

## O'ZBEK TILI VA INGLIZ TILIDA ZAMONLARNING O'XSHASHLIK VA FARQLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** *Mazkur maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillarida zamon kategoriyasining o'xshashlik va farqlari lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Har ikki tilda uch asosiy zamon – o'tgan, hozirgi va kelasi zamon mavjud bo'lsa-da, ularning grammatik ifodalanish vositalari sezilarli darajada farqlidir. Ingliz tilida 12 ta zamon shakli bo'lib, ular yordamchi fe'llar, fe'l shakllari va zamon kategoriyalarining murakkab tizimi orqali namoyon bo'ladi. O'zbek tilida esa zamon asosan qo'shimchalar yordamida ifodalanadi va kontekstual aniqlik muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tadqiqot natijalari ingliz va o'zbek tillarida zamonning ifodalanishidagi tipologik o'xshashliklarni hamda struktur farqlarni ochib beradi. Ushbu tahlil tilshunoslik nazariyasi va amaliy til o'qitish jarayonida samarali qo'llanilishi mumkin.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *zamon kategoriyasi, o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, grammatik tizim, qo'shimchalar, yordamchi fe'l, tipologik tahlil, lingvistik o'xshashlik va farqlar.*

**Abstract:** *This article linguistically analyzes the similarities and differences of the tense category in Uzbek and English. While there are three main tenses – past, present and next tenses in both languages, their grammatical means of expression are significantly different. English has 12 tense forms, which are manifested through a complex system of auxiliary verbs, verb forms, and tense categories. In Uzbek, tense is mainly expressed through suffixes, and contextual clarity is important. The results of the study reveal typological similarities in the expression of the tense in English and Uzbek, as well as structural differences. This analysis can be used effectively in the process of linguistic theory and practical language teaching.*

**Keywords:** *tense category, Uzbek language, English, grammatical system, suffixes, auxiliary verb, typological analysis, linguistic similarities and differences.*

### KIRISH

Til tizimida zamon kategoriyasi inson tafakkurida vaqtni ifodalashning asosiy vositalaridan biridir. Har bir tilda zamon o'ziga xos shakl va usullar orqali ifodalanadi. Ingliz tilida zamon kategoriyasi grammatik jihatdan murakkab va tizimlashtirilgan bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida zamon fe'lining qo'shimchalari yordamida ifodalanadi. Ushbu ikki tilning zamon tizimini

taqqoslash, ularning umumiyliklari va farqlarini aniqlash tilshunoslikda muhim nazariy va amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Dunyodagi deyarli barcha tillarda zamon kategoriyasi mavjud. Ingliz tilida zamon tushunchasi “tense” atamasi bilan ifodalanadi. Macmillian English Dictionary for Advanced Learners lug’atida ‘tense’- zamon so’zi quyidagicha izohlangan:

–tense – a form of verb used for showing when something happens. For example, ‘I go’ is the present tense and ‘I went’ is the past tense.

–Demak, zamon- bu biror ish-harakatning qachon sodir bo’lganligini ko’rsatadigan fe’l shaklidir, Masalan “Men boraman” – bu hozirgi zamon, “Men bordim” esa o’tgan zamondir.

Qisqasi, zamon ish-harakatning qachon bajarilishi, bajarilganligi yoki bajarilayotganligini bildiradi.

Ish-harakat qachon bajarilayotgani yoki bajarilganiga qarab o’zimizga kerak bo’lgan grammatik qoliplarni, ya’ni zamonlar shakli (hozirgi, o’tgan, kelasi) tanlaymiz.[1]

O’xshashliklar

1. Asosiy zamon shakllari mavjud: Har ikkala tilda ham uch asosiy zamon shakli – o’tgan zamon, hozirgi zamon va kelasi zamon mavjud.

oO’zbek tilida: keldim, kelaman, kelaman.

oIngliz tilida: came, come, will come.

2. Vaqtning aniqligi: Har ikkala tilda ham zamon voqea-hodisani vaqt nuqtai nazaridan aniq ifodalaydi.

oMasalan, o’zbekchada men kitob o’qiyapman va inglizchada I am reading a book bir xil mazmuni bildiradi.

3. Kontekstual aniqlik: Har ikkala tilda ham zamon ma’nosini aniqlashda kontekst muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Farqlar

1. Zamonlar soni:

oIngliz tilida zamonlar tizimi murakkab: 12 ta asosiy zamon (Present/Past/Future – Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous).

oO’zbek tilida esa 3 ta asosiy zamon mavjud bo’lib, ular nutqda qo’shimchalar va yordamchi so’zlar bilan ifodalanadi.[2]

2. Fe’l shakllari:

oO’zbek tilida zamon qo’shimchalari (-di, -moqda, -ar, -ajak) yordamida ifodalanadi.

oIngliz tilida esa fe’lning o’zgarishi, yordamchi fe’llar (do, have, will, be) va qo’shimcha shakllar orqali amalga oshiriladi.

3. Davomiylik:

oIngliz tilida zamonning davomiylik shakllari mavjud: I was reading, I have been reading.

oO’zbek tilida esa davomiylik ko’pincha fe’l shakllari yoki qo’shimcha so’zlar yordamida ifodalanadi: men o’qib turgan edim.

4. Perfekt zamonlar:

oIngliz tilida Perfect shakllari mavjud: I have read, I had read.

oO'zbek tilida bunday maxsus grammatik shakl yo'q, lekin mazmun qo'shimcha yordamchi fe'llar (edi, bo'lgan) orqali beriladi: men o'qib bo'lganman.

5. Murakkablik darajasi:

oIngliz tili zamon tizimi ko'proq grammatik qoidalarga asoslangan.

oO'zbek tili zamon tizimi esa ko'proq semantik va kontekstual aniqlikka tayanadi.

Ingliz tilida kelasi tugallangan zamon

\* Ingliz tilida zamonlar 4 ta katta guruhga bo'linib o'rganiladi:

1. Present Tenses: (Hozirgi zamonlar guruhi):

-Present Continuous Tense

-Present Simple Tense

-Present Perfect Tense

-Present Perfect Continuous Tense

2. Past Tenses (O'tgan zamonlar guruhi):

-Past Continuous Tense

-Past Simple Tense

Past Perfect Tense

-Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Ingliz tilida o'tgan zamondagi oddiy kelasi zamon

3. Future Tenses (Kelasi zamonlar guruhi):

-Future Continuous Tense

-Future Simple Tense

-Future Perfect Tense

-Future Perfect Continuous Tense

4. Future in the Past Tenses (O'tgan kelasi zamonlar guruhi)

-Future Continuous in the Past Tense

-Future Simple in the Past Tense

-Future Perfect in the Past Tense

-Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense

!!!E'tibor bergan bo'lsangiz, har bir zamon guruhidagi zamonlarda harakatning qay tarzda bajarilishini ifodalashda umumiylik mavjud:

\* continuous – davomiy zamonlarda ish-harakatning davomiyligi ta'kidlanadi.

-I am working – Men ishlayapman. (Present continuous)

-I was working – Men ishlayotgan edim. (Past continuous)

-I will be working – Men ishlayotgan bo'laman. (Future continuous)

\* simple- oddiy zamonlarda ish-harakatning sodir bo'lishi yoki bo'lganligi ta'kidlanadi.

-I work every day – Men har kuni ishlayman. (Present simple)

-I worked yesterday – Men kecha ishladim. (Past simple)

-I will work tomorrow – Men ertaga ishlayman. (Future simple) Ingliz tilida o'tgan

zamondagi kelasi tugallangan davomiy zamon

\* perfect – tugallangan oddiy zamonlarda ish-harakatning tugallanganligi va natijasi mavjudligi ta’kidlanadi.

-I have finished the book – Men kitobni tugatdim. (Present perfect)

-I had finished the book – Men kitobni tugatgan edim.(Past perfect)

-I will have finished the book – Men kitobni tugatgan bo’laman. (Future perfect)

\* perfect continuous – tugallangan davomiy zamonlarda ish-harakatning qancha muddat davom etganligi ta’kidlanadi.[3]

-I have been working for four hours – Men to’rt soatdan beri ishlayapman.(Present perfect continuous) I had been working for four hours – Men to’rt soatdan beri ishlayotgan edim. (Past perfect continuous)

-I will have been working for four hours – Men to’rt soatdan beri ishlayayotgan bo’laman.(Future perfect continuous)

Hozirgi zamon davom fe’li odatda quyidagi payt ravishlari bilan qo’llaniladi:

▫ now ▫ today ▫ this month ▫ still

▫ at the moment ▫ this week ▫ this season ▫ for the time being ▫ nowadays  
▫ these days ▫ day after day

-We are still waiting for the train.

-Tom is having a bath at the moment.

-I am meeting a lot of people today.

-We are learning Japanese this year. Dars #4. Present Simple tense

▫ Present Simple Tense – hozirgi oddiy zamon doimiy ravishda sodir bo’ladigan, o’zgarmas yoki takroriy ish-harakatlar uchun qo’llaniladi.

Ba’zi fe’llarning ham oddiy ham davomiy zamonlarda qo’llanishi:

▫ Oldingi darsda ta’kidlaganimizdek, holat fe’llarining ba’zilari boshqa ma’nolarda davomiy zamonlarda ishlatilishi mumkin.

▫ feel – 1. his qilmoq, sez(il)moq (holat fe’li)

2. paypaslamoq, ushlab ko’rmoq (harakat fe’li)

-The cloth feels rough. (Mato dag’al...holat fe’li)

-The doctor is feeling Nick’s leg. (Doktor Nikning oyog’ini ushlab ko’rmoqda...harakat fe’li)

▫ smell – 1. hid taratmoq, hidga ega bo’lmoq (holat fe’li) 2. hidlab ko’rmoq (harakat fe’li)

-The food smells awful. (Ovqatning hidi yomon...holat fe’li)

-The girl is smelling the flowers. (Qizcha gullarni hidlamoqda...harakat fe’li)

▫ taste – 1. ta’mgaga ega bo’lmoq (holat fe’li) 2. ta’mini totib ko’rmoq (harakat fe’li) -The food tastes salty. (Ovqatning ta’mi sho’r...holat fe’li)

-The cook is tasting the food. (Oshpaz ovqatning ta’mini tatib

ko’rmoqda...harakat fe’li)

▪ fit – 1. mos kelmoq, to'g'ri kelmoq (holat fe'li) 2. o'rnatmoq, joylashtirmoq (harakat fe'li)

-My shoes fit me perfectly. (Tufligim menga juda mos keldi...holat fe'li)

-The workman is fitting the new engine. (Ishchiyangi motorni o'rnatmoqda...harakat fe'li)

▪ look – 1. ko'rinmoq (holat fe'li) 2. qaramoq (harakat fe'li)

-You look tired. (Siz charchagan ko'rinasiz...holat fe'li)

'to have' fe'li boshqa so'zlar bilan birikib harakatni bildirib kelishi mumkin. Misol uchun to have a bath, to have dinner, to have a chat, to have a rest shunday birikmalar hisoblanadi. Bu holatda ular ham davomiy, ham oddiy zamonlarda qo'llanishi mumkin.[4]

Endi ingliz tilida eng muhim qoidalardan biri – fe'llarning to'g'ri (Regular) yoki noto'g'ri (Irregular) fe'llarga bo'linishini ko'rib chiqamiz.

▪ Umumiy qoidaga ko'ra, to'g'ri fe'llar zamonlarda shu zamonga xos bo'lgan qo'shimchalarni oladi, ya'ni, ularga qo'shimcha qo'shilishning bitta to'g'ri shakli bor. Masalan, o'tgan (Past Simple) va hozirgi tugallangan zamonlarda (Present Perfect Simple) to'g'ri fe'llarga “-ed” qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi. (worked, played, washed, wanted, dusted)

▪ Noto'g'ri fellar esa qaysi zamonda qo'llanishiga qarab shakli o'zgarib turadigan fe'llardir. Bu fe'llarning qanday qo'shimcha yoki shakl olishining yagona qoidasi yo'q. Ularni faqatgina yodlash yo'li bilan o'zlashtirish mumkin. (drive – drove – driven, eat – ate – eaten, do – did – done).[5]

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