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**BOTIROVA MOXIGUL**

**Mavzu: INGLIZ TILIDA MODALLIK KATEGORIYASI**

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Bitiruv malakaviy ish  
Ingliz tili leksikasi va stilistika  
kafedrasi yig'ilishida muhokama qilinib,  
himoyaga tavsiya etildi.  
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## **Kirish**

**Biz xalqimizning dunyoda hech kimdan kam bo'lmashligi, farzandlarimizning bizdan ko'ra kuchli, bilimli, dono va albatta baxtli bo'lib yashashi uchun bor kuch va imkoniyatlarimizni safarbar etayotgan ekanmiz, bu borada ma'naviy tarbiya masalasi hech shubhasiz, beqiyos ahamiyat kasb etadi.<sup>1</sup>**

Bugun biz tarixiy bir davrda – xalqimiz o'z oldiga ulug' maqsadlar qo'yib, tinch-osoyishta hayot kechirayotgan, avvalambor o'z kuch va imkoniyatlariga tayanib, demokratik davlat va fuqarolik jamiyati qurish yo'lida ulkan natijalarni qo'lga kiritayotgan bir zamonda yashmoqdamiz.

Biz o'z taqdirimizni o'z qo'limizga olib azaliy qadriyatlarimizga suyanib, shu bilan birga taraqqiy topgan davlatlar tajribasini hisobga olgan holda mana shunday olijanob intilishlar bilan yashayotganimiz xalqimiz asrlar davomida orziqib kutgan ozod, erkin va farovon hayotni barpo etayotganimiz bu yo'lda erishayotgan yutuqlarimizni xalqaro hamjamiyat tan olgani bunday imkoniyatlarning barchasini aynan mustaqillik berganini bugun hammamiz chuqur anglaymiz.

Anashu haqiqatni xalqimiz har tomonlama to'g'ri tushunib, tanlagan taraqqiyot yo'limizni ongli ravishda qabul qilgani va qo'llab-quvatlayotgani oldimizga qo'ygan maqsadlarga erishishning asosiy manbai va garovi ekanini hayotning o'zi tasdiqlamoqda. Bizning bu buyuk maqsadlarimizga erishishimizda ta'lim-tarbiya masalalari ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tarbiya bevosita inson ma'naviyatini boyitishga qaratilgan faoliyatdir. Biz bo'lajak avlodni tarbiyalashda

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<sup>1</sup> И.А.Каримов, Юсак маънавият-енгилмас куч. Т.: “Маънавият”.2008. 4-б.

nafaqat milliy an'analar va milliy merosimizdan, balki, jahon madaniyatining durdonalaridan ham foydalanishimiz darkor. Hozirgi globallashuv jarayonida zamonaviy barkamol shaxsdan nafaqat o'zining madaniyatini bilish, shu bilan bir qatorda jahon madaniyatidan ham xabardor bo'lish talab qilinmoqda.

Ma'lumki, ingliz tili bugungi kunda xalqlar, millatlar o'rtasida aloqa ko'prigi vazifasini o'taydi. Hozirgi globallashuv davrida ingliz tilining millatlar, xalqlar taraqqiyotidagi roli yanada ortdi.

O'z navbatida bugun biz kabi bitiruvchilar ham o'rgangan xorijiy tilimizni, egallagan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarimizning natijasi sifatida bitiruv malakaviy ish yozishga kirishamiz. Mavzuni imkon qadar yoritib berish, o'z ilmiy qaralashlarimiz bilan boyitish maqsadida bir qancha zamonaviy chet el adabiyotlari, internet ma'lumtlaridan foydalandik. Shuni faxr bilan bilan ayta olamizki, institutimizda taxsil berayotgan bir qator bilimli, professor o'qituvchilarimizning ilmiy maslahatlari va ularning yaratgan ilmiy ishlaridan beqiyos yordam oldik. Dunyodagi voqealar, narsalar ortasidagi modallik munosabatlarini bilish, fikrlarni asoslash insonning kundalik hayotida va ilmiy izlanishida uchraydigan eng muhim jarayonlardan biridir. Shu jihatdan qaraganda, tildagi modal munosabatlarni ifodalash vositalarini aniqlash va ularni tahlil qilish tilshunoslik uchun juda ahamiyatlidir.

### **Mavzuning dolzarbligi:**

1. Mavzuning dolzarbligi bir tomondan xorijiy tillarga qiziqishning oshishi bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan ingliz tilidagi modallik munosabatlarini ifodalovchi barcha fellarni aniqlash va ularni o'rganishdir.

2. Ingliz tili grammatikasidagi morfologik va sintaktik modellarni organish.

**Izlanishning maqsadi:** ingliz va o'zbek tillari modallik tizimini va uning o'ziga xos uslubiy jihatlarini o'rganish va ularni og'zaki va yozma nutqda qo'llashning samarali yo'llarini tadqiq qilish va ingliz tilshunosligidagi modallik munosabatlar nazariyasini tahlil qilishdir.

### **Izlanishning vazifalari:**

1. Tilshunoslikda modallik masalasini echish muhim masala ekanligini korsatish. Ingliz tillarida modal fe'llarining o'ziga xos sintaktik xususiyatlarini yoritib berish.
2. Ingliz tili gap qurilmasida modal fe'llarining o'rni.
3. Ingliz tilida modallik munosabatlarini ifodalovchi barcha modal fellarini aniqlash va ularning strukturasi, manosi va ishlatilishini aniqlash va ularni asoslab berish.
4. Modal iboralarni tavsiflash.
5. Modallikni hosil qiluvchi birliklar o'rtasidagi sinonimik munosabatlarni ochib berish.
6. Juft modallar.
7. Modalmaslar yoki yarim modallar haqida keng tushuncha berish.

**Izlanishning predmeti:** ushbu bitiruv malakaviy ishning predmeti ingliz tilidagi modallik maydonini hosil qiluvchi modal birliklar va iboralar .

**Ishning obykti:** Modallik kategoriyasi va uning leksik, grammatik, sintaktik hamda leksik – grammatik ko'rinishlari.

**Izlanish uchun materiallar:** Turli xil Grammatik kitoblar, sintaksisga bag'ishlangan nazariy kitoblar, modallik kategoriyasi keng yoritilgan turli manbalar va O.U Usmonov va Sh.S Ashurovning Ingliz tili nazariy grammatikasi kabilar. Hamda turli matn va ingliz adiblarining asarlari.

**Izlanishning metodologik asoslari:** prezidentimiz I. A. Karimovning asarlari, T.Frolova, V.L Kaushanskaya, B. Ilyishlarning “ The history of English” kitobi, J.Bo'ronov va O'.Xoshimivlarning “Ingliz tili grammatikasi va normativ kursi” kitoblari, M.Gafforov, R.Qosimovalarning “ Ingliz tili grammatikasi haqidagi kitobi “, A.S Xornbining “Конструкции и обороты современного английского языка “ M.1958 , E.M Gordon “ Modality in Modern English “, E.A. Zverova “Модальные глаголы в английском языке “ va O. Usmonovning ilmiy ishlari BMI ni yozishda muhim rol oynadi.

**Izlanishning ilmiy yangiligi:** o'zbek va ingliz tillari sintaksisi hamda modal fe'llari o'zaro qiyoslanadi. Bugungi kunda deyarli barcha ingliz tili nazariy va amaliy grammatikalarida modal fellarini oqitish obekti sifatida berilgan.

**Izlanishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati:** izlanishlarning natijasi o'laroq modal fe'llarining grammatikada sintaksis jihatlari qiyoslanib, o'ziga xos jihatlari aniqlanadi va bu mavzu yuzasidan chuqur bilim va konikmalar hosil qilindi.

**Izlanishning natijalaridan foydalanish sohasi:** chet tillardan, xususan, ingliz tilidagi modal fe'llarining turli ma'nolarini o'rganish va uni til doirasida qo'llash. Nazariy grammatika, Leksikologiya, Ingliz va ozbek tillari qiyjsiy tipologiyasi kurslarini oqishda va grammatika darslarida qollash mumkin.

**Izlanishning tuzilishi:** izlanish kirish, ikki bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat.

**Izlanishning umumiy mazmuni:** izlanishning kirish qismida prezidentimiz I. A. Karimovning davlat rivojida undagi xalqning ma'naviyatlilik darajasi muhim rol o'ynashini ta'kidlab aytgan gaplari, hozirgi davrda modallik kategoriyasi, umuman, modal fe'llarining o'rni haqida va ulardagi muammolar haqida to'xtalib o'tildi. Mavzuning obyekti, predmeti, uning dolzarbligi, aniq vazifalari, nazariy va amaliy qiymati, izlanish metodlari va boshqalar haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berildi.

Izlanishning birinchi bobida ingliz tilida modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanish usullari va modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanishida morfologik usul va ingliz tili sintaksisining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida to'xtalib o'tiladi. Bundan tashqari, birinchi bobimizda modallik kategoriyasining leksik – grammatik usuli haqida keng to'xtalib o'tdik va modal fe'llarining etimologiyasi haqida alohida ma'lumotlar keltirdik. Yana modal fe'llarining shartli gaplar tarkibida ishlatilishi haqida ham ma'lumotlar berib o'tdik. Hamda ingliz tilida juft modallar ham mavjud. Men ushbu bobda ular haqida to'liq ma'lumotlar keltirishga harakat qildim. Modal fe'llariga alohida to'xtalishdan avval, men o'z ishimda modal fe'llarining barcha hususiyatlarini yoritib berdim. Ularning har biriga ingliz adiblari asarlaridan misollar keltiriladi.

Izlanishning ikkinchi bobi modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanishining leksik usuli va modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanishida sintaktik usullari tahliliga bag'ishlanadi. Ikkinchi bob tahlilini kengroq qilib beradigan bo'lsam, ya'ni ushbu bobda modal so'zlarining kelib chiqishi, tarixi va ularning semantik klassifikatsiyasi keng yoritilgan. Shu bilan birga bobimiz so'ngida modal strukturalar va ularning ishlatilishi haqida ma'lumot berib o'tdim.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishimizning xulosa qismida izlanish natijasida to'plangan ma'lumotlar tahlilidan olingan umumiy xulosalar bayon qilinadi.

Ilmiy ishimizning foydalanilgan adabiyotlar qismida ushbu izlanishimizni olib borishda foydalangan adabiyotlarimiz, manbalar, lug'atlar va internet saytlarning ro'yxati taqdim qilinadi .

## **Birinchi bob**

### **Modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanish usullari.**

Bizga ma'lumki ingliz tilida modallik kategoriyasining o'ziga xos ifodalanish usullari mavjud. Ular quyidagilar:

1. Morfologik usul.
2. Leksik - gramatik usul.
3. Leksik usul.
4. Sintaktik usul.

**Morfologik usul.** Bu usulga har qanday gap ma'lum bir mayl kategoriyasi asosida ro'yobga chiqariladi yoki ifodalanilgan gaplarning barchasi modallikning morfologik usuli hisoblanadi.

**Leksik-gramatik usul.** Ushbu usul modal fe'llarning infinitiv shakli bilan kelishi orqali ifodalanadi.

**Leksik usul.** Bu usul esa bir qancha modal so'zlar orqali ifodalanadi.

**Sintaktik usul.** Ingliz tilida shunday qurilmalar mavjudki ish- harakat bajarilishi zaruratini, ehtimolligini va shartligini ifodalaydi. [ 32,48 ]

### **Morfologik usul.**

Mayl fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatga reallik nuqtai –nazardan munosabatda bo'lishini ifodalovchi grammatik kategoriyadir. Shu o'rinda mayl kategoriyasi ham o'z tarixiga egadir. Mayil kategoriyasi tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, qadimgi ingliz tilida boshqa qadimgi german tillaridek uchta mayil mavjud. Buyruq mayli-dan real ish-harakatni ko'rsatish uchun foydalangan. Shu sababli gapga buyruq mayli-dan fe'llar faol asoslar bilan ifodalangan.

then he came on tomorrow to the steward who was his chief told him what gift he had received and he soon brought him to the abbess and announced and told her this . [P.A ]

Qolgan ikkala mayl ham o'z subektiv shakllariga ega ,ya'ni buyruq mayli ikkinchi shaxsga nisbatan buyruq,iltimos ma'nolarini ifodalaydi. Bu esa quyidagi misolda o'z aksini topgan:

go to the heard and bring me the two best kids .

Ba'zan esa buyruq mayli istak-hoxish ma'nolari boilan ifodalanishi mumkin:  
be thou happy, friend of men .

Hoxish-istak faqatgina taxmin qilingan harakat bilan ifodalangan. Bu asosan qadimgi ingliz tilida bosh va ergash gap tarkibida keng foydalanilgan. Subektivli gapning bosh gapida esa istak-hoxish ifodalanishi orqali foydalanilgan. Bu yana shart maylining bosh gapida ham qo'llanilgan. Hattoki subektivli gapning ergash gapida ham keng qo'llanilgan. Subektivlik yana shartli bo'laklarda buyruq fe'l bilan ifodalanayotgan to'ldiruvchili bo'laklarda va o'zlashtirma gapda,o'zlashtirma so'roq gapda ham qo'llanilgan'

Hoxish istak mayli o'rta ingliz tilining ko'pgina qismlarida saqlanib qolingan. U ko'pincha Temporal va Consessional bo'laklarda qo'llanilgan. Shartli bolaklarda hozirgi hoxish-istak mayli ehtimollikni ifodalash uchun foydalanilgan. Real bo'lmagan holatning hozirgi zamon shaklini ko'rsatishda o'tgan zamon shart mayli orqali ifodalangan va real bo'lmagan holat ifodasini hozirgi zamon iborasi **wolde + infinitive** dan foydalanishgan. [ 12,203 ]

Mayl sistemasi zamonaviy ingliz tili davriga kelib keng rivojlangan va modal ma'nolarining ifodalanishining aniq , tishunarli jihatlari yaratildi va bu bog'liqlik analitik fe'li formalarining o'sishiga olib keldi. Shunday qilib sub'yektivlik maydonida, **should/ would+infinitive** shakllarining foydalanishi shartli gaplarning bosh gapida bosqichma-bosqich o'sdi. Shekspir davrining ikkala sintetik sub'yektivligi Qadimgi ingliz tilidan meros bo'lib qoldi va analitik shakllaridan quyidagi holatlarda foydalanilgan.

Bosh gapda sintetik sub'yektivlik aniqlanganligi holati:

But if my father had not scanted me ... yourself, renowned prince, then stood as  
fain as any comer;

Biroq Shekspir analitik shartli formadan ham foydalangan.

Had I such venture forth, she better part of my affections would be wish my  
hopes abroad; ‘

I – III – shaxslarning sintetik hoxish- istak formalaridan talab va hoxishni  
ifodalashda foydalanilgan.

Sit down; judge me the world, the worn of conscience still begnaw thy soul.

Ba’zan **let + infinitive** shakli bir xil ma’noda qo’llanilgan.

Let as once again asscull yaer ears, that are so fortified against our story, what  
we two night have seen;

XVII- asrda sintetik hozirgi sub’ektiv formalarini ham uchramiz. Masalan:  
Kongrevning komediyasidan quyidagi gapni misol keltirishimiz mumkin:

I’ll tell you ,I would have mirth containet this day at any rate; though patience  
purchage folly , and attention be paid with noise.

Bundan tashqari shartli gapning bosh gapida analitik shartli formalari  
bosqichma-bosqich sintetik formasi o’rniga ishlatiladigan bo’ldi. Biz bu holatni  
quyidagi gap misolida ko’rishimiz mumkin.

Hannibal was a very pretty fellow in these days , it must be granted, but alas , sir  
were he alive now, he would be nothing, nothing in the earth.

Goh-gohida sintetik shartli forma hali ham ushbu vazifada kelganligini  
uchratishimiz mumkin. Masalan Uiliam Vucherliyning komediyasidagi quyidagi  
misollarni keltirishimiz mumkin:

To look upon ‘em , when I cannot help ‘em were cruelty; no, I must not give  
him that; so I had been served if I had given him this ; sister , we had been gone , if  
it had not been for you.

Yana boshqa joyda ham ishlatilgan analitik formani keltirishimiz mumkin.

If I did nobody would believe me ; and if we should meet with Horner, he would  
be sure to take acquaintance with us. [ 22,291 ]

Mayl kategoriyasi harakat bilan sub'ekt orasidagi aloqaning voqeilikka munosabatini ko'rsatadi. Bu aloqa va munosabatning turlicha bo'lishidan maylning ham bir necha turi mavjud bo'ladi va har bir turga xos ma'nolar maxsus shakllar orqali ifodalanadi. Mayl shakllari esa fe'llar orqali beriladigan modal ma'nolarni ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi. Bu modal ma'nolar reallik, faraz, ikkilanish, istak-hoxish kabi ma'nolarni ifodalab keladi. Mayl kategoriyasi boshqa tillardagi kabi hozirgi zamon ingliz tili fe'l tizimida ham fe'lning gapda kesim vazifasida keladigan shaxsli shakllarigagina xos kategoriya hisoblanadi. Grammatika fanidan bizga ma'lumki ingliz tili grammatikasida maylning uch turi mavjud:

1. Anqlik mayli ( The Indicative Mood )
2. Buyruq mayli ( The Imperative Mood )
3. Istak-hoxish mayli ( The Subjunctive Mood ) [ 32,42 ]

**Anqlik mayli** real borliqqa mos keladigan harakat va holatni ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi. Bu mayl fe'llarining barcha zamon turlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu zamon turlari sodir bo'layotgan, sodir bo'lgan va sodir bo'ladigan harakat yoki holatdan iboratdir. Gapiruvchi anqlik maylu shakllaridan foydalangan holda real harakatni nazarda tutib xabar beradi. Shu bilan bir qatorda fe'l shakllari orqali harakatning borliqqa bo'lga munosabatini ifodalaydi. Anqlik maylining modallik ma'nosi harakat realligini shi harakat haqidagi xabardan uzoqlashmagan holda ko'rsatishdan iboratdir. Ya'ni aytishimiz mumkinki anqlik mayli fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakat yok holat real fakt ekanligini bildiradi.

We shook hands and he **put** his arm around my neck and **kissed** me . [ E.H ]

Hamda anqlik mayli real shartni yani amalga oshishi mumkin bo'lgan shartni ifodalash uchun ham ishlatiladi.

The Austrians will make us if you sleep to long , Teenente, Bonallo said .

**Buyruq mayli** bu biror bir harakatni bajarishga undash ma'nosini ifodalaydi va bu ma'lum bir harakatni amalga oshirish , undash ma'nosi buyurish, taqiqlash ,iltimos kabilardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida fe'llarning buyruq mayli shakli fe'llarning infinitive shakli bilan juda o'xshash. Ya'ni ular

faqat bitta shaklga ega bo'lib bu shakl to yuklamasiz infinitiv shakliga to'g'ri keladi. Shu bilan

birga bu doim ikkinchi shaxs birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi.

to give – Give ! , to swim – Swim !

Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki bu holat o'zbek tilida fe'lning infinitiv shaklidan –**moq** qo'shimchasini olib tashlanganligiga juda o'xshashdir.

Yana shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki bunday gaplar so'ngida undov belgisii qo'yiladi va bunday gapda ohang pasayuvchan bo'ladi.

Be at home ! Stend up ! Go out !

Buyruq maylining bolishsiz ya'ni inkor shaklini aniqlik maylining hozirgi noaniq va o'tgan zamon shakllari kabi to do yordamchi fe'li va **not** inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi.

Do not be at home ! Do not stand up ! Do not go out !

Bundan tashqari to do komakchi fe'li iltimosni yanada kuchaytirish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu buyruq maylining emfetik shakli deb ataladi. Gap tarkibidagi do fe'li kuchaytirishning yordamchi vazifasini bajarib emotsional munosabatni kuchaytirishga yordam beradi.

Buy now , do thing again us.

Ba'zan iltimos yoki buyruqni kuchaytirish maqsadida you olmosh orqali ifodalangan ega qo'llanilishi mumkin .

You go back to the house .

You come, Tenente. Wi'll make you a socialist . [ E.H ]

Bu holatimizning inkor shakli esa do not yordamida yasaladi.

and don't you forget it .

Shu bilan bir qatorda yana shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki buyruq maylining III shaqs birlik va ko'plik sonidagi shaxsga qaratilgan buyruq shakli to let fe'li yordamida ifodalanadi.

Let him speak. Let them read the text.

Hozirgi ingliz tili grammatikasida iltimos ma'nosini bildiruvchi gaplar **please, would you please** iboralari orqali ifodalanadi. Please so'zi gap boshida , oxirida yoki o'rtasida kelishi mumkin va u har doim vergul bilan ajratiladi.

Please, help me.

Would you please, help me, please.

**Would you please** ishlatilgan gaplarning inkor shakli shu iboradan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Would you please, not make a noise .

**Istak-hoxish mayli** faraz qilinadigan, mumkin bo'ladigan, hoxlanadigan harakatni ya'ni real borliqdagi harakatlarga zid keladigan harakatni ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi. Istak-hoxish mayli hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida sintetik va analitik shakllarda o'z ifodasini topadi. Istak-hoxish maylining sintetik va analitik shakllari fe'lning boshqa grammatik kategoriyalarini ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladigan sintetik va analitik shakllaridan farq qiladi. Fe'lning boshqa analitik shakllari hozirgi kunga qadar rivojlangan, yani qadimgi ingliz tilidagi fe'lga xos ko'pchilik grammatik ma'nolar bopshqacha ifoda vositalari bilan berilgan. Lekin, istak-hoxish maylining analitik va sintetik shakllari bundan mustasno, ya'ni qadimgi ingliz tili grammatika-sida istak-hoxish maylining analitik va sintetik shakllari qanday bo'lsa , hozirgi kunda ham, huddi shunday korinishga ega. Demak, istak-hoxish mayli fe'l ifodalagan ish- harakat yoki holat fakt holida emasligini, u hayoliy yoki istalgan narsa ekanligini bildirib, so'zlovchining real faktlarga emotsional munosabatini ifodalaydi.

I wish I were a doctor.' " It would be fine if we all went home ". Piani said. " Wouldn't you like to go home ? " [ E.H ]

Bugungi kun ingliz tilida istak- hoxish mayli muammolari turli grammatika kitoblarida turlicha talqin etilgan. U .Hoshimov, J. Bo'ronovlarning muallifligidagi ingliz grammatikasi kitobida biz A.I.Smirnitskiy tomonidan qabul qilingan klassifikatsiyani ko'rishimiz mumkin va istak hoxish maylini maxsus to'rt guruhga bo'lgan va ularni Subyunktiv I, Subyunktiv II, Subyunktiv III, Subyunktiv IV kabi nomlagan.

## Subyunktiv I

Subyunktiv I ning tuzilishi: Subyunktiv I oxirida har qanday qo'shimchalarsiz infinitivdan hosil qilinadi va u aniqlik maylida hozirgi zamon fe'lining umumiy ko'rinishidan quyidagicha farq qiladi, ya'ni III shaxs birlikda u oxirida –s yoki –es qo'shimchalarini qabul qilmaydi.

I send, he send, we send, you send, they send .

I be sent, he be sent, we be sent, you be sent, they be sent .

Subyunktiv I ning ishlatilishi va ma'nopsiga ko'ra turlari. Subyunktiv I hoxish-istak, buyruq, maslaxat, biror narsaning noaniqligi va farazligini ifodalaydi. Subyunktiv I kelajakdagi yoki hozirdagi harakatni nazarda tutish ma'nosini anglatadi. Subyunktiv I ba'zan zamonaviy ingliz tilida ham ishlatiladi. U asosn ingliz tilining amerika va yuqori uslubda yozilgan prozada uchratish mumkin. Ularda bu formalar arxaizmlar hisoblanib ma'lum sintetik nuqtai-nazarni ko'zlab qo'llaniladi. Bundan tashqari Subyunktiv I shuningdek ilmiy uslub va rasmiy hujjatlar tilida uchraydi.

U quyidagi gaplarda ishlatiladi:

### 1. Sodda gaplarda :

Success attend you ! , Be it so !

Shu o'rinda shuni ham eslatib o'tish kerakki, hoxish-istakni ifodalashda May mayl yordamchisi bilan tuzilgan analitik subyunktiv forma ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

May you live long and die happy!

### 2. Ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda

a)Ega ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarga

It is nessery that he come .

It is obligatory that children wash their hands before meal .

Yuqoridagi gaplatrda Subektiv I ma'nosini shoul +infinitive dan yasalgan analitik forma orqali ham ifodalash mumkin.

b) To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda

Bunday hollarda bosh gapda talab qilmoq, taklif qilmoq, hoxlamoq, soramoq kabi fe'llar ishlatiladi.

He orderd that every thin be ready by 5 .

a)Lest bog'lovchisi ishlatilgan maqsad ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda

Come, earlyier lest you be late to the first act .

a)To'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda.

Though it be early I must hurry up .

a)Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda

But the latter of these facts , if the charge be true , my serve to exenerate her from the discredit of the former. [ 18,83 ]

## Subyunktiv II

Hozirgi ingliz tilida Subyunktiv II nining bir necha turlari mavjud:

- 1) Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv II .
- 2) Davomli aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv II.
- 3) Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv II
- 4) Davomli aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv II,

1)Fe'lining bu formasi aniq va majhul nisbatda bo'lishi mumkin.Subyunktiv II ning aniq nisbatdagi formasi aniqlik maylining umumiy aspektdagi o'tgan zamon formasi kabi yasaladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda ular omonimlardir. **To be** fe'li bundan mustasno bo'lib, uning Subyunktiv II shakli were dir.

I sent, he sent, we sent, you sent, they sent .

I didn't send, he didn't send, we didn't send, you didn't send, they didn't send .

I were, we were, you were, they were .

I were not, he were not, we were not, they were not .

Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv II ning majhul darajadagi formasi to be fe'lining Subyunktiv II dagi formasi **were** yetekchi fe'lining **Sifatdosh II** formasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

I were sent, he were sent, we were sent .

Umumiy aspektidagi perfekt bolmagan Subyunktiv II ning majhul darajasidagi bo'lishsiz formasi were ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin not yuklamasini keltirish orqali yasaladi.

I were not sent , he were not sent , we were not sent , they were not sent .

2) Subyunktiv II ning bu formasi to be fe'lining Subyunktiv II dagi were formasiga yetakchi fe'lning Sifatdosh I ni qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

I were sending, he were sending, we were sending, they were sending ,

Bo'lishsiz formada **not** yuklamasi **were** fe'l formasidan keyin qo'llaniladi.

I were not sending, he were not sending, we were not sending, they were not sending .

3) Subyunktiv II ning bu formasi aniqlik maylining umumiy aspektidagi o'tgan perfekt zamoniga omonimdir.

**Bo'lishli aniq nisbat shakli**

I had sent , he had sent

We had sent, they had sent

**Bo'lishsiz aniq nisbat shakli**

I had not sent, he had not sent

We had not sent, they had not sent .

**Bo'lishli majhul nisbat shakli**

I had been sent, he had been sent

We had been sent, they had been sent

**Bo'lishsiz majhul nisbat shakli**

I had not been sent, he had not been sent

We had not been sent, they had not been sent .

4) Subyunktiv II ning bu formasi aniqlik maylining davomli aspektidagi o'tgan perfekt zamon formasiga omonimdir.

**Bo'lishli**

I had been sending, he had been sending,

We had been sending, they had been sending .

**Bo'lishsiz**

I had not been sending, he had not been sending

We had not been sending, they had not been sending .

Subyunktiv II formasidagi fe'llar ma'nolariga ko'ra reallikni ifodalaydi. Ya'ni, ular aniqlagan ish-harakat umuman yuzaga ziqmagan bo'ladi. Subyunktiv II formasidagi fe'l ko'pincha hoxish va istakni ifodalaydi.

I wish I were you nephuv, Padre .

Subyunktiv II ning perfekt bo'lmagan formasi perfekt formasi qarama-qarshi qo'yiladi. Uning perfekt bo'lmagan formasi ma'nosiga ko'ra hozirgi zamonga, perfekt formasi esa o'tgan zamonga yaqinriq bo'ladi. Ammo uning zamon ma'nosi bosh gapdagi fe'l formasining ma'nosiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Ergash gapdagi perfekt bo'lmagan forma ko'proq bosh gapdagi kesim bilan bir vaqtda bo'ladigan harakatni ifodalasa, perfekt forma bosh gapdagi fe'ldan avval bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

Subyunktiv II formalarining zamon ifodalashi quyidagicha :

a) Bosh gapdagi fe'l hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa, ergash gapdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv II hozirgi zamonni ifodalaydi.

You speak as if you were a teacher .

b) Bosh gapdagi fe'l va ergash gapdagi hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa, Subyunktiv II da perfekt zamon ishlatiladi. So'ng ergash gapdagi harakat bosh gapdan oldin sodir bo'ladi'

I wish doctor said Gemma, that you had sent for one of us last night .

c) Bosh gapdagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lib, ergash gapdagi fe'l perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv II formasida bo'lsa, ergash gap va bosh gapdagi ish harakat bir vaqtda yuzaga chiqadi.

We know the baby has very close now and it give us both a feeling as though some thing were hurrying as and we could not lose any time together .

d) Bosh gapdagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda ergash gapning fe'li perfektdagi Subyunktiv II formasida bo'lsa, ergash gapdagi ish- harakat bosh gapdagi ish – harakatdan avval yuzaga chiqadi.

I wished he hadn't asked that question .

e) Agar ergash gapli qo'shma gapning ikkala qismida perfekt formasi ishlatilsa, ikkala gapdagi ish – harakat bir vaqtda yuzaga chiqadi.

If I'd been going in for that sort of thing, I should have done it long ago!

[ Games ]

f) Shart ergash gapda perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv II nutq so'zlanib turgan vaqtda yoki kelgusida bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

It would be very uncomfortable for you if were not married .

Subyunktiv II quyidagi gaplarda ishlatiladi :

1) Sodda gaplarda Subyunktiv II istak, tilak, hoxish va maslahat kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi.

O, that I were very dead, she murmured . [ V ]

Subyunktiv II frazeologik iboralarga kiruvchi had better, could rather kabi birikmalarda ishlatilishi mumkin.

You had better sit down.

But I think we had better go!

1) Ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda :

a) ega ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda :

It is high time he were in bed.

It is time you understood this grammar rule .

b) kesim ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda :

It had been if a big gun were fired off behind her .

c) To'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda hoxish va istakni bildiradi:

I wish we didn't always have to live like criminals, I said .

I wish it had happened to anybody else but you .

d) O'xshatish yoki chog'ishtirish ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda :

You just go out as though you were going for a walk .

i) Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda Subyunktiv II faqat real bo'lmagan voqealarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi :

And if there were to be a revolution he would come off very easily .

Perhaps it would be better if you talked to me the going man said " My name is Mr. Heng " .

f) to'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda

Even if I had not been an engineer I should have tried to translate that technical to into English . [ 18,86 ]

### **Subyunktiv III**

Subyunktiv III barcha shaxslarda should ko'makchi felidan keyin mustaqil fe'lining infinitiv shaklini keltirish yo'li bilan yasaladi. Subyunktiv III formulasidagi fe'llarda ham perfekt, aspekt va nisbat kategoriyalarining oppozitsiyalari mavjud. Boshqacha qilib aytganda ularda perfekt va perfekt bo'lmagan, aniq va majhul nisbat formalari, umumiy va davomli aspekt formalari mavjud. Subtunktiv III uchun zamaon kategoriyasi xos emas. Ba'zan uning perfekt formalari boshqa fe'llar ifodalagan ish – harakatdan avval sodir bo'lgan ish – harakatni ko'rsatadi.

#### **Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv III**

Aniq nisbat

I should send , he should send .

We should send, they should send  
sent .

Majhul nisbat

I should be sent, he should be sent.

We should be sent, they should be

#### **Davomli aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv III**

I should be sending , he should be sending , we should be sending, they should be sending .

#### **Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv III**

Aniq nisbat

I should have sent, he should have sent .

We should have sent , they have should sent .

Majhul nisbat

I should have been sent , he should have been sent .

We should have been sent , they should have been sent .

### **Davomli aspektidagi perfekt Subyunktiv III**

I should have been sending , he should have been sending .

We should have been sending , they should have been sending .

Subyunktiv III ning ishlatilishi va ma'nosiga ko'ra turlari :

Ma'no jihatda Subyunktiv III faraz, zaruriyat , buyruq, maslahat , achinish yoki hayratlanish kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. U quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1)to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda :

I don't see why you think Mrs. Touchett's niece should matter very much to me.

2)Ega ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda :

It couldn't be right that his son should know so much , that he should be afraid of his son's eyes .

3)Maqsad ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda :

You bit I won't say it again lest you should be disappointed at them .

[ Games ]

**' may ( might ) + infinitive'**

God, turn the water into wine so that I may know you love me too even if I am black . [ P. Q ]

4)Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda :

If he should come ask him to wait . [ 18,92 ]

### **Subyunktiv IV**

Subyunktiv IV ning ishlatilishi :

Mayilning ushbu formasi I shaxs birlik va ko'plilda should ko'makchi fe'li , qolgan barcha shaxslarda esa would ko'makchi fe'li mustaqil fe'lining infinitive formasiga qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi.

**Umumiy aspektidagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv IV**

Aniq nisbat

Majhul nisbat

I should send ,he would send

I should be sent , he should be sent

We should be send, they would send                      We should be sent , they would be sent

### **Davomli aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv IV**

I should be sending, he would be sending

We should be sending, they would be sending .

### **Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv IV**

Aniq nisbat

I should have sent , he would have sent .

We should have sent, they would have sent .

Majhul nisbat

I should have been sent , he would have been sent .

We should have been sent , they would have been sent .

### **Davomli aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv IV**

I should have been sending , he would have been sending .

We should have been sending , they would have been sending .

Subyunktiv IV ish – harakat yoki holatning sodir bo'lmaganligini . ammo, ma'lum sharoitda uni amalgam oshirish mumkinligini va u muayyan sharoit bo'lmaganligi sababli yuzaga chiqmay qolganligini bildiradi.

If you were not going away you'd know me better.

Ingliz tilidagi umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv IV ga o'zbek tilida - **ar** + **edi** bilan yasaluvchi forma , umumiy aspektdagi perfekt Subyunktiv IV ga – **gan** +**bo'lar edi** , - **ar edi** bilan yasaluvchi formalar , davomli aspektdagi perfekt va perfekt bo'lmagan Subyunktiv IV ga – **yotgan** + **bo'lar edi** bilan yasalgan forma to'g'ri keladi.

### **Subyunktiv IV quyidagi gaplarda ishlatiladi :**

1)Sodda gaplarda :

I should have told him . [ J.Q ]

2) Ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda :

a)shart ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida

If they might die at the same time it would be all very well .

b)To'siqsiz ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida :

Even if it were dark he would go home .

Shuni eslatib o'tish shartki, ya'ni inversiya holati yuz bergan paytlarda if bog'lovchisi tushib qoladi.

Had there been a breath of wind we should have fallen on the six minutes. [ S ]

Istak –hoxish maylida biz **could va might** fe'llarini topishimiz mumkin.

And if I had seen so many kings and archbishops , I could not have been more delighted . [ 18,95 ]

## Leksik - grammatik usul

Modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanishida **leksik – grammatik** usuli ham mavjud. Leksik – grammatik usul modal fe'llarning barcha turlarini fe'lning infinitiv shakli bilan kelishini o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bizga ma'lumki hozirgi ingliz tilida quyidagi kabi modall fe'l turlari mavjud: **can, may, must, need, dare, wish ,should, would, desire, to try, to be** kabilarni aytib o'tishimiz mumkin va bu modal fe'llar o'zlari mustaqil holda ishlatilmaydi. Ular asosiy fe'lning infinitive bilan ishlatiladi va asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish – harakatning bajarilish imkoniyatini, qobiliyatini, ehtimolligini, zarurligini, mumkinligini bildiradi. Modal fellardan sozlashuv jarayobida foydalaniladi. Qadimgi ingliz tilida ularni muallif nutqida uchratishimiz mumkin. Faqatgina istisnolarni modal fellarning otgan zamon shakllari *could, would, had, might*, kabilar hikoya nutqida va sozlashuvda foydalanilmaganligida koramiz. Shunday qilib, siz zamonaviy ingliz tilida quyidagi modal fellar : *ought to, must, shall, should, will, had, dare, to have* va *to be* modal fel sifatida foydalaniladi. May modal feli kuchli ehtimollikni 97 % va 3% ruxsatni ifodalab keladi. Modallar qat'iy ruxsatni esa *can* 58%, *may* 16%,*could* 13% va *might* 13%, *will* 17%, ishlatiladi. Uch eng muhim takrorlanadigan modallar *would* 28 %, *could* 17% va *will* 17% hisoblabadi. Quyidagi kabi modal fe'llar o'z navbatida o'z ekvivalentlariga ham ega.

### Modal fellarining etimologiyasi.

**Can** va **could** modallari qadimgi ingliz tilidagi **can** va **cup** fe'llaridan olingan. **Cunnan** fe'lining hozirgi va o'tgan zamonlarda o'rin almashinishi mumkin. ( Cunnan – to be able to)

Shuningdek, **may** va **might** Qadimgi Ingliz tilidagi **m..d** va **meahte** dan kelib chiqqan, **magan** ning hozirgi va o'tgan zamon formalari bilan o'rin almashinishi mumkin. **Shal** va **should** esa **seal** va **seolde** shakllaridan olingan. Va **will** va **would, wille** va **would** dan olingan.

Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan Qadimgi Ingliz tili fe'llari **cunnan, magan, sculan** va **willan** o'tgan - hozirgi zamon paradigmasida ifodalanadi.

**Can, may, shall** va **will** ning hozirgi zamon shakllari III – shaxsda - s ning yo'qligi bilan ifodalanadi.

**Must** fe'li Qadimgi Ingliz tilida **moste** fe'lidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, **motan** ( to be able to, be obliged to ) fe'lining bir qismi hisoblanadi. Bu o'tgan zamondagi **moste** fe'lining boshqa o'tgan – hozirgi zamon shakli edi. **Mot** ning hozirgi zamon shakli **mote** felining Ilk Zamonaviy Ingliz tilida modal fe'l sifatida ishlatilishi ortdi. Lekin, **must** ning hozirda ajralmas ma'nosi yo'qolgan va **mote** shakliga o'tgan. Odatdagidek, **ought** asl o'tgan zamon shakli – **ahte** fe'lidan olingan, **agan** ning o'tgan zamon shakli ( to own ), boshqa Qadimgi Ingliz tili o'tgan – hozirgi zamon fe'li qaysikim, **ah** fe'lining hozirgi zamon shakli **owe** zamonaviy fe'li kirib keldi. ( owe fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli sifatida ought ishlatilgan ) .

**Dare** fe'li ham o'tgan – hozirgi zamon fe'lidan kelib chiqqan, **durran** ( to dare ), uning maxsus hozirgi zamon shakli **dare** ( r ), hamda uning Zamonaviy Ingliz tilida modalmas sifatida ishlatilishida u butunlay tuslanadi. Biroq, **need** fe'li odatiy Qadimgi Ingliz tilidagi **neodian** ( ma'nosi **to be necessary** ga teng ) fe'lidan kelib chiqqan muqobil III shaxs shakli **need** qaysikim modal vazifalarida me'yor bo'lgan va XVI asrda umumiy hisoblangan.

### Sintaksis

Modal fe'llar infinitiv shaklda boshqa fe'lga yordamchi sifatida xizmat qiladi.

You must escape; This may be difficult .

Modal fe'l tomonidan boshqarilgan fe'l boshqa ko'makchi fe'l bo'lishi mumkin. Shundan beri modallar fe'l shakllarining tizimida qo'llaniladi.

He **must have been given** a new job .

Boshqa fe'llar kabi modallarning bo'lishsiz shakli **not** so'zini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. **Can** modali **not** bilan birikib bir so'zni tashkil etadi – cannot . modallarning ko'pchiligi bo'lishsiz shaklida **n't** ko'rinishda qisqartiriladi va bu asosan norasmiy ya'ni og'zaki ingliz tilida ishlatiladi: can't, must'nt, won't ( will ), va boshqalar.

Yana boshqa ko'makchilarga o'xshash modal fe'llar egasi bilan inversiya holatiga uchraydi. So'roq shaklida va boshqa sabablar tasvirlanganda ega – ko'makchi – inversiyada :

Could you do this ? ; On no account may you enter .

Bu yerda bo'lishsiz shakl yuzaga kelgan paytda **n't** li qisqartma bilan quyidagi holat keltiriladi :

Why can't I come in ? ( or : Why can I not come in ? ).

### **Shartli ergash gaplarda ishlatilishi.**

Modal fe'llar shartli ergash gaplarda ham ishlatiladi. Bunday gaplar tarkibida modal fe'llarining faqat o'tgan zamon shakli ishlatiladi. **Would** modal fe'li shartli birikmani hosil qilishda ishlatilgan , qaysikim , u odatda quyidagidek birlikda ishlatilgan :

If you love me , you **would support me.**

**Would** modal fe'li muvofiq tarzda **could** va **might** modal fe'llari bilan o'rin almashinishi mumkin. Bunday holatlarda **could – would be able to** va **might** esa – **would possibly** ma'nolarini anglatib keladi.

Ushbu bo'lak o'tgan zamoni ifodalab kelsa, birikma modal fe'lli **Perfect Infinitiv** bilan keladi.

If they ( had ) wanted to do it , they **would ( could / might ) have done** it by now.

Ushbu gapimizning ' would have done ' li qismi **Shartli Perfect** deyiladi. ( Conditional Perfect ).

Odatda bunday gapning **if** li qismi fe'lining o'tgan zamon shaklida turishini talab etadi va bu qismda hech qanday modal fe'l ishlatilmaydi. **Could** modal fe'li balki oddiy **can** fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin. ( if I could speak French ).

Biroq barcha modal fe'llarining o'tgan zamon shakli taxminiy kelajakni ko'rsatuvchi aniq tirlar bilan bunday bo'lakda ishlatiladi.

If I should lose or should I lose = if I lose ;

If you would / might / could stop doing that – bu tur odatda so'roq, iltimos ma'nolarini ifodalovchi gap shaklida ishlatiladi.

**Wish** li gap yuqorida aytib o'tilgan ifli birikmaga juda o'xshash. Ular yaqin kelajakdagi hoxishni ifodalab kelganda **would** modal fe'li ishlatiladi.

I wish you **would** visit me.

### Juft modallar

Ingliz tilida juft modallar ham mavjud. Juft modallar deb adabiy ingliz tilida ikki modal fellarning ketma – ket ishlatilishiga aytiladi. Ular modal fe'llar kabi infinitive orqali ifodalanadi. Ular modal bo'lmagan birikmalar bilan qo'shib modallik xususiyatiga ega bo'ladi. Masalan, **have to** o'z modal xususiyatiga ega emas. Shu sababli **might have to** muvofiq hisoblanadi, lekin **might must** emas, hattoki shunga qaramay **must** va **have to** bir birining o'rnida qo'llanila oladi.

Juft modallarning xilma – xilligi hududiy shevalarda paydo bo'ladi. Janubiy Amerika ingliz tilida, masalan, quyidagi birikmalar: **might could** yoki **ought to should** birikmalari ba'zan so'zashuvda ishlatiladi. Juft modal fe'llar ba'zan keraksiz ham bo'lishi mumkin. Quyidagicha:

I **ought to should** do something about it.

Bu yerda **ought to** va **should** lar sinonim hisoblanadi va gapda ikkalasidan biri tashlab ketilishi mumkin. Boshqa juft modallarda ikki modal fe'llar turlicha ma'noni bildirishi mumkin. Quyidagicha:

I **might could** do something about it tomorrow.

Bi yerda **could** biror narsani bajarishga bo'lgan qobiliyatni ifodalab kelsa, biroq, **might** o'sha qobiliyatning noaniqligini, ehtimolligini ifodalaydi.

Bu kabi jift modal birikmalar adabiy tildagidek qabul qilinmagan, biroq, modal fe'lga o'xshagan birikmalar bilan kelgan modal birikma o'rnida qo'llanilishi mumkin.

' I **might could** do something about it. ' ko'pincha ' I **might be able to** do something about it. ' kabi ifodalanadi. Bu ko'proq adabiy shaklga yaqinroq.

Shuningdek, **used to could** xalq qo'shiqchisi **Bill Carlisle** ning 1951 yildagi ' Too Old to Cut the Mustard ' qo'shig'ida paydo bo'lgan.

I used to could jump just like a deer,  
But now I need a new landing gear.  
I used to could jump a picket fence,  
But now I'm lucky if I jump an inch.

[ B.C ]

Bu odatda **used to be able to** kabi ifodalanadi. Juft modallar mos ravish bilan modal fe'llarning biri bilan o'rin almashinishining oldini oladi : **probably could** yoki **might possibly – might could** o'rnida kelishi mumkin.

### **Modal fe'llarining xususiyati.**

1.Modal fellar asosan infinitiv formasidagi fe'llar bilan ishlatiladigan infinitiv har xil bo'lishi mumkin.

a.Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan infinitive:

I must go, Padre; the students will be waiting for me. [ Kipling ]

b.Umumiy aspektdagi perfekt infinitiv :

You ought to have seen the til he had on.

c.Davomli aspektdagi perfekt infinitive :

The look in his eyes might well have been disquieting to anyone left alone wish him on an island is the middle of a lake .

d.Davomli aspektdagi perfekt bo'lmagan infinitiv :

She oughtn't to be thinking about spending her money on theatres already, do you think he nodded.

e.Passiv nisbatdagi infinitiv.

All this must be changed.

f.Passiv nisbatdagi perfekt infinitive.

It might have been considered beautiful at one time .

1) Modal fe'llardan keyin kelgan mustaqil fe'l infinitiv formasida **to** yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi. Leksik **ought** modal fe'li bungan mustasno.

2) Modal fe'llar bilan III shaxs birlikda – **s** shaxs qo'shimchasi ishlatilmaydi.

3) Modal fellarning ayrimlari ikkita zamon formasida : can – could , may – might , shall – should , will – would boshqalari esa faqat bitta o'zgarma shaklda keladi : must , ought, need kabilarni sanab o'tishimiz mumkin.

### **Can ( Could )**

1) Can modal fe'li Simple Infinitive bilan kelib , ish – harakatni bajarish imkoniyatini, mumkinligini , qobiliyatini ifodalaydi , hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun ishlatiladi .

I can do it now. He can do it now.

2) Can o'rnida be able to ni ham ishlatish bo'ladi. Be able to can modal fe'lining ekvivalenti bo'lib , u hozirgi, o'tgan va kelasi zamonda ishlatiladi.

I can do it = I am able to do it.

I could do it = I was able to do it.

I should be able to do it .

Biror narsaning bo'lishi mumkin emasligi aytilmiqchi bo'lganda can't ishlatiladi. Ya'ni bo'lishsiz shakli not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi

You have only just had dinner . You can't hungry.

3) Can fe'li perfekt infinitiv bilan kelib ( can + have + P.P. ) b'lishsiz va so;roq gaplarda ishlatiladi va suhbatdosh gapirayotgan , haqiqatda sodir bo'lgan ish – harakatning bo'lishi mumkin emasligini ifodalaydi .

He **can't have done** it .

He **can't have done** it.

**Can he have done** it ?

4) **Could** + V ish harakatni o'tgan zamonda sodir etish imkoniatini , qobiliyatini ifodalaydi. **Could** o'rnida was/were able to ham ishlatilishi mumkun. He **could ( was able to )** swim very well when he was young .

Amalda sodir bo'lgan ish – harakat to'g'risida gap ketganda faqat **was/were able to** ishlatiladi.

We **were able to** discharge the steamer in twenty - four hours.

He **was able to** translate the text without dictionary .

5) Bosh gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan o'zlashtirma gapning ergash gapida **could** ishlatiladi.

a) **Can** + **V** ishlatilgan ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda o'zlashtirma gapda **could** + **V** ishlatiladi.

He said that he **could speak** German.

b) **Can** + **have** + **P.P.** ishlatilgan ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda , o'zlashtirma gapda **could** + **have** + **P.P.** ishlatiladi.

I said that he **couldn't have done** it.

6) Hozirgi zamon noreal shart gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **could** + **V** o'tgan zamondagi noreal shart gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **could** + **have** + **P.P.** ishlatiladi.

If he tired , he **could do it** .

If he tired , he **could have done** . [ 34,24 ]

### **MAY ( Might )**

**May** modal fe'li ikki formaga ega bo'lib , **may** hozirgi zamon **might** o'tgan zamon uchun ishlatiladi. **To be allowed** va **to be permitted** may modal fe'lining ekvivalenti sifatida **may** ni qo'llash mumkin bo'lmagan hollarda ishlatiladi.

**May** modal fe'li ruxsat, ishonchsizlik, ehtimollik va gina kabi ma'nolarni ifodalashda hizmat qiladi.

1) **May** + **V** ruxsatni ifodalaydi.

You **may** take my dictionary.

**May** ruxsatni ifodalashi uchun faqat hozirgi zamonda ishlatiladi, o'tgan va boshqa zamonlarda **might** emas , **allow** fe'lining majhul nisbati ishlatiladi.

He **was allowed to go** there.

He **has been allowed to go** there.

He **will be allowed to go** there.

( **May** ga teskari mumkin emas ma'nosida **may not ( mayn't )** bilan bir qatorda **mustn't** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

You **mayn't smoke** here .You **mustn't smoke** here.

1) **May** gapiruvchi to'g'riligiga ishonmagan taxminni ifodalaydi.:

a) **may+ V** hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi taxminni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

He **may know** address.' He **may come** to London in summer.

**May + be + V ing** suhbat vaqtida davom etayotgan taxminni ifodalaydi.

- Where is he ? – He **may be walking** in the garden.

**May** bo'lishsiz gaplarda ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He **may not know** her address.

b) **may +have +P.P.** o'tgan zamondagi taxminni ifodalaydi:

He **may have left** London.

3)**May + V** maqsad ergash gaplarda ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

I shall give him my exercises so that he **may correct** them.

Ko'chirma gaplarda **may + V** bosh gapni o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan o'zlashtirma gapda **might + V** bo'lib keladi.

She said that Tom **might take** her book .

2) **Might** bosh gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan o'zlashtirma gapda taxminni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

a) Ko'chirma gapda **may + V** ishlatilgan bo'lsa o'zlashtirma gapda **might + V** ishlatiladi.

He said that Nancy **might know** her address .

b) Ko'chirma gapda **may +have +P.P** ishlatilgan bo'lsa, o'zlashtirma gapda **might+V** ishlatiladi.

He said that Nancy might have known their address.

3) Bosh gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lgan qo'shma gapdagi maqsad ergash gaplarda **might + V** ishlatiladi.

I gave him my exercises so that , he might correct them .

4) Hozirgi zamonda bo'lgan noreal shart gapli qo'shma gaplarning bosh gapida **might + V** ishlatiladi .

If you tried , you might get the book.

5) O'tgan zamondagi noreal shart ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida might +have +P.P. ishlatiladi.

If , he had been here, he might have help us . [ 35,145 ]

### **Must**

**Must** modal fe'li ma'lim bir kuch ta'sirida ma'suliyat, burch, zaruriylik, majburiylik, qa'tiy buyruq va ishonch aralash taxminni ifodalaydi. Must modal fe'lining xuddi shunday ma'noga ega bo'lgan ekvivalentlari to have to va to be obliged to lar mavjud. Va ular must modal fe'lini qo'llash mumkin bo'lmagan zamonlarda ishlatiladi.

Baring , because of the type of work in which he was engaged , had been obliged to forget making friends.

I felt that I had to have the air.

1.Must - kerak deb tarjima qilinib, hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi ish – harakatni ifodalaydi.

I must do it now. I must go there tomorrow.

2. Ma'lum bir kuch ta'siridagi zaruratni have + to + V ham ifodalaydi, lekin bu birikma buyruq va maslahatni ifodalash uchun ishlatilmaydi.

I must do it now = I have to do it now.

He must go there tomorrow = He has to go there tomorrow.

O'tgan zamondagi zaruratni ifodalashda had + to + V , kelasi zamonda ko'pincha shall / will have + to + V ishlatiladi:

I had to go there.

I shall have to do it .

3.Must gapiruvchi to'g'ri deb o'ylagan taxminni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Hozirgi zamondagi taxminni ifodalash uchun must + V, o'tgan zamondagi taxminniifodalash uchun must + have + P.P. ishlatiladi.

He must know her address.

They must have forgotten to send us a copy of the telegram with their letter.

[ 13,147 ]

## Ought to

1. Ought to + V hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi ahloqiy burch yoki maslahatni ifodalaydi.

He ought to help his friend.

You ought to be more careful .

2. Ought to + have + P.P. otgan zamonga taluqli bo'lib, biror kishi burchini bajarmaganda yoki nomunosib hatti – harakat qilganda unga nisbatan tanbeh va ta'na ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

You ought to have done it yesterday.

He ought to have sent that cabel.

Ought modal fe'lining so'roq shakli ought modal fe'lini egadan oldinga chiqarish orqali yasaladi:

Ought I to go?

Ought to modal fe'loi gapning bo'lishsiz shakli esa doimgidek not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi:

I ought not to go.

Ought to modal fe'li har doim o'zidan keyin to ni talab qiladi.

## Need

Need modal fe'li hozirgi ingliz tilida ham modal fe'li vazifasida ham modal bo'lmagan, to'g'ri fe'l vazifasida ishlatilishi mumkin. Ushbu modal fe'l kerak, zarur kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. U asosan so'roq va inkor gaplarda ishlatiladi. Sinonimi esa to be nessessery to do smth dir.

1. need + V biror ish – harakatning bajarilishi zarurligini bildiradi va kerak deb tarjima qilinadi. Bu modal fe'l faqat Simple Present ning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllarida ishlatiladi.

Need he come here ?

You needn't come so early.

Shu o'rinda shuni eslatib o'tishimiz kerakki, ya'ni need bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplarning bo'lishli javobida must bilan javob beriladi.

Need I go there at once ?

Yes , You must.

Aksincha, must bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplarning bo'lishsiz javobida needn't bilan javab beriladi.

– Must I go there at once ?

– No, you needn't.

2. Need not + have + P.P. o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan, lekin shu ish – harakatni bajarish zarurati bo'lmaganda ishlatiladi.

You needn't have come so early .

3. Need fe'li asosiy fe'l bo'lib kelishi ham mumkin va u kerak deb tarjima qilinib, boshqa asosiy fe'llar kabi hozirgi, o'tgan va kelasi zamonlarda tuslanadi.

You need a long rest.

We needed the dictionary badly.

I'll need your advice.

4. Need fe'li asosiy fe'l bo'lib kelib jonli egadan keyin tursa undan so'ng **to** li infinitive ishlatiladi.

Jonli ega + need + to + V

‘ My friend needs to learn Spanish.’

5. Need asosiy fe'l sifatida jonli egadan keyin kelsa, u holda undan keyin yoki gerundiy, yoki majhul nisbatdagi infinitive ishlatiladi.

Jonsiz ega + need + V ing

6. Need modal fe'li ot vazifasida ham kelishi mumkin.

But one has no need of a reason for that. There was no need for words.

[ 13,149 ]

## **Dare**

**Dare** fe'li ham modal fe'llar guruhiga kirib, o'zbek tilidagi jur'at qilmoq, botinmoq kabi fe'llarga to'g'ri keladi. Dare fe'li ishlatilishiga ko'ra ikki guruhga ajratiladi:

1) Modal fe'llar kabi hozirgi zamonda barcha shaxslarda o'zgarmay dare bo'lib, o'tgan zamonda esa dared ( yoki dust ) bo'lib o'zgaradi. Bolishsiz shakli esa daren't hisoblanadi.

2) U to'g'ri fe'llar kabi tuslanadi. To'g'ri fe'llar kabi tuslanganda III – shaxsda – s ni oladi va hozirgi hamda o'tgan zamon so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllarda do ko'makchi fe'li ishlatilishi mumkin.

Dare fe'li ko'pincha so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda o'zgarmaydi.

We dare not touch what you propose with a barge pole. [ G.K.Ch ]

**I dare say** – birikmasi hozirgi ingliz tilida mening fikrimcha, nazarimda, menimcha, bemalol aytishim mumkin degan ma'nolarda qo'llaniladi'

But I dare say I shan't miss it.

Dare ning o'tgan zamon shakli durst hozirgi eskirgan shakl hisoblanadi.

If I durst, said the captain, I'd stop and pock off another man.

### **Dare va need**

**Dare** va **need** ikkalasi ham modal fe'llar sifatida ham va oddiy fe'llar sifatida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Modal bo'lmagan oddiy fe'llar o'zlarining e'tiborli holatida **to infinitive** ni qabul qiladi . Biroq **dare** to siz infinitive bilan ishlatilishi ham mumkin.

I **dare** to answer her, He **needs to clean** that .

He didn't **dare go**.

Ular to siz infinitive ni boshqarganda modallardek qo'llaniladi va bo'lishsiz hamda so'roq gaplarda u odatda chegaralangan bo'ladi.

**Dare** he do it ? ( Does he **dare to do** it ? )

I **daren't** try . ( I don't **dare to** try . )

How **dare** you ! How **dare** he ! ( g'azabni, kamsitishni ifodalovchi iborali birikma ) .

I **dare** say . ( inkor yoki so'roq sintaksissiz istisnoli iborali birikma ) .

**Need** ning modal tarzda ishlatilishi **must** fe'lining majburiyat yoki zaruriyat ma'nolarini ifodalashiga juda yaqin.

Bo'lishsiz shakli esa **need not ( needn't )** bo'lib, **must not ( mustn't )** anglatgan ma'nodan farq qiladi, biroq, u zaruriyat yo'qligini ifodalab, **must not** dek taqiqni ,taqiqlashni ifodalaydi. Masalan :

**Need** I continue ? ( Do I **need** to continue ? , Must I continue ? )

You **needn't** water the grass. ( You don't have to water the grass ; yana boshqa ma'nosi bilan solishtiramiz – You mustn't water the grass. )

**Need** modal fe'li yana Perfect Infinitive bilan ham ishlatilishi mumkin :

**Need** I have done it ?

**Need** ko'pincha odatda bu yerda bo'lishsiz shaklda ishlatiladi. Hamda bajarilgan ish keraksiz ekanligini ifodalaydi:

You **needn't** have left that tip . [ 21,149 ]

### **To be ( to )**

To be ( to ) zaruriyatni, biron ishni qilish majburiylikni, oldindan kelishib qo'yilgan – ligini ko'rsatadi. To be ( to ) fe'lidan anglashilgan ish – harakat nutq so'lanib turgan paytdan keyin yuzaga chiqadi va shu sababli u modal ma'noda kelasi zamon shaklida qo'llanilmaydi.

To be ( to ) fe'li ham indikativ ham shart mayllarida ishlatiladi.

If I were to die I shouldn't idle here .

Agar to be ( to ) inkor shaklida ishlatilsa, harakatni bajarishga zaruriyat yo'qligi yoki so'zlovchining rejalashtirilgan ishning yuzaga chiqishiga qarshi ekanligini ifodalaydi.

You are not to go! I object. No, murmured Nan, **you are not to come with me.**

### **Should**

**Should** modal fe'li ma'nosiga ko'ra maslahatni, majburiylikni, man etishni, zaruriyatni, ehtimollikni, faraz qilishni anglatib, yuklamasiz kelgan infinitiv bilan qo'llanadi:

1) Should quyidagi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi:

Zaruriyat :

You shouldn't do that. [ Kipling ]

Maslahat :

You are ill, yopui should consult a doctor.

Ehtimollik, faraz qilish :

You should have seen me at night.

Yana shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki should + like birikmasi hohishni anglaatadi:

– What is for ? – I like to know it .

### **Shall**

**Shall** ko'makchi fe'li faqat kelasi zamon shaklini yasash uchun qo'llanmay, balki u modallikni ham anglatib, modal fe'l vazifasida kelishi ham mumkin.

Shall modal fe'l vazifasida kelganda barcha shaxslarda bir xil qo'llanilib, hoxish, va'da, ogohlantirish, ishontiroish ma'nolarini ifodalaydi:

You shall not go there If I can help you.

They shall be called the Malazy – the lazy people.

### **Will**

**Will** ko'makchi fe'li ham shall fe'li kabi hoxishni, biror narsani qilishga mahkam bel bog'laganlikni anglatadi:

We will go up to the house first and look over these weapons of which you speak.

[ C.Doyle ]

[ 18,148 ]

### **Would**

**Would** modal fe'l vazifasida kelganda hoxishni, istakni, nasihat va maslahatni ifodalaydi.

Where would you like to go now ?

Would you mind my opening window ?

But she would neve be able to get her parcing done by herself. [ I.Huxley ]

### **Let**

**Let** fe'li ham modal ma'nosidagi fe'l vazifasida kelishi mumkin va u buyruq maylida I – va III – shaxs birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi. Va u undash, ruhsat ma'nolarini ifodalaydi.

Let's go together .

Let them come at six o'clock . [ 18,158 ]

### **To have ( to ), to have got ( to )**

**To have to** modal fe'l sifatida must modal fe'lining ekvivalenti hisoblanadi. To have to fe'li infinitiv bilan ishlatilganligi uchun majbur bo'lmoq, bajarishga majbur bo'lib qolmoq kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. To have to asosan ma'lum bir sharoitga, hodisaga bog'liqlikni anglatish uchun qo'llaniladi.

He had to see her tonight. [ P.Abrahams ]

– Why did old Tante have to live on the other side of the farm ?

– I just have to go to Smith's. [ P.Abrahams ]

To have to fe'li har uchala zamonda ishlatilishi mumkin.

a) hozirgi zamonda

But I have to think of you . [ A.E.Coppard ]

b) o'tgan zamonda

She had to bend and strain at it in order to pull it out. [ B.J.Friedman ]

c) kelasi zaonda

I think I shall have to go. [ A.E.Coppard ]

To have to shart maylida ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

One day in early summer seemed miraculously, that Stern would not have to sell his house and muve away . [ B.J.Friedman ]

To have to o'rnida to have got to ham ishlatilishi mumkun.

You have got to have friends he sercamed at her . [ B.J.Friedman ]

To have to fe'lining o'tgan va hozirgi zamondagi so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari do ko'makchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi. Kelasi zamon so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari esa not inkor yuklamasi ishtirokida yasaladi.

Does he have to go right now ?

He does not have to go right now.

She will not have to come so early tomorrow. [ 18,147 ]

## Would

1) Would – will fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli bo'lib qo'shma gapning bosh gapidagi fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lganda ergash gapda, II va III – shaxs birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi.

He said that he would come soon.

2) Would I shaxs birlik va ko'plikda modal ma'nosida ishlatiladi. Va maqsadni, istakni yoki kelishuvni ifodalaydi.

I said, I would help him !

3) Would noreal shart ergash gaplarning bosh gapida ishlatiladi.

I would go there if he had time .

4) Would bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilib o'tgan zamonda biror ishni qilishni qattiq istamaslikni ifodalaydi.

He tried to persuade me, but I wouldn't listen to him.

5) Would o'tgan zamonda takrorlanib turgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi .

' He would sit for hours on the shore and look at the sea. '

Bu yerda wouldning ma'nosi used to ning ma'nosiga yaqinlashadi, lekin used to ko'proq ishlatiladi.

6) Would iltimos ma'nosiniham ifodalab kelishi mumkin.

Would you mind passing me the salt ?

Would you tell me the time, please ?

## Used to

**Used to** ham modal fe'l hisoblanib u uzoq o'tgan zamonda odatiy takrorlanib turgan va hozirda bajarilayotgan ish – harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

I used to live in London. [ 26,50 ]

Used to fe'li ishtirok etgan gapning bo'lishsiz shakli do ko'makchi fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli did be not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi.

I didn't use to live in London.

Used to fe'li ishtirok etgan gapning so'roq shakli esa **do ( did )** ni egadan oldinga chiqarish orqali yasaladi.

Did you use to live in London ?

Shuni ham eslatib o'tish kerakki *used to* li bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda *used* tarkibidan – **d** qo'shimchasi tushirib qoldiriladi.

Ingliz tilidagi modal fe'llar ko'pincha modallikni ifodalashda ishlatilgan yordamchi fe'llarning kichik bir guruhidir. Ular boshqa fe'llardan o'zlarining nuqsonsizligi bilan ajratiladi ( ular sifatdosh va infinitiv shakllariga ega emas ) va ma'lumki ular oxirida III – shaxs birlikda – ( **e** ) **s** qo'shimchasini olmaydi. Asosiy ingliz modal fe'llari **can, could, may, might, will, would, shall** va **should** lardir. Aniqki boshqa fe'llar ba'zan, har doim emas, modallar kabi turkumlanadi ; ular quyidagilar: **ought, had better , dare va need**. Fe'llar barcha asosiy modal fe'llarining hususiyatini aks ettirmaydi va ular ba'zan “ **semi modals** “ deb ataladi.

## **1-Bob bo'yicha xulosa.**

. Xulosa tarzda qisqacha qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, biz biz ushbu bo'limimizda modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanish usullari to'g'risida ma'lumotga ega bo'ldik. Asosan morfologik va leksik – grammatik usullari bilan yaqindan tanishib chiqdik. Morfologik usulda biz mayl kategoriyasi va uning tarixi bilan yaqindan tanishdik. Bundan tashqari leksik – grammatik usulda modal fe'llarining etimologiyasi va ularning xususiyatlari bilan tanishdik va ularning ekvivalentlarini ham chuqur o'rgandik.

## **Ikkinchi bob**

### **Leksik usul**

Ingliz tili grammatikasidan bizga ma'lumki modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanishida leksik usul ham mavjud. Bu usul esa modal so'zlar orqali ifodalanadi. Ingliz tilida esa quyidagi kabi modal so'zlar mavjud: **certainly, of course, surely, by all means, sure, perhaps, may be, to be sure, naturally, really, probably, fortunately, happily, luckily, indeed** kabilar.

Modal so'zlar deb fikrning voqelikka munosabatini aniq tasdiq va taxmin yo'li bilan bildirib, kirish so'z vazifasida keluvchi so'zlarga nisbatan aytiladi.

Modal so'zlar oz navbatida o'z tarixiga, rivojlanish davriga ega. O'rta ingliz tili davrida so'zlarning yangi kategoriyasi shakllanishni boshladi. So'zlarning aytilgan ma'nosiga so'zlovchining munosabatini ifodalaydi. Bular hozirgi kunda odatda modal so'zlar deb nomlanadi. O'rta ingliz tili davrida **certes, sikerly, forsooth** kabi modal so'zlar eng ko'p qo'llanilgan.

[ 22,206 ]

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida esa modal so'zlarning bir nechtasi va ulardan foydalanish sezilarli darajada o'sdi. O'z navbatida ular o'rta ingliz tiliga qoslandi. Modal so'zlarining ko'pchiligi o'rta ingliz tili davridan meros bo'lib qoldi. Ular quyidagilar: **certainly, certes, perchance, verily** .

Bu davrda yana bir necha modal sozlar ham paydo bo'ldi : **indeed, surely, perhaps, maybe, likely, haply, happily, belike** kabilardir. [ 22, 292 ]

Shekspir ijodida biz quyidagi modal so'zlarini uchratishimiz mumkin:

Certainly, Sir, I can ; but Antonio is certainly undone ; etc . [ W.Shekspeare ]

Hattoki, modal so'zlarning ba'zilari yo'qolib ketgan. Ularga **belike, haply** kabilarni misol keltirishimiz mumkin.

Biroq, modal sozlarning ko'pchiligi rivojlandi. Quyidagi yangi modal so'zlar paydo bo'ldi : **presumably, allegedly, avowedly** kabilarni sanab o'tishimiz mumkin.

Modal so'zlar ko'pchilik ingliz tili grammatikalarida mustaqil so'z turkumlari sifatida berilmaydi. Chunki bu sozlarning shakllari hol, ravishlarga juda

ham o'xshash. Bundan tashqari modal sozlarning ko'pchiligi asosan ravishlardan kelib chiqqan. Bunga – **ly** suffiksli modal so'zlar misol bo'la oladi : **surely, really, actually, probably, happily** kabilarni sanab o'tishimiz mumkin.

Modal so'zlar ravishlardan yasalgan bo'lsa ham ular ravishlardan ancha farq qiladi. Modal so'zlar so'zlovchining ob'ektiv reallikni ifodalovchi gapga bo'lgan sub'ektiv bahosini ifodalasa, ravishlar so'zlovchining ob'ektiv bahosini ifodalaydi.

Modal so'zlar morfologik strukturasi ko'ra – **yasama, sodda, qo'shma, murakkab** turlarga bo'linadi.

- yasama ( really, actually, probably...)

- sodda ( perhaps, sure...)

- qo'shma ( maybe...)

- murakkab ( of course, no doubt ...)

Modal so'zlar kirish so'z yoki bir so'zdan tashkil topgan gap bo'lib kelishi mumkin.

Kirish so'z :

Probably, the young man exclaimed, laughing.

Bir so'zdan tashkil topgan gap :

...well, then what's he doing with an echo to him, I should like to know ? That aimn't nature, surely ?

### **Modal so'zlarning semantik klassifikatsiyasi:**

Modal so'zlar anglatadigan ma'nolariga ko'ra bir – biridan ma'lum ma'no turlari va ma'no darajalari va belgilari bilan farq qiladi. Shu sababli ularni quyidagi **3 ta semantic** guruhlarga bo'lib o'rganamiz :

1) Fikrning realligini tasdiqlovchi modal so'zlar.

2) Taxmin, gumon, shubhalanishni bildiruvchi modal so'zlar.

3) So'zlovchining biror voqeaga bo'lgan subektiv bahosini bildiruvchi modal so'zlar.

1) Fikrning realligini tasdiqlovchi modal so'zlar :

Assuredly – albatta, shubhasiz;

Actually – haqiqatda;

Certainly – albatta ;

Evidently – aniq, muqarrar;

Indeed – chindan ham;

Naturally – tabiiy ravishda;

No doubt – shubhasiz;

Obviously – aniq, oydin, yaqqol, ravshan;

Of course – albatta, so'zsiz;

Really – darhaqiqat, haqiqatda;

Surely – albatta, shubhasiz;

Undoubtedly – shubhasiz, rostdan \_\_\_\_\_ kabilardir.

2) Taxmin yoki gumonni, shubhalanishni bildiruvchi modal so'zlar.

May be – ehtimol, mumkin , balki, chog'I;

Perhaps – shekilli, chamasi, hoynahoy;

Possible – mumkin, ehtimol;

Probably – ehtimol, balki, chamasi;

Apparently – chamasi, aftidan...sa kerak;

Supposedly – chog'i, taxminan; \_\_\_\_\_ kabilardir.

3) So'zlovchining biror bir voqeagabo'lgan sub'ektiv bahosini bildiruvchi modal so'zlar : Bunga quyidagi sozlar kiradi va ular o'zlarining antonim juftlariga ham ega. Ular quyidagilar :

Happily – baxtimga, yaxshiyamki;

Unhappily – baxtga qarshi, aksincha;

Likely – omadimga, qarangki, baxtimga;

Unlikely – aksiga, baxtga qarshi;

Fortunately – baxtimga, omadimni qarangki;

Unfortunately – baxtga qarshi, aksiga; [ 12,273 ]

## Sintaktik usul

Modallik kategoriyasini ifodalashda yana bir usulning ham o'rnini mavjud bo'lib, bu sintaktik usul hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilidagi modal qurilmalar sintaktik usul doirasiga kiradi. Modal qurilmalar ham ish – harakat bajarilish zaruriyatini, ehtimollikni va shartligini ifodalaydi. To have to, to had rather, to had better, to be to kabi qurilmalar mavjud.

### To be + infinitive

**To be + infinitive** modal qurilma hisoblanadi. Uning ba'zi ma'nolari esa quyidagi modal fe'llariga va modal qurilmalarga juda yaqin va ba'zan ular to be + infinitive o'rnida ishlatilishi ham mumkin. Ular quyidagilar :

Must shall, should, ought to, to have + infinitive .

Bu modal qurilma ikkita zamon ya'ni hozirgi noaniq zamon va o'tgan noaniq zamonda ishlatilishi mumkin.

Dear Jim, I am to be shot at sunrise tomorrow. [ V ]

They were to go to Spain for the honeymoon.

**To be + infinitive** qurilmasi chorasizlikni, kuchsiz buyruqni, ehtimollikni ifodalaydi. Bu qurilma o'zining ma'nosi bilan mosligida rus tilida farqlanadi.

1) Buyruq umumiy kelishuv natijasida boshqa birov uchun bir shaxs tomonidan bajariladi, reja muhokama qilinmaydi. Bu holatda faqatgina infinitiv ishlatiladi.

You are to go straight to your room. You are to say nothing of this to anyone.

2) Kelishuv yoki rozilikni ifodalaganda bu ma'noda har ikkala infinitiv va perfekt infinitiv ishlatilishi mumkin. Perfekt infinitiv o'sha ish – harakatni bajarilishi lozimligini ko'rsatadi.

I am sorry, Major, we had an agriment – I was to do the questioning here.

“Have you seen him ? – Martine asked. “ No, he was to have met me here the next morning. “ [ Ibid ]

1) Ehtimollikni ifodalaydi. Bu infinitivning majhul formasi ma'nosida Qanday so'roq ravishi bilan boshlanmagan savolda ishlatiladi. Bu yerda modal qurilmaning ma'nosi can fe'liga juda yaqin bo'ladi.

For a long time neither was to be seen about their old hounds.

How are they to know that you old well connected if you do not show it by your costume ? [ B.Sh ]

4) Ilojsiz biror narsani o'ylaganda

Sally wished, Morris could be on the theme terms of easy friend liness with her as he was with everybody else. But evidently, it was not to be.

Ba'zi paytda bu bog'lovchi if dan so'ng qo'llaniladi va u to want fe'lidek ma'no ifodalab keladi.

If we are to remain friends you must tell me the truth. ‘

**To be** mustaqil fe'l vazifasida. **To be** mustaqil fe'l bolib kelganda bolmoq, bor bo'lmoq, yashamoq, hayot kechirmoq, turmoq kabi manolarni anglatadi.

And then there was the new motor car with the chauffeur ( A.Bennet. ) It is too bad you couldn't have been there really ( W.I.Maugham ). Were you at the performance last evening? She asked of the Hurtwood's friends who greeted her, as she sat in her box there was a note in her voice which vibrated keenly ( Ibid ).

You weren't here he said when I came back this morning and I thought you had done it ( Ibid ). Where is he ? ( Ibid ).

Yuqoridagi gaplarda to be fe'li mustaqil vaqzifaga ega bo'lib, ularda to be sodda kesim vazifada keladi.

**To be** bog'lovchi fe'l vazifasida . **To be** fe'li bog'lovchi fe'l vazifasida kelganda predikativning Grammatik kategoriyalarga bo'lgan aloqasini ko'rsatib keladi, ya'ni zamon, mayl, shaxs – son va shu kabilar faqat **to be** yordamidagina berilishi mumkin. Bu vazifada kelganda **to be** quyidagi so'z turkumlari bilan birikishi mumkin.

- 1) to be + adjective
- 2) to be + noun
- 3) to be + pronoun
- 4) to be + adverb
- 5) to be + numeral

- 6) to be + participle
- 7) to be + prepositional phrase
- 8) to be + infinitive

**To be** fe'lining modal ma'noda qo'llanilishi. To be fe'li infinitive shaklidagi fe'l bilan qo'shilib modallikni bildiradi. Asosiy fe'l vazifasidagi fe'l **to be** yordamida avval rejalashtirganlikni, qat'iy man qilganlikni , buyurilganlikni , majburiylikni anglatadi.

The professor is **to deliver** lectures on Wednesday. She is not **to be** late to her lessons .

**To be** fe'li ko'makchi fe'l vazifasida. **To be** fe'li ko'makchi fe'l vazifasida kelsa asosan fe'lining analitik shakllaridagi fe'ldan majhul nisbat ( Passive Voice ) va davomli aspect ( Continuous Aspect ) shakllarini yasaydi.

1 ) **to be** fe'lining majhul nisbatda qo'llanilishi.

They **were paid** by the saloon – keepers, **paid** by the bullies, **paid** by the women themselves. At last they **were forced** to move ( W.S.Maugham ). She'll **be starved** and tortured and **humiliated** ( Ibid ) . The others **had been washed** and were waiting to be ironed, but she had been too lazy to finish them off ( S.O'Casey

2 ) **to be** fe'lining davomli aspektda qo'llanilishi:

No , you won't **hurry** her ! I suppose you're **going** to leave my cloak behind (A.Bennet ). We may as well be open with one another at last. Her tone **was affrighting** in its terrific sincerity ( A.Bennet ) . He is **sleeping** in the next room (V).

Hozirgi ingliz tilida to be fe'li mustaqil yoki yordamchi ma'noda gapning kesimi vazifasida kelishi mumkin. Bu holat savol – javob birikmalarda ko'proq uchraydi.

### **To have got**

**To have fe'li.** Hozirgi ingliz tilida **to have** fe'li keng tarqalgan va keng funksiyali fe'llardan hisoblanib, mustaqil, ko'makchi va modal fe'l vazifalarida

kelaoladi. **To have** fe'li ma'lum paradigmatic formalar oppozitsiyasini tahlil qiladi.

**To have** fe'lining vazifalari:

- a) to have mustaqil fe'l vazifasida .
- b) to have fe'lining frazeologik birikmalarda ishlatilishi.
- c) to have fe'lining modal ma'noda ishlatilishi.
- d) to have fe'li ko'makchi fe'l vazifasida ham kelishi mumkin.

**To have got birikmasi.** To have got birikmasi so'zlashuv tilida va ingliz tilining amerika variantiga xos bo'lib, u mustaqil fe'l vazifasida kelishi ham modallikni ifodalashi mumkin.

- a) to have got birikmasi mustaqil fe'l vazifasida kelishi mumkin.

I have a book. I have got a book.

I think I've got a sixpence for you ( A.E.Coppard ) . We **have got no** time for you to collect rare plantz after your last attempt as a driver among the wonders of the deep ( I.K.Chesterson )

- b) to have got modallikni bildiradi. To have got fe'li modallikni ifodalashi uchun infinitive shaklidagi biror fe'l bilan kelishi shart. Masalan: Come on, muddy or no, **we've got to present** ourselves before the baronet . ( I.K.Chesterson ) .

**I have got** modallikni ifodalaganda, birinchidan, **to have** fe'lining modal fe'l vazifasida kelgandagi funksiyasidan farq qilmasligi, hamda **to be** fe'li kabi majburiylikni, avvaldan rejalashtirilganlikni bildirishi mumkin. Masalan:

I **have to** meet him at 7 o'clock.

I **have got to** meet him at 7 oc'lock.

I **am to** meet him at 7 oc'lock.

Bu uchala gap o'zbek tilida Men uni soat 7 da uchratishim kerek deb tarjima qilinadi.

## Ought to and Had better

**Ought to** shoul ifodalagan ehtiyoj yoki ishonch ma'nolariga o'xshash ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. Uning asosiy Grammatik farqi to siz infinitivga qaraganda to bilan ishlatilishidadir. Shu sababli **should go – ought to go** ning ekvivalentidir. Chunki buning sintaksisdagi farqi ought ba'zan modal fellar turkumida istisno qilinadi yoki yarim modal sifatida turkumlanadi.

**Ought to** talaffuzining pasayishi ba'zan **eye dialect** da berilgan '**oughta**' .

**Ought** should kabi perfekt infinitivda ishlatiladi. ( lekin, yana **to** ning o'rnatilishi bilan ) .

You **ought to** have done that earlier .

Bo'lishsiz shakli shouldn't ning ma'nodosh ekvivalenti ought not / oughtn't hisoblanadi ( lekin yana **to** bilan ishlatiladi ) .

**Had better** birikmasi qachonki tavsiya qilmoq yoki muvofiq munosabatni ifodalaganda **should** va **ought to** ga o'xshash ma'noni beradi .

I **had better** get down to work.

Bu yana tahdid ma'nosini ifodalashda ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

You **had better** give me the money or else .

Bu birikmadagi **had** modal fe'lga juda o'xshash. Bu esa infinitivsiz boshqariladi.

Bu **have** fe'lining boshqa hechqanday shakli tomonidan almashtirib bo'lmaydi va u yordamchi fe'l kabi sintaktik munosabatda bo'ladi. **Had better** birikmasi shu sababli qo'shma fe'l turidek e'tiborga loyiqdir. U ba'zan modal fe'llar bilan yoki yarim modallar kabi turkumlanadi.

**Had better** tarkibidagi **had** 'd ga qisqarishi mumkin , yoki asosan amerika ingliz tilida ba'zi norasmiy holatlarda ishlatilganda tushirib qoldiriladi.

Birikma Perfect Infinitive bilan ishlatilishi mumkin:

**You'd better** have finished that report by tomorrow.

Uning bo'lishsiz shakli **hadn't better** hisoblanadi va u asosan so'roq gap tarkibida ishlatiladi.

**Hadn't we better** start now ?

Agar **better** dan so'ng **not** ishlatilsa infinitivning ma'nosi o'zgaradi.

**You'd better** not do that .

Ya'ni bunday holatda gapning ma'nosi kuchli maslahatni, bunday qilmasligingiz kerak ma'nosini beradi.

### **Had better**

“ **Had Better** “ odatda ko'pincha tavsiya, maslahat ma'nolarini hosil qilish uchun ishlatiladi. Bu ogohlantirish, ilojisiz umidsizlik ni ifodalaydi. Masalan:

- You **had better** take your umbrella with you today.
- That bus **had better** get here soon !
- You **had better** watch the way you talk to me in the future.

Yuqorida berilgan birinchi gapimizda tavsiya ma'nosini, ikkinchi gapimizda ilojisiz umid ma'nosini va oxirgi gapimizda esa ogohlantirish ma'nosini ifodalayapdi.

#### **“Had Better” ning Hozirgi, O'tgan va Kelasi zamonlarda ishlatilishi.**

Ko'pgina modal fe'llar kelasi va o'tgan zamonlarda butunlay tartibsiz munosabatda bo'lishadi. Pastdagi diagrammada “ had better “ ning turli xil kontekstlarda qanday munosabatda bo'lishini o'rganamiz.

Ishlatilishi	Bo'lishli shakllari 1.Hozirgi.2.O'tgan. 3.Kelasi.	Bo'lishsiz shakllari 1.Hozirgi.2.Kelasi.3.O'tgan	O'rindosh fe'llar
Had better Tavsiya, maslahat	1.Shift to “ should “ or “ ought to “ People should unplug toasters before they clean them. 2. Shift to “ should have “ or “ ought to have “ You should have unplugged the	1. Shift to “ should “ or “ ought to “ Peoplr shouldn't clean toasters without unplugging them first. 2. Shift to “ should have “ or “ ought to have “ You shouldn't have cleaned the	Should, ought to

	toaster before you tried to clean it. 3.You had better unplug the toaster before you try to clean it.	toaster without unplugging it first. 3.You had better not clean the toaster until you unplug it.	
Had better Ilojsiz umid, ogohlantirish	The movie had better end soon. They had better be here before we start dinner. Chorasiz umidsizlik va ogohlantirish odatda yaqin kelajakni nazarda tutadi.	They had better not be late. They had better not forget Tom's birthday gift. Chorasiz umidsizlik va ogohlantirish odatda yaqin kelajakni nazarda tutadi.	
<p>“ <b>Had better</b> “ Ko’pincha ingliz tili tallafuzidagidek “ better “ kabi talaffuz etiladi.</p>			

### **Used to**

Ushbu fe’lli birikma o’tgan holatlar yoki o’tgan odatiy harakatlarni, odatda ular uncha uzoq bo’lmagan tub ma’noni ifodalaydi. U infinitiv bilan birga keladi. ( fe’lning to’liq birikmasi used + to + infinitive ).

I used to go to college. Buning ma’nosi so’zlovchi oldin odatiy kollejga borganligi , sababsiz ortiq davom etmaganligini anglatadi.

**Used to** balki fandagi modallar yoki yarim modallar o’rtasida sinflanadi va u boshqa modallar ichida invariant va deffektivdir va sintaksisda yordamchi fe’llar bilan birika oladi.

**Used he to** come here ?

Ya’ni **used** gap boshiga chiqadi. Bo’lishsiz shakli esa **not** inkor yuklamasi orqali yasaladi. **Not** inkor yuklamasi **used** dan so’ng ishlatiladi.

He **used not to** come here.

Sintaksisda buning juda oddiy shakli **used** o’rnida odatiy fe’lning o’tgan zamon shakli **did** dan foydalanadi.

**Did** he used to come here ?

He **didn't** use to come here.

**Used to** ning fe'l shakli **use** o'xshash birikma, ma'noni sifat shakli bilan almashtirib bo'lmaydi.

I am **used to** this, we must get used to the cold.

Sifat shakli fe'l orqali ifodalangan paytda gerundiy ishlatiladi:

I am **used to going** to college in the morning .

Bu birikma **used** ning sifat shaklining talaffuzi quyidagicha : / ju:st / .

[ 24,215 ]

## **2-Bob bo'yicha xulosa.**

Xulosa tarzda aytadigan bo'lsak, ushbu bobda biz modallik kategoriyasining leksik va sintaktik usullari bilan tanishdik. Asosan bob boshida modal so'zlarining tarixi va ularning krlib chiqishi hamda modal so'zlarning semantik klassifikatsiyasi bilan tanishdik. Sintaktik usulda esa turli xil modal konstruksiyalarni o'rganib chiqdik. Modal konstruksiyalar turli turg'un iboralarda ham o'zgarmas tarzda ishlatilishining guvohi bo'ldik.

## Xulosa

Mening ushbu bitiruv malakaviy ishim Ingliz savdo aloqalari tizimida modal fellaridan foydalanish xususiyatini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. O'rganilayotgan mavzu biznes aloqa tizimi tiliga hali ham tegishlidir, ayniqsa, biznes nutqidagi modall fe'llar muammosi. Nazariy qismda, biz tilda modal fe'llarning foydalanish qoidalarini, asosan, biznes aloqa tizimi tilini, biznes aloqa tizimida modal iboralar va modal fe'llaridan foydalanishning tahliliy jihatining amaliy qismiga asoslanganligini ko'rib chiqdik. Men bu mavzuni yoritishda turli xil manbalar va turli qo'llanmalardan foydalandim. Mening maqsadim biznes aloqa tilida turli xil modal iboralarning xususiyatlarini va biznes nutqida turli xil modal fe'llarning takroriy qo'llanilishini belgilab berishdan iborat. Biz Ingliz tilidagi modal fe'llarning muhim karakterlarini o'rganamiz, ya'ni o'ziga xos ahamiyati, o'tgan zamon shakllari, asosan ularning infinitivli shakllaridan va ularning grammatik shakllarining qismlaridan foydalanishni o'rganamiz. Bu tahlillar modal fe'llari yuzasidan bilimimizni mustahkamlashimizga va ulardan biznes aloqalar maydonida keng qo'llashimizga imkon yaratadi. Nutq faoliyatida ulardan foydalanish turli misollarga asoslanadi. Hamda bizning ushbu mavzuni o'rganishimizdan maqsad xilma-xil modal birikmalarning ta'rifi va modallikning eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan xususiyatini belgilashdan iborat. Shu bilan birga, bu bizga aloqa jarayonida maxsus bir uslub ekanligini eslatadi va hamon biz buni aloqa vositasi sifatida o'z o'rniga ega ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Shunday qilib, ushbu ishimiz yakunida biz ingliz tilida modal fe'llaridan foydalanishni va biznes aloqa tizimida asosan ularning ahamiyatli tomonlarini o'rganishga imkon yaratadi. Til grammatikasi bizga ma'lumki Grammatik vositalar, turli qoidalardan iborat bo'lib, bu vositalar yordamida tildagi so'zlar, so'z birikmalari va gaplar hosil qilinadi va tuziladi. Biz tajribadan bilamizki, biror tilda gapirish, nutqni tinglab tushinish, o'qish va shu tilda yozish uchun o'sha tilning Grammatik qoidalarini va so'z, gap qurilishini bilishimiz lozim. Bu o'z navbatida grammatika fanining nechog'lik muhim ekanligini anglab etishimizni talab etadi. Grammatikani

o'rganish uchun tashkil etilgan turli xil maxsus tashkil etilgan o'quv mashqlari, hamda o'rganilayotgan tildagi muomala, so'zlashish, o'qish va yozish jarayonida egallangan bilimlar yordamoda erishish mumkin. Shu sababli biz guvohi bo'lamizki tilni amaliy egallashda grammatikani bilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tilning Grammatik vositalaridan ularni ongli tarzda almashtirmay ham foydalanish mumkin. Ko'pgina kishilar o'z ona tillarida grammatikani o'zlashtirmay turib ham behato so'zlashishlari mumkin. Lekin chet tilini o'rganishda faqat so'zlashuv nutqida muntazam mashqlar qilibgina emas, balki shu til grammatikasidan ma'lum bir darajada bilimga ham ega bo'lish talab etiladi. Shu sababli men o'z ishimda grammatikaga oid bo'lgan ushbu mavzuni ya'ni modallik kategoriyasini yoritib berishga harakat qildim.

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