

INGLIZ TILIDAGI SIFATDOSHLARGA DOIR  
MULOHAZALAR

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**Annotatsiya:** *Ingliz tilida sifatdosh ham belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar guruhi sifatida qaraladi. Ingliz tilida sifatdosh fe'lning shaxssiz shakllaridan biri bo'lib, uning ikki xil turi mavjud: sifatdosh I, sifatdosh II. Sifatdosh I fe'l negiziga –ing qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Sifatdosh, sifatdoshli birikma, negiz*

**Abstract:** *In English, an adjective is also considered as a group of words denoting a sign. In English, an adjective is one of the impersonal forms of a verb, and it has two types: adjective I, adjective II. Adjective I is formed by adding the suffix -ing to the base of the verb.*

**Key words:** *Adjective, adjectival compound, base*

Ingliz tilida sifatdosh ham belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar guruhi sifatida qaraladi. Ingliz tilida sifatdosh fe'lning shaxssiz shakllaridan biri bo'lib, uning ikki xil turi mavjud: sifatdosh I, sifatdosh II. Sifatdosh I fe'l negiziga –ing qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi; sifatdosh II ning yasalishi esa fe'lning turiga bog'liq<sup>1</sup>.

sifatdosh I	sifatdosh II
reading	red
going	gone
helping	helped
buying	bought
cutting	cut

<sup>1</sup> Бўронов Ж., Хошимов Ў., Исматуллаев Х. Инглиз тили грамматикаси (морфология, синтаксис). Дарслик. – Тошкент: Ўқиувчи, 1974. – 350 б. – Б. 250.

Agar fe'l to'g'ri bo'lsa, o'zakka –(e)d qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan, agar fe'l noto'g'ri bo'lsa, -en qo'shimchasi yordamida yoki tovush o'zgartirish yo'li bilan yasaladi. Hatto ayrim noto'g'ri fe'llarning sifatdosh shakli bilan omonim bo'ladi.

J.Bo'ronov sifatdoshning "fe'llik belgilaridan tashqari, sifatlik yoki ravishlik belgilariga ham ega"<sup>2</sup> ekanligini ta'kidlasa, M.G'aprov sifatdoshning "fe'lning ham fe'llik, ham sifatlik yoki ravishlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shakl"<sup>3</sup> sifatida e'tirof etadi.

J.Bo'ronovning ta'kidlashicha, sifatdoshning sifatlik va ravishlik belgilari u bajargan sintaktik funksiyalarda ko'rinadi. Bir tomondan, sifatdoshlar sifat kabi aniqlovchi va qo'shma ot-kesimning ot qismi vazifasida kelsa, ikkinchi tomondan, ular gapda ravish holi bo'lib keladi. Masalan:

Sifatdoshning aniqlovchi vazifasida kelishi: *The note of **rising** was plainly audible in Arthur's voice (E.L.Voynich). He knelt in silence, and in silence Montanelli laid his hand on the **bent** head (E.L.Voynich).*

Sifatdoshning qo'shma ot-kesimning ot qismi sifatida kelishi: *The old man was tall and shadowy and stooping (P.Abrahams). Your people are excited and the word of your coming has travelled all over the two valleys (P.Abrahams).*

Sifatdoshning hol vazifasida kelishi: *Liza rose to her feet. She followed her out. **Going downstairs** Liza suddenly stopped. If insulted she would merely bow meekly and be grateful for them.*

Sifatdosh ravish bilan aniqlanib kelishi ham mumkin: *His eyes dilated. She was quite still, **hardly breathing** till he spoke again<sup>4</sup>.*

M.G'aprov, J.Bo'ronovdan farqli o'laroq, sifatdoshning gapdagi vazifalarini quyidagicha ko'rsatadi:

Sifatlik xususiyatiga ko'ra sifatdosh gapda aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi: *We visited one of the largest plants **producing** tractors in our country (Biz*

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<sup>2</sup> Ko'rsatilgan manba.

<sup>3</sup> G'aprov M. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. Akademik litseylar va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma / M.G'aprov; 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. 62.

<sup>4</sup> Ko'rsatilgan manba. – B. 251-252.

mamlakatimizda traktor **ishlab chiqaruvchi** katta zavodlardan biriga bordik). **A broken cup lay on the table** (**Siniq** piyola stolda yotardi).

Sifatdosh ravishlik xususiyatiga ko'ra gapda hol bo'lib keladi: *He sat at the table thinking* (*U stolda o'ychan o'tirardi*). *Standing on the bank of the river, he watched the dockers at work* (*Daryo qirg'og'ida tik turib, u dokerlarning (yukchilarning) ishini kuzatdi*).

Fe'llik xususiyatiga ko'ra sifatdosh o'zidan keyin to'ldiruvchi olishi mumkin: *Singing the letter the meneger asked the secretary to send it off at once* (*Xatni imzolagach, ish boshqaruvchi kotibadan uni zudlik bilan jo'natib yuborishni so'radi*).

Fe'llik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh ravish bilan aniqlanishi mumkin: *Packing his things quickly, he hurried to the station* (*narsalarini tezlik bilan jyolashtirib, u stansiyaga shoshildi*).

Sifatdoshning fe'llik xususiyatlari tadqiqot ob'yektimizdan tashqari bo'lganligi sababli uning zamon va nisbat shakllariga to'xtalishni ortiqcha deb bildik.

Ammo zamonning o'zgarishi sifatdosh ma'nosiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Kesim qaysi zamonda bo'lsa, sifatdosh o'sha zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

1. *She is **looking** at the woman sitting at the window* (*U deraza oldida o'tirgan ayolga qarayopti*). *When I entered the room, I **gave** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window* (*Xonaga kirganimda men xatni deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga berdim*). *When you enter the room, you **will give** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window* (*Xonaga kirganingizda, Siz xatni deraza yonida o'tirgan ayolga berasiz*).

2. ***Knowing** the English language well, he **can traslate** newspaper articles without a dictionary* (*Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila oladi*). *Knowing the English language well, he **was able to translate** newspaper articles a dictionary* (*Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila olardi*). ***Knowing** the English language well, he **will be able to translate** newspaper articles a dictionary* (*Ingliz*

*tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun u gazeta maqolalarini lug'atsiz tarjima qila oladi*). Bu gaplarning o'zbek tiliga tarjimasi zamondagi farq yaqqol sezilmaydi, ammo ingliz tilida bu muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi<sup>5</sup>.

*Mustaqfil sifatdoshli birikma*. Ingliz tilida hol bo'lib kelgan sifatdoshli iboralar ikki xil bo'ladi:

a) sifatdosh ifodalagan ish-harakat egaga tegishli bo'lgan sifatdoshli iboralar: **Knowing** English well, **my brother** was able to translate the article without any difficulty (**knowing** egaga tegishli bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi) (Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun mening akam maqolani qiynalmasdan tarjima qila oldi). **Having lost** the key **he** could not enter the house (**having lost** egaga qarashli ish-harakatni ifodalaydi) (Kalitni yo'qotib u uyga kira olmadi);

b) shunday iboralar borki, ularda sifatdoshlarning o'zlarining mustaqil egalari bor va bu sifatdoshlar gapning egasi bilan bog'lanmaydi. Bunday iboralar mustaqil sifatdoshli iboralar deb ataladi: The student knowing English well, the examination did not last long (knowing o'zining the student egasiga ega) (Student ingliz tilini yaxshi bilgani uchun imtihon uzoq cho'zilmadi)<sup>6</sup>.

Bunday iboralar turli xil (payt, sabab) hol vazifasida keladi. Ular ergash gaplarga to'g'ri keladi. Bu holat belgi bildirmaganligi sababli unga to'xtalmadik.

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<sup>5</sup> Бўронов Ж., Хошимов Ў., Исматуллаев Х. Инглиз тили грамматикаси (морфология, синтаксис). Дарслик. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1974. – 350 б. – Б. 72.

<sup>6</sup> Ko'rsatilgan manba. –Б. 72.