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INGLIZ TILIDA FE’L ZAMONLARI SHAKLLARINING O‘RGANILISHI TARIXI XUSUSIDA

***Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilshunosligida fe’l va zamonlarning shakllanishi, ularni asrlar mobaynida olimlar tomonidan qanday tadqiq qilinganligi, o‘rganilgan ishlarning ahamiyati va ko‘lami bayon qilib berilgan. Maqolada asosiy e’tibor aniq nisbatdagi zamonlarning o‘rganilishiga qaratilgan va unda asosan 19-20-asrda izlanish olib borgan tilshunoslarning izlanishlari qamrab olingan.*

***Kalit so‘zlar:** Zamon, fe’l, aspekt, perfekt, pluperfekt, imperfekt, fleksiya, birlamchi zamon, ikkilamchi zamon, tuslanish, ko‘makchi fe’l, mayl, kategoriya, morfologiya, sintaksis.*

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ФОРМ ВРЕМЕН ГЛАГОЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ В ЧАСТНОСТИ ИСТОРИИ

***Аннотация.** В данной статье описывается формирование глаголов и времен в английской лингвистике, о том, как они изучались учеными на протяжении веков, а также о значении и масштабе исследованных работ. Основное внимание в статье уделяется изучению определенных времен и в основном она охватывает исследования лингвистов проводивших исследования в XIX и XX веках.*

***Ключевые слова:** время, глагол, вид, перфект, плюперфект, несовершенный, склонение, первичное время, вторичное время, склонение, вспомогательный глагол, наклонение, категория, морфология, синтаксис.*

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ABOUT THE HISTORY OF INVESTIGATING VERBS AND TENSES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

***Abstract.** This article describes the formation of verbs and tenses in English linguistics, how they have been studied by scientists over the centuries, and the importance and scope of the researched works. The main focus of the article is on the study of tenses in active voice, and it mainly covers the researches of linguists who conducted research in the 19th and 20th centuries.*

***Key words:** Tense, verb, aspect, perfect, pluperfect, imperfect, inflection, primary tense, secondary tense, conjugation, auxiliary verb, mood, category, morphology, syntax.*

Kirish

Ingliz tili zamonlarning xilma-xilligi bilan o'ziga xosdir. Undagi zamonlar fe'llarning fleksiyasi va ko'makchilar yordamida har qanday harakat, holat, harakatning to'liq yoki to'liq emasligi, harakatning davomiyligini ifodalay olishi bilan ahamiyatlidir. Ingliz tili grammatikasi dastlab lotin tili grammatikasi an'analari asosida shakllangan bo'lsada, asrlar mobaynida sayqallanib, mustaqil tarzda rivojlanishda davom etib keldi. Fe'l zamonlari ham morfologik jarayonlar ta'sirida bir necha asrlar davomida izchillik bilan shakllanib, bugungi ko'rinishga ega bo'ldi. O'tgan davrlar mobaynida, fe'l zamonlari bir qator tilshunolar tomonidan tizimli tadqiq etilib, qator ilmiy qo'llanmalar vujudga keldi. Shu o'rinda, fe'l zamonlarini o'rganilishida tilshunolarning hissasi salmoqli ekanligini ta'kidlab o'tish joiz. Ushbu ilmiy izlanish yordamida ularning faqatgina bir nechta grammatika va fe'l zamonlari yuzasidan izlanishlarini yoritib beriladi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili.

Ingliz tilshunosligida fe'l zamonlarini o'rganilishiga katta e'tibor qaratilgan. William Bullokarning 16-asrning oxirlarida yozilgan "Pamphlet for Grammar" nomli ilmiy qo'llanmasidan tortib Rodney Huddleston va Geoffrey K. Pullumning 2002 yil nashrdan chiqarilgan "*The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*" nomi ilmiy qo'llanmasiga qadar yozilgan barcha asarlarda fe'l zamonlari mavzusini tahlil qilinishiga katta ahamiyat berilgan. Ushbu tadqiqot ishida bir qator tilshunolarning, xususan, William Bullokar, Lindley Murray, William Chauncey Fowler, T.W. Harvey, Judson Perry Welsh, Canon Daniel, J.M.D. Meiklejohn, J.C. Nesfield, W.M. Baskerville, J.W. Sewell, J.D. Rose, Otto Jespersen, R.C. Pooley, Randolph Quirk, Sydney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, Jan Svartvik, Rodney Huddleston, Geoffrey K. Pullum kabi tilshunolarning asarlari tahlil qilinib, ingliz tili zamonlari haqidagi qarashlari yoritib berilgan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi.

Maqolada qiyosiy-tarixiy metodlardan foydalangan holda, 19-20-asrda izlanish olib borgan tilshunolarning fe'l zamonlari yuzasidan qarashlari qiyosiy tahlil qilindi.

Tahlillar va natijalar.

Ingliz tilini o'rganishga qaratilgan zamonaviy grammatika kitoblarida fe'l zamonlari aniq nisbatda o'n ikkita deb ko'rsatiladi. O'tgan, hozirgi va kelasi (Past, Present, Future) zamonlarning har biri o'z ichiga to'rt aspektni qamrab oladi. Quyidagi jadvalda Ingliz tilini xorijiy til sifatida o'qitilishida umumiy e'tirof etiladigan aniq nisbatdagi zamonlarga ko'rsatib o'tiladi.

Aspects	Times		
	Past	Present	Future
Simple	Did	do does	shall do will do
Continuous	was doing were doing	am doing is doing are doing	shall be doing will be doing
Perfect simple	Had done	have done has done	shall have done will have done
Perfect continuous	had been doing	have been doing has been doing	shall have been doing will have been doing

Ammo shu o'rinda takidlash joizki, har doim ham fe'l zamonlarini ajratishda yuqoridagi kabi bo'lgan emas. Bir necha asrlar mobaynida ingliz tilidagi fe'l zamonlari shakllarining o'zgarishi jarayonlariga tilshunoslarning turli qarashlari mavjud.

Ingliz tili grammatikasini o'rganilishi XVI asrning oxirlarida yozilgan William Bullokarning "Pamphlet for Grammar" (Grammatika kitobchasi) asari bilan bog'lanadi.[1] Dastlabki yozilgan asarlarda ingliz tili grammatikasi lotin tili qoidalari va strukturasi asosida yozilgan bo'lib, Bullokarning mazkur asari ham William Lillyning "Rudimenta Grammatices" (1534) nomli lotin tili grammatikasi kitobidan andoza sifatida foydalangan. Ingliz tili grammatikasiga oid dastlabki rasman chop etilgan asar ham Bullokarga tegishli bo'lib, u 1586-yil "Bref Grammar for English" sarlavhasi ostida nashr etilgan. Bullakarning izlanish va urinishlariga qaramasdan o'sha asrning aksariyat olimlari ingliz tili grammatikasini lotin tilida yozgan. E'tirof etish joizki, dastlabki yozilgan ingliz grammatik qoidalari lotin tili grammatik an'analarning shavqatsiz bosimiga uchragan.

19-asrning boshlariga kelib, Lindley Murray o'zining nufuzli "English grammar adapted to the different classrooms" (1817) asari orqali ingliz tilining Grammatik jihatlari lotin va yunon tillaridan boshqacha ekanligiga urg'u berdi. Murrayning ushbu asari 19-asrning birinchi yarmida Buyuk Britaniya va Shimoliy Amerikada ingliz tili grammatikasini o'rganilishida katta ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi. Tilshunos o'zining ilmiy ishida ingliz tili zamonlarini oltita ekanligini keltirib, ularni har birini izohlab beradi. Xususan, u quyidagi zamonlarga e'tibor qaratadi: Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, First future, Second future [2,86b].

- Present tense: "I rule; I am ruled; I think; I fear."
- Imperfect tense: "I loved her for her modesty and virtue;" "They were travelling post when he met them."
- Perfect tense: "I have finished my letter;" "I have seen the person that was recommended to me."
- Pluperfect tense: "I had finished my letter before he arrived."
- First future tense: "The sun will rise tomorrow;" "I shall see them again."
- Second future tense: "I shall have dined at one o'clock;" "The two houses will have finished their business, when the king comes to prorogue them."

Murrayning tavsilotlarida zamonaviy ingliz tili grammatikasidagi zamonlardan farqli jihatlari mavjud. Jumladan, u Past simple hamda Past continuous zamonlarni Imperfect zamon deb tavsiflaydi. Perfect zamon haqidagi fikrlari mufassal va deyarli hozirgi kundagi tariflarga to'la mos keladi.

Tilshunos hozirgi kunda Past perfect deb ataluvchi zamonni Pluperfect deb ataydi, ammo ushbu zamonning asosiy tafsilotini bugungi kun izohlariga mos shaklda keltirganini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Shuningdek, Murray kelasi zamonlarga to'xtalar ekan, ularni ikkita deb ko'rsatadi. First future zamonini kelajakda aniq yoki noaniq paytda sodir bo'ladigan zamon, deb tasvirlaydi va ushbu zamon hozirgi Future simple zamoniga to'g'ri keladi. O'z asarida Second future zamonini kelajakdagi voqea yoki ish harakatidan avval to'liq amalga oshgan ish harakati deb tasvirlaydi va zamonaviy ingliz tilida ushbu ta'rifga mos keladigan zamon kelasi tugallangan zamon (Future perfect tense) deb ataladi.

19-asrning o'rtalariga kelib William Chauncey Fowlerning Ingliz tili grammatikasiga oid keng qamrovli grammatik qo'llanmasi nashrdan chiqariladi. Uning asari *English Grammar: The English Language in its Elements and Forms* (1850), maktab, asosan kollej, oliy ta'lim talabalari va o'qituvchilar uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, ingliz tilining kelib chiqishi va tarihi, boshqa tillar bilan munosabati hamda ingliz tilining grammatik xususiyatlarini chuqur tahlil qiladi. William Fowler o'z asarida zamon tushunchasiga to'xtalar ekan, fe'llarning vaqtga munosabatini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladigan shakli [3,249b], deb izohlaydi. Ingliz tilidagi tense (zamon) termini fransuz tilidagi temps, lotin tilidagi tempus so'zlaridan kelib chiqishini ko'rsatib o'tadi. William Fawler ham ingliz tilida zamonlarni, so'z birikmalari va fleksiyalar (inflection) bilan birga, oltita deb ko'rsatadi, ammo u Lindley Murraydan farqli ravishda zamonlarni ikki turkumga, yani Primary tenses (birlamchi zamonlar) va Secondary tenses (ikkilamchi zamonlar), ajratib oladi. Birlamchi zamonlarga (Primary Tenses) quyidagilarni kiritadi: 1. The Present; 2. The Past; 3. The Future. Ikkilamchi zamonlarga (Secondary Tenses) quyidagilarni kiritadi: 1. The Present perfect; 2. The Past perfect; 3. The Future perfect.

The Present (hozirgi) zamonni izohlashda u uchta shaklga e'tibor qaratadi [3,249b]: 1. *I write*. Bu the Simple form (Oddiy shakl) va doim haqiqat bo'lgan odatiy ish harakatni ifodalaydi. 2. *I am writing*. Bu the Progressive form (Davomiy shakl), va aynan hozir sodir bo'layotgan ish harakatini ifodalaydi. 3. *I do write*. Bu the Emphatic form (Urg'uli shakl) va bo'lishli shaklda takidlash, urg'u berishda ishlatiladi.

Shuni takidlash joizki, Fawler hozirgi zamonning shakli deb ko'rsatgan Progressive form (Davomiy shakl) zamonaviy ingliz tilida alohida o'rganiladigan Present continuous (Hozirgi davomiy) zamonga to'g'ri keladi. Ammo, the Emphatic form (Urg'uli shakl) esa alohida zamon emas, unga Hozirgi oddiy zamonning (Present simple) bir qonuniyati sifatida qaraladi.

William Fawler o'tgan zamonning (Past tense or Preterite) ham uchta shaklini keltiradi: 1. *I wrote*. Bu oddiy shakli bo'lib, butunlay o'tmishga tegishli bir paytda amalga oshgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu zamonni o'sha payt ingliz

tilisida the Preterite deb ham atalgan. 2. *I was writing*. Bu davomiy shakli bo'lib, o'tmishda muayyan bir paytda tugallanmagan ish harakatini ifodalaydi. 3. *I did write*. Bu esa o'tgan zamondagi urg'uni, takidlashni ifodalaydigan shakl.

William Fawler o'zining qo'llanmasida keltirgan, yuqorida ko'rsatilgan o'tgan zamonning birinchi va ikkinchi shakllariga hozirgi zamon ingliz tilida mustaqil zamon sifatida qaraladi. Ular Past simple tense va Past continuous tense deb ataladi va tilshunosning aynan o'sha davrda keltirib o'tgan qonuniyatlari ushbu zamonlarning hozirgi qonuniyatlariga mos keladi. O'tgan zamonning uchinchi shakli o'tgan oddiy zamonning (Past simple tense) tarkibi sifatida o'rganiladi.

Kelasi zamonni (Future tense) ikkita shaklga ega deb keltiradi : 1. *I shall write*. Bu oddiy shakl va endi sodir bo'ladigan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. 2. *I shall be writing*. Bu davomiy shakl (Progressive form) bo'lib, kelajakda muayyan bir paytda sodir bo'ladi. Kelasi zamonning har ikki shakli ham will va shall kabilarning kombinatsiyasi bilan hosil bo'ladi.

William Fawler Perfect (tugallangan zamon) zamonlarni ikkilamchi zamonlar deb atadi va ularni uchta deb ko'rsatishiga qaramasdan, ularning har birida ikkitadan shakl bor ekanligini, yani oddiy va davomiy shakllar, izohlab keltirdi. Perfect zamonlarni izohlashda keltirgan har bir shakl zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi alohida oltita Perfect zamonga mos keladi. Shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, Fawler zamonlarni oltita deb ko'rsatgan bo'lsada, uning nazariyalarida hozirgi o'n ikki asosiy zamonni ko'rish mumkin.

T.W.Harvey ham o'zining "Harvey's English Grammar" kitobida oltita zamonga to'xtaladi [4,77b]. U vaqt tushunchasini uch bo'limga ajratib (Past-o'tgan, Present-hozirgi, Future-kelasi), har bir bo'limda ikkitadan zamon bor deb ko'rsatadi va bu zamonlarni Absolute va Relative, deb ataydi. Absolute zamonlarga the Present, the Past va the Future (hozirgi, o'tgan va kelasi) zamonlarni kiritadi va ular noaniq yoki tugallanmagan harakatni ifodalaydi, deb izohlaydi. The Relative zamonlarga the Present Perfect, the Past Perfect va the Future Perfect kabilarni kiritadi va ular tugallangan ish harakatni ifodalashini ko'rsatib o'tadi. Harvey zamonlarni ko'rsatar ekan davomiy (Continuous yoki Progressive) zamonlarga alohida e'tibor qaratmaganini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Judson Perry Welsh ham o‘zining “*A Practical English Grammar*” nomli ingliz tili grammatikasiga oid qo‘llanmasida oltita zamonning ro‘yxatini keltiradi [5,180b]. U keltirgan zamon nomlari zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi nomlar bilan birligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin:

1 *The fish swims.* 2. *The fish swam toward me.* 3. *The fish will swim away.* 4. *The fish has swum away.* 5. *The fish had swum away before I spoke.* 6. *The fish will have swum away before you can be ready to catch it.*

Yuqorida keltirilgan gaplarda swim (suzmoq) so‘zini tushlash orqali oltita zamonni tushuntirib beradi, ular Present, Past, Future, Present perfect, Past perfect va Future perfect kabi zamonlardir. Judson Perry Welsh ham T.W.Harvey singari davomiy (Continuous yoki Progressive) zamonlarga to‘xtalmaydi.

Canon Daniel o‘zining “*The Grammar, History and Derivation of the English Language*” nomli ingliz tili grammatikasiga oid qo‘llanmasida zamonlarni uchta asosiy bo‘limga, Past, Present va Future, ajratadi va bu bo‘limlardagi har bir harakatni Perfect va Imperfectga ajratish mumkin deb ko‘rsatadi va u ham oltita zamon nazariyasini ilgari suradi. Ushbu tilshunos ham o‘z nazariyalarida zamonlarni nomlashda Simple yoki Continuous (Progressive) kabi zamonaviy terminlardan foydalanmagan bo‘lsada, quyidagi jadvalda ushbu zamonlarni ko‘rishimiz mumkin [6,75b].

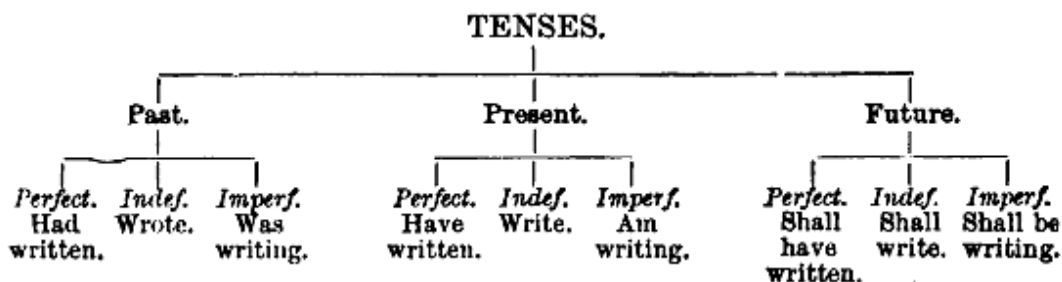
		Active	Passive
Present	Imperfect	I love	I am loving
	Perfect	I have loved	I have been loving
Past	Imperfect	I loved	I was loving
	Perfect	I had loved	I had been loving
Future	Imperfect	I shall love	I shall be loving
	Perfect	I shall have loved	I shall have been loving
			I shall be loved
			I shall have been loved

Aslida, jadvalga nazar soladigan bo‘lsak, unda aniq nisbatda zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi o‘n ikki zamon, majhul nisbatda oltita zamonga oid misollarni

ko‘rish mumkin. Ammo, Canon Daniel o‘z izlanishlarida Simple yoki Continuous (Progressive) zamonlarga e‘tibor qaratmaydi.

J.M.D.Meiklejohn “*The English Language; its Grammar, History and Literature*” nomli qo‘llanmasida dastlab zamonlarni uchta asosiy zamonlarga ajratib oladi: Past, Present va Future (o‘tgan, hozirgi va kelasi). U zamon tushunchasini izohlashda faqatgina harakat va hodisaning vaqtini emas, balki holatini ham aks ettirishga e‘tibor qaratib, fe‘l ifodalaydigan harakat va fe‘l zamonidagi holatni Perfect, Imperfect va Indefinite deb ataydi. U takidlagan Imperfect hozirgi zamon ingliz tilisida Continuous yoki Progressive, Indefinite esa bazan shu nom bilan, bazan esa Simple deb atalishini guvohi bo‘lamiz.

Quyida J.M.D.Meiklejohn uchta asosiy zamonda Perfect, Imperfect va Indefinite kabi nazariyasini qanday ifodalaganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin [7,42b]:



Yuqoridagi chizmada tilshunos “write” fe‘li asosida to‘qqista zamonni ko‘rsatib bergan. Shuningdek, u Past Perfect (Pluperfect) Continuous, Perfect Continuous va Future Perfect Continuous kabi zamonlar borligini ham e‘tirof etadi.

Shunday qilib, 19-asrning oxiri va 20-asrning boshlariga kelib ingliz tili grammatikasiga oid izlanishlar olib borgan tilshunoslar aniq nisbatdagi o‘n ikki zamonni e‘tirof eta boshlaydi.

J.C. Nesfield ham o‘zining “*A Manual of English Grammar and Composition*” nomli qo‘llanmasida o‘n ikki zamon nazariyasiga to‘xtaladi. Ushbu qo‘llanma ilk bor 1898-yilda chop etilgan bo‘lsada, 1908-yilgacha har yili qayta nashrdan chiqarilgan.

J.C. Nesfield zamonlarni izohlashda voqeani sodir bo‘lish paytiga ko‘ra uchga, Present, Past va Future, hamda voqeani sodir bo‘lish paytida tugallanganlik darajasiga ko‘ra to‘rtga Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect va Perfect Continuous kabi shakllarga ajratadi [8,48b]. Bundan ko‘rinadiki, J.C.Nesfield zamonaviy ingliz

tilidagi uch zamon va to‘rt aspectni nazarda tutadi va faqatgina Simple o‘rniga Indefinite terminini qo‘llaydi.

W.M. Baskerville, J.W. Sewell kabi tilshunoslar ham “*An English Grammar for the Use of High School, Academy and College Classes*” nomli qo‘llanmalarida ingliz tilida dastlab zamonlar ikkita deb hisoblanganligi, yani Present tense hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun hamda Past tense, ammo ular izlanish olib borgan davrga kelib ingliz tilida nafaqat uchta tabiiy zamonlar Past, Present va Future, balki Lotin va Yunon tillaridagi singari yuqori tuslanishga ega zamonlar borligini e’tirof etishadi [9,147b]. Ular turli fraza shaklidagi fe’llar turli zamonlarda har qanday ma’noni ifodalay olishiga urg‘u berib, aniq nisbatdagi zamonlarni quyidagicha ko‘rsatishadi:

<i>Present.</i>	He chooses.
<i>Present definite.</i>	He is choosing.
<i>Past.</i>	He chose.
<i>Past definite.</i>	He was choosing.
<i>Future.</i>	He will choose.
<i>Future definite.</i>	He will be choosing.
<i>Present perfect.</i>	He has chosen.
<i>Present perfect definite.</i>	He has been choosing.
<i>Past perfect.</i>	He had chosen.
<i>Past perfect definite.</i>	He had been choosing.
<i>Future perfect.</i>	He will have chosen.
<i>Future perfect definite.</i>	He will have been choosing.

Yuqoridagi jadvaldan ko‘rish mumkinki, W.M. Baskerville, J.W. Sewell zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi o‘n ikki zamonni keltirib o‘tadi va faqatgina Continuous yoki Progressive deb ataladigan zamonlarni Definite deb ataydilar.

G.W. Henderson o‘zining “*English Grammar by Parallelism and Comparison*” nomli qo‘llanmasida zamonlarni oltita deb ko‘rsatadi [10,71b]:(1) Present. (2) Present Perfect. (3) Past. (4) Past Perfect. (5) Future. (6) Future Perfect.

- 1) The Present Tense: — I write. I am writing. I do write. He is old.
- 2) The Present Perfect Tense:—I have written. I have been writing. She has studied her lesson.
- 3) The Past Tense: —I wrote. I was writing. I did write.

- 4) The Past Perfect Tense: —I had written. He had been writing. I had seen him.
- 5) The Future Tense:—I shall write. They will arrive next Tuesday.
- 6) The Future Perfect Tense: —I shall have finished my letter by six o'clock. The vessel will have been sailing four days by the time it reaches old Point Comfort.

G.W. Henderson Progressive tense (Davomiy zamon) va bazi olimlar alohida zamon toifasiga kiritgan Emphatic tense kabilarni ham asosiy oltita zamon bilan umumlashtirganini guvohi bo'lamiz.

J.D.Rose fe'llarning fleksiyasi va zamonlariga alohida e'tibor qaratadi. U zamon tushunchasini izohlashda, zamon harakat va holatning vaqtini ifodalash uchun fe'llarda shaklning o'zgarishidir [11,84b], deb ta'rif keltiradi. Zamon, nisbat va maylni ifodalashda ko'makchi fe'llarning (Auxilari verbs), be, do, have, may, shall, hamda will, vazifasiga urg'u beradi.

Ushbu tilshunos Present, Past va Future Tense kabilarni Simple (oddiy) zamonlar deb nomlaydi, chunki uning izohlashicha boshqa zamonlar vaqt, davomiylik, tugallanganlik kabi tushunchalarni ifodalaydigan bir paytda, Simple zamonlar faqatgina hozir nuqtai nazaridan fe'llardagi ish harakatning vaqtinigina ko'rsatib keladi. Shu tariqa u Simple atamasini ilk qo'llagan tilshunoslardan bo'ldi.

J.D.Rose Perfect zamonlarni tugallanganlikni ifodalovchi zamonlar, hamda Continuous zamonlarni davomiylikni ifodalovchi zamonlar deb izohlaydi. Shuningdek, u Future in the past zamonlar haqida fikr yuritadi va bunday zamonlarni "Indirect Speech" da (o'zlashtirma gaplarda) o'tgan zamondagi fe'llardan keyin qo'llanadi, deb izoh keltiradi. Shunday qilib, ushbu tilshunos yuqoridagi tilshunoslardan farqli ravishda aniq nisbatda, o'tgan kelasi zamonlarni kiritgan holda, o'n oltita zamonni ko'rsatib o'tadi. Ushbu zamonlarni barchasini zamonaviy ingliz tili grammatika kitoblarida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Shuni ham aytib o'tish joizki, o'tgan kelasi zamonlar unchalik faol ishlamaganligi tufayli hozirgi kunda ham ushbu zamonlarga katta e'tibor qaratilmaydi. Quyidagi jadvalda J.D.Rose aniq nisbatdagi o'n oltita zamonni Momentary va Continuous kabi shakllarga ajratgan holda ko'rsatib o'tadi [11,87b]:

TABLE OF MOODS AND TENSES (ACTIVE VOICE).

NAMES OF INDICATIVE TENSES.	INDICATIVE MOOD.		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	PARTICIPLES.
	Momentary Form.	Continuous Form.		
Pres.	I write	I am writing	I write	Writing Having written
Past	I wrote	I was writing (Imperf.)	I wrote	
Pres. Perf.	I have written	I have been writing	I have written	GERUNDS.
Past Perf.	I had written	I had been writing	I had written	
			IMPERATIVE.	Writing Having written
Fut.	I shall write	I shall be writing	Write (thou)	
Fut. Perf.	I shall have written	I shall have been writing	[Have (thou) written]	
			INFINITIVE.	
Fut. in the Past	I should write	I should be writing	To write	
Fut. Perf. in the Past }	I should have written	I should have been writing	To have written	

Otto Jespersen, Daniyalik olim, 19-20-asrning eng buyuk tilshunoslaridan biri, ingliz tili grammatikasiga oid yetti tomdan iborat “*A modern English grammar on historical principles*” nomli ilmiy ishlarini 1909-yildan 1949-yilga qadar chop ettiradi. Ular turli yillarda nashrdan chiqqan. Birinchi tom tovush va soʻzlarning yozilishiga, oltinchi tom morfologiyaga, qolgan tomlar esa sintaksisga bagʻishlangan. Otto Jespersen vaqt va zamonga oid qarashlarini uchinchi tomda yoritib beradi va kitobning birinchi bobini vaqt va zamon tushunchalarini farqlash bilan boshlaydi. U vaqt tushunchasi butun insoniyat uchun bir xil ekanligi, alohida bir tilga mansub emasligi, ammo zamon (tense) tushunchasi turli tillarda farqlanishini izohlaydi [12,1b].

R.C.Pooley “*Teaching English grammar*” nomli qoʻllanmasida ingliz tilidagi oltita zamonga toʻxtalib oʻtadi [13,82b]: Present, Present Perfect, Past, Past perfect, Future, Future Perfect. Ushbu qoʻllanmaning ahamiyatli tomoni shundagi, unda asosiy eʼtibor eski ingliz tili va zamonaviy ingliz tilida feʼl zamonlarining hosil qilinishi, fleksiyalariga katta eʼtibor qaratilib, qiyoslab koʻrsatiladi.

Randolph Quirk, Sydney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech va Jan Svartvik kabi mualliflar tomonidan yozilgan “*The Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*” nomli ingliz tili grammatikasiga oid kitob 20-asrning oxirlariga kelib, 1985-yilda Longman nashriyoti tomonidan nashrdan chiqariladi va 1991-yilda

zamonasining eng buyuk grammatikasi, deb e'tirof etiladi. Kitobning o'n uchinchi bobi fe'l va zamonlarga bag'ishlangan. Unda faqat Present Simple va Past Simple zamonlari bitta fe'ldan iborat zamonlar ekanligi, qolgan zamonlar esa uzoq vaqtdan beri shakllanib kelgan murakkab zamon tizimi orqali qo'shma fe'llar yordamida hosil qilinadi, deb izoh keltiriladi.

Nihoyat, ushbu kitobda aniq nisbatdagi o'n ikki zamon hozirgi, zamonaviy termin va nazariyalar bilan keltirilganini guvohi bo'lamiz [14,159b]:

	<i>Simple</i>	<i>Continuous</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Perfect Continuous</i>	<i>Verbs: (2) Tense</i>
PRESENT	I speak you speak he speaks we speak they speak	I am speaking you are speaking he is speaking we are speaking they are speaking	I have spoken you have spoken he has spoken we have spoken they have spoken	I have been speaking you have been speaking he has been speaking we have been speaking they have been speaking	
PAST	I spoke you spoke he spoke we spoke they spoke	I was speaking you were speaking he was speaking we were speaking they were speaking	I had spoken you had spoken he had spoken we had spoken they had spoken	I had been speaking you had been speaking he had been speaking we had been speaking they had been speaking	
FUTURE	I shall speak you will speak he will speak we shall speak they will speak	I shall be speaking you will be speaking he will be speaking we shall be speaking they will be speaking	I shall have spoken you will have spoken he will have spoken we shall have spoken they will have spoken	I shall have been speaking you will have been speaking he will have been speaking we shall have been speaking they will have been speaking	

Hozirgi kunda EFL (English as a Foreign Language-ingliz tili xorijiy til sifatida) yo'nalishi talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan deyarli barcha manbalarda fe'l zamonlari aniq nisbatda yuqoridagi jadvalda ko'rsatilgan tartibdagidek tushuntiriladi.

1988-yil Rodney Huddleston 1985-yilda chop etilgan “*The Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*” kitobiga juda tanqidiy fikrlar bildirib taqriz yozadi va u bir qancha ancha oddiy kategoriya va konsepsiyalar yetarlicha e'tibor bilan ko'rib chiqilmagan, deb da'vo qiladi. Oradan bir yil o'tib Queensland universiteti ajratgan grant loyihasi asosida alternative ingliz tili grammatikasi qo'llanmasi ustida ish boshlaydi. Natijada, 2002-yilga kelib “*The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*” qo'llanmasi Cambridge university press nashriyoti tomonidan nashrdan chiqariladi. Asosiy mualliflar Rodney Huddleston

hamda Geoffrey K.Pullum bo'lishiga qaramasdan bir qator tilshunoslar ushbu kitobni yaratilishida o'z hissalarini qo'shishadi. 20 bob, 1860 sahifadan iborat ushbu kitobda ingliz tili grammatikasining barcha jihatlari chuqur tahlil qilingan.

Yuqorida nomlari zikr qilingan har ikki kitoblar, "*The Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*" hamda "*The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*", bugungi kunda grammatik tahlili eng chuqur va to'liq bo'lgan qo'llanmalar hisoblanadi. Ular ko'plab zamonaviy grammatika kitoblariga tayanch manba vazifasini o'taydi.

Xulosa.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish lozimki, ingliz tilida fe'l zamonlari bir necha asrlik evolyutsiya natijasida hozirgi ko'rinishga kelgan. Juda ko'plab tilshunos olimlar asrlar mobaynida zamonlarning o'rganilishiga salmoqli hissa qo'shganlar. Ushbu tadqiqot ishi orqali faqatgina ularning bir nechtalarining ilmiy izlanishlarinigina qamrab olindi xolos. Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida asosan 19-20-asr tilshunos olimlarining izlanishlariga e'tibor qaratildi.

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