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KIRISH

Hozirgi kunda yoshlarimiz yurtimizning rivojlanishi, har tomonlama ravnaq topishi, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy jihatdan rivojlanishida faol ishtirok etib kelmoqda. Mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy va siyosiy taraqqiyoti qanchalik ilgarilab borsa, navqiron avlodni tarbiyalashga bo'lgan ehtiyoj, zarurat ham shunchalik ortib, ko'payib, kengayib boraveradi. Hozirgi kunda eng dolzarb vazifalardan biri jamiyatimiz a'zolarini, avvalambor yosh avlodni kamol toptirish, ularning qalbida milliy mafkura, o'z vataniga mehr, sadoqat tuyg'ularini singdirish, o'zlikni anglash, milliy va umumbashariy qadriyatlar ruhida tarbiyalashdan iboratdir. Hozirgi kunga kelib o'z ona tilidan tashqari biron-bir chet tilini bilmagan yoshlarni toppish amri maholdir.

Ayniqsa Prezidentimiz Islom Abdug'aniyevich Karimovning bu boradagi fikri juda katta ahamiyatga molik: "Agar kelajagimizni o'ylab ish qilmoqchi bo'lsak, kelajakda ishimizni davom ettiradigan bugungi yoshlarimizga sharoit yaratib, ularning hayoti haqida qayg'uradigan bo'lsak, avvalo mahalliy yoshlarni tarbiyalash ishiga munosabatimizni mutlaqo o'zgartirishimiz kerak. Mumkin qadar ko'proq iqtidorli yoshlarimizni Ittifoqning eng ilg'or korxonalariga, shu jumladan, hatto xorijiy mamlakatlarga kerak bo'lsa yangi texnologiya, yangicha ish tashkil qilishni o'rganish uchun Yaponiya, Amerikaga hamda boshqa joylarga yuborib, ularning o'qishiga, tajriba orttirishiga imkoniyat yaratish lozim. Iqtisodimizni hayotimizni o'zgartirish ana shularga bog'liq bo'ladi. Agar shuni qilmasak, bu yurishimizda katta yo'lga chiqishimiz qiyin bo'ladi. Shuning uchun hozirgi paytda xorijiy tillarni o'rganish va o'rgatishga yurtimizda katta ahamiyat berilmoqda. Bu ham albatta bejiz emas. Chunki chet ellik sheriklarimiz bilan hamkorlikda o'z kelajagimizni ko'rar ekanmiz, xorijiy tillarni o'rganish va uni kelajak avlodga mukammal o'rgatish biz, bo'lg'usi xorijiy til o'qituvchilarining zimmasidagi burch ekanligini his qilishimiz kerak, albatta.

Prezidentimiz Islom Abdug'aniyevich Karimov o'z nutqida shunday deydi: "Kelajak bugundan boshlanadi. Hozir tarbiya masalasiga e'tibor qilinmasa, kelajak boy beriladi. Tarbiyadan hech narsani ayamaymiz!"

Yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek, ta’lim – tarbiya ishlari va kuchli bilimga ega mutaxassis kadrlar yetishtirib chiqarish murakkab va ma’suliyatli jarayon. Bu jarayonni amalga oshirishda qardosh xalqlar, sharq mamlakatlari va chet mamlakatlari tajriba va usullaridan foydalangan holda yutuq va rivojlanishlarga erishish uchun harakat qilmoq kerak.

Ishimizning dolzarbligi: Ushbu kurs ishida “Ingliz tilida modal fe’llarning o’ziga xos xususiyatlari” haqida to’xtalar ekanmiz, mavzuning dolzarbligi, uning faqatgina nuqsonli fe’llar sifatidagi belgilari bilan emas balki ma’noviy jihatdan farqlashimiz va anglashimiz lozim.

Ishimizning maqsadi shundan iboratki, “Ingliz tilida modal fe’llarning o’ziga xos xususiyatlari” uning tildagi o’rni va ahamiyatini yanada chuqurroq anglash hamda modal fe’llarning faqatgina grammatik nuqtai nazardan emas, balki leksik jihatlarini ham kengroq o’rganish, matnda ularni tushinishdagi qiyinchiliklarni biz bo’lajak chet tili o’qituvchilar tahlil qilish asnosida o’rganib chiqishdir.

Ishimizning vazifasi: “Ingliz tilida modal fe’llarning o’ziga xos xususiyatlari”ning gaplardagi leksik va grammatik ahamiyatini o’rganish va ularni o’quv yurtlarida o’qitish bo’yicha metodik tavsiyalar berish.

Ishimizning predmeti : “Ingliz tilida modal fe’llarning o’ziga xos xususiyatlari” qiyoslashni, u qatnashgan gaplarni, matnlarni o’rganish, leksik qo’llanilishi jihatidan qiyoslash, tahlil qilish, tarjima qilish, o’rgatish hisoblanadi.

Ishimizning obekti: “Ingliz tilida modal fe’llarning o’ziga xos xususiyatlari” leksik va grammatik qiyosiy tahlillari, tarjima qilish va o’qitish usullari hisoblanadi.

Ishimizning nazariy va amaliy qiymati shundan iboratki, o’rganilgan va erishilgan natijalar nazariy va amaliy grammatika fani uchun manba bo’lib xizmat qiladi, ingliz tilida modal fe’llar va ularning o’zbek tilida ifodalanishini qiyoslab o’rganish ularni tarjima qilishni osonlashtiradi, pedagoglar bu mavzuni o’quvchilariga oson tushuntira olishlarini ta’minlaydi.

Ishimizning qo'llanish sohasi: Izlanishning natijalari umumiy tilshunoslik da, qiyosiy tipologiyada, nazariy va amaliy tarjimada, chet tilini o'rgatish darsliklarida, maktablarda, akademik litsey, kasb – hunar kollejlarida dars jarayonida, darslik, o'quv qo'llanmalari yaratishda qo'llaniladi.

Ishimizning tuzilishi: “Ingliz tilida modal fe'llarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari” nomli kurs ishimizning tuzilishi quyidagicha:

Kirish qismi, Asosiy qism, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

ASOSIY QISM

I BOB

1.1 INGLIZ TILIDA MODAL FE'LLAR HAQIDA MA'LUMOT

Ingliz tilida modallik (ish-harakatga munosabat) ma'nosini ifodalovchi maxsus fe'llar mavjud. Modallik ma'nosi deyilganda asosan majbur etish, zaruriyat, ruxsat, taxmin kabilar tushuniladi. Modal fe'llar o'zlari mustaqil ishlatilmay, boshqa fe'llarga qo'shilib keladi.

Can mumkinlik, layoqat, qobiliyat, imkoniyat kabilarni ifodalaydi.

E.g. Who can speak English? Kim inglizcha gapira oladi?

Can modal fe'lining ekvivalenti *be able to* modal fe'lidir.

E.g. He is not able to translate this text. U bu matnni tarjima qila olmaydi. (tarjima qilishga qodir emas)

May mumkinlik, ijozat, faraz qilish kabilarni ifodalaydi.

E.g. May I come in? Kirsam maylimi? (Mumkinmi?)

May modal fe'lining ekvivalenti sifatida *be allowed to* ishlatiladi.

E.g. Then he was allowed to come in. Keyin unga kirishga ruxsat berildi.

Must va *should* modal fe'llari majburiylik, zaruriyat kabilarni ifodalaydi.

E.g. You must do as I told you. Siz men aytganimdek qilishingiz kerak.

The windows are dirty. I must clean them. Derazalar iflos. Ularni artishim kerak. You should go and see this film. It's very interesting. Siz, albatta, borib bu filmni ko'rishingiz kerak. U juda qiziqarli.

I must do it now. I can't leave it till tomorrow. Men buni hozir qilishim kerak. Uni ertaga qoldira olmayman.

Must modal fe'li bilan tuzilgan savolga inkor javob qaytarilganda *needn't* (=need not) ishlatiladi.

E.g. - Must I do it now? Shuni hozir qilishim shartmi?

- No, you needn't (do it now). Yo'q, (hozir qilishing) shart emas.

Agar nima qilishingiz haqida ko'rsatma olmoqchi bo'lsangiz shall fe'lini qo'llang.

E.g. Shall I repeat the sentences? Gapni qaytarishim kerakmi?

Must modal fe'li inkor shaklda *qat'ian man qilishni* ifodalaydi.

E.g. You mustn't do that. Bunday qilmasliging kerak.

You mustn't play with matches. Gugurt o'ynamasliging kerak.

You mustn't be late. Kechikmasligingiz kerak.

Must modal fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli mavjud emas. O'tgan zamonda unga ma'nodosh bo'la oladigan *have to* yoki *have got to* ishlatilishi mumkin.

E.g. I can't go with you now, I have to (have got to) do my homework. Men hozir sizlar bilan keta olmayman, uy vazifamni tayyorlashim kerak.

There was no bus in the street and we had to walk home. Ko'chada birorta avtobus yo'q edi va biz uyga piyoda ketishga majbur bo'ldik.

Have to modal fe'lining so'roq shakli egadan oldin *do / does / did* yordamchi fe'lini qo'llash orqali ifodalanadi.

E.g. When do I have to do it? (=When I have got to do it?) Men buni qachon qilishim kerak?

Inkor gaplarda *do not (don't) / does not (doesn't) / did not (didn't)* ishlatiladi.

E.g. You don't have to stay. Qolishingiz shart emas.

They didn't have to wait long. Ko'p kutishlariga to'g'ri kelmadi.

Hozirgi zamonda inkorni *haven't got / hasn't got* tarzida ham ifodalash mumkin.

E.g. You haven't got to stay. Sizning qolishingiz shart emas.

Have to o'tgan va kelasi zamonlarda ham qo'llanishi mumkin.

E.g. It was too late and we had got to walk home. Juda kech bo'lgan edi va biz uyga piyoda ketishga majbur bo'ldik.

I'll have to do this work tomorrow. Bu ishni ertaga qilishimga to'g'ri keladi.

Should modal fe'li ko'proq maslahat va nasihat ma'nosida qo'llanadi.

E.g. You should see a doctor. Sen shifokorga uchrashishing kerak.

He shouldn't work so hard. U bunchalik qattiq ishlamasligi kerak.

Be to oldindan kelishilganlikni ifodalaydi.

E.g. We are to start tomorrow. Biz ertaga jo'nab ketishimiz kerak. (shunday kelishganmiz)

The students are to come at two o'clock. Talabalar soat ikkida kelishlari kerak.
Need modallik ma'nosini asosan so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ifodalab keladi.
E.g. You needn't go there. U yerga borishingiz kerak emas.

Dare botinish va jur'at etishni ifodalaydi.

E.g. I dare not to ask him to come here. Undan bu yerga kelishni iltimos qilishga botina olmadim.

1.2 MODAL FE'LLARNING ASOSIY GRAMMATIK TAVSIFI

Quyida berilgan fe'llar «**Modal fe'llar**» deb ataladi. Ular yordamchi fe'llar bo'lib, ish-harakatning bajarilish imkoniyati, qobiliyati, ehtimolligi, 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.

E.g. 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.

E.g. 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 man`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*»

E.g. I must go to my work

Men ishimga borish kerak

Taqiqlashni ifodalash: must not

Must not taqiqni ifodalaydi (Buni qilma!)

E.g. Children, you must not play with matches!

Bolalar, sizlar gugurt bilan o`ynamasliklaring kerak!

Mantiqiy xulosalar: must

Quyidagi gapda soʻzlovchi **B** mantiqiy xulosa chiqaryapti. U oʻz xulosasida Nozimaning esnayotganiga asoslanyapti. Uning mantiqiy xulosasi: Nozima uyqusirayapti. U mantiqiy xulosasini ifodalash uchun **must** dan foydalanyapti.

A: Nozima is yawning.

A: Nozima esnayapti.

B: She must be sleepy.

B: U uyqusirayotgan boʻlsa kerak.

1.3 MODAL FE'LLAR VA ULARNING EKVIVALENTLARI

Baʼzi 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 have to

II BOB

2.1 SOF MODAL FE'LLAR VA MODAL MA'NOSINI IFODALOVCHI FE'LLAR HAQIDA

Ingliz tilida sof modallik ma'nosini ifodalovchi fe'llar quyidagilar hisoblanadi: *will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should* va *must*. Ma'nosi modal fe'llarga yaqin ya'ni yarim modallik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan fe'llar ham mavjud: *need (to), ought to, had better, have to, have got to ...*

Examples:

My bag is too heavy. *Will* you help me to lift it, please?

Would you mind passing me the salt?

He *can* finish his work next week.

He *could* swim very well when he was young.

May I take your pen for a minute, please?

She said that Tom *might* take her dictionary.

Shall I help you to lift your luggage?

It is important that he *should* return tomorrow.

You *must* do it at once.

You *needn't* have come so early.

You *ought to* help your friends.

I *had better* do this task than that one.

E.g. Need he come here?

You needn't come so early.

Izoh: need bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplarning bo'lishli javobida must bilan javob beriladi.

E.g. – Need I go there at once?

- Yes, you must.

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

E.g. – Must I go there at once?

- No, you needn't.

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

E.g. You needn't have come so early.

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

E.g. You need a long rest.

I don't need your book any longer.

Does he need my help?

We needed the dictionary badly.

I'll need your advice.

Need asosiy fe'l bo'lib keladi va jonli egadan keyin kelganda uning orqasidan infinitive ishlatiladi.

E.g. Tom and his brother need to paint the house.

My little brother needs to learn Spanish.

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

E.g. The grass needs cutting.

The TV needs repairing.

2.3 “MAY” VA “MUST” MODAL FE’LLARINI QIYOSLAB O’RGANISH, UNING EKVIVALENTLARINING MA’NOLARI HAMDA O’ZBEK TILIDA BERILISHI.

Must bilan mayni ikki ma’noda taqqoslash mumkin.

1. may va must faraz va ehtimollikni ifodalaydi, ammo ular parallel kelmaydi.

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

Bilganim shuki u aktyor bo’lishi mumkin. Uni chehrasi juda tanish

Ye must be an actor. He’s voice carries so well.

U aktyor bo’lishi kerak. Ovozi juda tanish

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

Men uni bir soat oldin ko’rgan edim. U hali ham idorasida bo’lishi kerak

Ingliz tilidagi modal fe’llar ya’ni may, must, lar na ish-harakat, na holatni ifodalaydi va faqat so’zlovchining biror ish-harakatiga bo’lgani haqida ya’ni, zaruriyat ta’qiqilanganlik, ehtimollik, istak-hohish, ruxsat yoki rad etish, ishonch, maslahat, yo’llanma, ko’zda tutish, so’z berish, oldindan, bashorat, xulosa va boshqalar haqida xabar beradi.

1. I may go to Odessa for my holidays (A. Sulaymonov)

Men ta’tilim davomida Odessaga borishim mumkin.

Ushbu gap o’zbek tilida tarjima qilinganda ehtimollik ma’nosini bildiradi.

2. His name is Smith, so he must be English.

Uning ismi Smit. Shunday ekan u ingliz bo’lishi kerak. Bu gapda xulosani bildiradi.

3. You must (bought to) see the film.

Siz filmni ko’rishingiz kerak. (maslahat)

4. If you want to know the English you must learn English language

- Agar siz ingliz tilini bilishni xoxlasangiz, siz ingliz tilini o’rganishingiz kerak.

(zarur)

5. You may (can) go home as soon as you have finished your work

Siz ishingiz tugashi bilanoq uyga kelishingiz mumkin.

6. He will smoke, though his doctor says he shouldn't

Uning doktori ta'kidlasa ham u sigaret chekyapti

7. Ye can climb to the top of the tallest tree. (I. M. Gordan)

U eng baland daraxtning tepasiga chiqa oldi. (jismoniy qobiliyatni ifodalaydi.)

2. may va must ta'qiqlashda faqat bo'lishsiz formaga ham kelishi mumkin. Ammo gohida may bu ma'noda kelishi mumkin, ruhsatga bo'lishsiz javoblarda biz odatda must not yoki can notdan foydalanamiz

May I smoke here?

Be yerga cheksam mumkinmi?

No you mustn't (you can't)

Yo`q.

2.2 TO HAVE TO MODAL FE'LI MUSTNING EKVIVALENTI SIFATIDA

To have to must modal fe'lining ekvivalenti bo'lib, to'g'ri kelmoq va majbur bo'lmoq deb tarjima qilinadi. U hamma zamonlar uchun ishlatiladi.

He is invaled and has to have a nurse.

U nogiron va hamshira olishiuga to'g'ri keladi

She know what she had to do.

Nima qilish kerakligini bilgandi.

I shall have to reconsider my position

So'roq va bo'lishsiz formasida to have to yordamchi fe'liga muxtoj bo'ladi.

So'roq va bo'lishsiz formalarida va bo'lishli formalarida ham oddiy infinitiv bilan ham keladi.

To have (to), to have got (to) va uning ma'nolarini quyidagicha izohlash mumkin.

Must modal fe'lining ekvivalenti sifatida qo'llanuvchi to have 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'llanadi. Masalan:

1. He had to see her tonight

- U uni (ayolni) bugun kechqurun ko'rishga majbur bo'lib qoldi.

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

- Nima uchun qari Tante fermaning narigi chekkasida yashashga majbur bo'lgan ekan?

3. I just have to go to Smith's

- Men Smitlarnikiga borishim kerak.

To have to har uchchala zamonda ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

A) Hozirgi zamonda:

1. But I have to think of you

2. I have to be in London for some days

B) o'tgan zamonda

1. Stern had to walk through using a porket flash – light and not really sure whether he was on some one's property.

2. She had to be bend and strain at it in order to pull it out

S) kelasi zamonda:

1. I think I shall have to go

2. It's only our secrets price, Mummy clear, and we'll tell you all about it the very minute it's done: but please don't ask me what it is now, or else, I'll have to tell.

To have (to) shart maylida ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

1. One day in early summer it seemed, miraculously, that Stern would not have to sell his house and move away

2. She would to go home, that was all

To have (to) o'rnida to have got (to) ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

You've got to have friends he screamed at her

To have (to) fe'lining o'tgan va hozirgi zamondagi so'roq va bo'lishsiz formalari ko'makchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi. Kelasi zamon so'roq va bo'lishsiz formalari esa 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

Bo'lishsiz formada ti have to zarur emaslikni kerak emaslikni ifodalaydi.

He has got to go right now.

Uni hozir jo'nab ketishiga to'g'ri keladi.

Has he got to go right now

Uni hozir jo'nab ketishiga to'g'ri keladimi?

He hasn't got to go right now

Uni hozir jo'nab ketishiga to'g'ri kelmaydi.

Bu kombinatsiyalar o'tgan zamonda ham ishlatiladi. Lekin ko'p uchramaydi.

He had got to sell his car

U mashinasini sotishga majbur bo'ldi.

Bu frazalarni yaxshiroq bilishga harakat qilamiz. We had better kelgan gaplarda o'rganamiz.

Had better is followed by the indefinite without to.

III BOB

3.1 TO BE TO.

To be to modal fe'l bo'lib, hozirgi va o'tgan zamonda ishlatiladi.

We are to meet at six.

Biz soat 6 ga uchrashishimiz kerak.

To be to ning quyidagi ma'nolari bor.

a) Kelishilgan ish-harakatni quyidagi gaplarda ifodalaydi.

Who was to speak at the meeting? – Kim majlisda gapirishi kerak edi?

Bu ma'nolarda to be to bo'lishli va so'roq gaplarda o'tgan va hozirgi zamonda keladi.

to be (to) – zaruriyatni, biron ishni qilish majburiyligini, oldindan kelishib qo'yilganligini ko'rsatadi.

to be (to) – fe'lidan anglashilgan ish-harakat nutq so'zlanib turgan paytdan keyin yuzaga chiqadi va shu sababli u modal ma'noda kelasi zamon formasida

qo‘llanmaydi.

to be (to) – fe’li ham indikativ, ham shart mayllarida ishlatiladi.

1. My mother said that when I ment Hedgehog I am to drop him into the water and then he will ancoil, and when I meet a Tortoise I am to scoop him of his shell with my paw (R. Kipling)

2. If I were to die I shouldn’t idle here? (Flemming)

Agar biz to be (to) – ni inkor formasida ishlatsak, harakatni bajarishga zaruriyat yo‘qligini yoki so‘zlovchining plantirilgan ishningg yuzaga chiqishiga qarshi ekanligini ifodalaydi.

1. You’re not to go! I object (A. E. Coppard).

No, murmured Lally, you’re not to come with me (A. E. Coppard)

Modal fe’llardan “to be”ga kelsak, u hozirgi ingliz tilida ham modal fe’l vazifasida, ham modal bo‘lmagan, to‘g‘ri fe’l vazifasida ishlatilishi mumkin.

Modal fe’li vazifasida faqat hozirgi zamondagina ishlatilib, ko‘pincha ish-harakatni bajarishga zaruriyat yo‘qligini bildiradi. To be modal fe’li so‘roq va bo‘lishsiz gaplardagina ishlatilganligi sababli, o‘zbek tiliga keragi yo‘q, hojati yo‘q, shart emas, kerakmi, shartmi? va shu kabilar yordamida tarjima qilinadi:

1. You to be stand on any such ceremory as that, said Ralph (Tames)

2. She may bring her husband if she likes but she to be bring you (I bid)

3. You need not answer. I can see (P. Abrahams)

4. “Ah” said Isabel, to enjoy that pleasure I needn’t be so terribly emancipated (H. Tames)

To be to‘g‘ri fe’l vazifasida kelganda ikki xil qo‘llaniladi.

A) otlar bilan to‘g‘ri fe’llar kabi hamma zamonda ishlatiladi.

1. I need the money and it’s near home (P. Abrahams)

2. I’ll need somebody to take Mable’s place (I bid)

3. I don’t need the did of a clever man to teach me how to live (H. James)

4. Bringing education to people who need it (P. Abrahams)

5. You will need help Mable (P. Abrahams)

B) boshqa fe’llar bilan ishlatilib, u fe’llar to yuklamasi bilan birga keladi:

I don't have enough. That's the perfect extra thing I need to carry

Quyidagi frazalarda to be to ma'nolarini ko'ramiz.

What am I to do? – Nima qilishi kerak.

What is to become of me? – menga nima bo'ladi?

I have received a letter from my sister. – Men opamdan xat oldim.

I spent a lot of money on books – Men kitoblarga ko'p pul sarfladim.

I am going to tell you something interesting – Men sizga qiziq bir narsa aytmoqchiman

I have come to discuss the matter

– Men masalani muxokama qilgani keldim.

I have to prepare all my things

Hamma narsalarimni tayyorlashim kerak

You ought to discuss that question

Siz o'sha savolni muxokama qilishingiz kerak.

I have to go home every August

Men har avgustda uyga borishim kerak

He had to put on his raincoat (it was raining hard outside and he would have got wet if he hadn't)

Ushbe gaplarda o'zi hohlamagan holda majbur bo'lganligini ifodalaydi. Was (were) to+indefinite ish-harakatni kelgusida plan qilinayotganligini, ammo u o'tgan zamonda aytilib sodir bo'lganligini ifodalaydi.

We were to have meet him at the station that means that we failed to meet him.

Biz stansiyada uchrashishimiz kerak.

3.2 COULD (DO) VA COULD (HAVE DONE)

Could modal fe'li quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1.Can ning o'tgan zamon shakli sifatida.

E.g. I listened, I could hear something – men quloq soldim, nimanidir eshitdim.

2. So'zlovchi gapda ish-harakatni aynan nazarda tutmay uni mubolg'a uchun, po'pisa uchun aytganida could ishlatiladi.

E.g. I am so angry with him, I could kill him – u shunchalar jahlimni chiqardiki, uni o'ldirib qo'yishim mumkin.

3. Could (can emas) hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda sodir bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan holat yoki ish-harakatlar uchun ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda might va may mazmunan o'xshashdir.

E.g. The story could be true, but I don't think it is – hikoya haqiqat bo'lishi mumkin, ammo men unday deb o'ylamayman.

4. Could have done o'tgan zamondagi ish-harakatlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

E.g. I am so tired, I could sleep for a week – shunaqa charchadimki, bir hafta uxlashim mumkin.

I was so tired, I could have slept for a week – men shunaqa charchagandimki, bir hafta uxlab qolishim mumkin edi.

5. Could have (done) sodir bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan, lekin sodir bo'lmagan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

E.g. Davron was lucky, he could have hurt himself when he fell, but he is OK – Davronning omadi bor ekan, yiqilganda shikastlanishi mumkin edi, ammo ahvoli yaxshi.

6. Ba'zan could shart-istak maylida would be able to o'rnida ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda hozirgi yoki kelasi zamondagi amalga oshmaydigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

E.g. I couldn't live in a big city. I'd hate it (it wouldn't be possible for me) – men katta shaharda yashay olmagan bo'lar edim. Jonimga tegib ketar edi.

3.3 SHOULD MODAL FE'LI

Should bir nechta fe'llardan keyin foydalanilishi mumkin: demand-talab qilmoq, insist-turib olmoq, propose- takloif qilmoq, recommend-tevsiya qilmoq, suggest-taklif qilmoq.

E.g. I demanded that he should apologise – men uning uzr so'rashini qattiq talab qildim.

Sifatlar bilan “It’s important/ vital/ necessary/ essential that ... should ...” tarzidagi gaplar tuzish mumkin

E.g. It is essential that everyone should be here on time.

Bunday holatda should tushib qolishi va infinitive to yuklamasisiz qo’llanilishi mumkin.

E.g. It is essential that everyone be here on time.

Should ko’plab sifatlardan keyin ishlatilishi mumkin: strange, old, funny, typical, natural, interesting, surprised, surprising.

E.g. It is strange that he should be late. He is usually on time.

Ifli gaplarda shouldning qo’llanilishi ish-harakatning sodir bo’lish ehtimoli oz ekanligini ifodalaydi.

E.g. If Tolib should phone while I’m out, tell him I’ll call him back later.

XULOSA

Modal fe'llar ingliz tilida fe'l so'z turkumi uchun juda boy va yetakchi ma'no kasb etishini biz yuqorida ko'rib o'tdik. Shunday ekan, modal fe'llarning ishlatilishini mukammal bilib olish ingliz tilida chiroyli va ma'noli gap, ravon nutqqa ega bo'lish imkoniyatini bildiradi. Chunki modal fe'llar bilan gap tuzish, muomalaga kirishish juda qulay. Bitta modal fe'l bilan nutqimizga bir necha ma'no kiritishimiz mumkin, bir necha fikrni bayon etaolishimiz mumkin. Faqat ularni o'z o'rnida ishlata olsak, samarali foydalana olish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lsakgina biz o'z maqsadimizga erishamiz. O'zbek tilidagi variantlar bilan modal fe'llarning o'xshash tomoni qiyoslab o'rganilsa, bu fe'lni har tomonlama eng murakkab qirralarigacha tushunish uchun qulaylik yaratadi. Chunki ingliz tili grammatikasi rus tili grammatikasi bilan qiyoslab borilgan adabiyotlardagi ba'zi bir tushuntirishlar o'zbek tilidagi qoidalarga to'g'ri kelmasligi, ma'nosi jihatdan ham o'zbek tilidagi ko'makchi fe'l va ayrim yuklamalarga to'g'ri kelishini yoki shall (should) va will (would) fe'llarining yordamchi fel bo'lib kelgandagi funksiyasi o'zbek tilidagi ergash gapli shart qo'shma gaplarga va shart mayillariga o'xshashligini tahlil qilishga urindik. Ushbu bitiruv malakaviy ishida ingliz tilida fe'l so'z turkumi uchun juda boy va yetakchi ma'no kasb etishini biz yuqorida ko'rib o'tdik. Shunday ekan, modal fe'llarning ingliz tilidagi modal fe'llar can, may, must, need va ularning ekvivalentlari har tomonlama o'rganib chiqildi. Shu modal fe'llar to'g'risida misollar turli adabiyotlardan olib tahlil qilindi. Shu jumladan ingliz she'riyati, ingliz xalq maqollaridan uchragan modal fe'llar ham ko'rib chiqildi. Tarjima qilishga harakat qilindi. Modal fe'llar ko'rib turganimizdek so'zlovchining ish-harakatiga bo'lgan munosabatini zaruriyat, taqiqlash, e'timollik, istak-xohish, ruxsat yoki rad etish, maslahat, yo'llanma, ko'zda tutish, oldindan bashorat, xulosa va boshqalar haqida axborot beradi. Masalan: He said we must do our share of work.

Boshqa fe'llarda o'tgan zamonda ifodalash uchun had to dan foydalanamiz. So'roq va bo'lishsiz formasida ko'rib chiqqanimizdek had to boshqa modal fe'llardan mustasno tarzda do yordamchi fe'lga muhtoj bo'ladi. You don't have to go

now. O'xshash va ma'nosi bir-biriga yaqin bo'lgan modal fe'llarni bir-biridan farqlash, o'z o'rniga ishlata bilish, uncha murakkabliklar to'g'dirmaydi. Aksincha yanada mustaqil til o'rganishga imkoniyat yaratadi.

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