

Causes in Uzbek Conjunctions

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Abstract: In this article, the conjunctive sentence, the occurrence of the causal content in the Uzbek language in the conjunctive conjunctions, the feature of the causal expression of the connecting means, information about the time indicators in the section of simple sentences in the conjunction will give.

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Compound sentences are words that are connected by equal conjunctions, one of which is not grammatically dependent on the other, and consists of equal predicative parts. The parts of a compound sentence are connected by means of equal conjunctions or -da, -u, -yu prepositions, which represent the relations of conjunction, comparison, subtraction, opposition, negation.

Conjunctive conjunctions, like conjunctions without conjunctions, express semantic relationships such as time, comparison, cause and effect, interpretation, and subtraction. The cause-and-effect content of connected clauses also differs from the cause-and-effect clause in unconnected clauses by the independence of the parts representing cause and effect.

Factors such as the meaning and location of the parts of speech, their semantic and grammatical relationship, the use of certain lexical elements, the tone of the sentence play a key role in the expression of different content relations between the connected parts of speech. plays.

One of the parts of a compound sentence represents an event, an event, a situation that caused a certain event, an event, a situation, and the second part represents an event, an event, a situation that occurred on the basis of this cause: Anor sa They and Zaynab's heart trembles like a willow leaf.

The second part of this compound sentence (Zaynab's heart trembles like a willow leaf) is the result of an action (Pomegranate speech) understood from the first part. The content understood from the first part of the compound sentence forms the content of the second part.

It would be a mistake to study the interrelationships of the parts of speech that express the cause and effect relationship only by linking or loading. The general content of a compound sentence or the meaning of individual parts of it, as well as the tone and logical emphasis, modal words evoke a cause-and-effect relationship.

In some cases, compound sentences can lead to a cause-and-effect relationship. This is mainly the case with some of the conjunctions that are attached with the help of the load and some of the conjunctions that are attached with the attachment: Aunt Anzirat hopes to see the light of day In the basin, the dam and then the kakal work began, and the bridegroom could not withstand the hard work of non-cash, and took Kimsanoy and left for the city. (A.Qahhor)

This type of compound sentence is similar to a follow-up sentence in terms of its content. But this kind of speech differs in the content, grammatical structure and tone of the devices, and is a connected compound sentence.

Each part of a compound sentence that expresses cause and effect is somewhat independent in content. In adverbial and prepositional sentences, which express cause and effect, both sentences enter into a gender-related relationship with each other; the following sentence cannot be read or used without the main sentence. Subjunctive and subordinate clauses do not occur in a compound sentence.

The parts that make up this type of compound sentence are structurally independent in the form of a simple sentence, the causal sentence of a compound sentence is not represented by a complete grammatical word, so these sentences are independent.

The tone of the first part of the compound sentence, which expresses the causal content, rises to a certain extent, and then there is a pause indicating the continuation of the compound sentence. Even in a compound sentence with a follow-up sentence, the tone is mostly in the same order, but the tone in the follow-up sentence goes up, and the last pause is very short.

There is a peculiarity in the use of tense forms in the parts of speech that express the cause and effect relationship. In terms of content, the first of the parts that make up this compound sentence is the cause, and the second represents the result. Accordingly, if the section of the first part has the form and meaning of the past or present, the section of the second part must have the form and meaning of the present. In practice, however, devices with such cut shapes are very rare. Usually the parts of speech that are connected are in the same tense (usually the past tense). The context, the general content of the passages, shows that the sequence of content, understood from these different passages, is the cause of one and the result of the other: Samandarov must know everyone. At that moment, the people around him asked who Siddiqjon was and everyone was looking at Siddiqjon. (A. Qahhor) The girl blinked and looked at Jamal, her heart pounding. (*Oybek*)

The cause and effect parts of a compound sentence are from the past tense. But the content that is understood from them happens one after the other - the cause comes first, the result comes later.

The reason why the parts of a compound sentence expressing a cause-and-effect relationship have the same tense is that in these same sentences there is no definite boundary between cause and effect - although the action has already begun in the causal part. before it is completed, the action in the part that expresses the content of the result begins, and both continue at the same time: Poverty remains in the grief, and the family is torn apart. (*H.Olimjon*)

In some types of speech devices, the cause ends when the outcome begins, but even in this case, the cause-and-effect outcome occurs quickly: the patient has taken the medication and the effects are immediately apparent. (A.Qahhor)

The internal structure, stress, and tone of the parts that make up a cause-and-effect relationship are unique. This is because the content of the second part of the compound sentence depends to some extent on the first part. Usually, certain parts of speech play a key role in expressing the cause and effect. The logical emphasis is on such words. Between the two parts of the compound sentence is paused before the conjunction, and between the second part the concluding tone is pronounced in a diminutive tone: *talked about the river flood.* (A.Qahhor)

The cause-and-effect relationship is exaggerated with some words. These words come at the beginning of the second part of the sentence: This underground passage allowed me to enter and exit the house with ease, and as a result, my warehouse expanded considerably. (*D.Defo*)

The same lexical elements used to express more clearly and exaggeratedly the contextual relations that serve to connect the sentences that make up the cause-and-effect relationship come as a part of speech and have their own lexical meaning. Although there is a cause-and-effect relationship in the conjunctions that appear at the beginning of the second part for this reason (or a word meaning it), these same devices are considered causal conjunctions. Because in the Uzbek language, the subjunctive is a connective, and it is part of the main sentence, and the reason follows to connect the following sentence to the main sentence.

In some types of cause-and-effect relationships, the relationship between the parts is very close. The second part of a compound sentence contains the following rhymes: these rhymes have the same content as the first part of the compound sentence. This comes in the form of a complement or ho in the pronouns: I thought that my father also wanted to see me play the drums, and my pride increased even more. I lifted the chopsticks even higher and started hitting my drum harder. (*S.Ahmad*)

In conclusion, the meaning of causation is evident in conjunctions, and this is mainly expressed in conjunctions, as well as in conjunctions. In this case, the linkers, downloads, and content-enhancing factors we mentioned above help to express the meaning of the direct cause.

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