

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTIKLLAR ARTICLES

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

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

Noaniq artikl (a / an)

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

Quyidagi ikki gapni qiyoslang:

Bandargohga paraxod Paraxod bandargohga keldi. keldi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is **a book**.
Bu (bir) kitobdir.
It is **an** interesting **book**.
Bu (bir) qiziqarli kitob.

Noaniq artikl quyidagi holatlarda ishlatilmaydi:

1) sanalmaydigan otlar bilan:

I like **cheese** and **milk**.
Men pishloq va sutni yaxshi ko'raman.

2) ko'plikdagi otlar bilan:

They are **schoolchildren**.
Ular maktab bolalaridir.

3) atoqli otlar bilan:

I spoke to **Peter** about it.
Men bu (narsa) haqida Peter bilan gaplashdim.

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

I need **this book**.
Menga bu kitob kerak.

I see **his car**.
Men uning mashinasini ko'ryapman.

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

He lives in **apartment 3**.
U 3-xonadonda yashaydi.

Aniq artikl (the)

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

The book is interesting.

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

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

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

Bu (*oʻsha*) men sizdan soʻragan kitob.

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

1. Oldinroq tilga olib oʻtilgan otga qayta ishora qilinganda.

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

Kecha biz yangi film tamosho qildik. Film qiziqarli ekan.

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

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

2. Otning oʻzidan keyin keladigan aniqlovchisi borligini bildirish uchun.

The man at the door wants to speak to you.

Eshik yonidagi kishi siz bilan gaplashishni xohlaydi.

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

Kuni bilan hurib chiqqan it nihoyat hurishdan toʻxtadi.

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

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

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

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

Bu men umrimda yegan eng yaxshi shirin kulcha ekan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

She was **first** in her class.

U o'z sinfida birinchi edi.

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

Bizning lamoq mavqeyi bo'yicha uchinchi.

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

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

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

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

Oshxonadagi chiroqni yoq (oshxonada faqat bitta chiroq bor).

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

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

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

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

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

The child is the hope of the future.

Bola(lar) kelesak(imiz) umididir.

The nuclear threat is frightening.

Atom (bombasi) havfi dahshatga solmoqda.

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

The elderly are often lonely.

Keksalar ko'pincha yolg'iz bo'lalilar.

The handicapped need access to public buildings.

Nogironlarga jamoat binolariga kirish huquqini berish kerak.

5. Ilovali¹ birikmalar boshida.

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

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

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

the sky

osmon

the sun

quyosh

the moon

oy

the earth

yer

the president

prezident

the capital

poytaxt

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

Toshkent mamlakatimizning poytaxti.

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

Quyosh sharqdan chiqib, g'arbga botadi.

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

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

Dogs are domestic animals. (all dogs)

Itlar uy hayvonlaridir. (barcha itlar).

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

Meri itlarni yaxshi ko'radi. (barcha itlarni)

Man proposes; God disposes.

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

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

insonlar nazarda tutilgan)

2. Bir turni boshqa turdan ajratish uchun:

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

Olmaxonlar emas, itlar uy hayvonlaridir

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

Meri mushuklarni emas, itlarni yoqtiradi.

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

Ayollar emas, erkaklar bokschilardir.

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

Leaves are beginning to fall.

Barglar to'kila boshlayapti.

Engineers make good salaries.

Injenerlar yaxshi maosh olishadi.

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

Dalaning cheti daraxtlar bilan belgilab qo'yilgan edi.

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

Most of my friends are **students**.

Do'stlarimning ko'pchiligi – student.

His sisters are **teachers**.

Uning opalari – o'qituvchi.

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

School begins Monday (a particular Monday).

Maktab dushanba (kuni) boshlanadi.

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

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

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

Odamlar Kongresdan norozi (mamlakatda faqat bitta Kongress bor),

lekin,

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

Odamlar davlat qonunchiligidan norozi (bir nechtdan bittasi).

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

Odamlar shahar kengashidan norozi (bir nechtdan bittasi).

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

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

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

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

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

PRISONER FREED
MAHBUS OZOD QILINDI

ENTRANCE TO PARKING
TO'XTASH JOYIGA KIRISH

BEWARE OF DOG
EHTIYOT BO'LING IT BOR