

INGLIZ TILIDA MODALLIK KATEGORIYASI, ULARNING TURLARI VA O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada muallif tomonidan chuqur tadqiqot olib borilgan holda, ingliz tilidagi modallik kategoriyasi hamda ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Morfologik usul, leksik - grammatik usul, leksik usul.
sintaktik usul.

Ingliz tilida Modal fe'lllar keng qamrovli tushuncha bo'lib, olimlar tomonidan hali hamon izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Shunga qaramay bu sohada muhokama qilinishi asos bo'la oladigan jihatlar talaygina. Ushbu maqola orqali esa Modal fe'llarning morfologik, leksik-grammatik, hamda sintaktik usullarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Morfologik usul. Bu usulga har qanday gap ma'lum bir mayl kategoriyasi asosida ro'yobga chiqa riladi yoki ifodalanilgan gaplarning barchasi modallikning morfologik usuli hisoblanadi.

Leksik-gramatik usul. Ushbu usul modal fe'llarning infinitiv shakli bilan kelishi orqali ifodalanadi.

Leksik usul. Bu usul esa bir qancha modal so'zlar orqali ifodalanadi.

Sintaktik usul. Ingliz tilida shinday qurilmalar mavjudki, ish-harakat bajarilishi zaruratini, ehtimolligini va shartligini ifodalaydi.

1. Morfoloqik usul.

Mayl fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatga reallik nuqtai –nazardan munosabatda bo'lishini ifodalovchi grammatik kategoriyadir. Shu o'rinda mayl kategoriyasi ham o'z tarixiga egadir. Mayl kategoriyasi tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, qadimgi ingliz tilida boshqa qadimgi german tillaridek uchta mayil mavjud. Buyruq maylidan real ish-harakatni ko'rsatish uchun foydalangan. Shu sababli gapga buyruq maylidan fe'llar faol asoslar bilan ifodalangan.

Then he came on tomorrow to the steward who was his chief told him what gift he had received and he soon brought him to the abbess and announced and told her this . [P.A]

Qolgan ikkala mayl ham o'z subektiv shakllariga ega ,ya'ni buyruq mayli ikkinchi shaxsga nisbatan buyruq,iltimos ma'nolarini ifodalaydi. Bu esa quyidagi misolda o'z aksini topgan:

go to the heard and bring me the two best kids .

**Ba'zan esa buyruq mayli istak-hoxish ma'nolari boilan ifodalanishi mumkin:
be thou happy, friend of men .**

Xohish-istikfa qaqatgina taxmin qilingan harakat bilan ifodalangan. Bu asosan qadimgi ingliz tilida bosh va ergash gap tarkibida keng foydalanilgan. Subektivli gapning bosh gapida esa istak-hoxish ifodalanishi orqali foydalanilgan. Bu yana shart maylining bosh gapida ham qo'llanilgan. Hattoki subektivli gapning ergash gapida ham keng qo'llanilgan. Subektivlik yana shartli bo'laklarda buyruq fe'l bilan ifodalanayotgan to'ldiruvchili bo'laklarda va o'zlashtirma gapda,o'zlashtirma so'roq gapda ham qo'llanilgan'

Xohish istak mayli o'rtaliging ko'pgina qismlarida saqlanib qolning. U ko'pincha Temporal va Consessional bo'laklarda qo'llanilgan. Shartli bolaklarda hozirgi xohish-istikfa mayli ehtimollikni ifodalash uchun foydalanilgan. Real bo'limgan holatning hozirgi zamon shaklini ko'rsatishda o'tgan zamon shart mayli orqali ifodalangan va real bo'limgan holat ifodasini hozirgi zamon iborasi **would+infinitive** dan foydalanishgan.

Mayl sistemasi zamonaviy ingliz tili davriga kelib keng rivojlangan va modal ma'nolarining ifodalanishining aniq , tishunarli jihatlari yaratildi va bu bog'liqlik analitik fe'li formalarining o'sishiga olib keldi. Shunday qilib sub'yekativlik maydonida, **should/ would+infinitive** shakllarining foydalanishi shartli gaplarning bosh gapida bosqichma-bosqich o'sdi. Shekspir davrining ikkala sintetik



sub'yekтивлиги Qadimgi ingliz tilidan meros bo'lib qoldi va analitik shakllaridan quyidagi holatlarda foydalanilgan.

Bosh gapda sintetik sub'yekтивлик aniqlanganligi holati:

But if my father had not scanted me ... yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fain as any comer;

Biroq Shekspir analitik shartli formadan ham foydalangan.

Had I such venture forth, she better part of my affections would be wish my hopes abroad; ‘

2. Leksik - grammatik usul

Modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanishida **leksik – grammatic** usuli ham mavjud. Leksik – grammatic usul modal fe'llarning barcha turlarini fe'lning infinitiv shakli bilan kelishini o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bizga ma'lumki hozirgi ingliz tilida quyidagi kabi modall fe'l turlari mavjud: **can, may, must, need, dare, wish, should, would, desire, to try, to be** kabilarni aytib o'tishimiz mumkin va bu modal fe'llar o'zlari mustaqil holda ishlatilmaydi. Ular asosiy fe'lning infinitive bilan ishlatiladi va asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish – harakatning bajarilish imkoniyatini, qobiliyatini, ehtimolligini, zarurligini, mumkinligini bildiradi. Modal fellardan sozlashuv jarayobida foydalaniladi. Qadimgi ingliz tilida ularni muallif nutqida uchratishimiz mumkin. Faqatgina istisnolarni modal fellarning otgan zamon shakllari could, would, had, might, kabilar hikoya nutqida va sozlashuvda foydalanilmaganligida koramiz. Shunday qilib, siz zamonaviy ingliz tilida quyidagi modal fellar : ought to, must, shall, should, will, had, dare, to have va to be modal fel sifatida foydalaniladi. May modal feli kuchli ehtimollikni 97 % va 3% ruxsatni ifodalab keladi. Modallar qatiy ruxsatni esa can 58%, may 16%, could 13% va might 13%, will 17%, ishlatiladi. Uch eng muhim takrorlanadigan modallar would 28 %, could 17% va will 17% hisoblabadi. Quyidagi kabi modal fe'llar o'z navbatida o'z ekvivalentlariga ham ega.

3. Sintaktik usul

Modallik kategoriyasini ifodalashda yana bir usulning ham o'rni mavjud bo'lib, bu sintaktik usul hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilidagi modal qurilmalar sintaktik usul doirasiga kiradi. Modal qurilmalar ham ish – harakat bajarilish zaruriyatini, ehtimolligini va shartligini ifodalaydi. To have to, to had rather, to had better, to be to kabi qurilmalar mavjud.

To be + infinitive

To be + infinitive modal qurilma hisoblanadi. Uning ba'zi ma'nolari esa quyidagi modal fe'llariga va modal qurilmalarga juda yaqin va ba'zan ular to be + infinitive o'rnida ishlatilishi ham mumkin. Ular quyidagilar : must shall, should, ought to, to have + infinitive .

Bu modal qurilma ikkita zamon ya'ni hozirgi noaniq zamon va o'tgan noaniq zamonda ishkatilishi mumkin.

Dear Jim, I am to be shot at sunrise tomorrow.

They were to go to Spain for the honeymoon.

To be + infinitive qurilmasi choraszlikni, kuchsiz buyruqni, ehtimollikni ifodalaydi. Bu qurulma o'zining ma'nosi bilan mosligida rus tilida farqlanadi.

1) Buyruq umumiy kelishuv natijasida boshqa birov uchun bir shaxs tomonidan bajariladi, reja muhokama qilinmaydi. Bu holatda faqatgina infinitiv ishlatiladi.

You are to go straight to your room. You are to say nothing of this to anyone.
2) Kelishuv yoki rozilikni ifodalaganda bu ma'noda har ikkala infinitiv va perfekt infinitiv ishlatilishi mumkin. Perfekt infinitiv o'sha ish – harakatni bajarilishi lozimligini ko'rsatadi.

I am sorry, Major, we had an agriment – I was to do the questioning here.

"Have you seen him ? – Martine asked. " No, he was to have met me here the next morning. " [Ibid]

1) Ehtimollikni ifodalaydi. Bu infinitivning majhul formasi ma'nosida Qanday so'roq ravishi bilan boshlanmagan savolda ishlatiladi. Bu yerda modal qurilmaning ma'nosi can fe'liga juda yaqin bo'ladi.

For a long time neither was to be seen about their old hounts.

How are they to know that you old well connected if you do not show it by your costume ? [B.Sh]

4) Ilojsiz biror narsani o'ylaganda

Sally wished, Morris could be on the theme terms of easy friendliness with her as he was with everybody else. But evidently, it was not to be.

Ba'zi paytda bu bog'lovchi if dan so'ng qo'llaniladi va u to want fe'lidek ma'no ifodalab keladi.

If we are to remain friends you must tell me the truth. '

To have got

To have fe'li. Hozirgi ingliz tilida **to have fe'li** keng tarqalgan va keng funksiyali fe'llardan hisoblanib, mustaqil, ko'makchi va modal fe'l vazifalarida



kelaoladi. **To have** fe'li ma'lum paradigmatic formalar oppozitsiyasini tahlil qiladi.

To have fe'lining vazifalari:

- a) to have mustaqil fe'l vazifasida .
- b) to have fe'lining frazeologik birikmalarda ishlatilishi.
- c) to have fe'lining modal ma'noda ishlatilishi.
- d) to have fe'li ko'makchi fe'l vazifasida ham kelishi mumkin.

To have got birikmasi. To have got birikmasi so'zlashuv tilida va ingliz tilining amerika variantiga xos bo'lib, u mustaqil fe'l vazifasida kelishi ham modallikni ifodalashi mumkin.

- a) to have got birikmasi mustaqil fe'l vazifasida kelishi mumkin.

I have a book. I have got a book.

I think I've got a sixpence for you (A.E.Coppard) . We have got no time for you to collect rare plantz after your last attempt as a driver among the wonders of the deep (I.K.Chesterson)

b) to have got modallikni bildiradi. To have got fe'li modallikni ifodalashi uchun infinitive shaklidagi biror fe'l bilan kelishi shart. Masalan: **Come on, muddy or no, we've got to present ourselves before the baronet . (I.K.Chesterson)**.

I have got modallikni ifodalaganda, birinchidan, **to have** fe'lining modal fe'l vazifasida kelgandagi funksiyasidan farq qilmasligi, hamda **to be** fe'li kabi majburiylikni, avvaldan rejalahtirilganlikni bildirishi mumkin.

Ought to and Had better

Ought to should ifodalagan ehtiyoj yoki ishonch ma'nolariga o'xshash ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. Uning asosiy Grammatik farqi to siz infinitivga qaraganda to bilan ishlatilishidadir. Shu sababli **should go – ought to go** ning ekvivalentidir. Chunki buning sintaksisdagi farqi ought ba'zan modal fellar turkumida istisno qilinadi yoki yarim modal sifatida turkumlanadi.

Ought to talaffuzining pasayishi ba'zan **eye dialect** da berilgan '**oughta**' '**Ought** should kabi perfekt infinitivda ishlatilaoladi. (lekin, yana **to** ning o'rnatilishi bilan).

You ought to have done that earlier .

Bo'lishsiz shakli shouldn't ning ma'nodosh ekvivalenti ought not / oughtn't hisoblanadi (lekin yana **to** bilan ishlatiladi).

Had better birikmasi qachonki tavsiya qilmoq yoki muvofiq munosabatni ifodalaganda **should** va **ought to** ga o'xshash ma'noni beradi .

I had better get down to work.



Bu yana tahdid ma'nosini ifodalashda ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

You had better give me the money or else .

Bu birikmadagi **had** modal fe'lga juda o'xshash. Bu esa infinitivsiz boshqariladi.

Bu **have** fe'lining boshqa hechqanday shakli tomonidan almashtirib bo'lmaydi va u yordamchi fe'l kabi sintaktik minosabatda bo'ladi. **Had better** birikmasi shu sababli qo'shma fe'l turidek e'tiborga loyiqdir. U ba'zan modal fe'llar bilan yoki yarim modallar kabi turkumlanadi.

Had better tarkibidagi **had** ‘d ga qisqarishi mumkin , yoki asosan amerika ingliz tilida ba'zi norasmiy holatlarda ishlatilganda tushirib qoldiriladi.

Birikma Perfect Infinitive bilan ishlatilishi mumkin:

You'd better have finished that report by tomorrow.

Uning bo'lishsiz shakli **hadn't better** hisoblanadi va u asosan so'roq gap tarkibida ishlatiladi.

Hadn't we better start now ?

Agar **better** dan so'ng **not** ishlatilsa infinitivning ma'nosni o'zgaradi.

You'd better not do that .

Ya'ni bunday holatda gapning ma'nosni kuchli maslahatni, bunday qilmasligingiz kerak ma'nosini beradi.

Had better

“ **Had Better** “ odatda ko'pincha tavsiya, maslahat ma'nolarini hosil qilish uchun ishlatiladi. Bu ogohlantirish, ilojsiz umidsizlik ni ifodalaydi. Masalan:

- **You had better take your umbrella with you today.**

- **That bus had better get here soon !**

- **You had better watch the way you talk to me in the future.**

Yuqorida berilgan birinchi gapimizda tavsiya ma'nosini, ikkinchi gapimizda ilojsiz umid ma'nosini va oxirgi gapimizda esa ogohlantirish ma'nosini ifodalayapdi.

“Had Better” ning Hozirgi, O'tgan va Kelasi zamonlarda ishlatilishi.

Ko'pgina modal fe'llar kelasi va o'tgan zamonlarda butunlay tartibsiz munosabatda bo'lishadi. Pastdagi diagrammada “ had better “ ning turli xil kontekstlarda qanday munosabatda bo'lishini o'rjanamiz.

Used to

Ushbu fe'lli birikma o'tgan holatlar yoki o'tgan odatiy harakatlarni, odatda ular uncha uzoq bo'limgan tub ma'noni ifodalaydi. U infinitiv bilan birga keladi.

(fe'lning to'liq birikmasi used + to + infinitive) .



I used to go to college. Buning ma'nosи so'zlovchi oldin odatiy kollejga borganligi , sababsiz ortiq davom etmaganligini anglatadi.

Used to balki fandagi modallar yoki yarim modallar o'rtasida sinflanadi va u boshqa modallar ichida invariant va deffektivdir va sintaksisda yordamchi fe'llar bilan birika oladi. Sintaksisda buning juda oddiy shakli **used** o'rnida odatiy fe'lning o'tgan zamon shakli **did** dan foydalanadi.

Did he use to come here ?

He didn't use to come here.

Used to ning fe'l shakli **use** o'xshash birikma, ma'noni sifat shakli bilan almashtirib bo'lmaydi.

I am used to this, we must get used to the cold.

Sifat shakli fe'l orqali ifodalangan paytda gerundiy ishlatiladi:

I am used to going to college in the morning .

Bu birikma **used** ning sifat shaklining talaffuzi quyidagicha : / ju:st / .

Chet tillarini, ayniqsa ingliz tilini o'rganishga qo'yilgan talab bugungi kunda keskin ortib bormoqda. Shunday ekan ushbu maqolada keltirilgan Modal fe'llari hamda ularning nutqda leksik, Grammatik, hamda morfologik jihatlarining qay holda ishlatilishi uchun keltirilgan ma'lumotlar ingliz tilini o'rganmoqchi bo'lganlar uchun amaliy qo'llanma bo'ladi degan umiddaman.

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