

Linguocultural Aspect of Hypotaxemes with Conditional Components in English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

In modern linguistics, there is a great interest in the analysis of linguistic and cultural material in the process of teaching languages, an anthropocentric paradigm is formed, and the language is considered not only within its communicative and cognitive function but as a kind of cultural code of individual linguistic and cultural communities. The purpose of this scientific article is to study the manifestation of linguistic and cultural worldviews and to study the linguistic and cultural aspects of hypotaxemes with conditional components in English and Uzbek languages. The study of the conceptual structure allows us to identify deeper and more significant properties of hypotaxemes with conditional components. The object of this scientific article is conditional sentences that express statements discussing known factors or hypothetical situations and their consequences. Complete conditional sentences contain a conditional [clause](#) (often referred to as the if-clause) and the consequence in non-related languages such as Uzbek and English.

KEYWORDS: Linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, linguistic pragmatics, syncretic, conditional sentences, conceptual semantics, conditional subordinators.

INTRODUCTION

In the first years of the XXI century, research based on the anthropocentric paradigm began to play an important role in linguistics. This work is significant in that it is mainly carried out in new areas such as sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguistic pragmatics, and psycholinguistics. Although the focus on the person who created the text was originally seen in psycholinguistics and pragmalinguistics, the rapidly evolving fields of cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, linguoculturology, and discursive analysis have made it one of the central problems of linguistics. There are also different views on the object of study of linguoculturology. For example, according to V.N. Telia, [3:222] linguoculturology studies only the synchronous connection of language and culture. V.A. Maslova [2:208] believes that this field studies language both synchronously and diachronically.

Also, V.N. While Telia emphasizes that the object of linguoculturology has a universal character, V.A. Maslova emphasizes that the linguocultural features of the language of a particular people or fraternal peoples should be studied separately.

1. THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

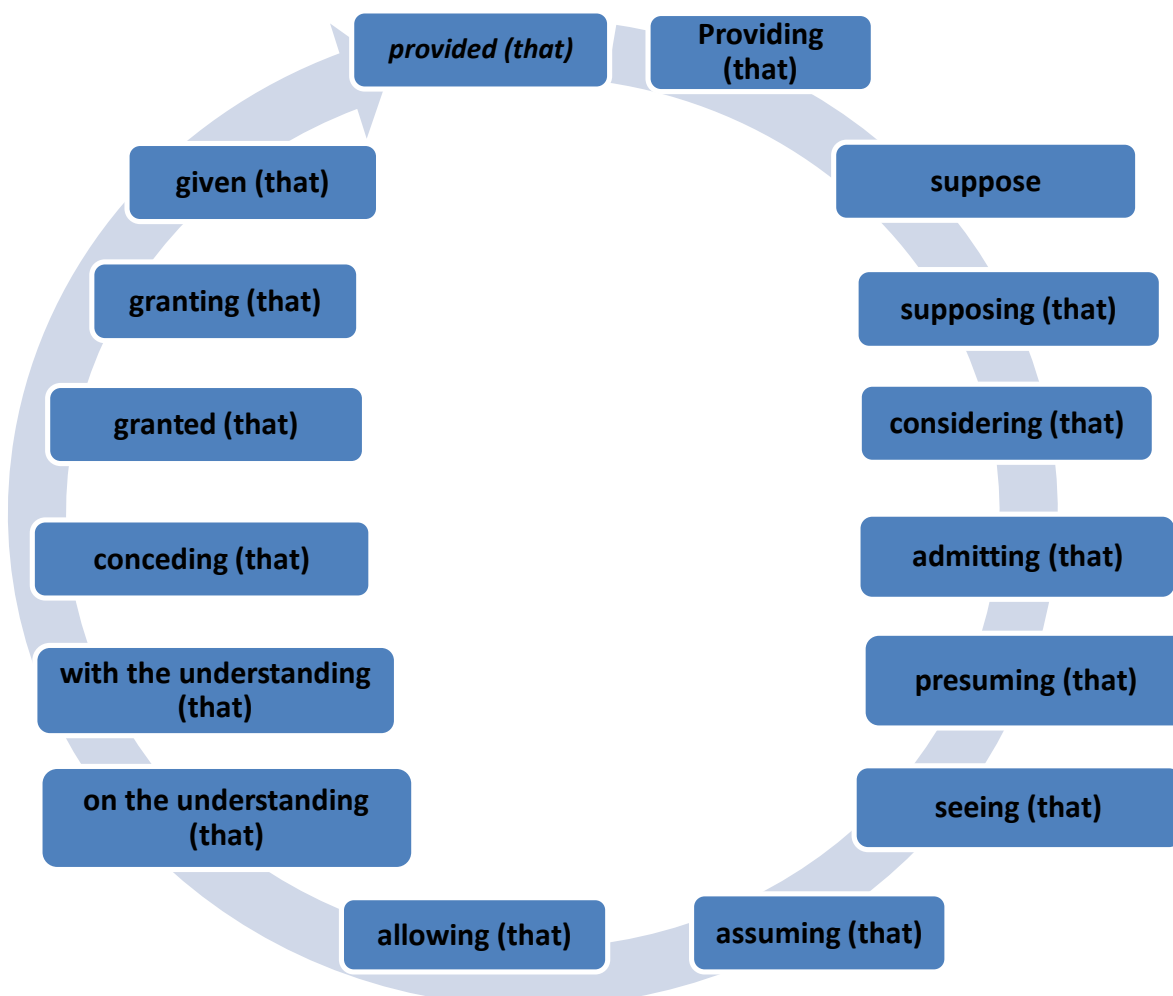
Hypotaxemes with conditional components is a kind of polytaxeme, which is connected by conditional subordinators, consists of at least two components and is one of the linguistic units that implement the

"conceptual semantics of the condition", has a universal character, and as a large syntactic unit has its own linguo-cognitive, communicative-pragmatic and linguoculturological aspects, which may include.

It is known that the appearance of new elements in the language and their introduction into the communication system testifies to their linguistic and cultural aspects since when the old elements cannot satisfy the daily communicative needs of speakers or writers in the language, new elements are used along with them.

Particularly, the presence of syncretic (mixed) types of hypotaxemes with a conditional sentence testifies to new linguistic and speech realization in each language and arising from the language needs of native speakers or writers in the language is the result of a number of complex linguocognitive processes. Therefore, the reason for these changes indicates a significant need for a corresponding change in the culture of communication in the language.

In modern English, in conditional sentences the new types of subordinating conjunctions began to be used along with the traditional, old conditional subordinating conjunctions as *if, until, once, in case, on the condition that*. These are the following:



“provided (that)”, “providing (that)”, “suppose”, “supposing that”, “considering (that)”, “admitting (that)”, “presuming (that)”, “seeing (that)”, “assuming (that)”, “allowing that”, “on the understanding that”, “with the understanding that”, “conceding that”, “granted that”, “granting that”, given (that) while others have their own special function in the language system as new subordinating conjunctions.

1. **Provided that** the boat leaves on time, we should reach France by morning. (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English)

2. **Providing that** there are enough seats, anyone can come on the trip. (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English)

3. We may as well go to the concert, **seeing that** as we've already paid for the tickets. (Macmillan Dictionary)

4. **Even assuming that** smokers do see the warnings, I doubt they'll take any notice. (Cambridge Dictionary)

5. It was surprising that the government was re-elected, **given that** they had raised taxes so much. (Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English)

6. **Suppose** you won the lottery, what would you do with money? (Macmillan Dictionary)

7. **Supposing that** you lost your job tomorrow, what would you do? (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English)

8. They have made remarkable progress, **considering (that)** they only started last week. (Macmillan Dictionary)

9. But there are no theoretical or empirical grounds for **presuming that** it is a reasonable assumption (Cambridge Dictionary)

10. **Granted that** she has a masters degree in Education, nevertheless she's completely unqualified to teach this course. (Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary, 7th edition.)

11. **Granting that** it is a simple test to perform, it should be easy to get results quickly. (Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary, 7th edition.)

12. To not utter it would be **conceding that** the word was or should be unspeakable.

14. **On the understanding that** he practised the piano every day, I would hire him.

15. They would come here with the understanding that he played with Britney Griner. ([The Guardian](#)-Film. Tue 25 Dec 2014)

16. This would be changed in the time of Edward I of England, **allowing that** he sued in the common law courts. ([The New York Times](#). Apr 18 2014)

Just like in English, in Uzbek hypotaxemes with a conditional component, there are traditional connectives ((“agar... sa”, “agarda ...sa”, “agarki.....sa”, “....sa” etc.), the following relatively new types of them can be distinguished:

O'zbek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "bordi-yu,.... sa," ; • "basharti..... sa,"; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ".....-sa bormi," ; • "...sa ko'ring, ... adi";
tilida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "mabodo..... sa,..." ; • "mabodo.... ar ekan,..." ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "shoyadsa,....." ; • "zora.....sa," ;
yangi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "mabodosami, ..." ; • "mabodosachi, ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "koshki...sa,....." ; • "qancha.... sa ham....."
turdagi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "modomiki.....sa," ; • "boringki sa ham,....." ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • " qancha+ + sa hamki" ; • " ...qil, ...bo'lmasa, ...maydi" ;
shart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "-sa edi," • "-sa ekan....." ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "...ishi kerak, yo'qsa....(l)adi", • "Holbuki.....sa" ;
sub.lari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Mabodo ganda ham," . 	

1) "bordi-yu,.... sa," ; 2) "basharti sa," ; 3) "mabodo..... sa,..." ; 4) "mabodo.... ar ekan,..." ; 5) "mabodosami, ..." ; 6) "mabodosachi ," ; 7) "modomiki.....sa," ; 8) "boringki sa ham,....." ; 9) "-sa edi," 10) "-sa ekan,....." ; 11) ".....-sa bormi," ; 12) ".....sa ko'ring, adi" ; 13) "shoyad....sa,..." ; 14) "zora.....sa,....." ; 15) "koshki ...sa,....." ; 16) "qancha+ ca ham....." ; 17) "qancha+ + sa xamki," ; 18) "qil,bo'lmasa, maydi" ; 19) ".....ishi kerak, yo'qsa.....(l)adi" ; 20) "Holbuki.....sa" ; 21) "Mabodo ganda xam ," .

1) Mabodo shunaqa hayol boshiga kelsa o'zidan-o'zi qo'rqib ketardi. (S.Axmad Ufq, 399 b.)

2) Modomiki kanal bitguncha ishlaging kelsa, senga boshqa ish topib beraman. (S.Axmad. Ufq, 202 b.)

3) Holbuki mustabid tuzum zamonida yozuvchi Said Ahmad ko'rgan jabru jafolarni filning ustiga ortsa, beli mayishib ketgan bo'lardi. (O'.Hoshimov. Tanlangan asarlar, 23 b.)

4) Zora bu ikkalasi bir-birining boshini yesa-yu, Boburning bekilgan yo'llari ochil-sa... (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. 15 b.)

5) Bu niyatga biz yetolmasak, shoyad kelgusi avlodlar yetsa. (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. 295 b.)

6) Koshki, o'zlari bilan o'zlari olishib, bizni tinch qo'ysalar! (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. 6 b.)

7) "Bordi-yu, Bobur mirzo Qunduzda bo'lmasalar, tog' oshib Andijonga o'tgan bo'lsalar yoki Kobulga qaytgan bo'lsalar, unda ne qilurmiz?" derdi Xonzodabegim o'zicha. (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. b.)

8) Mabodo zo'r berib to'xtatilganda xam ot yiqilishi, chavandozni yerga uloqtirishi mumkin. (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. 48 b.)

9) Basharti o'g'ling ko'nmasa, men zo'rlamayman. (A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar, 74 b.)

10) *Har holda bu fojia bizga zararsiz bo'lib o'ttikim, buning uchun haq taolaga qancha shukr qilsak ham ozdir. (A.Qodiriy.O'tkan kunlar, 258 b.)*

11) *Agar shunda maxkam tutib qolsangiz, xo'b, bo'lmasa hamisha otning keyingi oyog'idasiz-da. (A.Qodiriy.O'tkan kunlar, 20 b.)*

12) *Kuyganyor to'g'oni tezroq bita qolsa edi, suv qo'yilardi. (S.Axmad. Ufq, 231 b.)*

13) *Yana tag'in go'zal malika bilan yashiriqcha til biriktirib surat chizgani qizning podshoh otasiga ma'lum bo'lsa bormi, mulla Fazliddinni tilka-pora qilib tashlashlari hech gap emas. (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. 7 b.)*

14) *Bobur o'zini har qancha tetik tutishga urinsa ham tizzalari bukilib, gandraklab ketdi. (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. 153 b.)*

15) *Mabodo, Bobur shaharga qo'shinsiz, shunchayin poytaxtni ko'rish uchun kiradigan bo'lsami, Boysunqur mirzo uni tuttirib, yo'q qilib yuborishi mumkin. (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. 47 b.)*

16) *Mabodo shunday bo'lsachi, biz unda qayoqqa qarab ketyapmiz va bu qanday oqibatlariga olib keladi. (Ch. Aytmatov. Asrga tatigulik kun. 125 b.)*

17) *Ularni har qalay ovutish, umidlantirish, boringki, gunoh bo'lsa ham ma'lum muddatga aldab turish mumkin. (Ch. Aytmatov. Asrga tatigulik kun. 279 b.)*

18) *Robiya, mayli, iloji bo'lsa ekan, Andijonga birga keturmiz. (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. 33 b.)*

19) *Tog'asi ko'chib kelgan bo'lsa ko'ring, Tohirning qo'rg'onga boradigan yo'li bekilgani shu. (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. 4 b.)*

20) *Loaql Xo'qand madrasalarida o'qishi kerak, yo'qsa sizning mirzaboshingiz savoxonlikdan boshqani bilmaydur. (A. Qodiriy. Mehroban chayon, 35 b.)*

21) *Mabodo, Bobur shaharga qo'shinsiz, shunchayin poytaxtni ko'rish uchun kirar ekan, Boysunqur mirzo uni tuttirib, yo'q qilib yuborishi mumkin edi. (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. 47 b.)*

CONCLUSION

Our observations have shown that the appearance of some mixed (syncretic) types of hypotaxes with a conditional component in the English and Uzbek languages (as in any specific, national language) is the end result of important development processes in linguistic culture of native speakers or writers in the language.

Based on the above remarks, it should be noted that the formation and refinement of new structural-semantic types of conditional sentences indicate the appearance of syntactic neologisms in the language.

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