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Islom Minnikulov Teacher of the department of English language teaching methodology
Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

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Islom Minnikulov

Teacher of the department of English language
teaching methodology Uzbekistan State University of
World Languages

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’liqsiz 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

Ислом Минниқулов

ЎзДЖТУ Инглиз тилини ўқитиш методикаси
кафедраси ўқитувчиси

ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИДА ШАРТ МУНОСАБАТЛАРИНИНГ ИФОДАЛАНИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақоланинг мақсади ўзбек тилида шарт муносабатларининг ифодаланиш муаммоларини тадқиқ этишдан иборат. Хусусан, мақолада ўзбек тилида шарт муносабатларининг шаклий ифодаланиш хусусиятларининг таҳлилига алоҳида эътибор қаратилган. Тадқиқотнинг вазифалари ўзбек тилида шарт тушунчасини изоҳлаш, шарт муносабат ифодаловчи шаклларни тадқиқ этиш, шарт муносабат билдирувчи конструкцияларнинг синтактик тузилишини таҳлил қилиш, шарт муносабатларининг тилнинг қайси ярусида ифодаланишини ўрганиш, шарт гапларни боғловчи воситаларнинг вазифасини таҳлил қилиш ва стилистик хусусиятларини аниқлашни ташкил этади. Мақолада кўрилаётган муаммони ёритишда ва таҳлил қилишда лингвистик тавсифлаш, соҳага доир дастлабки фикр-мулоҳаза ва назарий қарашларни ўрганишда умумлаштириш ва шарт маъно ифодаловчи маркерларни аниқлашда компонент таҳлил усулларида фойдаланилган. Тадқиқотнинг натижалари шуни кўрсатадики, ўзбек тилида шарт муносабатлари синтетик ва аналитик шакллар орқали ифодаланиб, синтетик шакллар (аффиксация усули ёрдамида ясалган шарт формалар) феълнинг соф шаклига “-са” шарт майли кўшимчасини қўшиш орқали ясалган шарт формаларга ишора қилса, аналитик шакллар (икки ва ундан ортик компонентларга эга бўлган бирикма)га “-са”+тўлиқсиз феъл (эди, экан, эмиш) формаси, феъл бўлмаган сўз

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

туркумлари+бўл+са бирикмаси, деса, бўлса, йўкса лексик бириклар ва мақоллар киради. Ўзбек тилида шарт муносабатлари тилнинг асосан грамматик ва лексик сатҳларида ўз ифодасини топади. Грамматик қатламда шарт муносабатлари асосан эргаш гапли қўшма гап бўлмиш синтактик бирик орқали ифодаланса, морфологик қатламда “-са” шарт майли аффиксининг аҳамиятини эътироф этиш мумкин. Лексик сатҳда мақол ва баъзи лексемалар шарт маъно ифодалаш воситаси сифатида қайд этилади. Шунингдек, шарт эргаш гапли қўшма гаплар турли боғловчилар (агар, башарти, мабодо, бордию, мадомики) ёрдамида боғланади ва бундай боғловчилар турли стилистик хусусиятга эга бўлиб, уларнинг асосий функцияси шарт маъно ифодалаш эмас, балки шарт маънони таъкидлаш ва бўрттиришдир. Шундай қилиб, ўзбек тилида шарт муносабатлари ифодаланишининг структурал хусусиятлари уларнинг синтактик тузилиши, тилнинг турли ярусларида ифодаланиши ва уларни боғловчи воситалар билан белгиланади.

Калит сўзлар: шарт маъно, шарт гап, шарт эргаш гап, бош гап, эргаш гап, синтактик тузилиш, тил яруси, боғловчи воситалар, синтетик шакл, аналитик шакл.

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 гандан англашилган воқеа-ҳодиса, белги-хусусиятнинг қай шарт-шароитда рўй беришини англатувчи эргаш ган*. 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 қанақа қилиқ? Қаердан олдингиз буну? – деди титроқ овозда.*

- *Бу ёққа бер, пиёла магазинчиники, эртага сўраб келса берворасан* (Shaytanat, Tohir M., 2011).

- *Самоваржон, яна бир нарса сўрасам хафа бўлмайсанми?*

- *Хафа бўлмайман* (Беш болалаи 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, опамни ҳечам ишлатмаган бўлардим (Khudoyberdi T., 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 бўлганида, бозорда пуллаб, белгиланган муддатда қарзини тўлай оларди (Шайтанат, Тоҳир М., 2011).

Агар ўша дамларда арзини айтганида қишлоқ аҳли унга ишонган бўларди. Лекин айтмади.... Оқибатда хотинлар орасида “жувонмарг бўлгур эри тириклигида ҳам ўйнашган, 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, бошгинангдан қуёш абад нур тўкиб,

Дориламон кунда яша, бор экансан токи Сен (Khudoyberdiyeva Kh., 2000).

In addition, as G'.A. 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:

- *Сенинг жонинг тикилганда, сен билан кисоблашардик. Сенинг жонинг итга ҳам керакмас* (Tohir M., 2011).

- *Шундай қилиб, она тилидан қутилибсан-да?*

- *Қутулдим. Энди алгебра қолди...Ана ундан кейин тўппа-тўғри еттинчи синфга кириб ўқийвераман... Агар сен билан 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:

-Яшии, биз одамхўр эмасмиз. Эрингни кўмиб ол, сенга қирқ кун муҳлат берамиз. Эриннинг қарзини тўлайсан. **Бўлмаса**, етимчаларингн олиб кетамиз. Қўрқма ўлдирмаймиз (Tohir M., 2011).

Гапимни эшитмади шекилли, “Қофия борми?” деб сўрадим яна.

-Нима? – Юзимга қарамасдан сўради аёл.

-Қофия, шеърга ишлатиладиган қофия,- тушунтирдим.- жон она, бўлса юз грамм топиб беринг. Жуда зарур бўлиб қолди.

-Унақа нарса йўқ бизда.

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

Sometimes the word **йўқса** can be used instead of the auxiliary verb **бўлмаса** (Abdurakhmonov G'.A., et.al., 1996). For example:

-Отам ичмайди, оғзингга қараб гапир, – ўқрайди Сайфи.

-Ичмагани шуми? Эл-эламон йиғилган маъракада орқасидан ёв қувгандай шалди роқ аравасини учуриб ўтди. Хайрият, бостирмага бориб урилмади. **Йўқса** Хайри холага уйингдаги сигирингни олиб келиб берардинг (Kuchkor N., 2010).

-Хўш, энди манави урғочи танкнинг кетига пулуг боғламасдан, бир ўша ёққа- Афгонга олиб бориб келмасангиз бўлмайди. **Йўқсам**, уволига қоласиз (Kuchkor N., 2010).

6) the negative morpheme of the adverbial as **–май** can also express a conditional relationship in Uzbek. For instance:

Ер кўкармай, мол тўймас [Proverb].

7) Also, the conditional relationship can be expressed by proverbs in Uzbek, For instance:

Ҳурмат қилсанг, ҳурмат кўрасан.

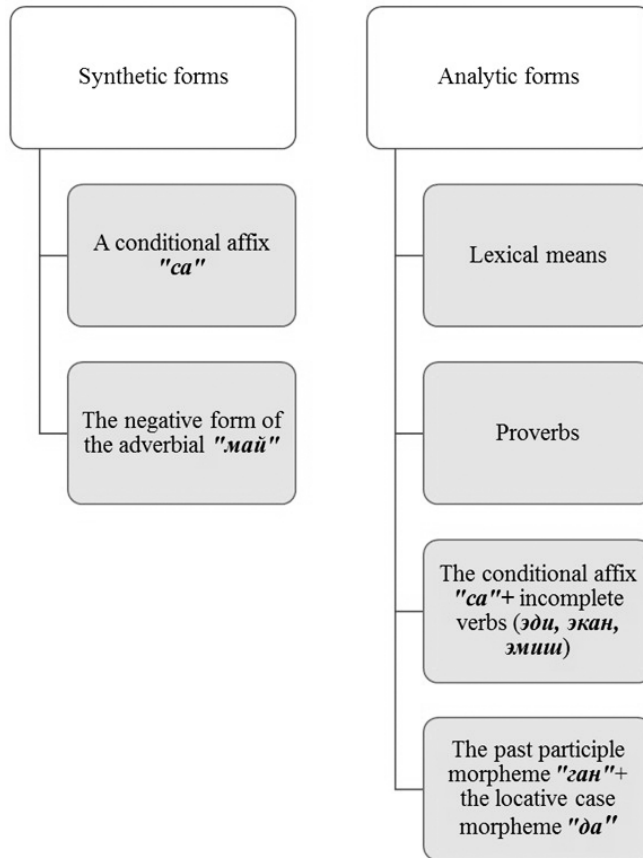
Меҳмон келса эшикдан, ризқи кирар тешикдан [Proverb].

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 **–жан**. 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.

1-Figure



In addition, as Sh. Shukurov notes, in Uzbek the conditional relationship is expressed by adding the conditional affix “-ca” 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.

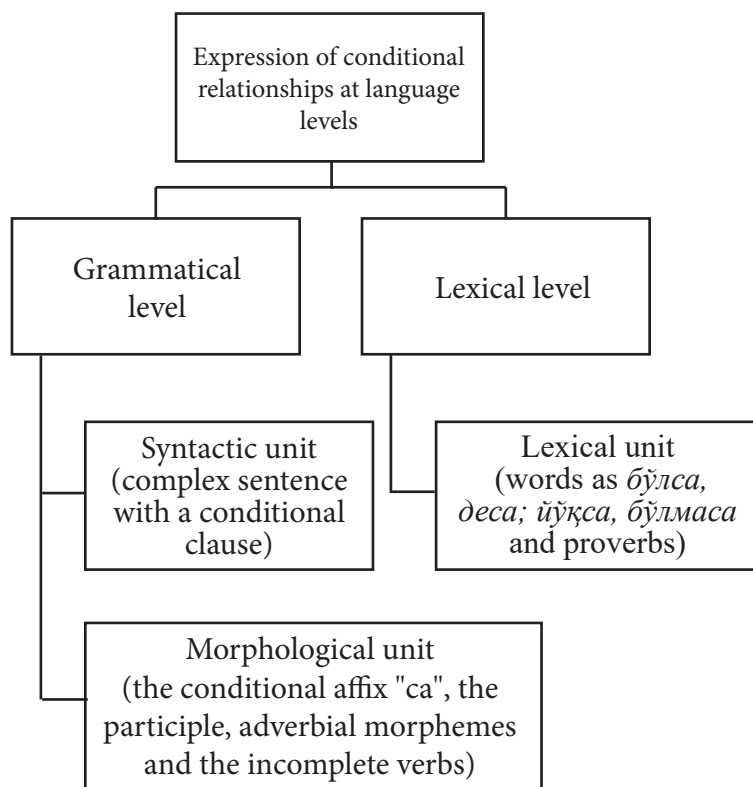
As M.A. Askarova notes, conditional sentences are divided into two: real and unreal. The real conditional sentences are expressed in the following way: a) the conditional form of the verb; b) the past participle + the locative case morpheme; c) the future participle+the incomplete verb *экан*; г) the negative form of the adverbial +the auxiliary means as *йўқса, бўлмаса* (Askarova M.A., 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:

Шунақанги қасамхўрки, асти қўйаверасиз, агар гапнинг бирида “мозори шариф урсин” деб турмаса, кўнгли жойига тушмайди... (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*, *борди-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*, *борди-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 гапнинг ҳам рост бўлса, мен сенга...Мен сени дружиначилар рўйхатига ёзиб қўйаман. Йўқ,.. яхииси, милиция начальнигига айтиб, катта мукофот олиб бераман (Т. Khudoyberdi, 2010).

Агар қариганимизда бизларга ҳомийлик қилиб сийлашса, ҳозир “ахлат” деб ҳақорат қилишмас эди, бу- бир. Иккинчидан ва энг муҳими-Мақсуд ака бундай садақанинг бир тийинини ҳам олмайдилар (Шайтанат, Тоҳир 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 *борди-ю* (sometimes, *одомзод*) is used in conversational language (G'.A. Abdurahmonov et.al., 1996). For example:

*Анор ниҳон гуллар гарчи кўзлардан,
Баҳорда гофиллар— кузда ҳам гофил* (М.Омон, 1991).

Ўлсам, қайта шулардан бир йўла қутуламан. Борди-ю уни ўлдирсам яна шуҳратим чиқади, обрўйим ошади, яна мулла Ҳошим, бўлиб кетаман... (Т. Khudoyberdi, 2010).

-Тухумни кимга берасан?

-Ўқувчиларга.

-Уй вазифаларини бажармаганларга ҳам бериладими?

-Унақалар бизда йўқ.

- *Борди-ю, битта яримта топилиб қолса-чи?*

- *Бор, ишингни қил, – деди сариқ сочли қиз яна битта тухумни оғзига солиб,- товуқларимни хуркитиб юборясан* (Т. Khudoyberdi, 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 оёгинг синиб қолиши мумкин, чўлоқланиб юриш ёқса, 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:

Жалил ўйламагани билан Асадбек ўзини исён қилганлар қаторида кўриб, гашланди-да:

-*Ҳа, ўзи шунақа бўлади: кўр ушлаганини, кар эшитганини қўймайди, –деб мингирлади.*

-*Кўр десанг ҳам майли, кар десанг ҳам, чала мулла десанг ҳам кўнавераман* (М. Tohir, 2011).

-*Агар коньяк заҳарланган бўлса, иккаламиз барабар ўламиз, –деди Хонгирей ўтқир нигоҳини унга қадаб.*

Бу гап ҳазилми ё чинми эканини билмаган Моргаиш доводи раб қолди. Ҳазил деса, хожаси газаб билан тикилиб турибди. Чин деса, бу ерда гумонга сабаб бўлувчи хавотирли ҳаракатнинг ўзи бўлиши мумкин эмас (М. Tohir, 2011).

-*Хонгирей ўлмаган бўлса, нега унинг ўрнида Қрим хонига ўхшаб ялпайиб ўтирибсан. Фақат “билмай ўтириб қўйибман” дема, пичоққа илинадиган баҳона топ* (М. Tohir, 2011).

Дарди бўлса, айтишини лозим кўрса хожасининг ўзи гапирди (М. Tohir, 2011).

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 (*азар, бауарми, 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 *азар, бауарми, борди-ю, мабодо* and others are functionally and stylistically specific.

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