



#### INGLIZ ILIDA IF BOG'LOVCHISI

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**Anotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolda "If" shart bogʻlovchisi oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida qiyoslangan holatda tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar:shart bog'lovchisi, shart ergash gapli qo'shma gap.

**Annotation:** in this article we are going to analyze conditional if in two languages: uzbek and english.

Key words: Conditional, conditional clause, main clause

Ingliz tilida shart ergash gaplar alohida mavzu sifatida oʻtiladi. Biz ularni oddiy tilde **IF'li** gaplar deyishimiz mumkin, chunki bu gaplar doimo **If....- agar** deb boshlanadigan gap boʻladi.

If bogʻlovchisi qatnashgan shart ergash gaplarni guruhlarga boʻlib oʻrganish tavsiya qilinadi:

- 1. First conditional;
- 2. Second conditional:
- 3. Third conditional;
- 4. Mixed conditional.

#### First conditional:

We use the first conditional to talk about the result of an imagined future situation, when we believe the imagined situation is quite likely:

## [imagined future situation][future result]

If the taxi doesn't come soon, I'll drive you myself.





First conditional: form

conditional clause	main clause	
if + present simple	modal verb with future meaning (shall/should/will/would/can/could/may/might)	
If he <b>gets</b> a job in Liverpool,	he'll have to get up early. It's a long drive.	
If Sheila <b>rings</b> ,	I might ask her to come over for dinner.	

Kelajakda sodir boʻlishi mumkin boʻlgan harakatni kelajakdagi natijasi haqida gapirish uchun **First conditional** gaplardan foydalaniladi:

Agar taxi tez orada kelmasa, men sizni oʻzim olib borib qoʻyaman.

### The second conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about the possible result of an imagined situation in the present or future. We say what the conditions must be for the present or future situation to be different.

If people **complained**, things **would** change. (People don't complain at themoment.)

### Second conditional: form

conditional clause	main clause
if + past simple	modal verb with future-in-the-past meaning (should/would/might/could)
If you <b>asked</b> her nicely,	she <b>would</b> say yes, I'm sure.

Biz hozirgi yoki kelajakdagi tasavvur qilingan vaziyatning mumkin bo'lgan natijasi haqida gapirish uchun shart ergash gapni ikkinchi turidan





foydalanamiz. Hozirgi yoki kelajakdagi vaziyat boshqacha bo'lishi uchun sharoitlar qanday bo'lishi kerakligini aytiladi.

Agar **odamlar shikoyat qilishsa**, **vaziyat o'zgaradi.** (Odamlar hozircha shikoyat qilmaydi.)

### Third conditional

We use the third conditional when we imagine a different past, where something did or did not happen, and we imagine a different result:

If I had played better, I would have won. (I didn't play well and I didn't win.)

It would have been easier if George had brought his own car. (George didn't bring his own car, so the situation was difficult.)

If the dog **hadn't barked**, we **wouldn't have known** there was someone in the garden. (The dog barked, so we knew there was someone in the garden.)

### Third conditional: form

conditional clause	main clause	
if + past perfect	modal verb with future-in-the-past meaning (should/would/might/could) + have + -ed form	
If they <b>had left</b> earlier,	they <b>would have arrived</b> on time	

Biz shart ergash gapning uchinchi turidan boshqa o'tmishni, biror narsa sodir bo'lgan yoki sodir bo'lmaganligini tasavvur qilganda ishlatamiz va biz boshqacha natijani tasavvur qilamiz:

Agar **yaxshiroq o'ynaganimda g'alaba qozongan bo'lardim**. (Men yaxshi o'ynamadim va g'alaba qozonmadim.)

Jorj **o'z mashinasini olib kelganida osonroq bo'lardi.** (Jorj o'z mashinasini olib kelmadi, shuning uchun vaziyat qiyin edi.)Agar **it hurmaganda bog'da kimdir** 





borligini bilmas edik. (It hurdi, shuning uchun bog'da kimdir borligini bildik.)

## Types of conditional: summary

The table shows how the main types of conditionals relate to one another.

true	likely/possible	less likely/less possible	impossible
real	first	second	third
If it snows, we get our skis out.  (We do this every time it snows.)	If she <b>gets</b> the job, we'll celebrate.  (It is possible or likely she will get the job.)	If we had more students, we would run the course.  (It is less likely or unlikely that we will get more students.)	If the rent had been lower, I would have taken the flat.  (The rent was not low enough.)

#### Mixed conditionals

Often, things that did or did not happen in the past have results which continue or are still important in the present. We can emphasise this by using if with a past perfect verb, and would in the main clause.

If I hadn't met Charles, I wouldn't be here now. (I met Charles so I'm here now.)

She **wouldn't** still **be working** for us if we **hadn't given** her a pay-rise. (We gave her a pay-rise so she is still working for us now.)

Aralash shart ergash gap

Ko'pincha, o'tmishda sodir bo'lgan yoki sodir bo'lmagan narsalar hozirda davom etayotgan yoki hali ham muhim bo'lgan natijalarga ega. Biz buni bosh gapda o'tgan zamon fe'li bilan if va would yordamida ta'kidlashimiz mumkin.

Agar Charlz bilan **uchrashmaganimda**, **hozir bu yerda bo'lmagan bo'lardim**. (Men Charlz bilan tanishdim, shuning uchun hozir shu yerdaman.)

Agar biz **unin gmaoshini oshirmasak**, **u hali ham bizda ishlamas edi**. (Biz uning ish haqini oshirdik, shuning uchun u hozir ham bizda ishlaydi.)

Xulosa qilib shuni yozishimiz mumkinki, Ingliz tili (inglizcha:English)—hind-yevropa oilasining german guruhiga kiruvchi til. Shundan kelib chiqadiki, ikki til sifatning bu Grammatik kategoriyasi oʻrtasida oʻxshashliklar umumiy boʻlib, bu tillar etimologiyasiga boʻliq emas. Yuqoridagi qiyosiy tahlillar esa bizga ikki tildagi bu grammatik kategoriyani oʻzlashtirishni osonlashtirishga xizmat qiladi.





### FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

- 1.https://www.lingohut.com/uz/I1/ingliz-tilini-o%CA%BBrganing
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