

INGLIZ TILIDA QO'SHMA GAP VA UNING TURLARI.***Yunusova Dilbarxon Muxtorjon qizi******Farg'onan Davlat Universiteti******Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish: ingliz tili yo'nalishi******1-kurs 24.108-guruh talabasi***

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi qo'shma gap haqida so'z yuritilgan. Ingliz tilidagi qo'shma gaplarning turlari, ahamiyati va ularni tashkil etuvchi komponentlar yoritib o'tilgan. Bundan tashqari, turli xil misollar orqali ularning mazmun va mohiyati ochib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qo'shma gap, ergashgan qo'shma gap, bog'langan qo'shma gap, ega ergash gap, kesim ergash gap, to'ldiruvchi ergash gap, sodda gap.

Annotation: This article discusses compound sentences in English. It covers the types, significance, and components of compound sentences in English. Additionally, various examples are provided to illustrate their meaning and essence.

Keywords: Compound sentence, complex-compound sentence, coordinated compound sentence, subject clause, predicate clause, object clause, simple sentence.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются сложносочинённые предложения в английском языке. Описаны их виды, значение и основные компоненты. Кроме того, с помощью различных примеров раскрываются их смысл и сущность.

Ключевые слова: сложносочинённое предложение, сложноподчинённое предложение, союзное сложное предложение, подлежащее придаточное, сказуемое придаточное, дополнительное придаточное, простое предложение.

Kirish. Qo'shma gaplar butun bir murakkab fikmi ifodalovchi ikki yoki undan ortiq sodda gaplardan iborat bo'ladi. Qo'shma gaplar ikki xil bo'ladi: bog'langan qo'shma gaplar (Compound Sentences) va ergashgan qo'shma gaplar (Complex Sentences).

Bog'langan qo'shma gap (The compound sentence).

1. Bog'langan qo'shma gap teng huquqli, bir-biriga qaram (tobe) bo'l-magan sodda gaplardan iborat bo'ladi. Qo'shma gap tarkibiga kiruvchi sodda gaplar bog'lovchilar yordamida bog'langan bo'ladi va ular odatda vergul bilan ajratiladi:

The signal was given, and the steamer moved slowly from the dock. I came home early, but he remained to the end of the concert. Signal beriidi va paroxod dokdan sekin jo'nadi. Men uyga erta qaytdim, ammo u konsertning oxirigacha qoldi.

2. Qo'shma gaplarda bir nechta sodda gaplar bog'lovchisiz ham bog'lovchisiz mumkin. Bunda ular bir-biridan nuqtali vergul bilan ajratiladi: The signal was given; the steamer moved slowly from the dock. He will return from London in May; his sister will stay there another month. Signal berildi, paroxod dokdan sekin jo'nadi. U Londondan may oyida qaytib keladi; uning singlisi u yerda yana bir oy qoladi.

Ergashgan qo'shma gaplar

1. Ergashgan qo'shma gap teng bo'Mtnagan, bir gap ikkinchisiga tobe bo'lgan gaplardan iborat bo'ladi. Ergashgan qo'shma gapda ergash gap (the Subordinate Clause) bosh gapni (the Principle Clause) izohlab keladi. Ergash gap bosh gap bilan bog'lovchisiz mumkin: He thought (bosh gap) U o'yladi He will get the letter tomorrow (bosh gap) U xatni ertaga oladi After the agreement had been signed, (ergash gap) Bitim imzolanganidan keyin, 2. Ergash gaplar bosh gap mumkin: He said he would come in the evening. lar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida that the train arrived at 6.15. (ergash gap) poyezd 6.15da kelgan deb if you send it off now. (ergash gap) agar uni hozir jo'natsangiz. the delegation left London. (bosh gap) delegatsiya Londonni tark etdi. bog'lovchilarsiz ham bog'lanishi U kechqurun kelishini aytdi.

The book you gave me Siz menga bergen kitob juda qiziq. is very interesting. Had I been there, Agar men u yerda bo'Mganimda I should have helped him. edi, men unga yordam bergen bo'Mardim.

ERGASH GAPLARNING TURLARI

1. Ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda bitta gap bo'Magi vazifasini bajarib keladi. Tilimizda nechta gap bo'lagi bo'lsa, shuncha ergash gaplar ham bor. Ular ega ergash gaplar, kesim ergash gaplar, to'Mdiruvchi ergash gaplar, aniqlovchi ergash gaplar va hoi ergash gaplarga bo'Minadi.

2. Gapda bitta, ikkita va undan ko'p gap bo'(agi ergash gaplar bilan ifodalanishi mumkin, boshqacha aytganda qo'shma gap tarkibida bir nechta ergash gap bo'Mishi mumkin: 1. As it was raining, we could not show our friends from London our new fruit trees. (Faqat bitta gap bo'Magi — sabab holi ergash gap bilan ifodalan- gan). 2. As it was raining, we could not show our friends, who had arrived from London, our new fruit trees. (Ikkita gap bo'lagi — sabab holi va aniqlovchi ergash gap bilan ifoda-langan).

3. As it was raining, we could not show our friends, who had arrived from London, what we had planted in our garden. (Uchta gap bo'lagi — sabab holi, aniqlovchi va to'Mdiruvchi ergash gap bilan ifodalangan).

EGA ERGASH GAPLAR (SUBJECT CLAUSES)

1. Ega ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda ega vazifasida keladi. Ular bosh gaplar bilan who (whom), what, that, whether, if, whose, which, when, where, how, why kabi bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi:

Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani uchun biz yangi o'tqazilgan mevali daraxtlarimizni Londonlik do'stlarimizga ko'rsata olmadik.

Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani uchun biz Londondan kelgan do'stlarimizga yangi o'tqazilgan mevali daraxtlarimizni ko'rsata olmadik.

Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani uchun biz Londondan kelgan do'stlarimizga bog'imizga o'tqazgan (mevali) daraxtlarni ko'rsata olmadik.

That he has made a mistake is strange. Whether they will come today is not known yet. When we shall start is uncertain. How this happened is not clear to any one.

Uning xato qilgani g'alati.

Ular keladimi yo'qmi hali noma'lum. Qachon jo'nashimiz noaniq. Buning qanday sodir bo'lgani hech kimga aniq emas.

2. Ega ergash gaplar ko'pincha kesimdan keyin keladi; bu holda kesimdan oldin it olmoshi keladi: It is strange that he has made a mistake. It is not known yet whether they will come today. It is uncertain when we shall start.

3. Ega ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

KESIM ERGASH GAPLAR (PREDICATIVE CLAUSES)

1. Kesim ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda kesim vazifasida keladi. Ular bosh gap bilan ega ergash gaplarda ishlatiladigan bogiovchilar va bogMovcht so'ziar yordamida bogManadi: The trouble is that I have lost his address. The question is whether they will be able to help us. The weather is what it was yesterday. Muammo shundaki, men uning manzilini yo'qotib qo'ydim. Masala ular bizga yordam bera oladilarmi yo'qmi shunda. Havo kechagidek. 2. Kesim ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.-

TO'LDIRUVCHI ERGASH GAPLAR (OBJECT CLAUSES)

1. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar qo'shma gapda vositasiz yoki predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar bosh gap bilan ega va kesim ergash gaplami bosh gapga bog'lashda ishlatiladigan bog'lovchilar va bog'lovchi so'zlar yordamida bog'lanadi: He told us that he felt ill. He asked us what we thought of it. They laughed at what he said. I'll ask him to find out where they live. He has just gone away saying that he will return in an hour.

U kasal bo'lib qolganligini aytdi. U bizdan bu haqda qanday fikrda ekanligimizni so'radi. Ular uning gapidan kulishdi. Men undan ular qayerda yashashlarini bilib kelishni so'rayman. U bir soatdan keyin qaytib kelishini aytil hozirgina ketdi.

2. Ko'pincha that bog'lovchisi ishlatilmaydi: I know (that) he has returned. Men uning qaytib kelganini bilaman. He said (that) Nodir felt tired. U Nodiming charchaganini aytdi. 3. To'ldiruvchi ergash gaplar bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilmaydi.

EGA, KESIM VA TO'LDIRUVCHI ERGASH GAPLARGA IZOH

1. Whose, whom, which, what, when, where, how, why so‘zlari bilan bog‘langan ega, kesiro va to‘ldiruvchi ergash gaplarda darak gaplaming so‘z tartibi ishlatiladi. So‘roq gap tartibi faqat mustaqil so‘roq gaplarda ishlatiladi: How did he do it? U buni qanday qildi? (Mustaqil so‘roq gap.) How he did it is difficult to say. U buni qanday qilganini (Ega ergash gap). aytish qiyin. He told me how he did it. U menga buni qanday qilganini (To‘ldiruvchi ergash gap). aytib berdi.

2. When bilan bog‘langan ega, kesim va to‘ldiruvchi ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonning o‘mida hozirgi zamon ishlatilmaydi. Faqat payt va shart ergash gaplarda kelasi zamonning o‘rnida hozirgi zamon ishlatiladi.

Xulosa. Ingliz tilida qo‘shma gaplar (compound sentences) ikki yoki undan ortiq sodda gaplarning bog‘lovchilar (coordinating conjunctions) yoki tinish belgilari yordamida birikishidan hosil bo‘ladi. Qo‘shma gaplar mustaqil gaplarni birlashtirgani uchun ularning har biri to‘liq mazmunga ega bo‘lishi kerak.

Asosiy bog‘lovchilar and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet hisoblanadi.

Nuqta-vergul yoki ikki nuqta ham mustaqil gaplarni bog‘lashda ishlatilishi mumkin.

Qo‘shma gap faqat mustaqil gaplardan iborat bo‘lib, qaram gaplar ishlatilsa, u murakkab gapga aylanadi.

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