

THE WAYS OF USING NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB**Saidova Dilnoza Meliboy qizi**

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Annotation: This article devoted to non-finite forms of the verb, in which their forms, different suffixes, their role in the sentence, cases of non-conformity with tenses, active and passive voice forms are widely covered. Essential information about the topic is expressed in Uzbek language.

Key words: Non-finite forms of the verb, infinitive, gerund, participle, to, ing, active, passive, subject, object, attribute, finite-forms of the verb, gerund phrases.

Odatda fe'l gapda kesim vazifasida qo'llanganda shaxsga moslashadi, zamonda o'zgaradi. Gapda kesim vazifasida kelib, zamon va shaxsga moslashgan fe'llar-shaxsi ma'lum fe'llardir. (finite-forms of the verb)

I eat – I ate – I have eaten – She eats - she has eaten

Shaxsi noma'lum fe'llar (non-finite forms of the verb) esa gapda kesim vazifasida qo'llanmaganligi bois shaxsga moslashmaydi va zamonda o'zgarmaydi. Shaxsi noma'lum fe'llar 3 turga bo'linadi: **Infinitive, Gerund, Participle**.

Infinitive – fe'lning lug'atlarda beriladigan asosiy 1-shakli. Infinitivning belgisi bu „to“ yuklamasi bo'lib, moq deb tarjima qilinadi va hech qanaqa urg'u olmaydi.

To run-yugurmoq, to clean-tozalamoq, to write-yozmoq.

Infinitivning gapda qo'llanilish vazifalari:

Ega: To swim is useful for health.

Kesimning ot qismi: My aim is to travel to Italy.

Qo'shma fe'l kesimning bir qismi: We began to clean the house.

To'ldiruvchi: She asked me to tell about it.

Aniqlovchi: My friend expressed a desire to help me.

Hol: We went there to learn Russian.

Forms of the infinitive:

Active-Indefinite infinitive - to ask

Continuous infinitive – to be asking

Perfect infinitive – to have asked

Perfect continuous infinitive – to have been asking

Passive-Indefinite infinitive – to be asked

Perfect infinitive – to have been asked

Active: I want to invite – taklif qilishni xohlayman.

Passive: I want to be invited – taklif qilinmoqni xohlayman.

Infinitive and bare infinitive: and, or bog‘lovchilari bilan bog‘lanadigan gaplarda birinchi infinitive “to” bilan, bog‘lovchidan keying infinitive esa bare holatida qo‘llaniladi.

I am going to tell the news and see her new garden.

Modal fe‘llardan so‘ng doimo bare infinitivdan foydalanamiz.

We may call. You can win. They should come.

After some verbs bare-infinitive is used.

Make, let, help, have + bare-infinitive.

I make you learn it. She let me go.

Lekin bu qoidalar majhul nisbatda amal qilmaydi: I was helped to clean.

The children were made to tell the truth.

It is time + infinitive/It is time for someone to do sth/It is time someone did sth

It is time to leave home. It is time for you to go home. It is time you went home.

To see, to watch, to observe, to notice, to hear, to feel + object + bare-infinitive.

I saw her enter the house. I have never heard him sing this song.

Lekin passive voiceda bunday emas, ya‘ni infinitive “to” bilan qo‘llanadi.

She was seen to go out.

Also, an – ing form can suggest that we watch, hear some of an action, but not from start to finish, while a bare-infinitive suggests that we watch, hear the whole action from start to finish.

I saw a girl enter the room – Xonaga bir qiz kirganini ko‘rdim.

I saw a girl entering the room – Xonaga bir qiz kirayotganini ko‘rdim.

For + noun (pronoun) + infinitive:

It is easy for you to do – Buni bajarish sizga juda oson.

It is necessary for the pipes to be cleaned immediately – Quvurlarni darhol tozalamoq zarur.

Adjective + infinitive: Sifatlardan keyin doimo fe‘ning infinitive shakli qo‘llanadi. You are old enough to marry. Children are young to watch this film.

Cardinal numeral + infinitive: I am the first person to win this scholarship.

Enough (yetarlicha) so‘zining ot va sifat so‘z turkumlari bilan ishlatilish o‘rni:

Adjective + enough + infinitive – My little brother is not enough to go to school.

Enough + noun + infinitive – I have enough money to buy a new laptop.

Gerund – gerundiy ham shaxsi noma'lum fe'l bo'lib, ing qo'shimchasi (ish) bilan ifodalandi. Gerundiyda o'tlik xususiyati mavjud: reading – o'qish, playing – o'ynash, working – ishlash.

Predloglar bilan qo'llanadi: She is good at painting. This water is not for drinking.

Ot bajargan vazifalarni gapda gerundiy ham bajara oladi:

Ega: Swimming is my favourite hobby.

Qo'shma ot kesimning ot qismi: Her hobby is reading books.

Qo'shma fe'l kesimning bir qismi: They finished writing the essay.

To'ldiruvchi: She enjoys reading novels.

Hol: After reading the magazine I gave it back.

Indefinite gerund active: reading

Indefinite gerund passive: being read

Perfect gerund active: having read

Perfect gerund passive: having been read

She likes inviting her friends – U do'stlarini taklif qilishni yoqtiradi. (active)

She likes being invited by her friends – U do'stlari tomonidan taklif qilinishni yoqtiradi.

(passive)

I remember having shown her the letter – Men unga xatni ko'rsatganimni eslayman

I remember having been shown the letter – Men xatni ko'rsatilganini eslayman.

Active gerund ayrim hollarda passive gerund ma'nosida qo'llanadi. Bunday qo'llanish ko'pincha to need (muhtoj bo'lmoq), to want (xohlamoq), to require (talab qilmoq) kabi fe'llarda hamda worth (arzigulik) sifatidan keyin uchraydi.

My shoes need repairing (not: being repaired)

Your shirt wants washing (not: being washed)

This book is worth reading (not: being read)

Agarda subject jonli narsa bo'lsa need + infinitivni ishlatamiz. You need to learn.

Subject jonsiz narsa bo'lsa esa need + gerund, yoki need + passive infinitive:

This house need reconstructing. This house need to be reconstructing.

Go + gerund phrases

go boating

go swimming

go camping

go skating

go dancing

go sightseeing

go jogging

go sailing

go shopping

go hiking

go skiing

go fishing

The participle - fe'lining shaxsi noma'lum shakli bo'lib, unda sifatlik va ravishlik xususiyati mavjud. Sifatlik xususiyati bilan participle gapda aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi: A broken cup is under the table – Singan payola stol tagida.

The coming girl is my sister – Kelayotgan qiz mening opam bo'ladi.

Ravishlik xususiyati bilan esa hol vazifasini bajaradi:

He sat on the chair thinking – U stulga o'ylanib o'tirdi.

Crossing the street be careful – Ko'chani kesib o'tayotib, ehtiyot bo'ling.

Forms of the participle:

Present participle active – writing-yozayotgan/yozayotib/yoziib

Present participle passive – being written-yozilayotgan/yozilayotib/yoziilib

Past participle passive – written-yozilgan/yozgan

Perfect participle active – having written-yozgach/yoziib bo'lgach

Perfect participle passive – having been written-yozilgach/yoziib bo'lingach

Throwing – The boy throwing stones into the pond is my brother.

Being thrown – The stones being thrown by the boys are falling into the water.

Thrown – Stones thrown into the water go to the bottom.

Having thrown – Having thrown the ball, he couldn't get it back

Having been thrown – Having been thrown stones into the water by the children, the dog ran away when it saw them.

In conclusion, this article tells about the difference between finite-forms of the verb and non-finite forms of the verbs and their use in sentences. In addition, it is explained in detail about the division of non-finite forms of the verbs into 3 types, what functions they are used in the sentence, and what they mean in the Uzbek language.

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