qolmoq
get an far	-biror (vaqt, miqdor, yosh, ...) ga yaqinlashmoq	**go/come round**	-kimningdir uyiga ularni ko'rish uchun bormoq
take to	-yoqtira boshlamoq; nimadir qilishga odatlanmoq		

UNIT 18 PHRASAL VERBS

catch on	-tushunmoq	**give in**	-shashtidan qaytmoq
cross out	-xato narsani ustidan chizmoq	**keep up with**	-yetishib olmoq
dewn on	-birdaniga tushinib yetmoq	**sail through**	-judayam yaxshi eplamoq
deal with	-eplamoq	**set out**	-batavsil tushintirmoq
get on with	-davom etmoq	**think over**	-yaxshilab o'ylab ko'rmoq
come (a)round (to)		-o'ziga kelmoq	

UNIT 20 PHRASAL VERBS

call for	-muxtoj bo'lmoq; talab qilmoq	**put out**	-yonayotgan narsani o'chirmoq
call off	-bekor qilmoq	**set in**	-boshlamoq
cleer up	-(havoga nisbatan) ochilmoq	**stand fur**	-...-ning qisqartmasi; chidamoq
die down	-pasaymoq	**tear down**	-buzib tashlamoq
do up	-tuzatmoq	**throw away**	-tashlab yubormoq
face up to	-boricha qabul qilmoq	**cut off**	-biror bir joyga kirishni imkonsiz qilmoq; ta'minotni to'xtatmoq; uzilib qolmoq
get (sb) down	-tushkunlikka tushirmoq		
put down to	-...-ga yoymoq		

UNIT 22 PHRASAL VERBS

bank on	-...-ga bog'liq	**get through**	-tugatmoq
come across	-tasodifan duch kelmoq	**live on**	-bilan tirikchilik qilmoq
come by	-olishi qiyin bo'lgan narsani olmoq	**look round**	-ko'rib chiqmoq(biror bir joyni)
come into	-...-ga o'tmoq	**make out**	-kerakli ma'lumotni yozib qo'ymoq
da without	-...-siz yashamoq	**put by**	-kelajak uchun pul jamg'armoq
gat by	-pulni bir amallab yetqazmoq	**save up (for)**	-oz oz pul jamg'arib qo'ymoq
give away	-tekinga bermoq; yashirmoqchi bo'lgan narsani oshkor etmoq;	**make up for**	- yaxshiroq narsa berib ovintirmoq

UNIT 24 PHRASAL VERBS

come (a)round	-yana sodir bo'lmoq	**put on**	-ushlab turmoq; (rol) o'ynamoq
count on	-...-ga ishonmoq	**show off**	-o'zini ko'rsatmoq, ko'z ko'z qil+
drop off	-uxlab qolmoq	**take after**	-o'xshamoq(harakteri jihatidan)
fall for	-yolg'onga ishonmoq	**take off**	-tez mashxur bo'lmoq

get along (with)	-yaxshi chiqishmoq	drown out	-biror-bir kishining gapini eshitmaslik uchun yoki boshqalarni eshitishni xoxlamasligi uchun undanda baland ovozda gapirmoq
go down (as)	-...sıfatıda esda qolmoq		
grow on	-yoqtira boshlamoq		
let down	-kimnidir hafa qilmoq		
nama aftar	-nomini bermoq		

UNIT 26 PHRASAL VERBS

catch on	-mashxur bo'lmoq	line up	-qator qilmoq
do away with	-...-dan xalos bo'lmoq	pop in(to)	-birrovga(tezda) kirib chiqmoq
draw up	-yaratmoq, tuzmoq	show (a)round	-atrofni ko'rsatmoq
dress up	-bezanmoq	take off	-yechmoq(kiyimga nisbatan)
go over	-takrorlamoq	tear up	-yirtıb tashlamoq
grow out of	-...-dan chiqqan; o'sgan	try on	-kiyib ko'rmoq
hand down	-meros qoldirmoq	wear out	-kiyilib yaroqsiz holatga kelmoq

UNIT 28 PHRASAL VERBS

back out	-fikrdan qaytmoq	speed up	-tezlashtirmoq
see to	-bılan ish ko'rmoq	take on	-ish boshlamoq; qabul qilmoq
set up	-biznes yoki ish boshlamoq	take over	-biror bir biznesni boshlamoq
slow down	-sekinlashtirmoq	turn down	-taklifni rad etmoq
set to	-biror bir ishni zavq boshlamoq	stand in for	-biror kishining o'rniga ishlash
bring out	-yangi maxsulotni ishlab chiqarishni boshlamoq	see through to	-biror bir yoqimsiz narsani oxiriga yetqazmoq
close down	-ishlashdan to'xtamoq, yopilib ketmoq(kompaniyaga nisbatan)	set out	-maqsadga erishish uchun ish boshlamoq

DESTINATION C1 (JAMI 207 TA IBORAVIY SO'ZLAR)

UNIT 2 V PHRASAL VERBS

come round (to)	-fikrini o'zgartirmoq	mull over	-uzoq o'ylamoq
come up with	-o'ylab topmoq	puzzle out	-jumboqlarni yechmoq
face up to	-boricha qabul qilmoq	take in	-nimadir eshitganingizni yoki o'qiganingizni tushunmoq yoki eslab qolmoq; aldamoq
figure out	-tushinmoq		
hit upon	-to'satdan fikrga kelmoq		
brush up (on)	-bilmini yaxshilamoq, malakasini oshirmoq	read up (on/about)	-ma'lumbir mavzuda ko'p ma'lumot o'qimoq
make out	-qiyinchilik bilan tushinmoq, eshitmoq yoki ko'rmoq	swot up (on)	-biror narsani qattiq o'rganmoq, ayniqsa imtixonga nisbatan
piece together	-barcha ma'lumotlarni yig'ib xulosa qilmoq	think over	-ehtiyotkorlik bilan biror bir muommoni o'ylamoq

UNIT 4 PHRASAL VERBS

change around	-atrofni o'zgartirmoq	switch on/off	-yoqmoq/o'chirmoq
change out of	-kiymini almashtirmoq	take apart	-bo'laklarga ajratmoq
do away with	-xalos bo'lmoq	test out	-sinab ko'rmoq
do up	-tuzatmoq	turn into	-...-ga aylanmoq

fade away	-sekin yo'qalmoq	**use up**	-ishlatib tugatmoq
mix up	-chalkashtirib tashlamoq	**wear out**	-ko'p kiyib eskirtirmoq
back up	-nusxa ko'chirib olib qo'ymoq; qo'llab quvvatlamoq	**key in**	-klaviatura orqali ma'lumot kiritmoq
change into	holat va vaziyatni o'zgartirmoq; kiyimini almashtirmoq	**make into**	-kimnidir yoki nimanidir boshqa narsaga o'zgartirmoq

UNIT 6 PHRASAL VERBS

crop up	-to'satdan sodir bo'lmoq	**lay off**	biror ishni vaqtincha to'xtatmoq
eod up	-bilan tugamoq	**lie ahead**	-biror ish oldida turmoq
kick off (with)	-bilan boshlamoq	**snuw under**	-ish bilan ko'milmoq
knock off	-ishdan to'xtamoq	**while away**	-...-dam olib turmoq
knuckle down	-qattiq ishlamoq	**wind dawn**	-yelkasidan tog' ag'darilmoq
dive in	-biror bir ishni ishtiyoq bilan boshlamoq	**set out**	-biror maqsadga erishish uchun ish boshlamoq
make up	-odatdagidan boshqa vaqtda ishlamoq	**take oo**	-biror kishini ishga olmoq yoki ish qabul qilmoq
press ahead/on	-qiyincgiliklarga qaramasdan nimadir qilishda davom etmoq	**tide over**	-biror kishiga qiyin vaziyatdan chiqishga yordam bermoq

UNIT 8 PHRASAL VERBS

cordon off	-lenta bilan kirishni taqiqlamoq	**move over**	-joy berish uchun surilmoq
creep up on	-oyoq uchida sekin bormoq	**pull over**	-yo'l chetida mashinada to'xtamoq
fall behind	-orqada qolmoq	**slip away**	-qochib qolmoq
head off	-to'sqinlik qilmoq	**step aside**	-yo'l bermoq, bo'shatmoq
hold back	-tutib turmoq; ushlab turmoq	**stop off**	-kirib o'tmoq
move in (with)	-boshqa uyga ko'chmoq	**tip up**	-bir uchini ko'tarmoq
move out	-doimiy tark etmoq	**walk out**	-chiqib ketmoq
go astray	-adashib qolmoq; xato yo'lga kirmoq	**move on**	-xarakatlanishda davom etmoq; bir mavzudan boshqasiga o't+

UNIT 10 PHRASAL VERBS

blurt out	-to'satdan og'zidan chiqib ketmoq	**pass on**	-yetkazmoq
catch on	-tushunmoq; mashhur bo'lmoq	**put across/over**	-oson yo'l bilan tushintirmoq
come out	yangi mahsulotni savdoga chiqishi	**speak out**	-qatiy fikr bildirmoq
get across	-toshuntirmoq	**talk over**	-muhokama qilmoq
get (a)round	-tarqalmoq; yoyilmoq	**talk round to**	-ishontira olmoq
let on	-sirini aytib qo'ymoq	**roll up**	-yig'ilmoq/to'planmoq
come out with	-hammani hayratlantiradigan kutilmagan gap aytmoq	**get through (to)**	-ulab bermoq(telefon orqali); tushintirmoq
dry up	-aytmoqchi bo'lgan gapini sedan	**set down**	-esdan chiqmasligi uchun

	chiqarib qo'ymoq		yozib qo'ymoq; e'lon qilmoq
shout down	-biror kishining gapini eshitmaslik uchun yoki boshqalarni eshitishni xoxlamaslik uchun undanda baland ovozda gapirmoq		

UNIT 12 PHRASAL VERBS

chance upon	-tasodifan ko'rib qolmoq	**kill off**	-qirib tashlamoq
come across	-tasodifan ko'rib qolmoq	**put down to**	-...-ga yoymoq
cut back (on)	-ta'minotni kamaytirmoq	**slip up**	-etiborsizlik tufayli xato qilmoq
die out	-qirilib katmoq	**spring up**	-paydo bo'lmoq
dig up	-qazib chiqarmoq	**store up**	-yig'moq; g'amlab qo'ymoq
dry up	-qurinmoq; yaroqsiz holga kelmoq	**throw out**	-tashlab yubormoq
heat up	-isitmoq; isimoq	**throw up**	-yangi narsa ishlab chiqarmoq
cool down	-sovib qolmoq; xotirjam bo'lmoq; tinchlanmoq	**get through**	-tugatmoq; qiyinchiliklarni yengib o'tmoq

UNIT 14 PHRASAL VERBS

break down	-bo'lmoq(miqdorni, foydani)	**mount up**	-oshmoq, ko'paymoq
buy off	-pora berib sotib olmoq	**pay back**	-qarzni qaytarmoq
buy up	-hammasini sotib olmoq	**pay out**	-ko'p pul sarflamoq
clock up	-ma'lum bir miqdorga yetishmoq	**size up**	-xulosa chiqarmoq
club together	-pul yig'moq(jamoa bilan)	**take away**	-ayirmoq(miqdor)
drum up	-o'ziga jalb qilmoq	**weigh down**	-og'ir ahvolga tushirmoq
add up to	-qo'shmoq(qo'shib natija chiqarmoq)	**buy out**	-sotib olmoq(kompaniyadagi butun ulushning hammasini)
build up	-ko'paytirmoq, oshirmoq; maqtamoq; boqmoq (ovqat b-n)	**carry over**	-shu yil tagan pulini tejab keyingi yilga o'tkazmoq

UNIT 16 PHRASAL VERBS

close up	-yopmoq	**put in**	-o'rnatmoq; talab qilmoq
cut out	-kesib qolmoq	**put together**	-bog'lamoq; ishlab chiqarmoq
fix up	-tozalamoq; tuzatmoq; bezamoq	**put up**	-mehmon qilmoq; uy qurmoq
knock down	bino yoki devorni buzib tashlamoq	**spread up**	-yopilib katmoq; tarqalmoq
pile up	-to'ldirib tashlamoq	**take down**	-ma'lumot yozish
prop up	-ushlab turmoq; yordam bermoq	**water down**	-suv qo'shmoq; qog'ozga o'ra+
board up	-eshik yoki derazani yopib tashlamoq	**set up**	-jihozni tayyor holga keltirmoq; tuzilgan strukturani kiritmoq
come out	-yangi narsaning yorlig'larini olib tashlamoq; natija bilan tugamoq	**wear down**	-yupqalashmoq; ishonchini sekin-sekin yo'qotmoq

UNIT 18 PHRASAL VERBS

come out in	-dog' bilan qoplamoq	**lash out**	-o'z tanidan tashlanmoq
cotton on	-tushuna boshlamoq	**pass away/on**	-o'lmoq
crease up	-ko'p kulmoq yoki kuldirmoq	**shrivel up**	-qurib, ninjon bo'lib qolmoq

follow up	-tibbiy ko'rikdan o'tkazib turmoq	ward off	-o'zini himoya qilmoq
get down	-kayfiyatni tushirmoq yoki umidini so'ndirmoq	go down	-kimdirga yaxshi yoki yomon monosabatda bo'lmoq
black out	-xushidan ketmoq; chiroqni o'chirib qorong'u qilmoq	play up	-azob bermoq; o'zini yomon tutmoq
come round	-xushiga kelmoq; qayta takror-lanmoq; ko'rishga bormoq	pull through	-qiyin ahvoldan chiqmoq; og'ir kasallikdan tuzalmoq
get over	-kayfiyati ko'tarilmoq; muammoni hal qilmoq	summon up	-qiyin vaziyatdan chiqishga o'zida kuch topmoq

UNIT 20 PHRASAL VERBS

back down	-vos kechmoq, taslim bo'lmoq	crack down oo	-qattiq kirishmoq
blend in	-qo'shilib ketmoq, o'xshab ketmoq	opt out (of)	-qatnashmaslikka qaror qilmoq
get in	-saylanmoq	phase out	-ishlatmay qo'ymoq
bit back	-tanqid qilmoq; qasd olmoq	stand up to	-o'zini hafa qilib qo'ymaslik
lock up	-qamamoq; yopib tashlamoq	talk down to	-mensimay gapirmoq
push arouod	-salbiy usulda nima qilishni kimgadir o'rgatmoq	single out	-guruhdan ajratib olib alohida e'tibor qaratmoq
bring about	-biror narsani sodir etmoq (biror-bir holat o'zgarishi uchun)	give in	-vos kechmoq, taslim bo'lmoq; qilmasdan turolmaslik
get off	-yengil jazo olmoq yoki umuman jazolanmay qolmoq; ta'tilga chiqmoq; yubormoq	take over	-nazoratni qo'lga olmoq; biror kishi qilayotgan ishni qilishni boshlamoq;

UNIT 22 PHRASAL VERBS

brighten up	-yorishmoq	brush up (on)	-bilimini yaxshilamoq
check out	-tekshirib ko'rmoq	run down	-orqaga ketmoq; yomonlashmoq
liven up	-jonlantirmoq	smarten up	-sayqal bermoq; oro bermoq
make over	-ko'rishini o'zgartirmoq	stand out	-ajralib turmoq
mess up	-rasvo qilib qo'ymoq	patch up	-qo'l uchida tuzatmoq; yarashmoq
paper over	-muammoni yashirib qo'ymoq	waste away	-kuchsizlanib qolmoq
pick up	-yaxshilamoq; termoq	write off	-foydasiz deb bilmoq
touch up	-oddiy harakatlar bilan sayqallamoq	scrape through	-bir amallab muvaffaqqiyatga erishmoq

UNIT 24 PHRASAL VERBS

answer back	-...-gap qaytarmoq	bring together	-yig'moq (m-n: sinfdoshlarni...)
ask out	-uchrashuvga taklif qilmoq	come between	-orasiga tushib buzmoq
cancel out	-tasirini yo'qotmoq	crowd around	-to'da bo'lib bormoq
meet up	-uchrashmoq	take after	-o'xshamoq

pick on	*-zulum qilmoq*	***take to***	*-yoqtira boshlamoq*
break up	*-orani ochiq qilmoq; tugatmoq; parchalanmoq*	***go together***	*-bir-birga to'gri kelmoq, mos kelmoq*
bring out	*-biror kishidagi hislatni fosh qilmoq*	***open up***	*-yuragini ochmoq; qulflangan eshikni ochmoq*
bump into	*-tasodifan uchratib qolmoq; urib olmoq*	***sound out***	*-suhbatlashish orqali kimningdir tuyg'u va fikrlarini bilib olmoq*

UNIT 26 PHRASAL VERBS

go in for	*-qatnashmoq*	***put in***	*-xissa qo'shmoq, yordami tegmoq*
grow on	*-nimanidir yoqtira boshlamoq*	***seek out***	*-izlamoq*
hang nut	*-vaqt o'tkazmoq; osilib turmoq*	***take in***	*-kiritmoq; hisobga olmoq*
keep up	*-davom ettirmoq; yetishib olmoq*	***warm up***	*-qizib olmoq, mashq qilib olmoq*
centre around	*-diqqat markazida bo'lmoq, ahamiyatli bo'lmoq*	***pick op***	*-o'zi bilmagan holatda o'rganib olmoq; mashinada borib olmoq*
get into	*-yoqtira boshlamoq; yetib bormoq; yomon vaziyatga tushib qolmoq*	***take off***	*-uzoq vaqt ishdan nari yurmoq; birdaniga mashhur bo'lmoq*
laze around	*-hech qanday ish qilmasdan yurmoq*	***take out***	*-biror kishini kinoga, restoranga olib chiqib u uchun pul to'lamoq*
go off	*-yomon ko'rib qolmoq; portlab ketmoq; biror bir maqsad b-n biror joyni tark etmoq; aynimoq;*	***mess about/around***	*-biror bir ishni mazza qilib bajarmoq; o'zini ahmoqona tutmoq*

LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS
(noto'g'ri fe'llar jadvali)

N	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	TARJIMASI:
1	arise	arose	arisen	*-vujudga kelmoq; ko'tarilmoq*
2	awake	awoke	awoke	*-uyg'onmoq; uyg'otmoq*
3	backslide	backslid	backslid	*-qayta zalolatga qaytmoq*
4	be(am/is/are)	was/were	been	*-bo'lmoq*
5	bear	bore	born	*-toqat qilmoq; tug'moq*
6	beat	beat	beaten	*-urmoq; mag'lub bo'lmoq*
7	become	became	become	*-bo'lmoq; shakllanmoq*
8	befall	befell	befallen	*-kishiga biror hodisa bo'lmoq*
9	beget	begot	begotten	*-sabab bo'lmoq*
10	begin	began	begun	*-boshlamoq; boshlanmoq*
11	behold	beheld	beheld	*-qaramoq; tomosha qilmoq*
12	bend	bent	bent	*-egmoq, bukmoq, qayirmoq*
13	beseech	besought	besought	*-yalinmoq, yolvormoq, o'tinmoq*
14	beset	beset	beset	*-qurshamoq, qurshab olmoq*
15	bespeak	bespoke	bespoken	*-ifodalamoq, bildirmoq*

18	bestrew	bestrewed	bestrewn	-yoyib tashlamoq; qoplamoq
17	bestride	bestrode	bestridden	-oyoqlarini uloq solıb o'tirmoq
18	bet	bet	bet	-garov o'ynamoq, pul tıkmoq
19	bid	bid	bid	-narx taklif qilmoq
20	bind	bound	bound	-bog'lamoq, o'rab bog'lamoq
21	bite	bit	bitten	-tishlamoq; chaqmoq
22	bleed	bled	bled	-qonamoq, qon yo'qotmoq
23	blow	blew	blown	-esmoq; puflamoq
24	break	broke	broken	-sindirmoq; sinmoq; buzilmoq
25	breast-feed	breast-fed	breast-fed	-ko'krak suti bilan oziqlantirmoq
26	breed	bred	bred	-bolalamoq; boqıb katta qilmoq
27	bring	brought	brought	-olib kelmoq
28	broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	-radio/TV orqali elon qilmoq
29	browbeat	browbeat	browbeaten	-do'q-po'pisa bilan ish qildirmoq
38	build	built	built	-qurmoq, bapo qılmoq
31	burn	burnt	burnt	-yondirmoq; yonmoq, kuymoq
32	burst	burst	burst	-yorilmoq; portlamoq
33	bust	bust	bust	-sindirmoq; hibsga olmoq
34	buy	bought	bought	-sotıb olmoq
35	cast	cast	cast	-rolga tayinlamoq
36	catch	caught	caught	-ushlamoq, tutmoq
37	choose	chose	chosen	-tanlamoq
38	cleave	clove/cleft	cloven/cleft	-bo'lmoq, yormoq, kesmoq
39	cling	clung	clung	-ushlab olomoq, yopishıb olmoq
40	come	came	come	-kelmoq
41	cost	cost	cost	-narx turmoq, qiymatga ega
42	co-write	co-wrote	co-written	-biror kishi bilan birga yozmoq
43	creep	crept	crept	-emaklamoq, sudralmoq
44	crossbreed	crossbred	crossbred	-chatishtirmoq; chatishmoq
45	crow	crew/crowed	crew/crowed	-qichqirmoq; gerdaymoq
48	cut	cut	cut	-kesmoq; qirqmoq, bo'lmoq
47	deal	dealt	dealt	-taqsimlamoq, bo'lmoq
48	dig	dug	dug	-qazimo, kovlab olmoq
48	dive	dove/dived	dove/dived	-suv tubiga sho'ng'imoq
50	do	did	done	-qilmoq, bajarmoq
51	draw	drew	drawn	-chizmoq; jalp qilmoq, tortmoq
52	dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	-tush ko'rmoq; orzu qilmoq
53	drink	drank	drunk	-ichmoq, ho'plamoq
54	drive	drove	driven	-haydamoq; eltıb qo'ymoq
55	dwell	dwelt/dwelled	dwelt/dwelled	-yashamoq, istiqomad qilmoq
56	eat	ate	eaten	-yemoq, ovqatlanmoq
57	fall	fell	fallen	-tushmoq, pasaymoq, yiqilmoq

58	feed	fed	fed	-ovqat bermoq, oziqlantirmoq
59	feel	felt	felt	-his qilmoq, sezmoq
60	fight	fought	fought	-jang qilmoq, urushmoq
61	find	found	found	-topmoq, ...-deb bilmoq
62	flee	fled	fled	-qochmoq, qochib qutilmoq
63	fit	fit/fitted	fit/fitted	-loyiq bo'lmoq, mos kelmoq
64	fling	flung	flung	-otmoq, irg'itmoq
65	fly	flew	flown	-uchmoq,samaliyotni boshqarmoq
66	forbear	forbore	forborne	-o'zini tiymoq, tiyilmoq
67	forbid	forbade	forbidden	-taqiqlamoq, man etmoq
68	forcast	forcast	forcast	-bashorat qilmoq
69	foresee	foresaw	forseen	-oldindan ko'rmoq
70	foretell	foretold	foretold	-oldindan aytmoq
71	forget	forgot	forgotten	-unotmoq, sedan chiqarmoq
72	forgive	forgave	forgiven	-kechirmoq, avf etmoq
73	forgo/forego	forewent	foregone	-qilmaslik, tiyilmoq
74	forsake	forsook	forsaken	-umrbod tark etmoq; to'xtatmoq
75	forswear	forswore	forsworn	-bahridan o'tmoq; vos kechmoq
76	freeze	froze	frozen	-muzlamoq; qotib qolmoq
77	gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	-e'tiroz bildirmoq
78	get	got	got	-olmoq, erishmoq, bo'lmoq
79	gird	girt/girded	girt/girded	-tayyorlamoq, o'ramoq
80	give	gave	given	-bermoq
81	go	went	gone	-bormoq, ketmoq; bo'lmoq
82	grind	ground	ground	-tuymoq, yanchmoq, maydalamoq
83	grow	grew	grown	-o'smoq, unmoq; jadallashmoq
84	hamstring	hamstrung	hamstrung	-imkoniyatini cheklamoq
85	hang	hung	hung	-ilmoq, osmoq; osib o'ldirmoq
86	have	had	had	-bor bo'lmoq, ega bo'lmoq
87	hear	heard	heard	-eshitmoq
88	hew	hewed	hewn/hewed	-chopib olmoq, yo'nmoq
89	hide	hid	hidden	-yashirmoq; yashirinmoq
90	hit	hit	hit	-urmoq, savalamoq
91	hold	held	held	-ushlab turmoq, sig'dimoq
92	house-sit	house-sat	house-sat	-birovning uyiga qarab turmoq
93	hurt	hurt	hurt	-og'ritmoq; og'rimoq
94	input	input	input	-ma'lumotni kiritmoq
95	inset	inset	inset	-ichiga solmoq; qadab qo'ymoq
96	interbreed	interbred	interbred	-boshqa tur bilan chatishtirmoq
97	intercut	intercut	intercut	-filmni turli joylardan kesmoq
98	interweave	interwove	interwoven	-qo'shib to'qimoq, bog'lamoq
99	keep	kept	kept	-saqlamoq; davom ettirmoq

100	kneel	knelt	knelt	-tiz cho'kmoq, tizzalamoq
101	knit	knit/knitted	knit/knitted	-to'qimoq; birlashmoq
102	know	knew	known	-bilmoq, tanimoq
103	lay	laid	laid	-qo'ymoq, yoymoq, to'shamoq
104	lead	led	led	-olib bormoq, yetaklab bormoq
105	lean	leant	leant	-og'moq, suyanmoq, egilmoq
106	leap	leapt	leapt	-sakramoq, tez harakatlanmoq
107	learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	-o'rganmoq, bilmoq
108	leave	left	left	-tashlab ketmoq, qoldirmoq
109	lend	lent	lent	-qarz bermoq, berib turmoq
110	let	let	let	-ruxsat barmoq, imkon bermoq
111	lie	lay	lain	-cho'zilib yotmoq, yoyilmoq
112	lie	lied	lied	-yolg'on gapirmoq, aldamoq
113	light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	-yoqmoq, yonfirmoq; yoritmoq
114	lip-read	lip-read	lip-read	-lab harakatidan tushinmoq
115	lose	lost	lost	-yo'qotmoq, yutqizmoq
116	make	made	made	-qilmoq, yaratmoq; bajarmoq
117	mean	meant	meant	-anglamoq; nazarda tutmoq
118	meet	met	met	-uchratmoq, kutib olmoq
119	miscast	miscast	miscast	-rolni nomunosib taqsimlamoq
120	mishear	misheard	misheard	-noto'g'ri eshitmoq
121	mishit	mishit	mishit	-koptokni noto'g'ri tepmoq
122	mislay	mislaid	mislaid	-vaqtinchalik yo'otib qo'ymoq
123	mislead	misled	misled	-aldamoq, chalg'itmoq
124	misread	misread	misread	-noto'g'ri o'qimoq
125	misspell	misspelt	misspelt	-harflarni noto'g'ri aytmoq
126	misspend	misspent	misspent	behudaga sarflamoq, isrof qilmoq
127	mistake	mistook	mistaken	-xato qilmoq, yanglishmoq
128	misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	-noto'g'ri tushinmoq
129	mow	mowed	mown/mowed	-o't o'rmoq, o't o'rib olmoq
130	offset	offset	offset	-zararni qoplamoq
131	outbid	outbid	outbid	-katta summa taklif qilmoq
132	outdo	outdid	outdone	-o'zib ketmoq, ustun chiqmoq
133	outfight	outfought	outfought	-yengmoq, mag'lub qilmoq
134	outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	-o'sib ketmoq, kattarib qolmoq
135	outlay	outlaid	outlaid	-pul tikmoq, sarmoya qilmoq
136	output	output	output	-ishlab chiqarmoq, chop etmoq
137	outride	outrode	outridden	-haydab o'zib ketmoq
138	outrun	outran	outrun	-quvib o'tmoq, o'zib ketmoq
139	outsell	outsold	outsold	-ko'p sotmoq, ko'p sotilmoq
140	outshine	outshone	outshone	-soyasida qoldirmoq; yarqiramoq
141	outspend	outspent	outspent	-xarajat qilishda o'zib ketmoq

142	overbear	overbore	overborne	-yengmoq, mag'lub qilmoq
143	overbid	overbid	overbid	-katta summa taklif qilmoq
144	overcome	overcame	overcome	-yengib o'tmoq, ustun kelmoq
145	overdo	overdid	overdone	-haddan oshirib yubormoq
146	overdraw	overdrew	overdrawn	-hisob raqamini qarzdor qilmoq
147	overdrink	overdrank	overdrunk	-ko'p ichib yubormoq, bo'kmoq
148	overeat	overate	overeaten	-ko'p yeb yubormoq, bo'kmoq
149	overfed	overfed	overfed	-ko'p ovqat bermoq, bo'ktirmoq
150	overfly	overflew	overflown	-tepasidan uchib o'tmoq
151	overhang	overhung	overhung	-osilib qolmoq, bo'rtib chiqmoq
152	overhear	overheard	overheard	-eshitib qolmoq
153	overlay	overlaid	overlaid	-yuzasini qatlam bilan qoplamoq
154	overlie	overlay	overlain	-ustida yoyilib yotmoq
155	overpay	overpaid	overpaid	-keragidan ortiq to'lamoq
156	override	overrode	overridden	-e'tiborga olmaslik
157	overrun	overran	overrun	-to'lib ketmoq, vaqti cho'zilmoq
158	oversee	oversaw	overseen	-nazorat qilmoq, ko'rib chiqmoq
159	overshoot	overshot	overshot	-to'xtamasdan otib ketmoq
160	oversleep	overlept	overslept	-uxlab qolmoq, ko'p uxlamoq
161	overspeak	overspoke	overspoken	-keragidan ortiq ko'p gapirmoq
162	overspend	overspent	overspent	-ko'p sarflamoq, sarflanmoq
163	overtake	overtook	overtaken	-quvib o'tmoq
164	overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	-kuch bilan chetlatmoq
165	overwrite	overwrote	overwritten	-ko'p yozmoq, almashtirmoq
166	partake	partook	partaken	-iste'mol qilmoq, qatnashmoq
167	pay	paid	paid	-to'lamoq, bermoq
168	plead	pled/pleaded	pled/pleaded	-o'tinib so'ramoq, iltijo qilmoq
169	premake	premade	premade	-oldindan qilib qo'ymoq
170	prepay	prepaid	prepaid	-oldindan to'lab qo'ymoq
171	presell	presold	presold	-oldindan sotmoq
172	preset	preset	preset	-jihozga boshqaruv o'rnatmoq
173	proofread	proofread	proofread	-o'qib xatolarini tuzatmoq
174	prove	proved	proven/proved	-isbotlamoq
175	put	put	put	-qo'ymoq, solmoq, joylamoq
176	quit	quit	quit	-to'xtatmoq, tugatmoq, chiqmoq
177	read	read	read	-o'qitmoq, o'qib bermoq
178	rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	-qayta qurmo, qayta tiklamoq
179	recast	recast	recast	-shakl yoki rolni o'zgartirmoq
180	redo	redid	redone	-qayta qilmoq, qayta bajarmoq
181	redraw	redrew	redrawn	-chegara chizig'ini o'zgartirmoq
182	relay	relaid	relaid	-qayta to'shamoq, qayta yoymoq
183	relay	relayed	relayed	-xabarni tarqatmoq, uzatmoq

184	remake	remade	remade	-qayta qilmoq, qayta olmoq
185	rend	rent	rent	-bo'laklarga bo'lmoq, yirtmoq
186	repay	repaid	repaid	-qarz to'lamoq; ishni qaytarmoq
187	rerun	reran	rerun	-qayta ko'rsatmoq, qaytarmoq
188	resell	resold	resold	-sotib olib qayta sotmoq
189	reset	reset	reset	-qayta o'rnatmoq
190	resit	resat	resat	-qayta imtihon topshirmoq
191	retake	retook	retaken	-qayta olmoq; qayta topshirmoq
192	retell	retold	retold	-qayta aytib bermoq
193	rethink	rethought	rethought	-qayta yaxshilab o'ylab ko'rmoq
194	rewind	rewound	rewound	-magnit tasmani ortga o'ramoq
195	rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	-qayta yozmoq
196	rid	rid	rid	-xalos bo'lmoq, ozod bo'lmoq
197	ride	rode	ridden	-minmoq, haydamoq
198	ring	rang	rung	-qo'ng'iroq qilmoq, jiringlatmoq
199	rise	rose	risen	-o'smoq, ko'tarilmoq
200	run	ran	run	-yugurmoq, chopmoq
201	saw	sawed	sawn	-arralamoq
202	say	said	said	-demoq, aytmoq, bildirmoq
203	see	saw	seen	-ko'rmoq, uchratmoq
204	seek	sought	sought	-qidirmoq; so'ramoq
205	sell	sold	sold	-sotmoq, sotilmoq
206	send	sent	sent	-jo'natmoq, yubormoq
207.	set	set	set	-joylamoq, o'rnatmoq, qo'ymoq
208	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	-tikmoq, yamamoq
209	shake	shook	shaken	-silkitmoq, qaltiramoq
210	shear	sheared	shorn/sheared	-yungini olmoq, junini qirmoq
211	shed	shed	shed	-xalos bo'lmoq, to'kmoq
212	shine	shone	shone	-nur sochmoq, yarqiramoq
213	shit	shit/shat	shit/shat	-hojat qilmoq
214	shoe	shod	shod	-taqalamoq, taqa qoqmoq
215	shoot	shot	shot	-o'q uzmoq, tasvirga olmoq
216	show	showed	shown	-ko'rsatmoq, isbotlamoq
217	shrink	shrank	shrunk	-kichraymoq, kichraytirmoq
218	shut	shut	shut	-yopmoq, berkitmoq, yopilmoq
219	sight-read	sight-read	sight-read	-qo'shiq so'zini o'qib kuylamoq
220	sing	sang	sung	-kuylamoq, qo'shiq aytmoq
221	sink	sank	sunk	-cho'kmoq, cho'ktirmoq
222	sit	sat	sat	-o'tirmoq, bir joyda turmoq
223	slay	slew	slain	-shavfqatsizlarcha o'ldirmoq
224	sleep	slept	slept	-uxlamoq
225	slide	slid	slid	-sirg'anmoq, sirpanmoq, toymoq

226	sling	slung	slung	-irg'itmoq, otmoq, ilib qo'ymoq
227	slink	slunk	slunk	-bildirmay sekingina ketmoq
228	slit	slit	slit	-kemoq, yormoq, chok qilmoq
229	smell	smelt	smelt	-hidlamoq; hid taratmoq
230	smite	smote	smitten	-jazolamoq, kuch bilan urmoq
231	sneak	snuck/sneaked	snuck/sneaked	-sezdirmay bormoq
232	sow	sowed	sown/sowed	-ekmoq, sepmoq
233	speak	spoke	spoken	-gapirmoq, nutq so'zlamoq
234	speed	sped/speeded	sped/speeded	-tez bormoq, tez olib bormoq
235	spell	spelt	spelt	-to'g'ri talaffuz qilmoq
236	spend	spent	spent	-sarflamoq, o'tkazmoq
237	spill	spilt	spilt	-to'kmoq, to'kib yubormoq
238	spin	spun	span/spun	-aylanmoq, aylantirmoq
239	spit	spat	spat	-tupirmoq, yomg'ir donalamoq
240	split	split	split	-uzunasiga yormoq, ajrashmoq
241	spoil	spoilt	spoilt	-buzmoq, erkalatib yubormoq
242	spoon-feed	spoon-fed	spoon-fed	-qoshiqda ovqatlantirmoq
243	spread	spread	spread	-yoymoq, tarqalmoq, yoyilmoq
244	spring	sprang	sprung	-sakramoq; birdan ko'tarilmoq
245	stand	stood	stood	-turmoq, tikka turmoq, bo'lmoq
246	stave	stove/staved	stove/staved	-ichiga sindirmoq; oldini olmoq
247	steal	stole	stolen	-o'g'irlamoq, tez harakatlanmoq
248	stick	stuck	stuck	-sanchmoq, yopishtirmoq
249	sting	stung	stung	-chaqmoq, achitmoq, og'ritmoq
250	stink	stank	stunk	-sasimoq, sasitmoq
251	strew	strewed	strewn/strewed	-sochmoq, yoyib tashlamoq
252	stride	strode	stridden	-katta qadam tashlab yurmoq
253	strike	struck	struck	-urmoq, ish tashlamoq
254	string	strung	strung	-tizmoq, ipga termoq
255	strive	strove	striven	-tirishmoq, urinmoq, intilmoq
256	sublet	sublet	sublet	-ijara olib yana ijaraga bermoq
257	swear	swore	sworn	-so'kinmoq, qasam ichmoq
258	sweep	swept	swept	-supurmoq, itarmoq, tarqalmoq
259	swell	swelled	swelled	-shishmoq, ko'paymoq, ortmoq
260	swim	swam	swum	-suzmoq
261	swing	swung	swung	-tebranmoq, tebratmoq
262	take	took	taken	-olmoq, olib bormoq, tortmoq
263	teach	taught	taught	-o'qitmoq, o'rgatmoq
264	tear	tore	torn	-yirtmoq, yirtilmoq, shoshilmoq
265	telecast	telecast	telecast	-teledasturni uzatmoq
266	tell	told	told	-aytmoq
267	test-drive	test-drove	test-driven	-haydab tekshirmoq, sinamoq

268	think	thought	thought	-o'ylamoq, fikrda bo'lmoq
269	thrive	throve/thrived	thriven/thrived	-o'smoq, gullab yashnamoq
270	throw	threw	thrwon	-otmoq, uloqtirmoq, irg'itmoq
271	thrust	thrust	thrust	-itarib yubormoq
272	tread	trod	trodden	-bosmoq, qadam qo'ymoq
273	troubleshoot	troubleshot	troubleshot	-tekshirib muammoni hal qilmoq
274	typecast	typecast	typecast	-aktyorga doim xos rolni bermoq
275	unbend	unbent	unbent	-hordiq chiqarmoq, dam olmoq
276	unbind	unbound	unbound	-bog'langan narsani yechmoq
277	undercut	undercut	undercut	-narxni tushirmoq, zararlamoq
278	underfeed	underfed	underfed	-kam ovqatlantirmoq
279	undergo	underwent	undergone	-boshdan kechirmoq
280	underlie	underlay	underlain	-asosiy sabab bo'lmoq
281	underpay	underpaid	underpaid	-qilingan ishga juda oz to'lamoq
282	undersell	undersold	undersold	arzon sotmoq, past baho bermoq
283	underspend	underspent	underspent	-juda kam pul sarflamoq
284	understand	understood	understood	-tushunmoq, anglamoq
285	undertake	undertook	undrtaken	-bo'yniga olmoq, vada bermoq
286	underwrite	underwrote	underwritten	-moliyaviy qo'llamoq
287	undo	undid	undone	-yechmoq, bo'shatmoq, tiklamoq
288	unlearn	unlearnt	unlearnt	-qilib yurgan ishini unutmoq
289	unmake	unmade	unmade	-obro'ni barbod qilmoq
290	unstring	unstrung	unstrung	-ipni yechmoq yoki bo'shatmoq
291	unweave	unwove	unwoven	-to'qilgan narsani yechmoq
292	unwind	unwound	unwound	-yechmoq, hordiq chiqarmoq
293	uphold	upheld	upheld	-qo'llab quvvatlamoq
294	upset	upset	upset	-xafa qilmoq, barbod qilmoq
295	wake	woke	woken	-uyg'onmoq, uyg'otmoq
296	waylay	waylaid	waylaid	-yo'lda kutib ushlanib qolmoq
297	wear	wore	worn	-kiymoq, taqmoq
298	weave	wove	woven	-to'qimoq, o'rmoq
299	wed	wed/wedded	wed/wedded	-nikoh qurmoq, birlashtirmoq
300	weep	wept	wept	-yig'lamoq, yiringlamoq
301	wet	wet/wetted	wet/wetted	-namlamoq, ho'llamoq
302	win	won	won	-yutmoq, g'alaba qozonmoq
303	wind	wound	wound	-buramoq, aylantirmoq, o'ramoq
304	wind	winded	winded	-nafasini aytarmoq, urmoq
305	withdraw	withdrew	withdrwan	-qatnashmaslik, chekinmoq
306	withhold	withheld	withheld	-berishdan bosh tortmoq
307	withstand	withstood	withstood	-bardosh bermoq, turib bermoq
308	wring	wrung	wrung	-siqib olmoq, siqib chiqarmoq
309	write	wrote	written	-yozmoq

MUNDARIJA

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Kirish

Hozirgi kunda ingliz tili dunyo tillari ichida eng ko'p muomiladagi til hisoblanadi. Sababi, ko'pgina iqtisodiy, ilmiy ishlar hamda siyosiy aloqalar, asosan, ingliz tilida olib boriladi. Shu sababdan, hozirda dunyoning 60% ziyod aholisi ingliz tilini yo birinchi til sifatida yoki ikkinchi til sifatida biladi va o'rganmoqda.

Grammatika har bir tilning "poydevori" hisoblanadi. O'zbek tilida, **"Uyning poydevori mustahkam bo'lmasa, uy qulab tushadi"** degan maqol bor. Shunday ekan, ingliz tilida grammatikaning o'rni katta. Ushbu qo'llanma ayni shu ehtiyoj asosida yaratildi. Qo'llanmada ingliz tili grammatikasining deyarli barcha qonun qoidalari o'zbek tilida sodda va ravon tushintirilgan holda jamlagan.

Ushbu qo'llanmada:
"Round up"
"Grammar way",
"English Grammar in use",
"Oxford practice grammar",
"Advanced grammar in use",
"Understanding and using English grammar (Betty Azar)",
"Практическая грамматика английского языка (К.Н.Качалова)"
qo'llanmalardagi qoidalar umumiy jamlangan holda mukammal tizimga keltirilgan.

IELTS imtihonida grammatikadan bilimlaringiz alohida test shaklida tekshirilmasada, so'z boyligingiz kabi, grammatika testning barcha qismlarida katta ahamiyat kasb etadi, zero, berilgan tekstlarni to'g'ri ravishda tushuna olishingiz va o'zingizni fikrlaringizni aniq qilib ifodalab berishingiz grammatika darajangizga chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Tasavvur qiling: agar siz ingliz tilida biladigan so'zlarni masalliq deb olsak, grammatika ularni o'zgartirib, birlashtirgan holda ma'noli gaplar tuzishga yordam beruvchi oshpazlik mahoratingizdir.

Chuqur grammatik bilimlaringiz asosida fikrlaringizni ravshan va aniq izohlay olishingiz sizni IELTS dan yuqori natija tomon yetaklaydi.

Umuman olganda, ushbu qo'llanma sizga ingliz tilini mukammal o'rganishingiz uchun foyda berishiga ishonamiz. Sizga omad tilaymiz!