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Annotatsiya: Ingliz tilida qo‘srimcha fe'lga qo‘shilganda ish-harakatning qachon, qayerda, qanday tartibda bajarilishini ifodalaydi, shunday qilib ergash gap gapga aylanadi: *My friend speaks English well (My brother speaks English well). Ana shu xususiyatiga ko‘ra ravish maqom ifodalovchi so‘zlar turkumiga kirishi mumkin.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Predmet, leksika, ravish, morfologiya*

Abstract: *In English, when an adverb is attached to a verb, it expresses when, where, and in what order the action is performed, thus the adverb becomes a sentence: My friend speaks English well (My brother speaks English well). Due to this feature, ravish can be included in the group of words expressing status.*

Key words: *Subject, lexicon, development, morphology.*

Ingliz tilidagi ravish predmet/harakatning holati, belgisi, o‘zgarmas leksik-grammatik guruh bo‘lib, odatda, gapda hol, aniqlovchi, ba’zan kesim vazifasida keladi. Demak, ingliz tilida ham, o‘zbek tilidagidek, ravish deb ish-harakatning qanday, qayerda, qachon sodir bo‘lganini bildiruvchi so‘zlarga aytildi: *He works hard (U qattiq ishlaydi). He lives here (U shu yerda yashaydi). I have not met him lately (Men uni oxirgi paytlarda uchratganim yo‘q)*¹.

Ingliz tilida ravish sifat yoki boshqa ravishlarning belgi va xossalarni ham ifodalashi mumkin: *He is a very good student (U juda yaxshi talaba). She translates the article quite well (U maqolani juda yaxshi tarjima qiladi)*².

Ingliz tilida ravish fe'lga birikib kelsa, harakatning qachon, qayerda, qay

¹ G‘apporov M. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. Akademik litseylar va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma / M.G‘apporov; O‘zR Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi, O‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limi markazi, O‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limini rivojlantirish in-ti. –T.: «Turon-Iqbol» nashriyoti, 2010. –336b. –B.187.

² G‘apporov M. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. Akademik litseylar va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma / M.G‘apporov; O‘zR Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi, O‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limi markazi, O‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limini rivojlantirish in-ti. –T.: «Turon-Iqbol» nashriyoti, 2010. –336b. –B.189.

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tartibda bajarilishini ifodalaydi, shu usul bilan ravish gapda hol bo‘lib keladi: *My friend speaks English well (Akam ingliz tilida yaxshi gapiradi)*. Shu xususiyati sababli ravishni holat ifodalovchi so‘zlar guruhiga kiritish mumkin.

Ingliz tilida ravish sifatga yoki boshqa ravishga bog‘lanib kelsa, ularning belgisini bildiradi: *His brother is a very good doctor (Uning akasi yaxshi shifokor)*. *The student has made a report quite well (Talaba ancha yaxshi ma’ruza qildi)*.

Ingliz tilida ravish bir so‘zga emas, balki butun boshli gapga bog‘lanib kelishi mumkin: *Unfortunately he was not at home (Afsuski, u uyda yo‘q edi)*.

Ingliz tilida ravish qo‘shma gap tarkibidagi gaplarni bog‘lashi, so‘roq olmoshi bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkin: *There was much snow in the forest so I went to ski (Tog‘da qor ko‘p edi, shuning uchun men chang‘ida uchishga qaror qildim)*. *Why do you cry, Willy? (Villi, nega yig‘layapsiz?)³*.

M.G‘apporov “Ingliz tili grammatikasi” darsligida ingliz tilida ravishlarning ma’no turlarini quyidagicha tasniflaydi⁴:

1. O‘rin-joy ravishlari: **here** (*shu/bu yerda, bu yoqqa*), **there** (*u yerda*), **where** (*qayerda, qayerga*), **inside** (*ichkarida, ichkariga*), **outside** (*tashqarida, tashqariga*), **above** (*yuqorida, yuqoriga*), **below** (*pastga, pastda, quyida*), **somewhere, anywhere** (*biror joyda, biror joyga*), **nowhere** (*hech qayerda*), **elsewhere** (*boshqa biror joyda*) va b.: *He will stay there until June (U iyungacha o‘sha yerda bo‘ladi)*. *I opened the box and saw that there was nothing inside (Men qutini ochdim va uning ichida hech narsani ko‘rmadim)*.

Bular orasida **somewhere** ravishi bo‘lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi: *I left my umbrella somewhere (Men soyabonimni allaqayerda qoldiribman)*. **Anywhere** so‘roq va bo‘lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi: *Are you going anywhere tomorrow? (Ertaga biror joyga borasizmi?) I can't find my dictionary anywhere (Men lug‘atimni hech qayerdan topa olmayapman)*. **Nowhere** qisqa javoblarda ishlatiladi:

– *Where did you go after supper? (Kechki ovqatdan keyin qayerga*

³ Universal referense grammar / Универсальный справочник по грамматике английского языка. Издание шестое, исправленное. (Сост.: Н.А.Мыльцева, Т.М.Жималенкова). – Москва: ГЛОССА, 2005. – 280 с. – С.208-209.

⁴ Ko‘rsatilgan manba.

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bordingiz)

– **Nowhere** (*Hech qayerga*).

Boshqa hollarda **nowhere** ravishi juda kam ishlatiladi, uning o‘rnida **not anywhere** ishlatiladi: *They went nowhere after supper = They did not go anywhere after supper (Ular kechki ovqatdan keyin hech qayerga borishmadi)*.

Nowheredan keyin fe’l bo‘lishli shaklda keladi, chunki ingliz tilida bitta gapda faqat bitta inkor ishlatilishi mumkin⁵.

2. Payt ravishlari⁶: **now** (*hozir, endi*), **when** (*–da, vaqtda, paytda*), **then** (*so‘ngra, o‘shanda*), **today** (*bugun*), **yesterday** (*kecha*), **tomorrow** (*ertaga*) **before** (*oldin, ilgari*), **lately** (*yaqinda, keyingi paytlarda*), **recently** (*yaqinda, kunlarda*), **once** (*bir kuni*), **ever** (*biror vaqt*), **never** (*hech qachon*), **always** (*har doim, doimo*), **often** (*tez-tez, ko‘pincha*), **seldom** (*kamdan-kam*), **usually** (*odatda*), **sometimes** (*ba’zan, goho*), **already** (*allaqachon*), **yet** (*hali, allaqachon*), **still** (*hali*), **since** (*-dan buyon*) va b.

Never ravishi bilan bo‘lishli shakldagi fe’l ishlatiladi, chunki ingliz tilida bitta gapda faqat bitta inkor ishlatilishi mumkin: I have never been there (Men u yerda hech qachon bo‘lmaganman).

Yet ravishi so‘roq gaplarda *allaqachon* ma’nosida ishlatiladi. **Already** ravishi esa allaqachon ma’nosida so‘roq gaplardagi biror ish-harakatning bunchalik tez sodir bo‘lganligiga ajablanish, hayratlanishni ifodalaydi: *Have you finished your work yet? (Siz ishingizni allaqachon tugatdingizmi?) Have you finished already? (Siz allaqachon tugatib bo‘ldingizmi? (Qanday qilib bunchalik tez tugatdingiz?)*

⁵ G‘apporov M. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. Akademik litseylar va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma / M.G‘apporov; O‘zR Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi, O‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limi markazi, O‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limini rivojlantirish in-ti. –T.: «Turon-Iqbol» nashriyoti, 2010. –336b. –B. 189.

⁶ G‘apporov M. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. Akademik litseylar va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma / M.G‘apporov; O‘zR Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi, O‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limi markazi, O‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limini rivojlantirish in-ti. –T.: «Turon-Iqbol» nashriyoti, 2010. –336b. –B. 190.

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3. O'lchov-daraja ravishlari⁷: **much** (*ko'p*), **little** (*oz*), **very** (*o'ta*), **too** (*o'ta*), **so** (*shunday*), **enough** (*yeterli*), **hardly**, **scarcely** (*arang*, *zo'rg'a*), **nearly**, **almost** (*deyarli*, *aytarli*) va b.

a) *much* ravishi *ko'p* ma'nosida, asosan, so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi. Darak bo'lishli gaplarda esa, odatda, *muchning o'rniga a lot, a great (good) deal* so'zlari keladi: *Has he read much? (U ko'p o'qiganmi?)*; *He hasn't read much (U ko'p o'qimagan)*. *He has read a lot (a great deal) (U ko'p o'qigan)*. *Much* ravishi darak gaplarda *very, rather, too, so, as, how* ravishlari bilan birgalikda kelishi mumkin: *He reads very much (U juda ko'p o'qiydi)*. *He plays football too much (U juda ko'p futbol o'ynaydi)*.

v) *little* ravishi o'z ma'nosida xuddi *much* kabi darak gaplarda *very, rather, too, so, as, how* ravishlari bilan birga keladi. *Little* yuqoridagi ravishlarsiz kelganda, odatda, uning o'rniga *not... much* ishlatiladi: *He doesn't read much (U kam o'qiydi)*, (*He reads little emas*). *She doesn't speak much about it (She speaks little about it deyilmaydi)*.

s) *very* (*juda*), *too* (*juda, ancha, o'ta*), *so* (*shunday*), *how* (*qanday*) ravishlari sifat yoki ravishni aniqlab keladi: *He is very clever // U juda aqli. You are walking too fast // Siz juda tez yuryapsiz. He was so glad to see me // U meni ko'rishdan shunday xursand bo'ldiki... How late it is! // Qanday kech bo'ldi! (Qanchalik kechikdik!)*

Bu ravishlar o'tgan zamondagi fe'l yoki sifatdoshni aniqlash uchun mustaqil ishlatilmaydi. Ular bilan birgalikda *much* ravishi ham keladi va o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi: *He was very much interested in what I said // U men aytgan gapga juda qiziqib qoldi. I was too much surprised to say anything // Men biror narsa deyishga hayron edim. I want to see him so much // Men uni juda ko'rgim kelayapti. You know how much I like my work // Men ishimni qanchalik yaxshi ko'rishimni siz bilasiz*.

s) *hardly, scarcely* ravishlari *arang, zo'rg'a* ma'nosida ishlatiladi: *I could*

⁷ G'apporov M. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. Akademik litseylar va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma / M.G'apporov; O'zR Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi, O'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi markazi, O'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limini rivojlantirish in-ti. –T.: «Turon-Iqbol» nashriyoti, 2010. –336 b. –B. 190.

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hardly (scarcely) understand him // Men uni arang tushuna oldim.

d) *hardly, scarcely* ravishlari, ko‘pincha, *any, anybody, anything, anywhere, ever* so‘zlari bilan birga keladi. Bunda ular o‘zbek tiliga bo‘lishsiz shaklda yo‘q desa ham bo‘ladi, deyarli deb tarjima qilinadi: *There were hardly (scarcely) any people in the street // Ko‘chada deyarli odam yo‘q edi. There was hardly (scarcely) any water in the well // Quduqda suv yo‘q desa ham bo‘lar edi. I hardly (scarcely) ever see him // Men uni deyarli ko‘rmayman.*

ye) *nearly, almost* (qariyb, deyarli) ravishlari darak gaplarda ishlatiladi. *Nearly, almost* ravishlari fe’lga aloqador bo‘lib kelganda o‘zbek tiliga *sal qoldi* deb ham tarjima qilinadi:

I have nearly (almost) finished my work // Men ishimni deyarli tamomlagan edim. I nearly (almost) made a mistake // Xato qilishimga sal qoldi. I nearly (almost) fell // Yiqilib tushishimga sal qoldi.

Nearly va *almost* ravishlari bo‘lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilmaydi.

4. Holat ravishi: *well (yaxshi), fast, quickly (tez), slowly (asta, sekin), quietly (tinch, sokin), easily (oson)* va b. Bu guruhdagi ravishlarning ko‘pchiligi sifatga –ly qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish bilan yasaladi: *Have you rested well? // Yaxshi dam oldingizmi? He came into the room very quickly // U xonaga juda tez kirib keldi.*

5. *Too, also, either, else, only, even* so‘zlari ham ravishlardir. *Too* va *also* ham ma’nosida darak va so‘roq gaplarda ishlatiladi, ammo *too alsoga* qaraganda og‘zaki nutqda ko‘proq qo‘llanadi. *Either* ham ma’nosida faqat bo‘lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi: *I shall be there too // Men ham o‘sha yerda bo‘laman. Have you been there too? // Siz ham o‘sha yerda edingizmi? They also agreed with me // Ular ham mening fikrimga qo‘shilishdi. I have not seen him either // Men ham uni ko‘rganim yo‘q.*

ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI:

1. G‘apporov M. Ingliz tili grammatikasi.
2. Universal referense grammar / Универсальный справочник по грамматике английского языка. Издание шестое, исправленное. (Сост.:

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Н.А.Мыльцева, Т.М.Жималенкова). – Москва: ГЛОССА, 2005.

3. M.G‘apporov; O‘zR Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi, O‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limi markazi, O‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limini rivojlantirish in-ti.
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