SIFATDOSHLAR
PARTICIPLES

Sifatdoshlar fe'lning maxsus shakllari bo'lib, ingliz tilida sifatdoshlarning ikki turi bor: hozirgi zamon sifatdoshlari (Present participles) va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshlari (Past participles).

Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi

Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi yoki sifatdosh I (Participle I) fe'l o'zagiga **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi.

walk – walk**ing**	sleep – sleep**ing**	follow – follow**ing**
speak – speak**ing**	eat – eat**ing**	detect – detect**ing**

Imlo:
Ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli "**-e**" ga tugovchi fe'llarga **-ing** qo'shilganda "**e**" harfi tushib qoladi:

give – giv**ing**	become – becom**ing**
take – tak**ing**	indicate – indicat**ing**
say – say**ing**	study – study**ing**

Fe'l o'zagi urg'uli unlidan keyin keluvchi undosh bilan tugagan bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanadi:

run – run**ning**	drop – drop**ping**
cut – cut**ting**	stop – stop**ping**
transfer – transfer**ring**	begin – begin**ning**

O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi

O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi yoki sifatdosh II (Participle II) to'g'ri fe'llar o'zagiga **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

work – work**ed**	last – last**ed**

walk – walk**ed**	play – play**ed**
clean – clean**ed**	apprehend – apprehend**ed**

Imlo:

"**-e**"ga tugagan fe'llarga **-d** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

move – move**d**	convince – convince**d**
save – save**d**	observe – observe**d**
receive – receive**d**	indicate – indicate**d**

Undoshdan keyin keluvchi "y" harfiga tugagan fe'lga -**ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda "y" harfi "i"ga almashadi:

study – stud**ied**	bury – bur**ied**
identify – identif**ied**	satisfy – satisf**ied**

Fe'l o'zagi urg'uli unlidan keyin keluvchi undosh bilan tugagan bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh ikkilanadi:

omit – omit**ted**	drop – drop**ped**
pit – pit**ted**	stop – stop**ped**
transfer – transfer**red**	occur – occur**red**

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshlari mazkur qo'llanmaga ilova qilingan **noto'g'ri fe'llar ro'yxati**da berilgan.

Sifatdoshlarning ishlatilishi

Sifatdoshlar fe'llarning zamon shakllarini yasashda ishlatilishi yoki sifat bo'lib kelishi mumkin.

1. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi **be** fe'lidan keyin davomli zamonlarni hosil qilish uchun ishlatiladi (**hozirgi davomli zamon, o'tgan davomli zamon, kelasi davomli zamon** mavzulariga qarang).

2. O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi **have** fe'lidan keyin natijali zamonlarni yasash uchun ishlatiladi (**hozirgi natijali zamon, o'tgan natijali zamon, kelasi natijali zamon** mavzulariga qarang).

3. O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi o'timli fe'llarning majhul

nisbatini yasashda ishlatiladi (**majhul nisbat** mavzusiga qarang).

4. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi sifat bo'ib kelganda u ifodalagan ish-harakat asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda sodir bo'layotganini bildiradi:

The man **walking** down the street **seems** tired.
Ko'chada ketayotgan kishi charchagan ko'rinadi.

5. O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi sifat bo'lib kelganda u ifodalagan ish-harakat asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lganligini bildiradi:

The man, having **walked** for several miles, **seems** tired.
Bir necha mil yurib qo'ygan kishi charchagan ko'rinadi.

6. O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi allaqachon sodir bo'lgan, lekin hozirgacha o'sha holat yoki maqomni saqlab turgan ish-harakatni ham ifodalashi mumkin:

The dish broken into a dozen pieces cannot be mended.
O'nlab bo'laklarga **bo'lingan** idishni tiklab bo'lmaydi.

7. Sifatdoshli birikmalar o'z egasi, to'ldiruvchisi va ravish bilan kelishi mumkin.

Ega: bunda sifatdoshning egasi sifatida ob'yekt kelishigidagi olmosh ishlatiladi:

We left **him** sleeping.
Biz uni uxlayotganida tark etdik.

To'ldiruvchi: o'timli fe'llardan yasalgan sifatdoshlar vositali to'ldiruvchi bilan kelishi mumkin:

Finding the course too difficult, Penny decided to drop it.
Kursning juda qiyinligini bilib, Penni uni tashlashga qaror qildi.