PROBLEMS OF THE EXPRESSION OF CONDITIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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PROBLEMS OF THE EXPRESSION OF CONDITIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

ANNOTATION

The article is aimed at investigating the problems of the expression of conditionals in the Uzbek language. Particularly, in the article a special emphasis is placed on the analysis of peculiarities of formal expressions of conditionals in the Uzbek language. The objectives of the research are formed by defining the notion of condition in Uzbek, studying the forms of expression of the conditionals, analyzing the syntactic structure of the conditional constructions, identifying the levels of language in which conditionals are expressed, analyzing the functions of conjunctions connecting the clauses of conditional sentences and identifying the stylistic features of conditional conjunctions.

Linguistic description, generalization of prior ideas and theories in the field and componential analysis methods are used. The results of the study have shown that the conditionals are expressed by the synthetic and analytic forms, the synthetic forms (conditionals formed by affixes) refer to the conditional forms constructed by adding the conditional affix “-sa” to the stem of the verb, the analytic forms (the combination with two or more components) include the form of “-sa”+ to’liq siz fe’l (an auxiliary verb (edi, ekan, emish), the combination of a part of speech which is not a verb+bo’l (to be)+sa, lexical units as desa, bo’lsa, yo’qsa and proverbs. The conditionals are mainly expressed at the grammatical and lexical levels of the language. In the grammatical layer, the conditionals are especially expressed by the synthetic forms.

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through a syntactic unit which is a complex sentence and it is important to note the role of the conditional affix “-sa” in expressing a condition at the morphological level. In the lexical layer, some lexical units and proverbs can be regarded as means of expressing conditionality. Also, conditional clauses are connected by various conjunctions (agar, basharti, mabodo, bordiyu, madomiki all referring to “if” in English) and these connectives possess different stylistic colorings and the main function of such conjunctions is not to express conditionality, but to emphasize and exaggerate a conditional meaning. So, the structural peculiarities of conditionals in Uzbek are determined by their syntactic structure, their expression in different language levels and the conditional conjunctions.

**Key words:** conditional meaning, conditional sentence, conditional clause, the apodosis, the protasis, syntactic structure, language level, connective devices, synthetic forms, analytic forms.

**INTRODUCTION**

Problems of expression of conditional relationships in Uzbek have not been comprehensively studied. However, the problem has been partially investigated from various viewpoints. As Uzbek linguist scholar Sh. Shukurov notes, the following scientific-theoretical issues connected with the conditional relationships in modern Uzbek need solutions: relations of forms of subjunctive mood with the category of tense, classification of analytical forms expressing a conditional relationship, character and type of conditional relationships (Shukurov Sh., 1980). In this respect, it should be noted that the present study endeavors to solve some issues mentioned. In particular, expressions of conditional relationships in Uzbek are analyzed according to their formal features.

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Prior to dealing with the definitions of conditional relationships given by linguist scholars, it is, in our opinion, important to consider the dictionary meaning of the word “condition”. In the explanatory dictionary under the edition of A. Hojiyev and et.al., the notion of "condition" can be defined as the following: **condition 1)** a mutual
arrangement or agreement on a particular problem or action. 2) demand or suggestion of the one to another; 3) a necessary condition or factor for an action (Hojiyev A. et.al., 2001).

In accordance with the explanatory dictionary edited by Z.M. Ma’rufov, condition – 1) a mutual oral or written arrangement on a particular action or matter; 2) a requirement or offer of one side to the other who are arguing or conditioning with one another; 3) a condition, state or factor necessary for the realization of something; 4) subjunctive mood gram. A verb form referring to a condition or action which should be taken. Conditional sentence gram. A subordinate clause referring to the way the event or action in the main clause happens or under what condition it occurs (Ma’rufov Z.M., 1981).

In accordance with the definitions of the notion of condition given in the Uzbek language explanatory dictionaries, the notion of condition in Uzbek means a) бирор нарсанинг амалга ошиши учун зарур бўлган омил, ҳол-аҳвол, шароит; b) бош гапдан англашлган воқеа-ҳодиса, белги-ҳусусиятнинг қай шарт-шароитда рўй беришини англатувчи эргаш гап. So, it is clear that the notion of condition is studied not only as a lexical unit but also a syntactic unit in linguistics.

Like many other languages, in Uzbek the expression of conditional relationships is observed mainly in the complex sentences, particularly complex sentences with a conditional clause. According to K. Sapayev’s definition, conditional sentences refer to an action necessary for undertaking of another action or condition (Sapayev K., 2009).

As Sh. Rahmatullayev defines that, complex sentences with a conditional clause consist of the main and subordinate clauses, in such sentences the subordinate clause denotes the condition of implementation of the action in the main clause (Rahmatullayev Sh., 2012). A similar idea is expressed by R. Ikromov and et.al. as they note, a conditional subordinate clause denotes undertaking of the action in the main clause under what condition (R. Ikromov and et.al., 2003). We will analyze the expression of conditional relationships in Uzbek from the viewpoint of its formal plan: a) according to its structure; b) according to the language level it is expressed; c) according to the conjunctions.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

The analytical-descriptive method is used in the article. The research results are qualitatively analyzed. The research problem is dealt with the use of a linguistic description, generalization of previous viewpoints and assumptions on the field and the componential analysis in identifying the conditional markers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Formal peculiarities of the expression of conditional relationships in the Uzbek language are expressed in the following ways: a) structural expression; b) their expression at the language levels; c) their expression by conjunctions. The ways of the expression of conditional relationships are analyzed and discussed in the following section.
A) classification of expression of conditional relationships according to the structural features.

As R. Ikromova and et.al. note, conditional relationships in Uzbek are formed in the following way:

1) by a conditional affix “са” of the verb: For example:
- Бу ёққа бер, пиёла магазинчиники, эртага сўраб келса берворасан (Shaytanat, Tohir M., 2011).
- Самоваржон, яна бир нарса сўрасам хафа бўлмасанми?
- Хафа бўлмайман (Беш болалали йигитча, Худойберди Т., 2009).

2) a conditional affix “са” of the verb together with the incomplete verb “эди” can function to connect the conditional subordinate clause with the main clause and in its turn, express a conditional relationship. For example:
- Эҳ-эҳ, тезроқ катта бўла қолсайдим, тракторни ўзим бошқариб, ҳечам ишлатмаган бўлардим (Khudoyberdi Т., 2009).

3) The past participle form of the verb – ган+да (-ган+да эди) can express a conditional relationship. For example:
- Агар йигирмата “Волга”си бўлганнида, бозорда пуллаб, белгиланган муддатда қарзини тўлай оларди (Шайтанат, Тоҳир М., 2011).
- Агар ўша дамларда арзин айтганнида кишлар қабил қилади, бўлмаса қирқи чиқмаёқ иккиқат бўлиб қолармиди?” деган висир-висир гап айланди (Шайтанат, Тоҳир М., 2011).

4) The participle form of the verb with these forms –р(-ар) экан, –ган экан, –моқчи экан can express a conditional relationship. For example:
- Ўзбекистон, боштиндан қуёш абад нур тўкиб, Дориламон кунда яша, бор экансан токи Сен (Khudoyberdiyeva Kh., 2000).

In addition, as G’.А. Abdurahmonov and et.al. said the participle with the morphemes such as – ганда (эди), – (а) р экан, – ган+да борми could express a conditional relationships and function to connect the conditional subordinate clause with the main clause (Abdurakhmonov G’.A., et.al., 1996). For example:
- Шундай қилиб, она тилидан кутилибсан-да?
- Қутулдим. Энди алгебра қолди...Ана ундан кейин тўпта-тўғри еттишни синфга кириб ўкийвераман... Агар сенинг юраверганимда, биласанми, мен ҳам қолиб кетар эдим (Khudoyberdi T., 2010).

5) Such words as бўлмаса, йўқса can express conditional relationships. The word бўлмаса, being considered to be a conditional verb, functions to connect the conditional subordinate clause with the main clause and precede the main clause. It gives a negative meaning to the subordinate clause and expresses a real condition in the implementation of the action in the main clause (Abdurakhmonov G’.A., et.al., 1996). For example:
-Яхши, биз одамхўр эмасмиз. Эрингни кўмиб ол, сенга қирқ кун мухлат берамиз. Эрингнинг қарзини тўлайсан. Бўлмаса, етимчаларинг олиб кетамиз. Кўрмача ўлдирмаймиз (Tohir М., 2011).
-Юз вақтга, қўрқма ўлдирмаймиз (Тоhir М., 2011).

Гапимни эшитмади шекилли, “Қофия борми?” деб сўрадим яна.
-Қофия, шеърга ишлатиладиган қофия,- тушунтирдим.- жон опа, бўлса ўз грамм топиб беринг. Жуда зарур бўлиб қолди.
-Унақа нарса йўқ бида.

-Бўлмаса беш-ўнта вазн топиб беринг (Khudoyberdi Т., 2010).

Sometimes the word йўқса can be used instead of the auxiliary verb бўлмаса (Abdurakhmonov G’.А., et.al., 1996). For example:
-Отам ичмайди, оғзингга қараб гапир, – ўқрайди Сайфи.
-Ичмаса нима? Эл-эламон йиғилган маъракадан ёв кувгандаи шалдоқроқ аравасини учриб ўтди. Хайрият, бостирмага бориб урилмади. Йўқса Хайри ичмага учингда қаримга келишади. Юз вақтга, бўлмаса бўлмаса, бўлмаса бўлмаса (Kuchkor N., 2010).

-Ҳуш, энди манави урғочи танкнинг кетига пулуг боғламасдан, бир ўша ёққа- Афғонга олиб бориб келмасангиз бўлмайди. Йўқсам, уволга қоласиз (Kuchkor N., 2010).

6) the negative morpheme of the adverbial as –май can also express a conditional relationship in Uzbek. For instance:
Ер кўкар май, мол тўймас [Proverb].

7) Also, the conditional relationship can be expressed by proverbs in Uzbek. For instance:
Хўрмат қилсанг, хўрмат кўрасан.
Меҳмон келса эшикдан, ризқи кириб тешикдан [Proverb].

The synthetic and analytic forms are essential in the expression of conditional relationships in Uzbek [See Figure-1].

It is clear from the content of the figure, in Uzbek the conditional relationships are mainly expressed by analytical forms according to their formal plan. It should particularly be noted that in Uzbek the conditional relationships are expressed by analytical forms such as the conditional affix –са and incomplete verb эди; the past participle morpheme as (ган) and incomplete verbs as да, да эди; the present participle morpheme and incomplete verb as –экан. Furthermore, the conditional relationships are also expressed by the analytic forms such as – lexical means (бўлса, деса, бўлмаса, йўқса) and proverbs. Also, it can be observed that the conditional relationships can be expressed by the synthetic forms. The conditional relationships are expressed by a morphological construction (affixation). However, it should be particularly emphasized that in Uzbek the expression of conditional relationships by the synthetic forms.

**Figure 1: The expression of conditional relationships by the analytic and synthetic forms in Uzbek.**
In addition, as Sh. Shukurov notes, in Uzbek the conditional relationship is expressed by adding the conditional affix “–са” to the verb and the analytic forms built by the morpheme э(р) or the verb (бўл) such as борса эди, борган бўлса, бораётган бўлса, борадиган бўлса and such verbs are added with the incomplete verb –эди, and the complex analytic form such as борган бўлса эди is built (Sh. Shukurov, 1980). It can be known from this, the analytic forms expressing the conditional relationships in Uzbek have the complex form such as борган бўлса эди.

Sh. Shukurov also suggests to consider such combinations борса экан, борса керак, борса бўлади as the analytic forms (Sh. Shukurov, 1980). So, it is clear that the expression of conditionals in Uzbek by the analytic forms should be particularly emphasized.

As М.А. Askarova notes, conditional sentences are divided into two: real and unreal. The real conditional sentences are expressed in the following way: a) the conditional form of the verb; b) the past participle + the locative case morpheme; c) the future participle+the incomplete verb экан; r) the negative form of the adverbial +the auxiliary means as йўқса, бўлмаса (Askarova М.А., 1966). It can be noted that the expression forms of conditionals are different, most of them are analytic forms.
B) classification of conditional relationships according to the expression at language levels.

Based on the classification of conditional relationships in Uzbek according to their formal plan, it can be noted that the conditional relationships in Uzbek can be expressed at the following language levels: grammatical level and lexical level.

The morphological means are important in the expression of conditional relationships at the grammatical level of the language system while words and proverbs are essential in the expression of conditionals in the lexical layer of the language hierarchy. A detailed description can be presented in the following figure: [See Figure 2].

Figure 2: Expression of conditional relationships at language levels

As it is seen clearly from the table, the conditional relationships in Uzbek are mainly expressed at the grammatical level of the language. In particular, this phenomenon is occurred by morphological and syntactic ways. Also, the conditional relationships are expressed at the lexical level through proverbs and words.

C) classification of expressions of conditional relationships according to the conditional conjunctions.

It should be especially emphasized that it is not compulsory to use a certain conditional conjunction in order to connect the parts of complex sentence with a conditional clause. A conditional meaning can be expressed without a conditional conjunction, a conditional conjunction can be used only to emphasize or strengthen
the conditional meaning.

As Sh. Rahmatullayev notes, the conditional conjunction “агар” can be, sometimes, used in the subordinate clause of the complex sentence with a conditional clause, yet without this conjunction, the subordinate clause is completely formed and therefore, this conjunction cannot be considered to be a pure conjunction (Sh. Rahmatullayev, 2012). For example:

Шунаканги қасамхўрки, асти қўйаверасиз, агар гапнинг бирида “мозори шариф урсин” деб турмаса, кўнгли жойига тулимайди... (Т. Khudoyberdi, 2009).

As R. Ikromov and et.al. note, such words as агар, башарти, мабодо, борди-ю can be used to emphasize the conditional meaning in the complex sentences with a conditional clause (R. Ikromov and et.al., 2003). Also, as cited by G’.A. Abdurahmonov and et.al., the conditional conjunctions such as агар, бордии-ю, башарти cannot independently connect the subordinate clause with the main clause, only if the predicate of the subordinate clause is in the conditional form or other verb forms which are synonym for conditional verbs are used, they can connect the parts of the complex sentence with a conditional clause (G’.A. Abdurahmonov and et.al., 1996). It is clear from this, a conditional meaning is expressed by a conditional verb form and the words as агар, бордии-ю, башарти can only emphasize that conditional meaning. Famous Uzbek linguist scholars N. Mahmudov and A. Nurmonov add the word модомики to the list of those words and claim that such words places an emphasis on a conditional meaning (N. Mahmudov and A. Nurmonov, 2014). For example:

-Агар бу гапинг ҳам рост бўлса, мен сенга...Мен сени дружиначилар рўйҳатига ёзиб қўйаман. Йўқ,.. яхиси, милиция началнигига айтиб, катта мукофот олиб бераман (T. Khudoyberdi, 2010).

-Агар қариганимда бизларга ҳомийлик қилиб сийлашса, ҳозир “ахлат” деб ҳакорат қилинмас эди, бу- бир. Иккинчидан ва энд муҳим-Мақсуд ака бундай садаканинг бир тийинни ҳам олмайдилар (Шайтанат, Тохир М., 2011).

The conjunction агар is placed before the conditional subordinate clause and it has such forms as гар (particularly, in poetry), магар, магарким (old Uzbek) and агарда and as it is noted that the word башарти is mainly used in literary language while бордии-ю (sometimes, ономод) is used in conversational language (G’.A. Abdurahmonov et.al., 1996). For example:

Анор ишон гуляр гарчи кўзлардан,
Ўлсам, қайта шулардан бир йўла кутулман. Бордии-ю уни ўлдирсам яна шухратим чиқади, обрўйим ошади, яна мулла Хошим, бўлиб кетаман... (T. Khudoyberdi, 2010).

-Тухумни кимга берасан?
-Ўкувчилирга.
-Ўй вазифаларини бажармаганларга ҳам бериладими?
-Унақалар бида йўқ.
- Борди-ю, битта яримта топилиб қолса-чи?
- Бор, ишинги қил, – деди сариқ сочили қиз яна битта тухумни оғизга солиб, - товуқларимни хуркитиб юборябсан (Т. КHUDОYBERDI, 2010).

The words as агар, башарти require the predicate of the subordinate clause to be in the conditional form, the word борди-ю requires the predicate of the subordinate clause in the indicative form of the past simple and places a prediction and supposition to the meaning of the sentence (G’.A. AbDURAHMONOV and et.al.,1996).

For example:
-Агар яна манзурга яқинлашсанг, битта вёзинг синиб қолиши мумкин, чўлоқланиб ёдис укса, билганингдан қолма (М. Tohir, 2011).

Also, the words деса, бўлса, бўлмаса can serve to connect the subordinate clause with the main one (G’.A. AbDURAHMONOV and et.al.,1996). For example:
-Қўр десанг ҳам майли, кар десанг ҳам, чала мулла десанг ҳам кўнаверман (М. Tohir, 2011).
-Агар коньяк заҳарланган бўлса, иккаламиз баравар ўламиз, –деди Ҳонгирий уткир ишоғини унга қадаб.
-Ҳа, ўзинг ўрнида бўлди: кўр ушлаганини, кар эшитганини қўймайди, –деб мингирлади.
-Ҳа, ўзини ишоғиниб ёқса, бўлмаса, бўлмаса
-Агар коньяк заҳарланган бўлса, иккаламиз баравар ўламиз, –деди Ҳонгирий уткир ишоғини унга қадаб.
-Ҳонгирий ўлмagan бўлса, нега унинг ўрнида Крим хонига ўхшаб ялпайиб ўттирибсан. Фақат “билмай ўтириб қўйилмани” дема, пичоққа илинадиган баҳона топ (М. Tohir, 2011).
-Агар коньяк заҳарланган бўлса, иккаламиз баравар ўламиз, –деди Ҳонгирий уткир ишоғини унга қадаб.
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-Ҳа, ўзини ишоғиниб ёқса, бўлмаса, бўлмаса

So, it should be noted that the conditional conjunctions are used to connect the parts of complex sentences with a conditional clause and emphasize the conditional meaning expressed in the sentence but not to express a conditional meaning. Such conjunctions have a stylistic coloring and different contextual peculiarities. The stylistic nature of conditional conjunctions is expressed in a certain discourse. To be more precise, they are expressed in the text through different styles such as artistic, poetic, conversational, literary.

Conditional conjunctions in Uzbek can connect parts of complex sentences with a conditional clause and also emphasize and strengthen a conditional meaning. According to the stylistic coloring, conditional conjunctions can be neutral (агар), poetic (гар), old Uzbek (магар, магарким, агарда), literal (башарти), colloquial (бордию).

It should be emphasized that the subordinate clause of the complex conditional sentence precedes from the main clause in Uzbek, but sometimes the position of the main and subordinate clauses can be changed. This phenomenon does not influence the meaning of conditional utterance.
CONCLUSION

As a result of our investigation, the following conclusion and recommendations can be drawn:

a) according to the form plan, main problems of expression of conditional relationships in Uzbek are determined by their syntactic structure, their expression at a particular level of the language and conditional conjunctions;

b) according to syntactic structure, conditional relationships in Uzbek are mainly expressed in the form of a complex sentence and here, synthetic (morphological units) and analytic (lexical means, proverbs, main verb with the conditional affix “-ca” and incomplete verbs) forms are important;

c) conditional relationships in Uzbek are particularly expressed at the lexical and grammatical levels;

d) the conditional conjunctions connecting the subordinate clause with the main clause (агар, баширати, борди-ю, мабодо ва ҳ.к.) do not function to express a conditional meaning (a conditional meaning is expressed by a conditional verb form), but they place an emphasis on the content of the utterance;

e) the conditional conjunctions connecting the subordinate sentence with the main clause such as агар, баширати, борди-ю, мабодо and others are functionally and stylistically specific.

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