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ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИДА САБАБ-НАТИЖА МУНОСАБАТИНИНГ ИФОДАЛАНИШИ
EXPRESSION OF CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE
ОТРАЖЕНИЕ ПРИЧИННО-СЛЕДСТВЕННЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация

Мақолада ўзбек тилида сабаб-натижа муносабатини ифодаловчи синтактик воситалар масаласи ёритилади.

Annotation

This article addresses the issue of syntactic means of expressing the cause-effect relationship of the Uzbek language.

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается вопрос синтаксических средств, отражающих причинно-следственные отношения в узбекском языке.

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: сабаб-натижа категорияси, қўшмагап, эргаш гапли қўшмагап, бошгап, эргашгап, синтактик воситалар.

Keywords and expressions: category of cause-and-effect, complex sentence, complex sentence with subordinate clause, main sentence, subordinate clause, syntactic means.

Ключевые слова и выражения: причинно-следственная категория, сложное предложение, сложное предложение с придаточным, главное предложение, придаточное предложение, синтаксические средства.

One of the laws of philosophy, the category of cause and effect, being a separate field in linguistics, is a well-known system in the Uzbek language.

Language tools that Express cause-and-effect relationships can be divided into two groups based on language units:

- a) lexical and morphological means;
- b) syntactic tools.

Among them, syntactic tools, which occupy a much broader place in terms of number, play a large role. As syntactic means that Express cause-and-effect relationships, we can first note in relationship between adverbial modifier and predicate in simple sentences. The semantic relationship between an adverbial modifier and a predicate in a simple sentence is one of the manifestations of a causal relationship. In this case, the part of the sentence that is expressed by the adverbial modifier performs the function of the cause, and the predicate expresses the effect. As you can see, the causal relationship in simple sentences is manifested between the adverbial modifier and the predicate.

Қул тарлон шодлигидан

Тўхтолмади йиғидан (Х.Олимжон)

In this example, “*shodligidan*” is the adverbial modifier of the cause, and the phrase

“*tuhtolmadi yigidan*” takes the position of the predicate thereby forming a cause and effect relationships.

In the Uzbek language, the expression of cause and effect relationships using complex sentences requires special studies. It should be noted that in linguistics there are controversial issues when it comes to complex sentences with an additional clause. We will try to clarify this issue below.

In linguistics, it has become a tradition to call subordinate clauses by the name of a certain source in simple sentences. In the study of complex sentences with an additional clause, it is best to take a template of components in simple sentences, because complex sentences with an additional clause as a whole positional structure are practically indistinguishable from simple sentences.

In complex sentences, the grammatical “center” of the sentence is directly concentrated in the main sentence. The subordinate sentence, in turn, is included in the main sentence as a stable part.¹

From this we can conclude that adverbial modifier is a component that depends on the main center of speech. This component can be of two types depending on the form of expression: in the form of a part of a simple

sentence, and in a complex sentence, in the form of a subordinate clause.

It follows from this that the meaning of adverbial modifier in complex sentences is synonymous with the meaning of adverbial modifier as part of a sentence, for example: additional clauses to the adverbial modifier of the time, additional clauses to the adverbial modifier of the place, additional clauses and degrees to the adverbial modifier of the measure and degree. In a word, the adverbial modifier in simple sentences is combined with the predicate and serves to explain and supplement it. And the predicate, for the most part, expresses the meaning of the result that follows from it: *Баҳорда кунлар исий бошлайди.*

In this sentence, "Баҳорда" - a adverbial modifier of time, and "исий бошлайди.

"- is combined with the predicate. The predicate shows the result based on the adverbial modifier of the time.

In complex sentences, adverbial clauses are connected to the main clause, helping to convey its contents in various ways. The main clause expresses the result removed from the clause.

As can be seen from the analysis of linguistic data, the adverbial modifier in simple sentences is expressed through a word or a combination of words, and in complex sentences - in the form of a whole predicative sentence with a subordinate and main part. If in simple sentences with the participation of adverbial modifier, the result is expressed through the predicate, then in the complex sentence with adverbial modifier, subordinate meaning is expressed using the main sentence.

This situation gives us a semantic and grammatical basis for a clear and convincing classification of semantic types of complex sentences with adverbial subordinate clauses, as well as semantic relations between the main and subordinate parts of a sentence.

This, in turn, helps to correctly classify adverbial complex sentences. While we are talking about the classification of subordinate clauses, about one type of them, namely about the clauses of the result, we are wondering about its nature.

If the subordinate clause is included in the composition of the main sentence as a concrete part, then in what form does the related clause enter into this composition? Since there is no

part of the sentence giving the meaning of the result or the content of the result. In our opinion, it would be advisable to study yet deeper the nature of clause of result as part of a complex sentence. Consider the following example: *Дўл бир зумда шундай ёғдики, ер оппоқ бўлди.*

If you look at this example from the point of view of content, if we pay attention to the fact that the main aim of the speaker is given in one of the sentences, then, of course, the main sentence is the main one.

Now we will include the subordinate clause in the main sentence: *Дўл бир зумда шундай- ер оппоқ бўлгунча ёғди.* Or another example: *Азимбой шундай зулм ўтказдики, оқибатда халқнинг сабр-қосаси тўлди.* We transform this sentence as well: *Азимбой, халқнинг сабр-қосаси тўлгунча, зулм ўтказди*

In such cases, it can be seen that the clause of result is close to the clause of time. But we cannot insert the clause of the investigation into a complex sentence with the clause of time. As Professor N. Makhmudov correctly noted,

"The content of such complex sentences consists of a causal relationship"

The second event occurs as a result of the first event. From this point of view, in our opinion, the most correct way to study the clause of result is to study it in the context of the clause of reason. Since cause and effect are interrelated concepts, they are like two sides of scales.

The expression of this relationship with the help of complex sentences is studied in existing textbooks in the context of two types of subordinate clauses and, on this basis, the terms of a complex sentences with clause of reason and clauses of result indicate the presence of a complex sentences with a cause and effect relationship.² It can be seen that causal relationships are interpreted as two different semantic relationships in complex sentences.

In our opinion, such an interpretation of a causal relationship in complex sentences is illogical. Because a causal relationship is an inalienable and complex phenomenon. For the same reason, we believe that it is advisable to study complex sentences with a cause and effect relationship in the same type of field, combining them.

ТИЛШУНОСЛИК

This is due to the fact that a cause and effect relationship is also expressed in complex sentences with two subordinate clauses. There are almost no differences in the semantic structure of the syntactic units studied under the term of complex sentences with clauses of cause and effect. Consequently, there is no reason to study these complex sentences as a separate type.

We will try to prove our point of view with examples:

1. Ёмғир шиддат билан ёғди, шунинг учун кийимларимиз бир зумда жиққа хўл бўлди. It is known that this syntactic construction is a complex sentence with a clause of reason.

2. Ёмғир шиддат билан ёғдики, кийимларимиз бир зумда жиққа хўл бўлди

To better understand the semantic relationships in this syntactic structure, we can ask the following question: *Кийимларимиз нима учун жиққа хўл бўлди ?// Кийимларимизнинг жиққа хўл бўлиши ниманинг натижаси?* We find the answer to the questions above from the first predicative unit: *Кийимларимизнинг хўл бўлишига сабаб - ёмғирнинг шиддат билан ёғишидир. Ёки кийимларимизнинг хўл бўлиши - ёмғирнинг шиддат билан ёғишининг натижасидир.* Apparently, this construction is also a variant of a complex sentence with a subordinate.

A causal relationship always manifests itself together.

Therefore, where there is essence, there is a result, and where there is a result, there is a reason.

Therefore, why do we need to study complex semantic relations that belong to the same category in the context of the language of complex sentences: clausal cause and a clause of result?

The mentioned above syntactic constructions, which differ as two types of complex sentences with two different subordinates, are two syntactic means of expressing semantic relations - a causal relationship, one of which differs from the other only by creating this connection. This means that the Uzbek language contains the result expressed only through the main sentence.

Now the question arises, which term to use in relation to complex sentences that express a causal relationship. It is known that in the existing literature, with the semantic classification of conjunctive and conjunctionless complex sentences, complex sentences expressing a cause and effect relationship are considered as a separate type:

1. Conjunctive complex sentences expressing a cause and effect relationship;

2. Conjunctionless complex sentences expressing cause and effect relationship.

3. If it is considered necessary to maintain this uniformity in naming, then it should be called "a complex sentence with a subordinate clause that expresses a cause and effect relationship." But the term is a bit awkward because it is not concise. That's why we can easily use the term "complex sentence with causal clause" in our textbooks. Because the main sentence was concretized by the subordinate clause.

The action in the main sentence is due to the subordinate clause. Thus, the main sentence is the result of the subordinate clause. Therefore, we are not mistaken in calling the third type of a complex sentence, which express a causal relationship, the term compound sentence with a causal relationship. And as a separate type of subordinate clause, it can be called a clause of reason.

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