

REPRESENTATION OF THE CONTRADICTION RELATION IN ENGLISH CONNECTED ADJUNCTS

Polvonova Makfuza Raxmatovna

**Ferghana State University, Natural directions according to foreign
languages department assistant**

Phone (90)5341034, e-mail: makhfuzapolvonova1983@gmail.com

Kirish

Bog'lovchi (The CONJUNCTION)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar:

1. Gaplarni va gap bo'laklarini bir-biri bilan bog'lash uchun ishlatiladigan so'zlarga bog'lovchilar deyiladi.

Teng va ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar mavjud.

2. Teng bog'lovchilar gapning uyushuq bo'laklarini va mustaqil gaplarni bir-biriga bog'lash uchun ishlatiladi:

I have received a letter and a telegram.

Men xat va telegramma oldim.

The sun has set, but it is still light.

Quyosh botdi, ammo hali kun yorug.

Go at once or you will miss your train.

Darhol boring, bo'lmasa poezdga ulgurmaydiz.

3. Ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar ergash gaplarni bosh gaplarga bog'laydi:

I can't do it now because I am very busy.

Men hozir buni qila olmayman chunki juda bandman.

I said that he would come in the evening.

Men uning kechqurun kelishini aytdim.

If you wish, I will help you.

Agar istasangiz, men sizga yordam beraman.

4. Bog'lovchilar shakliga ko'ra sodda va qo'shma bo'ladi: Sodda bog'lovchilar: and va, bilan, but ammo, lekin, if agar, that. Qo'shma bog'lovchilar: as well as ham, shuningdek; so that, in order that uchun, maqsadda; as soon as -gach, bilanoq va boshqalar.

Ba'zi qo'shma bog'lovchilar ikkilangan bo'ladi, chunki ikki qismdan iborat bo'ladi: both ... and ham ... ham, not only ... but also faqat emas ... ham, either ...

or yoki ... yo, neither ... nor na ... na va boshqalar.

Ba'zi bog'lovchilar sifatdoshlar shakliga ega bo'ladi: provided (providing) shartda, agar ... bo'lsa; seeing bilib, modomiki, hamonki; supposing shunday, aytaylik, faraz qilaylik.

GAP (THE SENTENCE)

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

1. Gap deb tugallangan fikmi ifodalovchi so'zlar yig'indisiga aytiladi.

The sun rises in the east.

Quyosh sharqdan chiqadi.

2. Gapning tarkibiga kiruvchi va birorta so'roqqa javob bo'luvchi so'zlar gap bo'laklari deb ataladi.

3. Gap bo'laklari bosh bo'laklar va ikkinchi darajali gap bo'laklariga bo'linadi. Bosh bo'laklarga ega va kesim kiradi. Ikkinchi darajali gap bo'laklariga to'ldiruvchi (the Object), aniqlovchi (the Attribute) va hol (the Adverbial Modifire) kiradi.

4. Tuzilishiga ko'ra gaplar sodda va qo'shma gaplarga bo'linadi.

5. Qo'shma gaplar bog'langan qo'shma gaplarga va ergashgan qo'shma gaplarga bo'linadi:

The steamer arrived at the port yesterday (Sodda gap). The agreement was signed, and the delegation left London (bog'langan qo'shma gap).

Paroxod kecha portga (yetib) keldi. Bitim imzolandi va delegatsiya Londonni tark etdi.

After the goods had been unloaded, they were taken to the warehouse. (ergashgan qo'shma gap).

Mollar tushirilganidan keyin, omborxonaga olib borildi.

6. Maqsadiga ko'ra gaplar quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi:

a) darak gaplar (Declarative Sentences):

The library is on the second floor,

b) so'roq gaplar (Interrogative Sentences):

Kutubxona ikkinchi qavatda.

When did you come?

c) buyruq gaplar (Imperative Sentences):

Siz qachon keldingiz?

Open the window, please.

Iltimos, derazani oching.

d) undov gaplar (Exclamatory Sentences):

How well she sings!

U qanday yaxshi kuylaydi!

SODDA GAP (THE SIMPLE SENTENCE)

YIG'IQ VA YOYIQ GAPLAR

(UNEXTENDED AND EXTENDED SENTENCES)

1. Sodda gaplar yig'iq va yoyiq gaplarga bo'linadi.

2. Yig'iq gaplar faqat bosh bo'laklar ega va kesimdan iborat bo'ladi:

The car stopped.

Mashina to'xtadi.

(ega) (kesim)

3. Yoyiq gaplarda bosh bo'laklardan tashqari ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar aniqllovchi, to'ldiruvchi va hol bo'ladi. Ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar bosh bo'laklarni izohlab keladi:

The blue car stopped at the gate.

Ko'k mashina darvoza oldida to'xtadi.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali bo'lak blue so'zi (aniqllovchi) ega the car so'zini izohlab kelyapti, ikkinchi darajali bo'lak at the gate (o'rin holi) kesim stoppedni izohlaydi.

The manager of the office has received a telegram.

Ofis menejeri telegramma oldi.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali bo'lak - of the office (aniqllovchi) gapning egasi the manager so'zini izohlaydi, ikkinchi darajali bo'lak a telegram (to'ldiruvchi) kesim has received so'zini izohlaydi.

4. Ega va unga qarashli bo'lgan ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar ega (yoyiq ega) guruhini tashkil qiladi. Kesim va unga qarashli bo'lgan ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar kesim (yoyiq kesim) guruhini tashkil qiladi:

Ega guruhi (Subject Group)

The blue car

The manager of our office

Kesim guruhi (Predicate Group)

stopped at the gate

has received a telegram

5. Ikkinchi darajali gap bo'laklari ham o'z navbatida boshqa ikkinchi darajali

bo'laklar bilan izohlanishi mumkin va ular bilan qo'shilib yoyiq gap bo'laklarini tashkil qiladi:

- The manager has received an important telegram.
- Menejer muhim telegramma oldi.

Bu gapda ikkinchi darajali gap bo'lagi a telegram (to'ldiruvchi) boshqa bir ikkinchi darajali gap bo'lagi important (aniqlovchi) tomonidan izohlanadi va yoyiq to'ldiruvchini hosil qiladi.

The question was discussed at the meeting of the committee.

Masala qo'mita yig'ilishida muhokama qilindi.

EGA BILAN KESIMNING MOSLASHUVI

1. Kesim ega bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

The book is on the table.

Kitob stolda.

The books are on the table.

Kitoblar stolda.

I am invited to the party.

Meni kechaga taklif qilishdi.

They are invited to the party.

Ularni kechaga taklif qilishdi.

He goes to the Institute every morning.

Ular kun ertalab institutga boradi.

They go to the Institute every morning.

Ular har kun ertalab institutga

boradilar.

2. Agar gapda and bilan bog'langan ikkita ega bo'lsa kesim ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

The telegram and the letter have been sent off.

Peter and Mary were here.

Telegramma bilan xat jo'natildi.

Petr va Meri shu yerda edi.

3. Agar there is/are iborasidan keyin bir nechta ega bo'lsa, kesim ularning birinchisi bilan moslashadi:

There is a lamp, an inkpot and some pencils on the table.

Stolda chiroq, siyohdon va bir nechta qalamlar bor.

There were two girls and a boy in the room.

Xonada ikkita qiz va bitta o'g'il bola bor edi.

4. Agar ko'plikdagi otning oldida a lot of bo'lsa, fe'l ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

There are a lot of books on the table.

Stolda ko'p kitoblar bor.

5. Ikkita ega with bilan, as well as shuningdek bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan

bo'lsa, kesim ularning birinchisi bilan moslashadi:

A woman with a baby in her arms was standing at the gate.

Darvoza oldida qo'lida bola bilan bir ayol turgan edi.

The girl as well as the boys has learned to drive a car.

Qiz bola shuningdek, o'g'il bolalar mashina haydshni o'rgandilar.

6. Agar ikkita ega either... or yoki...yoki, neither ... nor na ... na bog'lovchilari bilan bog'langan bo'lsa, kesim ularning keyingisi bilan moslashadi:

Either you or he has done it.

Buni yoki siz qilgansiz, yoki u.

Neither he nor you have translated the sentence correctly.

Gapni na u, na siz to'g'ri tarjima qilgansiz.

7. Agar ega jamlama otdan yasalgan bo'lsa (crew, family, committee, government, board va boshqalar), va u yaxlit bir butun narsani ifodalasa, fe'l birlikda keladi. Agar jamlama ot alohida a'zolari bildirsa fe'l ko'plikda ishlatiladi:

The crew consists of twenty men. The crew were standing on the deck.

Komanda yigirma kishidan iborat. Komanda palubada turar edi.

My brother's family is large. The family were sitting round the table.

Akamning oilasi katta, Oila stol atrofida o'tirgan edi.

A committee was formed to work out a new plan.

The committee are of the opinion that the plan can be carried out in two months.

Yangi reja ishlab chiqish uchun qo'mita tuzildi.

Qo'mita rejani ikki oy ichida bajarsa bo'ladi degan fikrda.

8. Agar each, every, everyone, everybody, everything, no one, nobody, somebody, someone, either, neither kabi olmoshlar ega bo'lib kelgan bo'lsa, undan keyin keladigan kesim bilrlikda bo'ladi:

Each of us has his duties. Har birimizning vazifalarimiz bor.

Everybody was at the meeting. Hamma yig'ilishda edi.

Everything is ready. Hamma narsa tayyor.

No one was here. Bu yerda hech kim yo'q edi.

Nobody knows about it. Bu haqda hech kim bilmaydi.

Somebody (someone) is knocking at the door. Allakim eshikni taqillatyapti.

Either of the examples is correct. U misol ham, bu misol ham to'g'ri.

Neither of the answers is correct.
(emas).

Na u javob, na bu javob to'g'ri

Xulosa

Xulosa o'rniga shuni aytish mumkinki, ingliz tilida gaplardagi zidlik munosabatlarini ifodalash **if, but** bog'lovchi so'zlari orqali amalga oshirilar ekan.

Adabiyotlar

1. Mamajonov A. Qo'shma gaplar stilistikasi. 1991 yil.
2. Mamajanov A., Abdupattoyev T. Maydon nazariyasi. Farg'ona. 2016 y. 1.
3. O'zbek tili gramatikasi. II Tom. Sintaksis. T., 1976 y.
4. Abdurahmonov G'., Sulaymonov H. Xoliyorov X. Omonturdiev J. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Sintaksis. T., 1976 y.
5. Abdurahmonov G'. Qo'shma gap sintaktikasi asoslari. T., Fan, 1958 y.
6. G'ulomov A.G'., Asqarova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. T., 1987 y.