

SUBJECT+VERB AGREEMENT (EGA+KESIM MOSLASHUVI)

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Abstract.: Har bir til o'ziga xos qoida va ifoda vositalariga ega. Nutqning go'zalligi va ta'sirchanligi ana shu qoidalarga qay darajada amal qilinishiga bog'liqdir. Grammatik qoidalar ham bundan mustasno emas, ayniqsa, ingliz tilida. Ana shunday qoidalardan biri ega va kesimning moslashuvidir. Ya,ni, gap egasi va kesimi shaxs, sonda bir-biri bilan moslashadi. Bu o'zbek tilida ham mavjud bo'lsa-da, ingliz tilida bo'lganidek, jiddiy muammolarga olib kelmaydi nazarimizda. Ayniqsa, yozish, ya'ni Writing da ega kesim moslashuviga e'tibor qilmaslik jiddiy oqibatlariga olib keladi. Bu oqibatlar bayon etilayotgan fikrni noto'g'ri yetkazilishi, o'quvchini chalkashishi ayrim tushunmovchiliklarni o'z ichiga oladi. Akademik yozish- academic writing da ega kesim moslashuviga amal qilinishi asosiy mezon hisblanadi. Shu bois, ega kesim moslashuvi ingliz tili grammatikasining yuragi deb hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: akademik yozuv, ega kesim moslashuvi, gapirish ko'nikmalari

Ega - kesim moslashuvi gap egasi bilan uning harakatini ifodalab kelayotgan fe'lning bir-biriga grammatik jihatdan mosligini bildiradi. O'zbek tilida bo'lganidek, ingliz tilida ham ega va kesim shaxs - sonda moslashadi, ya'ni, ega birlikda bo'lsa, fe'l ham birlikda bo'ladi. Agar ega ko'plikda bo'lsa, o'z-o'zidan fe'l ham ko'plikda bo'lishi shart.

For eg. I do my homework → I ~~does~~ my homework
They live in a big house → They ~~lives~~ in a big house
Sarvar likes to travel → Sarvar ~~like~~ to travel

Demak, fe'lni tanlashda, albatta, egaga va egani o'rab turgan so'zlarga e'tibor qaratish kerak.

I. Subjects linked with "and" ("va" bilan bog'langan egalar)

Agar gapda bir nechta ega bo'lsa va ular **and** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'lansa, fe'l ko'plikda ishlatiladi.

For eg. *The goose and the chicken eat early in the morning.*
G'oz va jo'ja erta tongda ozuqlanadi.
London and Tashkent are capital cities.
London va Toshkent- poytaxt shaharlar.
A bicycle and a car are a means of transport.
Velosiped va mashina transport vositalaridir.

!!! Agar **"and"** bilan bog'langan ega alohida narsalarni ifodalamas, ya'ni bir butun narsani ifodalasa, fe'l birlikda ishlatiladi. Quyidagilar ushbu istisnoga misol bo'la oladi:

a. Ayrim taom nomlari;

For eg. *Macaroni and cheese is delicious. Pishloqli makaron mazali.*
Butter and bread is good for breakfast. Buterbrod nonushta uchun yaxshi

b. Badiiy asar, film nomlari;

For eg. *“War and Peace” is written by Tolstoy*
“Urush va tinchlik” Tolstoy tomonidan yozilgan.
“Old man and the sea” is my favourite book
“Chol va dengiz” mening sevimli kitobim.
Masha and the bear” has already become popular.
“Masha va Maymoqvoy” allaqachon ommalashib ketdi.

II. Subjects linked with “or” (“yoki” bilan bog‘langan egalar)

Agar “or” birlikdagi egalarni bog‘lab kelsa, fe‘l ham birlikda bo‘ladi. Ko‘plikdagi egalarni bog‘lab kelganda esa, fe‘l ham ko‘plikda ishlati

For eg. *Madina or Gulbahor has taken the speakers*
Madina yoki Gulbahor ovoz kuchaytirgichni olgan.
Computers or calculators help people with calculation
Kompyuterlar yoki kalkulyatorlar odamlarga hisoblashda yordam beradilar

III. Subjects linked with tricky phrases (Chalg‘ituvchi iboralar bilan kelgan ega)

Qo‘shma egalar “and” bog‘lovchisidan tashqari quyidagi iboralar bilan ham bog‘lanib kela oladi:

as well as
along with
S+ in addition to + S+V... (kabi, ...dek, ...birgalikda)
together with
like

Ushbu iboralar bilan kelgan gaplarda fe‘l iboradan avval kelgan egaga qarab tanlanadi, ya‘ni gap boshida kelgan ega birlikda bo‘lsa, fe‘l ham birlikda, agar ko‘plikda bo‘lsa, fe‘l ham ko‘plikda bo‘ladi.

For eg. *The candidate, **as well as** his supporters, **has** already left*
Nomzod, tarafdorlari kabi allaqachon ketdi
*My sisters, **like** my brother, **are** interested in sports*
Singillarim, akamga o‘xshab(kabi) sportga qiziqadilar
*The employer, **along with** the employees, **has** an interest in the project’s success*
Ish beruvchi, ishchilari qatori, loyihaning muvaffaqiyatidan manfaatdor.

IV. Gerund as a subject (Gerund ega vazifasida)

Agar gap egasi gerund, ya'ni "V+ing" bilan ifodalangan bo'lsa, fe'l doimo birlikda bo'ladi, xatto gerunddan so'ng ko'plikdagi ot kelganda ham.

For eg. *Reading improves writing skills.* O'qish yozish ko'nikmalarini yaxshilaydi.

Growing flowers is my hobby. Gullar o'stirish mening sevimli mashg'ulotim.

V. Indefinite pronouns as a subject (Gumon olmoshlari ega vazifasida)

* Sodda gumon olmoshlari (**some, any, all, most, many, much, no...**) gapda ega bilan birga ishlatilsa, fe'l **otga** qarab tanlanadi.

For eg. *Some boys like playing computer games*

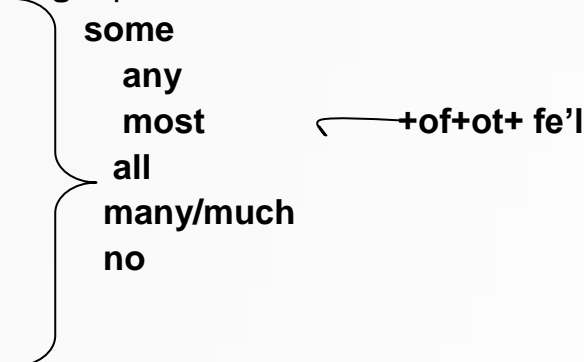
Ayrim o'g'il bolalar kompyuter o'yinlari o'ynashni yoqtiradilar

Some woman is calling you. Qandaydir ayol sizni

chaqiryapti.

All the money was spent on the treatment. Hamma pul davolanishga sarflandi.

! Ushbu gumon olmoshlari "of+ot" birikmasida kelganda ham, fe'l "of" predlogidan keyingi **otga** qarab tanlanadi.



For eg.

Some of the boys are watching the game

Bolalarning bir nechtasi o'yinni tomosha qilyapti.

All of the money was spent on buying the new house

Pulning hammasi yangi uy sotib olishga sarflandi.

Most of my friends are interested in learning languages

Do'stlarimning ko'pchiligi til o'rganishga qiziqadi.

Any of these pictures haven't been sold

Bu rasmlarning birontasi sotilmadi.

* Quyidagi gumon olmoshlari bilan doimo ko'plikdagi fe'l ishlatiladi:

A number of

Several

Both

+ ko'plikdagi ot+ko'plikdagi fe'l

For eg.

A number of countries support cooperation and economic relations

Bir qator mamlakatlar hamkorlik va iqtisodiy aloqalarni yoqladilar.

*Several of them have refused to help
Ularning bir nechitasi yordam berishni rad etdi.
Both films were interesting and informative
Ikkala film qiziqarli va ma'lumotga boy edi.*

!!! “A number of” iborasi “**bir qator**” ma’nosida ko’plikni ifodalab kelsa-da, “**the number of**” iborasi “**soni, umumiy soni**” ma’nosida birlikni bildiradi.

For eg. *The number of the participants in the meeting is more than fifty
Yig'ilish ishtirokchilarining soni elliktdan oshiq.*

* Quyidagi “**of**”li iboralar ham sanalmaydigan ham sanaladigan ko’plikdagi otlar bilan qo’llanishlari mumkin. Shu sabab, fe’l ushbu birikmalar bilan kelgan otga qarab tanlanadi.

**a lot of
lots of
plenty of**

**+ sanalmaydigan ot+birlikdagi fe’l
+ ko’plikdagi ot+ko’plikdagi fe’l**

For eg.

*Nowadays a lot of girls are going to become officers
Bugungi kunda ko’plab qizlar ofitser bo’lmoqchilar
A lot of money was given for their invention
Ularning ixtirolari uchun ko’p pul berildi*

* **Qo’shma gumon** olmoshlari dojimo birlikni ifodalaydi va birlikdagi fe’l bilan qo’llanadi.

**Somebody/someone
Anybody/ anyone
Everybody/everyone
Nobody/no one
Something/anything
Everything/nothing
Somewhere/anywhere
Everywhere/nowhere**

+ fe’l birlikda

For eg. *qoplangan edi.*

Everywhere was covered with snow.

Hammayoq qor bilan

nimadir bo’ldi.

Something is wrong with my computer.

Kompyuterimga

ko’zoynagini olibdi.

Somebody has taken father’s glasses.

Kimdir otamning

ta’minotdan foydalanishi

Anyone is able to use the software.

Har kim dasturiy

mumkin.

Nothing is perfect .

Hech narsa mukammal

emas.

* **“Either ... or... / neither... nor”** juft bog‘lovchilari ikki yoki undan ortiq otni bog‘lab kelgani bois, fe‘l oxirgi otga qarab tanlanadi.

For eg. *Either Nodira or her friends have left this message.*

Yo Nodira yo uning do‘stlari bu xabarni qoldirishgan.

Neither plot nor film was interesting.

Na film g‘oyasi na film o‘zi qiziq emasdi.

VI. Subject +of+noun phrase (“Of”li birikmada kelgan ega)

Agar gap egasi **“of +ot”** birikmasi bilan kelgan bo‘lsa, fe‘lni birikmadan **oldingi** so‘zga qarab tanlanadi.

For eg. *The pages of the book were torn.* *Kitobning sahifalari yirtilgan edi.*

One of the newcomers wasn’t attentive. *Yangi kelganlardan biri e‘tiborsiz edi.*

VII. There/to be+Subject (There/ to be +ega)

“There+to be” qurilmali gaplarda fe‘l shakli qurilmadan keyin kelgan birinchi otga ko‘ra tanlanadi.

For eg. *There was a laptop, two pens and a textbook on the table.*

There are two girls and one boy in our family

VIII. More than one+Subject

Ushbu ibora **“birdan oshiq”** ma‘nosini bildirib, birlikdagi ot va birlikdagi fe‘l bilan ishlatiladi.

For eg. *More than one boy was late for a test.* *Birdan oshiq bola testga kechikdi.*

More than one car was involved in the accident

Birdan oshiq mashina hodisaga aloqador edi.

!!! Agar **“ more than one”** iborasi **“of”** li birikmada kelsa, ko‘plikdagi ot va ko‘plikdagi fe‘l bilan ishlatiladi.

For eg. *More than one teacher was online.* *Birdan oshiq o‘qituvchi onlaynda edi.*

More than one of the teachers were online.

O‘qituvchilarning birdan oshig‘i onlaynda edilar.

IX. Subjects with percentage (Foiz bilan kelgan ega)

Agar ega vazifasidagi ot **“%”**, ya‘ni foizlarda ifodalansa, fe‘l shakli foiz belgisidan keyin kelgan otga qarab belgilanadi.

For eg. *Nearly 65% of the people were against the new regulation*

Deyarli 65% odam yangi tartibga qarshi chiqdi

40% of his income is from small business

Kirimning 40% kichik biznesdan keladi.

X. Collective nouns as a subject (Kollektiv otlar ega vazifasida)

Kollektiv otlar gapda ega vazifasida kelar ekan, fe'l bilan o'ziga xos tartibda bog'lanadi:

a. Faqat **ko'plikdagi fe'l** bilan qo'llanuvchi kollektiv otlar. Bular quyidagilar:

cattle- chorva	the military-harbiylar	vermin-kemiruvchilar,
the police - politsiya		zararkunandalar

For eg. *The police are interested in this case.* *Politsiya bu ishga qiziqib qoldi.*

The military have occupied the village. *Harbiylar qishloqni egalladilar.*

There are vermin in this area. *Bu hududda kemiruvchilar bor.*

The cattle are grazing. *Chorva o'tlayapti*

b. Ma'nosiga ko'ra ham birlikda ham ko'plikdagi fe'l bilan qo'llanadigan kollektiv otlar.

team-jamoa	group-guruh	orchestra-orkestr
committee-qo'mita	family-oila	class-sinf
jury-hakamlar	the public-jamoat	club- klub...

* Agar bu otlar yaxlit bir jamoani ifodalab kelsa va **“what? nima?”** so'rog'iga javob bo'lsa, birlikdagi fe'l bilan ishlatiladi.

For eg. *My family is close-knitted.* *Mening oilam inoq (nima inoq? oilam)*

The group consists of ten people. *Guruh o'n kishidan iborat. (nima? guruh)*

The class was empty when the teacher walked in.

O'qituvchi kirganda sinf bo'sh edi.

* Agar yuqorida keltirilgan otlar kollektivni tashkil etgan **shaxslarni** ifodalab kelsa va **“who? kim?”** so'rog'iga javob bo'lsa, **ko'plikdagi fe'l** bilan ishlatiladi.

For eg. *My family are on holiday now.* *Oilam hozir ta'tilda. (kim ta'tilda? oilam)*

The class are outside. *Sinf tashqarida. (kim tashqarida? sinf)*

* **“Government, the public, the youth (of today)”** kabi otlar ko'plikda ham birlikda ham bir xil shaklga ega bo'lgani sabab, ulardan so'ng birlikdagi va ko'plikdagi fe'l birday ishlatilishi mumkin.

For eg. *The government is/ are bringing in a new bill.*

Hukumat yangi qonun loyihasi kirityapti.

The youth of today has/have many advantages

Bugungi kun yoshlari ko'plab afzalliklarga ega..

The public is/are not admitted.

Jamoatchilik qabul qilinmaydi.

XI. Subject ending with “ics”(“ics” bilan tugovchi ega)

Oxiri “ics” qo’shimchasi bilan tugovchi otlar garchi shaklan ko’plikni ifodalasa-da, birlikdagi fe’l bilan qo’llanadi. Sababi, ular bir fan yoki sohani anglatib keladi. Bunday otlarga ayrim fan nomlari, kasallik nomlari, sport turlari nomi, badiiy asarlar, film nomlarini misol qilish mumkin. (izoh. Ot mavzusiga qarang)

	Physics	gymnastics	dominoes	mumps	billiards
For eg.	<i>Mathematics <u>is</u> a bit difficult subject.</i>			<i>Matematika bir oz qiyin fan.</i>	
	<i>Statistics <u>is</u> a branch of economy.</i>			<i>Statistika iqtisodning bir sohasi.</i>	
	<i>Darts <u>helps</u> to improve concentration.</i>			<i>Dart diqqatni yaxshilashga yordam beradi.</i>	
	<i>“Gulliver’s travels” <u>is</u> an interesting book.</i>		<i>“Gulliverning sayohatlari” qiziqarli kitob</i>		

XII. Subjects with numbers (Son bilan kelgan egalar)

Ba’zan gap egasi sonlar bilan ishlatiladi. Aslida, son ikki va undan ortiq miqdorni ifodalasa, ko’plik hisoblanadi.

For eg. *Twenty answers out of thirty were right.*
O’ttiztadan yigirmata javob to’g’ri edi.
Every year more than two million tourists visit this museum.
Yiliga ikki milliondan ziyod sayyohlar bu muzeyga tashrif buyuradilar

!!! Agar son vaqt, uzunlik va pul birliklarini ifodalovchi ko’plikdagi otlar bilan birga ishlatilsa, fe’l birlikda qo’llanadi. Chunki son umumiy yig’indini bildirib keladi.

For eg. *Two years is a long time to be out of work.*
One hundred dollars is too much to pay for this gadget.

XIII. Acronyms as a subject (Qisqartma otlar ega vazifasida)

Akronimlar ikki yoki undan ortiq so’zdan iborat atoqli otlarning qisqartma shaklidir. Akronimlarda so’zlarning bosh harflari olinadi va barchasi bosh harfda yoziladi. Ushbu qisqartmalardan keyin keladigan fe’lning birlik yoki ko’plikda bo’lishi qisqartma otning to’liq shaklidagi otga bog’liq bo’ladi.

UNO-united nations’ organization **BBC- British Broadcasting Corporation**

NATO-North Atlantic Treaty organization

For eg. *HNS are common form of cargo. (hazardous and noxious substances)*

HNS yuk tashishning eng keng tarqalgan shaklidir (xavfli va zararli moddalar)

EC does a lot of trade with the rest of the world (*European community*)

EC dunyoning qolgan qismi bilan ko'p savdo qiladi. (*Evropa ittifoqi*)

KFC is an American chain of fast food restaurants

(*Kentucky Fried chicken*)

KFC Amerika fast fud restoranlari tizimidir (*Kentuki qovurilgan jo'jasi*)

!!! Agar acronimlar, ya'ni qisqartma otlar **mamlakat nomlarini** ifodalab, **ko'plikdagi** ot bilan kelsa ham, fe'l **birlikda** ishlatiladi.

For eg. *The USA consists of fifty states (united states of America)*

AQSH ellikta shtatdan iborat. (Amerika qo'shma shtatlari)

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