

**O`ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O`RTA MAXSUS TA`LIM  
VAZIRLIGI**

**SAMARQAND DAVLAT CHET TILLAR INSTITUTI**

**TARJIMONLIK FAKULTETI**

**TARJIMA NAZARIYASI VA AMALIYOTI KAFEDRASI**

**Kurs ishi**

**MAVZU: MODAL FE`LLAR VA ULARNING ISHLATILISHI**

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O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishganidan so'ng, hayotimizning har jabhasida katta o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ldi. Ta'lim sohasiga ham katta e'tibor qaratila boshlandi, istiqlol yillari davomida ta'lim to'laligicha isloh qilindi. Zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot-kommunikasiya texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda o'qitishning ilg'or uslublarini joriy etish yo'li bilan, o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlodni chet tillarga o'qitish, shu tillarda erkin so'zlasha oladigan mutaxassislarni tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish hamda buning negizida, ularning jahon sivilizatsiyasi yutuqlari hamda dunyo axborot resurslaridan keng ko'lamda foydalanishlari, xalqaro hamkorlik va muloqotni rivojlantirishlari uchun shart-sharoit va imkoniyatlar yaratish maqsadida mamlakatimizda chet tillarni o'qitishni takomillashtirish to'g'risidagi qaror qabul qilindi. Prezidentimiz I.A.Karimov ko'p marta ta'kidlaganidek, bizning avlodlarimiz bizdan ko'ra kuchli, bilimli va albatta baxtli bo'lmog'i lozim. O'zbekiston dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlari bilan do'stona aloqalarni o'rnatdi, respublikamiz mustaqillikning ilk yillaridan bir qator xorijiy davlatlar bilan teng, ta'lim sohasida va iqtisodiy hamkorlik olib bormoqda, bu esa o'z-o'zidan xorijiy tilda gaplasha olish ehtiyojini tug'diradi. XXI asrda inson o'zini zamonaviy texnologiyalarni va ingliz tilini bilmasdan tasavvur qilishi juda murakkab, chunki ko'plab internet saytlari ingliz tilida, kompyuterlar hayotimizning har jabhasiga kirib kelgan. Hozirgi paytda ingliz tilini o'rganish, bilish va xorij madaniyatidan xabarbor bo'lish juda muhim masala sanaladi. Mamlakatimizda O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ta'lim to'g'risidagi qonunini hamda Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturini amalga oshirish doirasida chet tillarga o'qitishning kompleks tizimi, ya'ni uyg'un kamol topgan, o'tmishli, zamonaviy fikrlovchi yosh avlodni shakllantirishga, respublikaning jahon hamjamiyatiga yanada integrasiyalashuviga yo'naltirilgan tizim yaratildi. Shuni ham ta'kidlab o'tish lozimki, yurtboshimiz tashabbuslari bilan mamlakatimizda til o'rganishga katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Buning yaqqol misoli sifatida ingliz tilini olishimiz mumkin. Mamlakatimizning turli hududlarida ingliz tilida bemalol so'zlasha oladigan yoshlarning borligi va safi kengayayotganligi kishini beixtiyor quvontiradi. Yuqoridagilarga nazar soladigan bo'lsak yurtimiz taraqqiyotida tilning nechog'lik ahamiyatli ekanligiga yana bir karra amin bo'lamiz. Bugun mamlakatimizda istiqlol bergan erkinlik sharofati bilan barcha sohalarda yangilikka intilish ko'lami ortib bormoqda, jumladan chet tillarini o'rgatilishiga alohida to'xtalib o'tish joizdir.

**Mavzuning dolzarbligi.** Mazkur ilmiy ishning dolzarbligi, ularning o'zbek tilida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjimasini mavjud emas ya'ni o'zbek tilida modal fe'llar mavjud bo'lmay modallik ma'nosini o'zbek tilida turli morfologik va sintaktik usullar ya'ni ko'makchi fe'llar, modal so'zlar va affikslar yordamida ifodalanadi. Ular mustaqil fe'llar singari ish-harakatni to'g'ridan to'g'ri ifodalamaydi. Bu fe'llar gapda so'zlovchining voqea-hodisaga nisbatan subyektiv monosabatini ifodalab keladi. Shu sabab, uning o'zbek tilida tarjima qilinayotganda turli qiyinchiliklarga duch kelinishi va usullardan foydalanishda chalkashliklarga yo'l qo'yilmoqda. Ingliz tilidagi modal fe'llarning o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinayotganda o'z ma'nosida emas balki boshqa ma'noda ba'zan berilgani haqida yoritib berildi.

Ilmiy ishning maqsadi. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilidagi modal fe'llar nazariy va amaliy jihatdan, shuningdek sintaktik-semantik jihatdan har tomonlama o'rganib chiqishdir. Ushbu maqsadni amalga oshirish uchun quyidagilar vazifalarni hal qilishni o'z oldimizga qo'ydik:

1. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida "can" va "to able to" borasidagi ishlarni ko'rib chiqish va ularga munosabat bildirish;

2. Mavjud nuqtai-nazarlarga ijodiy yondoshib, ularning nazariy va amaliy ma'nolarini o'rganish;

3. "to have to" larni "must" modal fe'li mustaqil va yordamchi fe'llar bilan qiyoslab o'rganish asosida ularning struktura bo'yicha tavsiyalar berish;

4. Gap qurilishida modal fe'llarning roli va o'rnini aniqlash;

5. Zamonaviy ingliz va Amerikalik yozuvchilarning badiiy asarlaridan olingan misollardan foydalanib modal fe'llarning sintaktik va semantic xususiyatlarini atroflicha o'rganib chiqish.

**Ilmiy ishning metodologik asosi va tadqiq usuli.** Ilmiy ishning metodologik asosi shundan iboratki, bu yerda modal fe'llarning bir-biri bilan qiyoslab, taqqoslab o'rganish bo'lsa, tadqiq usuli hozirgi zamonaviy ingliz tilida va asosan Amerika ingliz tilida modal fe'llarning atroflicha qisqartirishlar orqali ishlatilayotganini bayon qilishdir. Tahlil qilish orqali uning turli leksik ma'nolarini aniqlash va bu oborotlar qatnashgan gaplarni tarjima qilganda ularning o'zbek tilidagi muqobil variantlarini topish tadqiqotning ilmiyligidir.

**Ilmiy ishning amaliy ahamiyati.** Mazkur ilmiy ishning amaliy ahamiyati Ingliz tilining nazariy va amaliy grammatikasi fanlari uchun berilgan materiallar ilmiy qiymatga ega bo'lib, ulardan modal fe'llarning turli yo'nalishda misol uchun: she'r, hikoya, asar, informativ mavzusida ilmiy maqolalar yozishda, ingliz tili grammatikasidan shu mavzuda amaliy mashg'ulotlar o'tishda foydalanish mumkin.

**Ilmiy ishning yangiligi.** Bu ilmiy ishning yangiligi shundaki unda nafaqat ehtimollik, zaruriyatni balki zamonaviy ingliz tilida ayniqsa og'zaki tilda hozirgi Amerika Ingliz tilida modal fe'llarning qisqartmalar yoki lahjalarga moslashtirib aytilishini yoritib berildi. Modal fe'llarning har birining o'zida tub ma'no yotib qaysi birini qay paytda qo'llay bilish ularni o'rganish, bir-biri bilan joyini almashtirmaslik haqida ham keng yoritilib bergan.

**Ilmiy ishning obykti.** Modal fe'llarning ekvivalentlari o'rtasida alohida o'rin tutadigan "Can", "Could", "To able to", "Need", "May", "Might", "Must", "Should", "to have to" tadqiqotning ob'jektidir.

**Ishning tuzilishi.** Kurs ishi Kirish, 2 bob, Xulosa, Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat.

## I BOB

### MODAL FE'LLAR HAQIDA UMUMIY MA'LUMOT

#### 1.1. Modal fe'llarning qulayligi va ularning gapda ishlatilishi

Kaushanskaya quyidagicha to'xtalib o'tadi: "Modal verbs are used to show the speaker's attitude toward the action or state indicated by the infinitive, I, e, they show that the action indicated by the infinitive is considered as possible, impossible, probable, improbable, obligatory, necessary, advisable, doubtful or uncertain, etc. The modal verbs are: can (could), may (might), must, should, ought, shall, will, would, need, dare. The modal expressions to be+infinitive and to have+infinitive also belong here". "Modal verbs are called defective because all of them (except "dare" and need) lack verbals and analytical forms" (i.e. compound tenses, analytical forms of the subjunctive Mood, the Passive Voice)" [13, B.118].

J. Bo'ronov o'zining "Ingliz tili grammatikasi" darslik kitobida modal fe'llarning qo'yidagi xususiyatlariga ham alohida to'xtalib o'tadi: uning fikricha modal fe'llardan sifatdosh formasini yasab bo'lmaydi. Suffiks yoki prefikslar yordamida modal fe'llardan yangi fe'llar yasalmaydi, chunki modal fe'llarning o'zlari so'z yasash usuli yordamida boshqa so'zlardan yasalgan emas. Modal fe'llar to'yuklamasini olmasligining sababi, preterit-prezent fe'llarning infinitiv formasidan emas, balki hozirgi zamon formasidan yasaladi.

Masalan: Qadimgi ingliz tilida "can, may, shall" modal fe'llarining infinitiv formasi "*cannat*", "*magan*", "*sculan*", *hozirgi zamon formasi esa "can", "mag", "sceal"* bo'lgan [7, B.138-139].

Qadimgi Ingliz tilida bu fe'llarning birinchi va ikkinchi shaxs birlik formalari aynan bit xil bo'lganligi uchun ham hamma shaxslarda bir forma ishlatilib, faqat ikkinchi shaxs birlik formasigina ulardan farq qilgan. Masalan; I va III shaxs birlikda can II shaxs birlikda "canst" XVI asrdan boshlab ikkinchi shaxs birlik formasi standart adabiy ingliz tilida uchala shaxsda ham bir hil forma qo'llaniladi. Qadimgi ingliz tilida I va II shaxs birlik formasi standart adabiy ingliz tilida (standart English) kamdan-kam ishlatila borib, oxiri umuman ishlatilmay qolganligi sababli hozirgi Ingliz tilida I va II shaxs birlik formalari kuchli fe'llarning (strong verbs) o'tgan zamon indikativ formalari o'xshashligi sabab bo'lgan.

"Can", "may" modal fe'llari anglatgan ma'nolarni "*to have to*", "*to have*", "*got to*", "*to be obliged to*", "*to be to*" yordamida ham berish mumkin.

Yuqorida keltirilgan infinitivli formalar modal fe'llarning o'ziga xos sinonimlari bo'lib, ularni modal fe'llarning ekvivalentlari deb yuritiladi. "Can" modal fe'li anglatgan ma'noni ayrim hollarda "to be able (to)" yordamida ham berish mumkin, "May" modal fe'lining esa "to be allowed to" kabi ekvivalenti bor. "Must" modal fe'lining esa "to have to" (have got to) yoki "to be to" kabi ekvivalentlari bor. Bu ekvivalent fe'llar grammatik kategoriyalarning deyarli hammasida qo'llanilsa-da, leksik va stilistik jihatdan ko'p hollarda chegaralangan bo'ladi.

N. Kachalova modal fe'llarga "*can*" (*could*), *may* (*might*), "*must*", "*ought*", "*need*" kabi modal fe'llarni kiritadi.

Anglatgan ma'nosiga ko'ra majburiylik, mumkinlik, zarurlik, ishonch, hohish yoki ruxsat, taxmin, faraz qilish, qo'lidan kelishlik va shunga o'xshash boshqa ma'nolarni ifodalovchi fe'llar modal fe'llar deyiladi. Modal fe'llar harakatni ko'rsatmasligi tufayli boshqa fe'llardan semantic jihatdan farq qiladi. Modal fe'llar doimo infinitive shaklidagi asosiy fe'llar bilan birga ishlatilib asosiy fe'llarga modallik ma'nosini qo'shadi [14, B.220].

Gordon modal fe'llarga quyidagicha ta'rif beradi: "Modal verbs are defective verbs since they each lack many forms a modal compound predicate. They lack –s in the third person singular in the Present tense and have no verbals, so they have no analytical forms, some of them lack the form of the Past tense"[9, B.79].

Modal fe'llarning asosiy grammatik tavsifi haqida J. Bo'ronov quyidagicha to'xtalib o'tadi:

**1) Modal fe'llar faqat infinitive formasidagi fe'llar bilan ishlatiladi.**

**Modal fe'li bilan ishlatiladigan infinitive har xil bo'lishi mumkin:**

a) perfekt bo'lmagan infinitiv bilan:

He can speak a little French.

U bir oz fransuz tilida gapira oladi.

All children must go to school at the age of 7.

Barcha bolalar 7 yoshidan maktabga borishlari shart.

It can be true.

Bu haqiqat bo'lishi mumkin.

b) perfektli infinitiv bilan:

You could have seen the house from, there if it had not been so dark.

Agar bunchalik qorong'u bo'lmaganida edi, siz bu erdan uyni ko'ra olgan bo'lar edingiz.

I oughtn't to have told you.

Men sizga buni aytmasligim kerak edi.

You should have done it before.

Siz buni avval qilishingiz lozim edi.

He must have been ill.

U kasal bo'lgan bo'lsa kerak.

c) davomli aspektidagi infinitiv bilan:

She oughtn't to be thinking about spending money. (Th. Dreiser).

U sarflayotgan pullari haqida o'ylamasa kerak.

She couldn't be telling lies.

U yolg'on gapira olmaydi.

The book is not on the shelf. Jane must be reading it.

Kitob tokchada emas. Jane uni o'qiyotgan bo'lsa kerak.

d) davomli aspektidagi perfekt infinitiv:

Could he have been at home all this time?

U butun shu vaqt mobaynida uyda bo'lganmikan?

She couldn't have been waiting for us so long.

U bizni buncha uzoq vaqt mobaynida kuta olmagan bo'lardi.

It must have been raining all the night.

Tun bo'yi yomg'ir yoqqan bo'lsa kerak.

e) passiv (majhul) nisbatdagi infinitiv bilan:

All this must be changed. (K. Aldington).

Buni hammasini o'zgartirish kerak.

The work must be done at once.

Bu ishni zudlik bilan bajarish lozim.

f) passiv nisbatdagi perfekt infinitiv bilan:

It might have been considered beautiful at one time.

Bir vaqtning o'zida uni chiroyli deb hisoblash mumkin edi.

The book could have been read in a short time.

Kitobni qisqa vaqt ichida o'qib chiqilsa bo'lar edi.

2) Modal fe'llardan keyin kelgan asosiy fe'l "to" yuklamasiz ishlatiladi, ya'ni ular hamisha predikativ formada bo'ladi. Ammo modal fe'llarning ekvivalentlari bundan mustasinodir.

I cannot see what you mean.

Siz nima dimoqchiligingizni tushuna olmayapman.

You have to change your mind.

Fikringizni o'zgartirishingizga to'g'ri keladi.

3) Ikkinchi shaxs birlikda "-s" qo'shimchasi ishlatilmaydi.

You must go out in the fresh air.

Siz toza havoga chiqishingiz shart.

You can get a nice room here and some clothes and then you can do something.

(Th. Dreiser).

Siz bu erda yaxshi uy, keyim-kechak va biror ish bilan shug'ullanishingiz mumkin.

4) Modal fe'llarning ayrimlari ikkita zamon formasida: can-could, may-might, will-would, dare-dared, shall-should, ayrimlari esa faqat bitta o'zgarma formada keladi: must, ought, need.

Clyde could scarcely prevent her voice from trembling (Th. Dreiser).

Klaid zo'rg'a ovozdagi titroqni bosa oldi.

I can imagine how angry he is.

Uni qanchalik darg'azabligini tasavvur qilayapman [7, B.128].

L. S. Barxudarov, D. A. Shtelinglar o'ziga xos semantikaga va grammatik xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan bir guruh fe'llarni modal fe'llarga kiritadi. Modal fe'llarning asosiy guruhini can (could), may (might), must, shall (should), ought, will (would) kabi modal fe'llar tashkil etadi.

L. Barxudarov o'zining "Грамматика английского языка" kitobida modal fe'llarning ish-harakatni emas, balki so'zlovchining ish-harakatga bo'lgan hoxishini, imkoniyatini, zaruriyatini bildiradi [5, B.309].

Shuningdek, modal fe'llar turli xil emotsiyalarni, ya'ni ajablanishni, shubhani va shu kabilarni bildiradi.

Gap strukturasiidagi o'rniga ko'ra modal fe'llar yordamchi so'zlar hisoblanadi. Modal fe'llar ish-harakatni emas, balki modallik munosabatini anglatgani uchun ham ular gapning mustaqil bo'lagi sifatida ishlatilmaydi. Modal fe'llar har doim infinitive bilan birikib, murakkab modal kesim bo'lib keladi.

1. You must not allow your father to take such a step. You must prevent it (Ch. Dickens).

Siz otangizning bunday yo'l tutishiga yo'l qo'ymasligingiz kerak.

Siz buni taqiqlashingiz kerak.

2. She cannot deceive me. Her name cannot be Doolittle. (B. Shaw)

U meni alday olmaydi. Uning ishi Dylittle bo'lishi mumkin emas.

*Must, should, ought* kabi modal fe'llar o'zgarmas formaga ega bo'lsa, ikki xil formaga ega, aniq mayl hozirgi zamonda *can, may, will* bo'lsa, aniq mayl o'tgan zamonda *could, might, would*.

Shart-istak maylda: *could, might, would*.

M. A. Belyayeva modal fe'llarga qo'yidagicha ta'rif beradi:

*“Модальные глаголы-это такие глаголы, которые выражают не действие или состояние, а отношение лица, обозначенного местоимением или существительным, несущем в предложении функцию подлижающего, к действию или состоянию, выраженному инфинитивом. Модальный глагол в сочетании с инфинитивом образует в предложении составное глагольное сказуемое. Модальные глаголы выражают значение возможности, необходимости, вероятности, желательности и т. п.”*

Shuningdek, Belyayeva o'zining “Ingliz tili grammatikasi” kitobida **can, may, must, ought, need** kabi fe'llarni modal fe'llarga kiritadi [6, B.139].

Bizga ma'lumki modal fe'llardan keyin infinitiv “to” yuklamasini olmaydi. “Ought” modal fe'llidan keyin esa “to” yuklamasi albatta keladi.

Modal fe'llar boshqa fe'llardan o'zining to'rt formasiga ega emasligidan ham farqlanadi. “Can” va “may” modal fe'llari ikki zamon formasiga, ya'ni hozirgi va o'tgan zamon formasiga ega bo'lsa, “must”, “ought”, “need” kabi modal fe'llar faqat hozirgi zamon formasiga ega.

Present Indefinite: *can, may, must, ought*;

Past Indefinite: *could, might*;

Modal fe'llarning shaxssiz shakllarga infinitiv, gerundiy va sifatdosh shakllariga ega emas. Modal fe'llarning so'roq va inkor shakllari “to do” yordamchi fe'llarisiz yasaladi. So'roq formalarda modal fe'llar egadan oldinga o'tadi.

Masalan: Can you do it?

Must you do it?

May you do it?

Need he do it?

Ought she do it?

Modal fe'lli inkor gaplarda “not” inkor yuklamasi modal fe'llardan keyin keladi. “Can” modal fe'lli inkor gaplarda “not” inkor yuklamasi “can” modal fe'li bilan birga yoziladi: “cannot” kabi.

He cannot do it.

You may not smoke here.

U buni qila olmaydi.

Bu yerda chikilmaydi.

**Modal fe'llar quyidagi inkor yuklamali qisqartmalarga ega:**

Can't            mayn't

Couldn't        mightn't

Needn't        mustn't

## 1.2. UMUMIY ISHLATILADIGAN “CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT HAQIDA

### “Can” modal fe’li haqida

**Can-** modal fe’li Simple Infinitive bilan kelib ish-harakatni bajarish imkoniyatini, mumkinligini, qobiliyatini, ifodalaydi, hozirgi va kelasi zamon.

I can do it now

Men buni hozir qila olaman.

I can speak English

Men inglizcha gapira olaman.

He can finish his work next week

U ishini kelasi hafta tugata oladi.

This work can be done at once

Bu ishni birdan qilsa bo’ladi.

Can o’rnida “be able to” ni ishlatrsa ham bo’ladi. **Be able to** hozirgi, kelasi va o’tgan zamonlarda ishlatiladi.

I can do it

Men buni qila olaman.

I could do it

Men buni qila oldim.

I shall be able to do it

Men buni qilishga qodir bo’laman.

Can fe’li **Perfect Infinitiv** bilan kelib (can+have+P.P) bo’lishsiz va so’roq gaplarda ishlatiladi va suhbatdosh gapirayotgan, haqiqatda sodir bo’lga ish-harakatning bo’lishi mumkin emasligini ifodalaydi:

He cannot have done it

U buni qilgan bo’lishi mumkin emas.

He cannot have said it

Buni aytmagan bo’lishi kerak.

### “Could” modal fe’li haqida.

1. **Could+V** ish harakatni o’tgan zamonda sodir etish imkoniyatini, qobiliyatini ifodalaydi. **Could** o’rnida **was (were) able to** ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

He could (was able to) swim very well when he was young.

U yoshligida juda yaxshi suza olardi.

He could (was able to) read French

U Fransuzchani o’qiy olardi.

He could (was able to) speak English when he was a boy.

U bolaligida Inglizcha gapira olardi.

2. Amalda (haqiqatda) 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.

Biz yigirma to’rt soat ichida paroxodning yukini tushira oldik.

He was able to translate the article without a dictionary.

U maqolani lyg’atsiz tarjima qila oldi.

3. Bosh gapni 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

U nemischa gapira olishini aytdi.

He said that he could finish his work in time.

U ishini vaqtida tugata olishini aytdi.

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 do it Men u bunday qila olmasligini aytdim.

4. 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 had a good dictionary, he could translate the article

Agar uning yaxshi lug'ati bo'lganda, u maqolani tarjima qila olardi.

If he had tried, he could have done it.

Agar u harakat qilganda, buni qila olgan bo'lardi.

### Amerika Ingliz tilida Modal fe'llarning turli qisqartmalarda ishlatilishi.

1.	I have got to go	I've gotta to
2.	I have got a book	I've gotta book
3.	Do you want to dance?	Wanna dance?
4.	Do you want a banana?	Wanna banana?
5.	Let me in.	Lemmi in.
6.	Let me go.	Lemmi go.
7.	I'll let you know.	I'll letcha know.
8.	Did you do it?	Dija do it?
9.	Not yet.	Na chet.
10.	I'll meet you.	I'll meeche layder.
11.	What do you think?	Whaddyu think?
12.	What did you do with it?	Whajoo do with it?
13.	How did you like it?	Howja like it?
14.	When did you get it?	Whenju geddit?
15.	Why did you take it?	Whyju tay kit?
16.	Can you bring it?	Canna yu brin git?
17.	Can he go to concert?	Canna he go concert?
18.	May they take copy?	My thiy tay copy?
19.	Could I go?	Coury go?
20.	May she eat?	Mech she eat?
21.	Must he write?	Muss he write?
22.	I can fly.	I canna fly.
23.	They could get up early.	They cour geddap early.
24.	He should stay at the hotel.	He shour stayet the hotel.
25.	I can love.	I canna love.
26.	They may go.	They mech go.
27.	You could hurry to party. Couldn't you?	You cour hurry to party. Couldn't yu?
28.	You ought to begin.	Yu outtu begin.
29.	They ought to come today.	They outtu come today.
30.	I have to learn Korean language.	I've gottalearn Korean language.

## “MAY” MODAL FE’LI HAQIDA.

### **May+V ruxsatni ifodalaydi.**

You may take my dictionary

Siz mening lug’atimni olishingiz mumkin.

May I come in?

Kirsam maylimi?

**May** ruxsatni ifodalash uchun faqat hozirgi zamonda ishlatiladi, o’tgan va boshqa zamonlarda **might** emas **allow** fe’lining majhul nisbati ishlatiladi:

He was allowed to go there

Unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berishdi.

He has been allowed to go there

Unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berishgandi.

May gapiruvchi to’g’riligiga ishonmagan taxminni ifodalaydi.

May+V hozirgi kelasi zamondagi taxminni ifodalashda ishlatiladi:

He may know her address

Balki u uning adresini bilar.

He may come to London in the summer. U Londonga yozda kelishi mumkin.

**May+be+Ving** suhbat vaqtida davom etayotgan taxminni ifodalaydi:

Where is he?

U qayerda?

He maybe walking in the garden. U bog’da sayr qilayotgan bo’lishi mumkin.

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

He may not know her address

U uning manzilini bilmasligi mumkin.

You may not find him there

Siz uni u yerda topa olmasligingiz mumkin.

May+have+P.P. o’tgan zamondagi taxminni ifodalaydi.

He may have left London

U Londondan jo’nab ketgan bo’lishi mumkin.

He may have lost her address U uning manzilini yo’qotgan bo’lishi mumkin.

**May+V** maqsad ergash gaplarda ishlatiladi:

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

Men unga tekshirish uchun mashqlarimni beraman.

Ko’chirma gapdagi may+V bosh gapi o’tgan zamonda bo’lgan o’zlashtirma gapda **Might+V** bo’lib keladi:

U Tom uning lug’atini olishi mumkinligini aytdi.

## “MIGHT” MODAL FE’LI HAQIDA.

**Might** bosh gapi o’tgan zamonda bo’lgan o’zlashtirma gapda taxminni ifodalaydi: Ko’chirma gapda **may+V** ishlatilgan bo’lsa, o’zlashtirma gapda **might+V** ishlatiladi:

He said that Nancy might know her address.

U uning manzilini Nensi bilishi mumkinligini aytdi.

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.

U ularning manzilini Nensi bilishi mumkinligini aytdi.

1. Bosh gapi o’tgan zamonda bo’lgan qo’shma gapdagi maqsad ergash gaplardagi **might+V** ishlatiladi:

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

U tekshirsin deb men mashqlarimni unga berdim.

2. Hozirgi zamonda bo’lgan noreal shart gapli qo’shma gaplarning bosh gapda **might+V** ishlatiladi:

If you tried, you might get the book.

Agar harakat qilganingizda, kitobni olar edingiz.

If she called at his office at five o'clock, she might find him there.

3. O'tgan zamondagi noreal shart ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gapida **might+have+P.P.** ishlatiladi:

If she had called at his office at five o'clock yesterday, she **might have found** him there.

Agar u shu yerda bo'lganda edi u bizga yordam bergan bo'lishi mumkin edi. Bundan tashqari modal fe'lidan foydalangan qisqacha Ingliz tilidagi hikoyani keltirib bu hikoyada foydalanilgan modal fe'llarning ma'nosini yoritdik.

Quyida berilgan fe'llar "Modal fe'llar" deb ataladi. Ular yordamchi fe'llar bo'lib, ish-harakatning bajarilish imkoniyati, qobiliyati, extimolligi, zaruratini ifodalaydi. Ko'pgini modal fe'llar birdan ortiq ma'noni anglatadi.

**Can, could, may, might, should, had better, must, will, va would** fe'lning oddiy shaklidan oldin keladi.

**Ulardan keyin to kelmaydi.**

Noto'g'ri: He can to speak English

**Yetakchi fe'l -s qo'shimchasini olmaydi.**

Noto'g'ri: He can speaks English

**Yetakchi fe'lning o'tgan zamon shakli ishlatilmaydi.**

Noto'g'ri: He can spoke English

**Yetakchi fe'l -ing shaklini olmaydi.**

Noto'g'ri: He can speaking English

**Can va could qobiliyatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.**

**Can hozirgi va kelasi zamonda qobiliyatni ifodalaydi.** Bobur can play the piano.

Bobur pianino chala oladi.

Bobur can speak English.

Bobur inglizcha gapira oladi.

**Can ning inkor shakli can't, cannot yoki can not deb yozilishi mumkin.** I can't understand that sentence

Men o'sha gapni tushuna olmayapman.

**Can ning o'tgan zamon shakli could**

Our son *could* walk when he was one year old.

Bizning o'g'limiz bir yoshligida yura olardi.

**Imkoniyatni ifodalash: may va might**

May va might hozirgi yoki kelasi zamondagi imkoniyatni ifodalaydi. Ularning ma'nosi bir xil

It may rain tomorrow                      Ertaga yomg'ir yog'ishi mumkin.

It might rain tomorrow                      Ertaga yomg'ir yog'ishi mumkin.

Bo'lishsiz shakli: **may not va might not**

It may not rain tomorrow                      Ertaga yomg'ir yog'masligi mumkin

It might not rain tomorrow                      Ertaga yomg'ir yog'masligi mumkin

**Maslaxatni ifodalash: should va ought to**

Should va ought to bir ma'noga ega. Ular "Bu yaxshi fikr. Bu yaxshi maslaxat" degan ma'noni anglatadi.

My clothes are dirty. I should wash them.

Mening kiyimlarim kir, ularni yuvsam yaxshi bo'lardi.

My clothes are dirty I ought to wash them.

Mening kiyimlarim kir, ularni yuvsam yaxshi bo`lardi.

Should+fe`lning oddiy shakli

ought+to + fe`lning oddiy shakli

Noto`g`ri: I should to wash them

Noto`g`ri: I ought washing them.

### Must

Must yozma nutqda ishlatiladi. U odatda jiddiy so`z

Mustning ma`nosi "Biror ishni qilish kerak ya`ni u bunga majbur"

I must go to my work

Men ishingga borish kerak

**Taqiqlashni ifodalash: must not**

**Must not taqiqni ifodalaydi (Buni qilma!)**

Children, you must not play with matches!

Bolalar, sizlar gugurt bilan o`ynamasliklaring kerak!

**Mantiqiy xulosalar: must**

Quyidagi gapda so`zlovchi **B** mantiqiy xulosa chiqaryapti. U o`z xulosasida Nozimaning esnayotganiga asoslanyapti. Uning mantiqiy xulosasi: Nozima uyqusirayapti. U mantiqiy xulosasini ifodalash uchun **must to** dan foydalanyapti.

A: Nozima is yawning.

A: Nozima esnayapti.

B: She must be sleepy.

B: U uyqusirayotgan bo`lsa kerak.

Modallar va ularning muqobillari

Ba`zi modallar hamma zamonlarda ham ishlatilmaydi. Shuning uchun ularning muqobillarini bilib olishimiz lozim.

**Modal fe`llar**

must

must not

can

may

need

need not

**Muqobillar**

to have to

not to be allowed to

to be able to

to be allowed to

to have to

not to have to

### Modal verbs story

I **want to** describe a funny story about pouring rains in Moscow. I was on my way back home, when I noted that it was going to rain hard. In fact, it rained already, and every second the rain was getting harder.

I **could** wait near the Metro station - at least I would have a shelter there. Instead, I got the wrong bus - I **have to** walk about 10 minutes from the nearest stop of that bus to my home. Now it was raining very-very hard. Umbrellas were no good. In the minute you **ought to** be wet from head to feet - because of rain and wind.

I got out of the bus - it was a bad situation. Now the water on the ground was up to my feet. I **should** wait at the bus stop - it was probably the last chance to have at least some parts of my shirt dry. But always during the rain you had a strange force that makes you hurry home. I opened my umbrella and walked hurriedly.

There was no use of umbrella. I got wet in first 30 seconds. The water ran angrily along the pavement, so my feet were covered by water very quickly. Now I had a feeling that there is no place that I **had to** save (or could save) from water.

But something made me start. It was thunder and lightning. So I ran home as fast as I **could**. It was one of the most exciting impressions of that summer some years ago...[2].

Bu yerda birinchi gapdagi “**want to**” xoxlamoq ma’nosida kelgan. Ya’ni xoxish istak manosini bildirayapti. Ikkinchi gapdagi **could** esa uta olmoq ma’nosida ichki qobiliyatdan kelib chiqyapti. “**Have to**” modal fe’li esa zaruriyat yana uyigacha 10 minutgacha bo’lishi kerak. “**Ought to**” esa bo’lishi mumkin degan ma’noda kelgan. “**Should**” esa zarur degan ma’noda ammo judayam qat’iy ohangda emas chunki yomg’ir yog’ayotganligi tufayli bekatda turish kerakligini anglatmoqda. Ammo istasa ketishi mumkin hech qanday man qilingan qoida yo’q. Agar shu **Must** bo’lganda qat’iy taqiqlash ya’ni yurish mumkinmasligini bildirardi.

Modal fe’llar foydalanilgan keyingi hikoya va turli vaziyatdagi dialoglar.

Text2

I remember going to the British Museum one day to read up the treatment for some slight ailment of which I had a touch. I read all I came to read and then I began to study diseases, generally, turning the leaves idly. I came to typhoid fever, read the symptoms and discovered I must have had it for months without knowing it. Cholera I had with severe complications and diphtheria I must have been born with. I was relieved to find that Bright’s disease I had only in a modified form and, so far as that was concerned, I might live for years. The only disease I could conclude I had not got was housemaid’s knee. I sat and pondered. I thought what an interesting case I must be from a medical point of view. I was hospital in myself. All students need do would be to walk round me and after that take their diploma. I tried to feel my heart. I could not feel my heart. I think now that it must have been there all the time, and must have been beating, but cannot account for it. I had walked into that reading-room a happy, healthy man, I crawled out a decrepit wreck[2,B.20].

## DIALOGUES

### Dialogue 1. A Visit to London

A: What do you think I ought to see in London first?

B: Well, historical places, I think. You should go to Westminster Abbey, and if you can, go to the Houses of Parliament and the National Gallery.

A: And what about the British Museum? I was told one ought to see it.

B: I suppose you must go there. There you can find masterpieces of the world’s best artists.

A: How can I get to the centre?

B: I think you can go by steamer down the Thames from Westminster to Tower Bridge. That’s a very pleasant way to travel, and you can see London bridges and quite a number of buildings on the way [3].

### Dialogues 2. Asking the Way

A: Excuse me. Can you tell me where South Street is, please?

B: Take the second turning on the left and then ask again.

A: Is it far?

B: No, you can walk it under ten minutes.

A: Thanks very much.

B: It's a pleasure.

\*\*\*

A: Excuse me, please. Could you tell me how to get to the town centre?

B: First right, second left. You can't miss it.

A: Thank you.

B: That's OK.

\*\*\*

A: Does this bus go to the station?

B: No, you'll *have to* get off at the bank, and take 178.

A: **Can** you tell me where to get off?

B: It's the next stop.

\*\*\*

A: Is this the right bus for the Town Hall?

B: No, you *should have caught* a 12. Get off at the bridge and get one there.

A: *Could* you tell me when we get there?

B: It's the next stop but one.

### **Dialogues 3. Shopping**

A: Let's go shopping. I have got quite a number of things to buy, and I believe I *can* get them all in this shop. You see, I *ought to* buy a present for my friend. She has invited me to her birthday. What shall we look at first?

B: Gloves, I think. They must be on the ground floor. Yes, here we are, and I can see just the kind I want.

A: Well, that didn't take us long, now let's go up by the escalator to the third floor.

B: We'll just take a quick look around to see if there is anything we could take back as presents for the family.

A: I like these books, and do you? Shall we ask how much they are?

B: I want to get a comb and some hair clips. Where do you think I can find them?

A: Oh, you must go to the haberdashery department. That's on a lower floor, I believe. We'll get them on our way out.

B: How do you like those white shoes just over there, on the right?

A: I like them very much, indeed. They are perfect for summer wear.

B: Do you think they're my size? They look just about right.

A: You should try them on.

\*\*\*

A: Do you think I should buy this camera?

B: I think it's too expensive. You should find a cheaper one – you aren't a professional, are you?

\*\*\*

A: Where are you going?

B: I must do some shopping.

A: What will you buy?

B: I must buy some food. We've got nothing for dinner.

#### **Dialogue 4. At Lunch**

A: Another piece of cherry pie?

B: No, thanks. I'm on a diet.

A: Please, do. You've hardly eaten anything.

B: It's delicious, but I don't think I ought to.

#### **Dialogues 5. In a Restaurant**

Waiter: Can I take your order, sir?

Mr. X: Haddock and chips for me, please.

Waiter: May I take your order, sir?

Mr. N: Yes, I'd like to try the steak, please.

#### **Dialogue 6**

A: I mustn't forget to phone John.

B: Why?

A: It's his birthday tomorrow.

#### **Dialogue 7**

A: You look tired. What's the matter?

B: It's been a very hard week.

A: You should have a good rest during the weekend.

#### **Dialogue 8**

A: What time do you think we should go home?

B: If the weather keeps fine we should stay in the country till Sunday night.

#### **Dialogue 9**

A: Can you skate?

B: Yes, I can, a little. Can you?

A: No, I'm afraid, I can't, but I can ski rather well.

#### **Dialogue 10**

A: Can you come to the party tomorrow?

B: I am not sure I'll be able to join you, I am very busy now [3].

Yuqorida berilgan hikoya va dialoglarda har xil vaziyatlarda berilgan og'zaki nutqlar bo'lib, bundan modal fe'llarning o'rin-paytiga, vaqtiga, qarab ba'zida "Must" yoki "Can" o'rniga "Ought to" yoki "to be able to" ishlatilgan.

#### **Mashhur Elizabet va qirol Jorjning nutqida ishlatilgan modal fe'llar.**

The "Virgin Queen", Elizabeth I, made this speech at a pivotal moment in English history. It is a remarkable speech in extraordinary circumstances: made by a woman, it deals with issues of gender, sovereignty and nationality.

"I am come amongst you, as you see, at this time, not for my recreation and disport, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live and die amongst you all; to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust. I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too, and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm; to which rather than any dishonour

shall grow by me, I myself will take up arms, I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field”[4].

### What makes this a great speech?

- Elizabeth puts aside differences in social status and says she will “live and die amongst (her troops)”. This gives her speech a very **inclusive message**.
- She uses **antithesis**, or contrasting ideas. To offset the problem of her femininity – of being a “weak and feeble woman” – she swiftly emphasises her masculine qualities: that she has the “heart and stomach of a king”.
- Elizabeth takes on the role of a **protector**: there is much repetition of the pronoun “I”, and “I myself” to show how active she will be during the battle.

### I BOB BO’YICHA XULOSA

Mazkur kurs ishda “Can”, “to able to” haqida bo’lib, mazkur izlanishning birinchi bobida biz modal fe’l can, could, may, might haqida haqida va ular borasida tilshunos olimlarning qarashlariga ham alohida to’xtalib o’tdik.

Bizga ma’lumki modal fe’llarning talabalar o’rnini almahtirib ishlatilishi haqidagi muammo tilshunoslik nazariyasida va har bir til tahlilida eng eng ko’p munozarali muammolardan biridir.

Mazkur kurs ishining I bobida biz ataoqli tilshunos olimlarning fikrlariga ham tayandik. Akademik Shaxmatov (A. A. Шахматов «Синтаксис русского языка» М. 1941) modal fe’llari o’rganilishi kerak deb hisoblaydi. Modal fe’llar asosiy fe’l bo’lib keladi va eng ko’p ishlatiladigan modal fe’l “can, could, may, might” fe’lidir. Modal fe’llar fe’lning asosiy shakli bilan birga keladi. Modal fe’llar so’zlovchining ish-harakatga bo’lgan munosabatini bildiradi.

Mazkur kurs ishining ob’yekti bo’lgan “could” “can” modal fe’lining ekvivalentlari hisoblanadi. Mazkur malakaviy bitiruv ishi “to have to”, “to be to” haqida bo’lib, mazkur izlanishning birinchi bobida biz so’z turkumlari, fe’l haqida va must modal fe’li haqida va ular borasida tilshunos olimlarning qarashlariga ham alohida to’xtalib o’tdik.

Bizga ma’lumki so’z turkumlari haqidagi muammo tilshunoslik nazariyasida va har bir til tahlilida eng eng ko’p munozarali muammolardan biridir.

So’z turkumlari uch turdagi prensipga asosan tasnif qilinadi:

1. Ma’no;
2. Shakl;
3. Funksiya;

Shuning uchun ma’no, shakl, funksiya kabi prinsiplarga asosan so’z turkumlari mustaqil va yordamchi so’z turkumlariga bo’linadi.

Fe’l so’z turkumini olib qaraydigan bo’lsak, ma’no bo’yicha ish-harakatni bildirsa, shakl bo’yicha uning zamon, mayl, nisbat kabi kategoriyalari, funksiya bo’yicha uning gapdagi sintaktik vazifalari kiradi.

Fe’l so’z turkumi o’zida yuqorida aytib o’tgan uch prinsipni o’zida mujassamlashtirgani uchun ham mustyaqil so’z turkumiga kiradi.

Yordamchi so’z turkumlariga to’xtaladigan bo’lsak, ular so’zlarni gapda bir-biriga bog’lash uchun xizmat qiladi va gap strukturasi mustaqil funksiyani bajarmaydi.

**II BOB**  
**MODAL FE'LLARNING TURLARI**  
**2.1. Need, Ought to” modal fe'llari**

**Need+V** biror ish-harakatning bajarilishi zarurligini bildiradi va *kerak* deb tarjima qilinadi. Bu modal modal fe'l faqat **Simple Presentning** so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllarida ishlatiladi:

Need he come here? U bu yerga kelishi kerakmi?

You needn't come so early? Siz bunchalik erta kelishingiz kerak emas.

Need bilan boshlangan so'roqli gaplarda bo'lishli javobida **must** bilan javob beriladi.

Need I go there at once? U yerga borishim kerakmi?

Yes you must! Ha kerak.

**Need not (needn't) +have+P.P.** o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan, lekin shu ish harakatni bajarish zarur bo'lmaganda ishlatiladi:

You needn't have come so early.

Siz bunchalik erta kelmasangiz ham bo'lardi.

**Need** fe'li asosiy fe'l bo'lib keladi va *kerak* deb tarjima qilinib, boshqa asosiy fe'llar kabi hozirgi, kelasi va o'tgan zamonda tuslanadi:

I'll need your advice Menga sizning maslahatingiz kerak bo'ladi.

**Need** asosiy fe'l bo'lib keladi va jonli egadan keyin kelganda uning orqasida infinitive ishlatiladi:

Jonli ega+need+to+V

John and his brother need to paint the house.

Jon bilan ukase uyni bo'yashlari kerak.

He will need to drive alone tonight

U bu oqshom yakka o'zi mashina haydashi kerak.

**Need** asosiy fe'l sifatida jonsiz egadan keyin kelsa, undan keyin yoki gerund, yoki majhul nisbatdagi infinitive ishlatiladi:

Jonsiz ega+need+Ving  
To+be+P.P.

The grass needs cutting.

The grass needs to be cut.

The television needs repairing.

The television needs to be repaired.

**“OUGHT TO” MODAL FE'LI HAQIDA”**

**1.Ought+to+V** hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi axloqiy burch yoki maslahatni ifodalaydi:

He ought to help his friend U do'stiga yordam berishi kerak.

You ought to be more carefully Siz sal ehiyotkorroq bo'lishingiz kerak.

**Ought+to+have+P.P.** o'tgan zamonga taaluqli 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. Siz buni kecha qilishingiz kerak edi.

He ought to have sent that cable. U o'sha telegrammani jo'natishi kerak edi.

## 2.2. "MUST" MODAL FE'LI HAQIDA

Mazkur bitiruv-malakaviy ish "must" modal fe'lining ekvivalentlari bo'lgan "to have to" va "to be to" haqida ekan "must" modal fe'lga batafsil to'xtalib o'tishni joiz deb topdik.

"Must" modal fe'li hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida faqat hozirgi zamon formasida ishlatilib, boshqa zamon formalarida uning ekvivalentlari ishlatiladi.

Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida "must" modal fe'lining quyidagi ekvivalentlari mavjud bo'lib, ular quyidagilar:

*"to have to", "to be to", "to be obliged to", "to have got to".*

"Must" modal fe'li o'zining ekvivalentlaridan semantic va stilistik jihatdan farq qilishi mumkin. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida "Must" modal fe'li quyidagi ma'nolarni anglatadi.

**1) zaruriyat va majburiylikni ifodalab o'zbek tilida "kerak", "shart", "lozim" deb tarjima qilinadi.**

I must do it now.

Men buni hozir bajarishim lozim.

He must write. He must earn money (London) [1, B.2].

U yozishi kerak. U pul topishi shart.

The work must be done at once.

Ish darhol bajarilishi shart.

**2) "Must" modal fe'li burch va ma'suliyatni ham ifodalaydi.**

**1) I must hurry. I must warn him of danger. (Belyaeva 244).**

Men shoshilishim lozim. Men uni havfdan ogoh etishim shart.

**2) We must help them.**

Biz ularga yordam berishimiz lozim.

**3) "Must" modal fe'li buyruq, maslahat, tavsiya qilish, qattiq iltimosni ham bildiradi.**

You must go out in the fresh air all you can. (F. G. Copper) [5, B.100].

Siz iloji boricha ko'proq toza havoda bo'lishingiz lozim.

You must see her, miss Sarrie. (P. Abrahams) [10, B.132].

Sora xonim siz uni ko'rishingiz kerak.

You must consult a doctor. (Kachalova) [14, B. 75].

Siz doktorga ko'rinishingiz kerak. (maslahatni bildiradi).

You must rest first, she said. (P. Abrahams) [10, B.132].

Siz avval dam olishingiz kerak, dedi u. (maslahat).

You must post the letter at once. (buyruq).

Siz hatni darhol jo'natishingiz kerak.

You must leave the room at once. (buyruq).

Siz darhol xonadan chiqib ketishingiz kerak.

**4) "Must" modal fe'li inkor va so'roq gaplarda kelsa, taqiqni bildiradi:**

You mustn't speak to a prisoner in a foreign language, madam. (Voynich) [13, B. 50].

Xonim siz mahbus bilan chet tilida gaplashmasligingiz kerak.

He mustn't know he has to fly it. (J. Aldrige) [2, B.66].

U uni uchirishi kerakligini bilmasligi kerak.

Then cat pretended to be sorry and said “Must I never come into the cave? Must I never sit by the warm fire? Must I never drink the warm white milk? (Kipling)”.  
Keyin mushuk achingay dedi: “Men hech qachon g’orga kirmasligim kerakmi? Men hech qachon issiq kaminning oldida o’tirmasligim kerakmi? Men hech qachon iliq sut ichmasligim kerakmi?”.

Vositars mustn’t feed the animals. (Bonk) [3, B.544].

Tashrifchilar hayvonlarga ovqat berishmasin.

### 5) ehtimollik, chama qilish va ishonchli:

But she must be lonely. (P. Abrahams) [10, B.132].

U yolg’iz bo’lsa kerak.

You must beel lonely too.... (Ibid)

Siz hm o’zingizni yolg’iz his qilayotgan bo’lsangiz kerak.

He must be about ninety, but he’s some strong guy (G. Davis) [9, B.57].

U chamasi to’qson yoshlarda bo’lsa kerak, lekin kuchli yigit.

Qat’iy ishonch ma’nosida “**Must**” modal fe’li faqat darak gaplarda infinitivning har qanday formasi bilan ishlatiladi. Agar ish-harakat hozirgi zamoni ifodalasa **Indefinite, Infinitive** ishlatiladi. Agar ish-harakat o’tgan zamoni ifodalasa, **Perfect Infinitive** ishlatiladi.

Mary, of course she must be in New York by now. (M. Wilson) [12, B.112].

Albatta, Meri hozir Nyu-Yorkda bo’lsa kerak.

“He must be quite middle-aged by now” went on aunt Juley dreamily.

He must be fifty. (J. Galsworthy) [8, B.80].

U hozir o’rta yoshlar atrofida bo’lsa kerak, gapida davom etdi, Juli xola.

You must think. I have a very short memory, said his father sarcastically (J. Lindsay).

Meni xotiram chatoq deb o’ylashingiz mumkin, dedi uning otasi zaharhandalik bilan.

Surely, they don’t want me for myself. Then they must want me for something else. (London).

Shubhasiz, meni o’zim ularga kerak emasman, men ularga nima boshqa narsa uchun kerakman.

Oh, Mae, think how he must be subbering! Poor man! (webster) [4, B.4].

O, Mey; u qanchalik azob chekayotgan ekan. Bechora!

What a comfort you must have been to your blessed mother. (Ch. Deckens) [4, B.30]

Sizning onangizning yonida bo’lishingiz qanchalik onangiz uchun madad bo’lgan bo’lsa kerak.

Is she still waiting? She must have been waiting for an hour.

U haliyam kutayaptimi? U bir soatdan beri kutayotgan bo’lsa kerak.

He must be ill. He looks so pale.

U kasal bo’lsa kerak. Uning rangi juda (siniq) oqargan.

It must be late as the streets deserted.

Ko’chalarning kimsasizligiga qaraganda, juda kech bo’lgan bo’lsa kerak.

Quyidagi gaplarda “**Must**” modal fe’li taklif ma’nosini bildiradi.

You must come and see me some time.

Biror kun minikiga keeling.

You must come and have Linner wich me.

Siz tushlik qilgani biznikiga keeling.

You must come to our party.

Biznikiga ziyofatga keling.

You must come and stay with as for the week-end.

Siz biznikiga kelib, biz bilan dam olish kunlarini biz bilan o'tkazing.

Yuqoridagi gaplarda **“Must”** modal fe'li taklif ma'nosini bildirib, ma'nosi kuchsizlanganligini ko'rish mumkin.

**“Must”** modal fe'lini **“May”** modal fe'li bilan ikkita ma'noda qiyoslash mumkin.

**1) Har ikki modal fe'llari ham taxminni bildiradi. “May” modal fe'li noaniqroq taxminni bildirsa, “Must” modal fe'li haqiqatga yaqin taxminni bildiradi.**

Masalan;

For all I know, he may be an actor. His face seems so famillar.

Bilishimcha, u aktyor bo'lsa kerak. Uni yuzi menga juda tanish.

He must be an actor. His voice carries so well.

U aktyor bo'lsa kerak. Uning ovozi juda kuchli.

I saw him an hour ago. He may still be in his office now.

Men uni bir soat oldin ko'ruvdim. U haliyam offisida bo'lishi mumkin.

He always comes at 10 sharp. So he must be in his office now.

U har doim roppa-rosa soat 10 da keladi. Shuning uchun u offisida bo'lsa kerak.

**2) Yuqorida ko'rib o'tkanimizdek, “Must” modal fe'li inkor gaplarda taqiqni bildiradi, shuningdek, “may” modal fe'li ham. Biroq “may” modal fe'li kamdan-kam hollarda bu ma'noda keladi.**

You may not smoke here.

Bu erda chekishingiz mumkin emas.

**“May”** modal fe'li ishtirok etgan, ruxsat ma'nosini bildiruvchi so'roq gaplarga, ta'qiqlashni bildiruvchi javoblarda ko'pincha **“must not”** yoki **“cannot”** modal fe'llari uchraydi.

*May I smoke here?*

*Bu erda cheksam bo'ladimi?*

*No, you mustn't can't.*

*Yo'q, mumkin emas.*

*May I leave the room.*

*No, you mustn't.*

Shuningdek, **“Must”** modal fe'lini zamonlar moslashuvi qoidasiga asosan ko'rib o'tadigan bo'lsak, agar bosh gapning kesimi o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa, **“Must”** modal fe'li ishtirok etgan ergash gap kesim, “maslahat”, “buyruq” va qat'iy tahminni ifodalasa o'zlashtirma gapda **“Must”** modal fe'li o'zgarmay qoladi.

She said to him. You must be more careful. (maslahat).

She told him he must be more careful.

She said, you must be very fond of music if you go to concerts so often (tahmin).

U dedi, “Siz konsertlarga buncha tez-tez borganligingizdan, musiqani yaxshi ko'radiganga o'xshaysiz.”

She said he must be very fond of music if he went concerts sa often.

U uni konsertga tez-tez borishidan uning musiqa shaydosi ekanligini aytdi.

She was informed that she must never again walk much. (Hardy).

U bundan keyin bunchalik ko'p yurmasligi kerakligini bayon qildi.

He said he was afraid you must think him ungrateful. (Marryat).

U sizni uni noshkur deb o'ylashingiz mumkinligidan qo'rqishini aytdi.

Mr. Brownlow smiled and said that.

Mr. grimwig was an old friend of lus and he must not mind his being a little rough in his manners. (Dickens).

Janob Braunlou jilmaydi va janob Grimvig uning qadrdon do'sti ekanligini va uning bir oz qo'pol muomala qilishiga e'tiroz bildirmasligi kerakligini ta'kidlab o'tdi.

### “HAVE TO” MODAL FE'LI

Agar “**Must**” modal fe'li ko'chirma gapda shart-sharoitdan kelib chiqqan zaruriyatni bildirsa, u holda o'zlashtirma gapda “**to have to**” ning “**had to**” shakli bilan o'rin almashadi:

She said, “I must get up early every morning”.

U dedi, “Men har kuni erta turishim kerak”.

She said she had to get up early every morning.

U har kuni erta turishi kerakligini aytdi.

Ma'lum bir kuch ta'siridagi zaruratni **have+to+V** ham ifodalaydi, lekin bu birikma buyruq va maslahatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

I must do it now- I have to do it now

He must go there tomorrow- He has to go there tomorrow

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

He must know her address. U unig manzilini bilishi kerak.

He must be in the library now. U xozir kutubxonada bo'lishi kerak.

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

Ular xat bilan telegrammaning ko'chirmasini yuborishini unutgan bo'lishi kerak.

## II BOB BO'YICHA XULOSA

Mazkur kurs ishining ikkinchi bobida biz “Must” ning gapdagi ma'nolariga va “to have to” ning gapdagi ma'nolariga shu bilan birga ularning sintaktik-semantik metodlariga to'xtalib o'tdik.

Biz “to have to” ning gapdagi ma'nolarini o'rganar ekanmiz quyidagi xulosalarga keldik.

1. “To have to” oboroti “Must” modal fe'lidan farq qilgan holda barcha zamonlarda qo'llanilishi mumkin.

2. “To have to” ning inkor va so'roq shakllari “to do” yordamchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi.

3. “To have to” oboroti ifodalagan majburiyat va zaruriyat shart sharoit tufayli yuzaga keladi.

4. “To have to” ning inkor gapda ishlatilish mazmuni “Must” modal fe'lidan farq qiladi.

Ya'ni “Must” modal fe'li inkor gaplarda taqiqni bildirsa, “To have to” ish-harakatni bajarishga zaruriyat, hojat yo'qligini bildiradi.

5. So'zlovchi uslubida "To have to" o'rniga ko'pincha "To have got to" (has got to) ishlatiladi.

6. "To have to" "Must" modal fe'lidan shart-sharoit tufayli kelib chiqadigan zaruriyat tufayli ishlatilishi bilan farq qiladi. "Must" modal fe'li so'zlovchining o'zidan kelib chiqadigan zaruriyat va majburiyat uchun ishlatiladi.

Mazkur kurs ishining II bobida biz "Can, Could" va oborotlari May modal fe'lining ekvevalentlari bo'lganligi bois, fe'l so'z turkumi va "Must" modal fe'lga to'xtalib o'tishni joiz deb topdik.

So'z turkumlarining uch turdagi prinsip asosida tasnif qilishiga alohida to'xtalib o'tdik. Shu bilan birga so'z turkumlarini tasnif qilishda B. Ilyish, E. M. Gordon, Kaushanskaya, Shaxmatov, Smirnidskiy, Barxudarov, Kachalova kabi atoqli tilshunos olimlarning fikrlariga tayanib o'tdik.

So'z turkumlari gapdagi:

1. ma'nosiga ko'ra;
2. gapdagi vazifasiga ko'ra;
3. so'z yasash formasiga ko'ra;
4. so'z o'zgarish formasiga ko'ra mustaqil va yordamchi so'z turkumlariga ajratiladi.

Biz mazkur paragrifda asosiy fe'llarning mustaqil ma'noga ega bo'lib, gapda kesim vazifasida kelishiga to'xtalib o'tdik.

Yordamchi fe'llar mustaqil ma'noga ega bo'lmasdan, fe'lning murakkab shakllarini yasashda yordam beradi va ularga "Can", "to have", "May", "Need", "should".

Bog'lovchi fe'llar ot kesim yasashda bog'lovchi bo'lib keladi.

Modal fe'llar fe'lning asosiy shakli (infinitiv) bilan birikib keladi.

Modal fe'llarning boshqa fe'llardan farqi, ular ish-harakatni emas, balki so'zlovchining ish-harakatda bo'lgan munosabatini bildiradi.

"Must" modal fe'li faqat hozirgi zamonda ishlatilganligi bois o'tgan va kelasi zamonda "Must" modal fe'lining ekvivalentlari "to have to" va "to be obliged to" ishlatiladi. Shuningdek, "Must" modal fe'lining buyruq, maslahat, burch, qat'iy iltimos ma'nosida kelishini, inkor shaklida taqiqni bildirishga alohida to'xtalib o'tdik.

Shu bilan birga "Must" modal fe'li ehtimollik, chama qilish va ishonchni ham o'zida mujassamlashtiradi.

II bobda biz "To have to" oborotlarining gapdagi ma'nolariga to'xtalib o'tdik. Yuqorida aytib o'tkanimizdek "To have to" va "to be to" oborotlari "Must" modal fe'lining ekvivalentlari hisoblanadi.

"Must" modal fe'li "To have to" asosan bir umumiy ma'noni ya'ni majburiyat va zaruriyat kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida garchi ular o'zlariga xos bo'lgan ma'no ko'rinishlarini ifodalashsa-da, ularning ishlatilishi bir-biriga juda yaqindir. "Must" modal fe'lini olib qarasaq, "Must" modal fe'li so'zlovchining o'zidan kelib chiqadigan majburiyat va zaruriyatni ifodalaydi.

I must do it (I want to do it).

Men buni bajarishim kerak. (Men buni bajarishni hohlayman).

He must do it himself. (I shan't help him).

U buni o'zi bajarishi lozim. (Men unga yordam bermayman).

## XULOSA

Mazkur kurs ishning I bobida biz “Can could” va “To have to” oborotlari “Must” modal fe’lining ekvevalentlari bo’lganligi bois, modal fe’liga to’xtalib o’tishni joiz deb topdik. So’z turkumlarining uch turdagi prinsip asosida tasnif qilishiga alohida to’xtalib o’tdik. Shu bilan birga so’z turkumlarini tasnif qilishda B. Ilyish, E. M. Gordon, Kaushanskaya, Shaxmatov, Smirnidskiy, Barxudarov, Kachalova kabi atoqli tilshunos olimlarning fikrlariga tayanib o’tdik.

Modal fe’llar:

1. ma’nosiga ko’ra;
2. gapdagi vazifasiga ko’ra;
3. so’z yasash formasiga ko’ra;
4. so’z o’zgarish formasiga ko’ra mustaqil va yordamchi so’z turkumlariga

ajratiladi.

Modal fe’llar fe’lining asosiy shakli (infinitiv) bilan birikib keladi.

Modal fe’llarning boshqa fe’llardan farqi, ular ish-harakatni emas, balki so’zlovchining ish-harakatda bo’lgan munosabatini bildiradi.

Mazkur kurs ishi “Must” modal fe’lining ekvivalentlari bo’lgan “To have to” va haqida ekan, shu bois biz “Must” modal fe’li haqida ham to’xtalib o’tishimiz joiz deb topdik. “Must” modal fe’liga to’xtaladigan bo’lsak, hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida “Must” modal fe’li faqat hozirgi zamonda ishlatilganligi bois o’tgan va kelasi zamonda “Must” modal fe’lining ekvivalentlari, “to have to” va “to be obliged to” ishlatiladi. Shuningdek, “Must” modal fe’lining buyruq, maslahat, burch, qat’iy iltimos ma’nosida kelishini, inkor shaklida taqiqni bildirishga alohida to’xtalib o’tdik.

Shu bilan birga “Must” modal fe’li ehtimollik, chama qilish va ishonchni ham o’zida mujassamlashtiradi.

“To have to” esa shart sharoitdan kelib chiqadigan majburiyat va zaruriyatni ifodalaydi.

What a pity you have to go now.

(It’s time for you to catch your train.)

Afsus sizga ketishingizga to’g’ri keladi.

He has to do it himself. (He has no one to help him).

U buni o’zi qilishiga to’g’ri keladi.

(Unga yordam beradigan hech kim yo’q).

“To be to” esa kelishuv natijasida kelib chiqadigan zaruriyat va majburiylikni ifodalaydi.

We **are to** meet for them at the entrance. (We have arranged to meet there, so we must wait for them at the appointed place.)

Biz ularni kirishda kutib olishimiz kerak. (Biz o’sha yerda kutishga kelishganmiz, shuning uchun ularni belgilangan joyda kutishimiz kerak).

O’tgan zamonda “to have to” va must modal fe’li o’rtasidagi farq yaqqol ko’rinadi.

“Must” modal fe’lining o’tgan zamon shakli yo’q bo’lib, faqat o’zlashtirma gapning o’tgan zamon kontekstlarida ishlatiladi.

He said he must do it himself.

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