

PAPER

INGLIZ TILIDA RAVISH SO‘Z TURKUMIGA OID INKORNI IFODALOVCHI AYRIM LISONIY BIRLIKLAR TADQIQI

Sayidazimova Muhtaramxon Saidxoshimxon qizi ^{1,*}

¹ Farg‘ona davlat universiteti mustaqil izlanuvchisi

* muhtaramxonsayidazimova@gmail.com

Abstract

Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dolzarb masalardan biri bo‘lgan ravishning inkor ma‘noni ifodalovchi ayrim lisoniy birliklari o‘rganib chiqildi va ularga badiiy asarlardan namunalar keltirildi. Xususan, ingliz tilida ravish so‘z turkumiga oid inkor ma‘noni ifodalovchi leksik birliklar va so‘z birikmalari misollar orqali tahlil qilindi.

Key words: ravish, zo‘rg‘a, kamdan-kam, kamdan-kam hollarda, bazo‘r, endi, hech qanday sharoitda, hech qanday holatda, shartsiz.

Kirish

Ingliz tilida shunday so‘zlar borki, ular not yoki no inkor ma‘noni ifodalovchi yordamchi so‘zlar kelmasada, inkor ma‘noda qo‘llanadi. Masalan, ravish so‘z turkumiga kiruvchi leksemalar va ba‘zi bir predloglar ham inkor ma‘noni ifodalashga yordam beradi.[1; 417] “Deyarli yo‘q” ma‘nosiga ega bo‘lgan *hardly*, *barely*, *scarcely* leksemalari not kabi yordamchi fe‘ldan keyin asosiy fe‘ldan oldin qo‘llanib, inkor ma‘noni ifodalab keladi:

He was a big, beefy man with hardly any neck, although he did have a very large mustache.
(J.K.Rowling “Harry Potter”)

U juda katta mo‘ylovli bo‘lsa-da, bo‘yni deyarli yo‘q, katta, go‘shli odam edi.

He spoke in barely more than a whisper, but they caught every word.

U deyarli pichirlab gapirdi, ammo ular har bir so‘zni tushunishdi.

I could scarcely believe it when he said he wanted to travel around the world with me.

U men bilan dunyo bo‘ylab sayohat qilishni hoxlaganini aytganida arang ishonдим.

Ushbu misollarda ajratib ko‘rsatilgan leksemalar “deyarli yo‘q” ma‘nosida inkor ma‘noni ifodalamoqda

Biror narsaning yoki hodisaning kamdan –kam

Compiled on: October 18, 2025.

Copyright: ©2025 by the authors. Submitted to International Journal of Science and Technology for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the [Creative Commons Attribution \(CC BY\) 4.0 license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

uchraydigan holatini ifodalash uchun *no longer*, *rarely*, *barely ever*, *hardly ever*, *seldom*, *never* kabi ravishlar ishlatiladi:

Harry had never believed he would meet a boy he hated more than Dudley.

They hardly ever leave the kitchen by day, do they? You have a habit of turning up in unexpected places, Potter, and you are very rarely there for no good reason... I am no longer your teacher, so I don't feel guilty about giving you back this as well. (J.K.Rowling "Harry Potter")

But these outcomes are seldom top-of mind at the decisive moment. (J.Clear "Atomic habits")

Shuningdek, *hardly*, *barely*, *scarcely*, *no sooner* kabi ravishlardan ikki ish-harakatdan biri tugallanmay qolgan holatlarda foydalanamiz. Murakkab qo'shma gaplarda *hardly*, *barely*, *scarcely* ravishlari **when** bilan, *no sooner* ravishi esa **than** bilan birga gapda qo'llanadi. Odatda birinchi sodir bo'lgan hodisa the **past perfect**, ya'ni o'tgan tugallangan zamonda va ravishlar had yordamchi fe'ldan keyin, ikkinchi ish-harakat esa the **past simple**, ya'ni, o'tgan oddiy zamonda ishlatiladi. Misol uchun:

No sooner had they reached the door separating Fluffy from the rest of the school than Professor McGonagall turned up again and this time, she lost her temper. Fred and George had hardly disappeared when someone far less welcome turned up. Neville's robes had barely whipped round the corner when they heard Filch enter the trophy room. (J.K.Rowling "Harry Potter")

She had scarcely been home five minutes when they arrived to take her to the movie.

To'liq inkor ma'noni ifodalovchi ravishlar ham mavjud bo'lib ular *under no circumstances* (nima bo'lgan taqdirda ham, zinhor), *in no way* (not), *on no condition* (har qanday holatda ham) birikmalaridir. Ular ham not inkor yuklamasi kabi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin asosiy fe'ldan oldin qo'llansada, ba'zida inversiya hodisasida gapning boshida foydalaniladi.

Under no circumstances should you lend me money.

Nima bo'lgan taqdirda ham menga pul berishingiz kerak.

We in no way play the computer game with our family =

(We do not play the computer game with our family).

You must on no condition tell them what happened.

Har qanday holatda ham ularga nima bo'lganini aytmasligingiz kerak.

Ushbu misollardan bilamizki, *under no circumstances*, *in no way*, *on no condition* kabi birikmalar gapda inkor ma'noni ifodalab kelyapti.

Only leksemasi biror narsa sodir bo'ladimi yoki yo'qmi degan shartlarni qo'ymoqchi bo'lganimizda foydalanish mumkin. Bu eng yaqindan "eksklyuziv" degan ma'noni anglatadi va bir nechta kombinatsiyalarda ishlatilishi mumkin. *Only...after, only...if, only...when, only...until* birikmalari misolida bilib olishimiz mumkin:

You have a good chance of winning, but only if you really try.

In chess, it is only after the basic movements of the pieces have become automatic that a player can focus on the next level of the game.

That means a craving can only occur after you have noticed an opportunity.

It is only when looking back two, five, or perhaps ten years later that the value of good habits and the cost of bad ones becomes strikingly apparent.

Improvements are only temporary until they become part of who you are. (J.Clear "Atomic habits").

Sizda g'alaba qozonish uchun yaxshi imkoniyat bor, faqatgina siz haqiqatan ham harakat qilsangiz. (Harakat qilmasangiz g'alaba qilolmaysiz).

Shaxmatda donalarning asosiy harakatlari avtomatik holga kelgandan keyingina o'yinchi diqqatini o'yinning keyingi bosqichiga qaratishi mumkin. (avtomatik holga kelmaguncha).

Bu shuni anglatadiki, xohish faqat imkoniyatni sezganingizdan keyin paydo bo'lishi mumkin. (Imkoniyatni sezmasangiz xohish paydo bo'lmaydi). Ikki, besh yoki ehtimol o'n yil o'tgandan keyingina ortga nazar tashlasangiz, yaxshi odatlarning qadr-qimmatini va yomon odatlarning narxi sezilarli darajada ayon bo'ladi. (Ortga nazar tashlamangiz ayon bo'lmaydi)

Rivojlanishlar sizning kimligingizning bir qismiga aylanmaguncha ular vaqtinchalikdir

Shuningdek, negativ ma'no hosil qiluvchi leksemalar odatda gapning o'rtasida qo'llanadi. Ammo biz negativ ma'noga alohida urg'u berib ifodalamoqchi bo'lsak va yoki rasmiy va adabiy uslubda fikrni ko'rsatmoqchi bo'lganimizda juda kam holatlarda gapning boshida ishlatiladi. Bu jarayonni inversiya hodisasi deyish mumkin. Misol uchun,

I have never seen such a beautiful girl. (inversiya yo'q).

Never have I seen such a beautiful girl. (inversiya mavjud).

Yuqorida berilgan barcha inkor ma'noni ifodalovchi ravishlar inversiya hodisasiga uchraydi. Bundan tashqari *without* predlogi gerund bilan birglikda inkor ma'noni ifodalashga xizmat qiladi:[2; 316]

*...we use it again and again **without** realizing everything that has been packed into the previous moment.* (J.Clear "Atomic habits")

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ingliz tilida inkor ma'noni ifodalash uchun gapda faqatgina bitta inkor ma'noni ifodalovchi leksemaning o'zi yetarli bo'ladi. Yuqorida ravish so'z turkumiga oid inkor ma'noni ifodalovchi ayrim lisoniy birliklarni o'rganib, badiiy asarlardan olingan namunalar orqali tahlil qilib chiqdik.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Peter Herring. The Farlex Grammar Book: Complete English Grammar Rules. – Farlex international copyright, 2016. – 417 p.
2. G'apporov M., Qosimova R. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. Akademik litseylar va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma O'zR Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi, O'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi markazi, O'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limini rivojlantirish in-ti. – T.: «Turon-lqbol» nashriyoti, 2008 – 316 b.
3. James Clear. Atomic Habits. – Avery. An imprint of Penguin Random house, New York, 2018.