

g) O‘quvchilarga shevadagi so‘zlar o‘rniga aynan shu so‘zning adabiy tildagi muqobilining o‘rgatilmashligi.

Jumladan, fe‘l so‘z turkumi doirasida qo‘llaniladigan **borar edi, qilar edi, o‘qir edi** kabi fe‘llarning “**borasdi, qilasdi, o‘qasdi**” ko‘rinishida talaffuz qilinishi va yozilishi adabiy til me‘yori talablariga mutlaqo javob bermaydi. Bu esa o‘quvchilarning boshlang‘ich sinflardan o‘qish sheva so‘zlashuv doirasidan chiqmaganligini va adabiy til qonun-qoidalarining to‘g‘ri o‘rgatilmaganligini ko‘rsatadi. Bu kabi kim uchundir “ahamiyatsiz” tuyulgan tilshunoslikning o‘ziga borayotgan muammolarini hal etish bugungi kun amaliy hamda nazariy tilshunosligining asosiy vazifasidir.

Xulosa: Xulosa qilib shuni aytish joizki, zamonaviy tilshunoslikning shakllanib hozirgi bosqichga yetishi uchun ko‘plab yo‘llar bosib o‘tilgan va bu bosqichlar davomida turli qarashlar, fikrlar, yangilanishlar yuzaga kelgan. Biroq rivojlanayotgan bugungi jamiyatda adabiy tilga e‘tibor, uning rivoji uchun amaliy ishlar birmuncha susaygandek nazarimizda. Shunday ekan, bu kabi muammolarning oldini olish uchun quyidagi vazifalarni bajarish maqsadga muvofiqdir:

a) ona tili va adabiyoti fan o‘qituvchilari dars jarayonida shevada, so‘zlashuv tilida emas, balki adabiy tilda so‘zlashlari;

b) bolalar uchun e‘firoga uzatiladigan ko‘rsatuvlarda ham adabiy tilda gapirish;

c) o‘quvchilar uchun nafaqat maktabda, balki oilada ham so‘zlarning to‘liq talaffuz qilinishi va adabiy tilda ko‘proq so‘zlanishi;

d) darslarda adabiy tilda gapirish va darsning audio yozuvlari orqali mavzuni tushuntirish;

Bu kabi vazifalarning bajarilishi yuqoridagi muammolarni bartaraf etishda yordam beradi deb o‘ylaymiz. Zero, tilga e‘tibor – kelajakka e‘tibor demakdir...

SUBJECT-PREDICATE AGREEMENT IN ENGLISH: RULES, EXCEPTIONS, AND LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the concept of subject-verb agreement, which is one of the fundamental aspects of English grammar. The study examines various examples, highlights exceptions, and explains the semantic impact of subject-verb agreement in sentences.*

Keywords: *subject, verb, compound subject, person and number, noun, third-person singular, singular form, plural form.*

Introduction

In the study of linguistics, particularly in learning English grammar, certain rules may pose challenges for learners. One such area that requires close attention is subject-verb agreement. This phenomenon dictates that the subject and the verb in a sentence must agree in person and number. The following examples illustrate this principle:

- A singular subject takes a singular verb:

Sandy **goes** to bed early on Mondays.

- A plural subject takes a plural verb:

A number of children **consume** unhealthy food.

Subject-Verb Agreement in Inversion

In some cases, an inversion occurs in a sentence where the subject follows the verb. Despite the altered word order, the verb must still agree with the subject:

Among the books on the table was a rare manuscript.

Here, “a rare manuscript” is the actual subject, and the singular verb “was” agrees with it.

Agreement with a Compound Subject

When a sentence contains a compound subject, the verb agrees with the main noun within the subject phrase:

Several key figures in the negotiation process have sought to influence the final agreement.

- Here, “figures” is the main subject, so the verb “have” is used in the plural form.

- Although “process” is a noun, it serves as a modifier and does not determine verb agreement.

Similarly, in the following sentence:

The main reason that she refused the offer was that she had other commitments.

- “Reason” is the actual subject, so the verb “was” is in singular form.
- “Offer” only functions as a complement and does not influence verb agreement.

3. “A Number of” vs. “The Number of”

The phrases “a number of” and “the number of” follow different agreement rules:

- A number of + plural noun → plural verb:

- A number of students are ready for this paramount competition.
- The number of + plural noun → singular verb:
- The number of children at the street has the same clothes.

The key difference lies in the meaning:

- A number of students are... → This means “several students”, so the verb is plural.
- The number of students is... → This refers to “the total count of students”, so the verb is singular.

Identical words, different structures, and, most importantly, different articles—this highlights the significant role that definite (“the”) and indefinite (“a”) articles play in English sentence construction. The impact of articles on meaning and subject-verb agreement is particularly evident in the following cases:

“A number of” vs. “The number of”

- A number of students are... → means “Several students are...”
- The number of students is... → means “The number of students is...”

It is evident that “a number of” refers to an indefinite quantity and therefore takes a plural verb, while “the number of” specifically quantifies a subject and requires a singular verb. More precisely:

- “A number of” conveys the same meaning as “a lot of.”
- “The number of” functions as the main subject in the sentence.

Proper Nouns That Appear Plural but Are Singular

Some proper nouns end in “-s” but still represent a singular entity and therefore take a singular verb:

- The United Nations has its special symbols.
- The United Nations = it (not they)
- The Sears is a big place.
- The United States plays an important role in the contract.

Similarly, disease names in English are uncountable and always take a singular verb, even if they end in “-s”:

- Rickets is estimated from me.
- Diabetes is a really terrible one.
- Tuberculosis is not a curable disease.

3. Plural Nouns That Always Require Plural Verbs

Some nouns are inherently plural and require a plural verb:

- The policemen have special cars.
- These people need to purchase affordable items.
- The business’s earnings have decreased during the last decade.
- Our customs are a symbol of our pride.

4. The Dual Meaning of Certain Nouns

Some words retain the same form but change meaning based on context. For instance:

- English is the most necessary one in the world. (English = the language)
- The English have many ridiculous customs. (The English = English people)

Similarly, certain nouns ending in “-sh,” “-ese,” and “-ch” can refer to both a language and a nationality:

- Spanish is my native language. (Spanish = the language)
- The Spanish love dairy products, especially cheese. (The Spanish = Spanish people)

5. The Distinction Between “People” and “Peoples”

Although “people” is generally plural, it can take “-s” when referring to different ethnic groups or nations:

- All the peoples of the world desire peace. (Betty Schramper Azar)

6. Coordinated Subjects and Agreement

When two singular nouns are joined by a coordinating conjunction, they form a plural subject and take a plural verb:

- Both the girl and the boy (They) play this piano.

Additionally, indefinite pronouns (someone, anyone, no one, somebody, anybody, nobody, one, either, neither) always require a singular verb:

- Someone wants to be angry at you.

When subjects are connected by either...or, neither...nor, or not only...but also, the verb agrees with the closest noun:

- Neither the teacher nor the pupils want to finish this competition.

7. Subject-Verb Agreement in “There is / There are” Constructions

In sentences using there is / there are, the verb must agree with the following noun:

- There is equality with both students.
- There are many advantages for these competitors.

Conclusion: Based on the discussion above, it is clear that subject-verb agreement and the correct use of articles are fundamental aspects of English grammar. A deep understanding of these concepts helps eliminate common mistakes and allows future learners to grasp them more easily. Thorough analysis and persistent effort are the foundation of linguistic mastery.

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**ASALARICHILIK TURIZMINI AMALGA OSHIRISH ORQALI
ASALARICHILIK FAOLIYATINI TANITISH, MAHALLIY
ASALARICHILIK MAHSULOTLARINI SOTISH VA EKOLOGIK
TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI.**

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola asalarichilik turizmining asalarichilik faoliyatini ommalashtirish, mahalliy asalarichilik mahsulotlarini sotishni ko‘paytirish va ekologik turizmni rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyatini o‘rganadi. Asalarichilik turizmi nafaqat iqtisodiy foyda keltirishi, balki tabiatni muhofaza qilish va mahalliy jamoalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlashda muhim vosita bo‘lishi mumkinligi ta’kidlanadi. Tadqiqotda ushbu sohaning imkoniyatlari, mavjud muammolar va kelgusidagi rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *asalarichilik turizmi, ekologik turizm, mahalliy mahsulotlar, asalarichilik faoliyati, barqaror rivojlanish.*

Kirish

Asalarichilik nafaqat asal va boshqa mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish manbai, balki ekologik muvozanatni saqlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydigan qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasidir. So‘nggi yillarda turizmning yangi yo‘nalishi sifatida asalarichilik turizmi (apiturizm) dunyoning turli mintaqalarida ommalasha boshladi. Ushbu turizm turi sayyohlarga asalarichilik jarayonlari bilan tanishish, mahalliy