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Research Article

LINGUISTIC UNITS FORMING CAUSATIVE MEANING

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with comparative study of linguistic units that express causative meaning in English and Karakalpak languages. It is noted that there are similarities and differences of causative structures that can be formed morphologically and syntactically. Moreover, some scholars' views were stated and examples of causative verbs were taken from literary texts in order to reveal causative meaning used in the text. Due to the study, analytical form is used to express causative meaning in English while it is mostly formed morphologically in Karakalpak language.

KEYWORDS

Causative verb, causative construction, morphological, syntactic, lexical, affixes.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, the study of verbs in the lexical-semantic field became widespread from the second half of the last century. As a result, by classifying words according to their lexical-semantic meanings, it was determined that they have special types. While the causative meaning has different morphological indicators in many languages, in others it seems to depend on particular constructions or verb semantics. In particular, the analysis of these meanings of verbs is carried out in all natural languages in synchronic, dichronic, and at the same time, comparative-typological directions.

Carrying out the comparative-typological analysis of causativeness within the framework of non-family group languages, first of all, reveals the essence of the issue by determining the structural-semantic features

of the causative unit and structure, its grammatical signs, lexical means.

A big difference can be noticed when comparing the causative classifiers in English and Karakalpak. The syntactic position and lexical variation of verbs affect the meaning of the structure. When the verb serves as a predicate, its semantic expression depends on the argument (subject, object). Of course, in this position, along with the transitive nature of the verb, its lexical meaning is also important. That is why the analysis of the meaning of the verb is important.

Literature review

Causative structures are considered a linguistic phenomenon that expresses a complex macro situation. They consist of two micro-situations: 1) the causer affects another object in order to create an event; 2) a qualitative change occurs in the object subjected to causation under the influence of the action of the causator . It should be noted that the causative event not only represents the result of the effect of the causer and the subject, but also a person can participate in the function of the causer. In this situation, mental and psycho-emotional changes occur in the subject who has been caused, in addition to quality changes. Extensive research has been done on the category of causation by this time. V. Nedyalkov and S.Yakhontov emphasize that causation should be studied in connection with result . According to them, a change in an object or a subject as a result of a causative effect also indicates that it has passed from a certain situation to another situation. B. Comrie focuses on the fact that the action of the subject in the role of possessor moves to the main plan in the analysis of events with the form "S Vcaus Obj" as a syntactic construction. L. Kulikov emphasizes that the valence

feature of the verb plays an important role in causative constructions. In this regard, his views are consistent with Dixon's view. According to R. Dixon's analysis, the amount of valence increases by adding a new argument (S) (occurring to causation) to the argument in the function A (causator). He avoids the conclusion that this analysis is suitable for all languages. The author notes that if the language has two or three causative constructions, there is always a semantic difference between them (Dixon 2000:64). Semantic distinctions in causation and the classification of their types have already been carried out by V. Nedyalkov, G. Silnitskyi. The authors distinguish two main semantic types of causation. Here, the causative agent creates the causative situation as a result of physical action in bringing about the causation. This situation is also divided into direct and indirect, causative semantic types. These semantic types are referred to by the authors as contact and non-contact terms. This causation is expressed by Shibatani in the form of manipulative and direct causation. It should be noted that there are supporters of distinguishing between direct and indirect causation depending on the semantic feature controlled or not controlled by the subject.

METHODOLOGY

We believe that it is important to pay attention to the degree of causation in causative semantics and differentiation. Here, it is important to define the semantic differences between mandatory causative and permissive causative. Because these differences are related to the use of special lexical tools and formation of syntactic constructions. In fixed causation, the causative allows the causative situation to occur. It can be observed that this is done in English by the verb "let". For example:

Let me say something... (M.Binchy, 415);

... let me help you clear away (M.Binchy, 418).

We can observe that in imperative causation, the situation has a factual status and is expressed by the verbs make, have, and get. For example:

He put away his handkerchief. 'You're quite right. They make me feel old and grubby and silly. (Maeve Binchy, Firefly Summer. –United Kingdom: Arrow Books, 2006. –P 176)

... her down and wondered what it would have been like to have him take her hand like that. (Maeve Binchy, Firefly Summer. 564)

Causative semantic differentiation in Karakalpak language depends on certain morphological forms, like other Turkic languages. In the Karakalpak language, the mandatory voice of the verb is formed by adding suffixes -t, -tır, -tir, -dır, -dir, -ır, -ir, -qız, -kiz, -ǵız, -giz, -qar, -ker to the verb . Causative meaning is formed as a means of morphological expression.

P. Qurbanazarov emphasizes that the morphological method of expressing causativeness in the Karakalpak language is considered the main one. As for syntactic and lexical methods, they serve as additional or similar tools. However, this does not mean that these methods do not play any role in the formation of causation. In three cases, when it is necessary to convey more clearly the meanings such as "ask", "command", etc., and it is not possible to do this with the help of morphological forms, syntactic units of the language is used in the Karakalpak language .

Although sufficient work has been done on the study of the causative category in both languages, comparative-typological analysis of the semantic realization of this category is considered important. Because causativeness in both languages differs not only in form and lexical means, but also from a semantic point of view. The presence of cognitive factors is also important for the comparative analysis of this category. Because causation is directly related to the psycho-emotional situation of a person and the cognitive activity of subjects participating in the situation. Both languages have a number of verb lexemes with causative meaning. However, diachronically in English, they show the verbs make, let, give as causative indicators . You can also find researchers who include the verbs do, take in this group of verbs.

Each language has a different grammatical construction for expressing causative structures. Morphological causation, as one of the known types, means that the predicate undergoes the process of expressing causality and is carried out using a separately expressed predicate . The type of causation is assigned to secondary predicates. Qualitative, quantitative, psychoemotional, state changes of the person or object affected by causation are filled with a secondary predicate. These causative structures are morphological in nature. With the help of verbs, a separate structure is formed when a causative event occurs.

On the basis of examples collected from fiction in English and Karakalpak languages, a number of linguistic means of expression that make up causative structures were determined.

Causative construction in English

Table № 1

1	Lexical verbs
2	S + make + O + *infinitive*
3	S + make + O + *adjective*
4	S + let + O + *infinitive*
5	S + have + O(thing) + V(3)
6	S + have + O(person) + *infinitive without* "to"
7	S + have + O(person) + *ing*
8	S + get + O(person) + *infinitive with* "to"
9	S + help + O + *infinitive with* or *without* "to"

Examples of causative constructions used in English are:

1. Lexical causative verbs: And as Taylor looked down at Amanda with soft, loving eyes, Hank broke a pencil in half. (Deveraux J., The awakening, 188)

2. S + make + O + infinitive: 'As soon as I get to town I shall go to my brother, and make him come home with me to Gracechurch Street; and then we may consult together as to what is to be done.' (Austen J., Pride and Prejudice, P. 433-434)

3. S + make + O + Adjective : He could make her angry, and that was a step in the right direction, and just a moment ago he'd seen something else in her eyes. (Deveraux J., The awakening, 80)

4. S + let + O + infinitive: "Here, Miss Eiler, let me carry those things for you. (Deveraux J., The awakening, 192)

5. S + have + O(thing) + V(3): In spite of this amendment, however, she requested to have a note sent to Longbourn, desiring her mother to visit Jane, and form her own judgement of her situation. (Austen J., Pride and Prejudice, P. 59.)

6. S + have + O(person) + infinitive without "to": Dara had wanted to have Grace O'Neill (to) stay. (Maeve Binchy, Firefly summer, 347)

7. S + have + O(person) + ing: Her story had us laughing so much. (https://dictionary.cambridge.org)

8. S + get + O(person) + infinitive with "to": Years ago Harker had tried to get him to marry Amanda, but Taylor wanted to wait until she was "trained properly." (Deveraux J., The awakening, 27)

9. S + help + O + infinitive with or without "to": 'You helped me make all the jam and cakes. You're more entitled than anyone,' Grace had said.

In the table below, we found it necessary to mark language units such as subject, object, verb, adjective used in the Karakalpak language causative structures as following: subject - B (in kk: baslawısh), object - T (tolıqlawısh), verb - F (feyil), adjective - Kel. (kelbetlik), auxiliary verb - KF (auxiliary verb).

Causative construction in the Karakalpak language.

Table № 2

1	B + T + F (-t, -tır, -tir, -dır, -dir, -ır, -ir, -qız, -kiz, -ǵız, -giz, -qar, -ker)
2	B + T + F (-ǵa, -ge) + májbúrlew/ májbúr etiw
3	B + T + Kel. + KF (etiw, qılıw)
4	B + T + F (-ına, -ine, -ǵa, -ge) + ruxsat beriw/ruxsat etiw
5	B + T + F (-dı, di, -ın, -in) + soranıw/ótiniw
6	B + T + F (-dı, di, -ǵa, -in) + buyırıw/buyrıq etiw/buyrıq beriw
7	B + T + F (-dı, -di, -ın, -in) + qálew, tilew, tilek etiw
8	B + T + F (-dı, -di, -ın, -in) + talap etiw

Examples of causative construction used in the Karakalpak language

1. B + T + F (-t, -tır, -tir, -dır, -dir, -ır, -ir, -qız, -kiz, -ǵız, -giz, -qar, -ker): Men onı keshe bile góre atıp taslamay, ákesiniń qayda ekenin ayttırıw ushın qamaqta qaldırdım. (A.Bekimbetov, 26)

2. B + T + F (-ǵa, -ge) + májbúrlew/ májbúr etiw: Al, siz onı derlik hár eki jıldan hámle kóteriw-ge májbúrleysiz! (M.Nızanov, 40)

3. B + T + F (-ına, -ine, -ǵa, -ge)+ ruxsat beriw/ruxsat etiw: Baǵńa kirew-ge óziń ruxsat etken ediń ǵoy, Periyzat, — dedi sırlı sorawdıń mánisine túsinbey. (A. Bekimbetov, 49)

4. B + T + Kel. + KF (etiw, qılıw): Ol aǵasın qapa qılıp alǵanına qattı ókinishte, biraq, onı qalay juwıp-shayıwdıń esabın tappay ar-sar edi. (M. Nızanov, 307)

5. B + T + F (-dı, di, -ın, -in) + soranıw/ótiniw: Ápsana: Áyyemgi zamanlarda bir jas jigit ańshılıqtı úyreniw niyetinde eliniń ataqlı ańshısına kelip, oq jay soǵıwdı hám onı atıwdı úyretiw-in soranadı…». (T.Kaypbergenov, 92)

6. B + T + F (-dı, di, -ǵa, -in) + buyırıw/buyrıq etiw/buyrıq beriw: - Bir ápsana boyınsha, ákesi menen balasınıń álle kanday gunaları ushın qazı ekewine de eliw-eliwden

dúrre urıw-ǵa buyırıp: «Eliw dúrre áwele ákege urılsın» depti.

7. B + T + F (-dı, -di, -ın, -in) + qálew, tilew, tilek etiw: Sonday qararǵa keldim, endi Oksanadan da, qızımnan da xat yaki qońıraw kelmew-in qudadan tilep jasadım. (M.Nızanov, 140)

8. B + T + F (-dı, -di, -ın, -in) + talap etiw: Kewlimjay hámmenıń jalańbaslanıw-ın talap etti. (T.Kaypbergenov, Maman biy Apsanası, 206)

Causative situation and process are coded in speech as a separate cognitive event . The authors claim that the process of morphological affixation creates semantic differences in languages where causation is a separate category. In the Karakalpak language, the decisive role of accusatives is to convert intransitive or (in rare cases) transitive verbs into causative verbs. Although this suffix is added to transitive and intransitive verbs alike, it has functions other than causation.

Compare:

Bul xızmetti qala xalqı óz minnetine aldı. Sonlıqtan janaǵı úlken kemelerli buzdırıp, nárete qayıq soqtırıń da hayal qızlar brigadasın shólkemlestirń! (K. Sultanov, «Aqdarya» romanı, 51);

- «Urıp-soǵıw paydasız, - dedi-aw anaw kúngi bala, jasaǵan, ómir tájiriybeniz bar adamsız ǵoy, óz basıńızdan keshken waqıyalardan aytıp isendirseńiz de boladı. Bolmasa anız-ertek qusaǵan bir nárseler aytıp berıń». (K. Allambergenov, «Quslar qaytqan kun», 26).

This process can include consonant repetition, reduplication, sound expansion, and similar phenomena, or internal changes through various affixes. The change of the suffix -tır in the Karakalpak

language to -dir is one of the other types of affixes that form morphological causation. This additional special causation feature is listed. The indicators of causation in the Karakalpak language are added to the verb to form a causative verb. Since these additions are part of morphological causative structures, they are evaluated as analytic and peripheral causative structures. In addition, we are in favor of studying causative structures specific to the passive participle by connecting them with separate lexical causation.
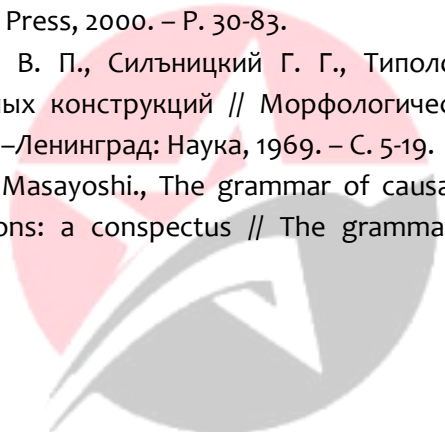
CONCLUSION

So, in both languages under comparative study, the study of sentence structure into separate sentence fragments has its own character, based on the characteristics of the syntactic structure of the languages and their connection to each other according to the specific relations of each element participating in the formation of syntax and other lexical units. Specific stages of considering the issue of semantic-syntactic meanings have been formed. In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to the specific approach to the structure of that language in each language, that is, to determine the difference in the methods of connecting them to each other. However, both languages have lexical and syntactic tools that convey meaning, but their syntactic functions do not differ significantly in solving certain problems in the traditional approach.

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