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Causativity in the English and Uzbek Languages

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ANNOTATION

The article clarifies the peculiarities of causative meaning between two languages. The scientific analysis of the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek languages is not only the process of learning a foreign language, but also it serves as an important source that provides a scientific basis and evidence for comparative linguistics. This feature determines the actuality and relevance of the article. In linguistics, a causative is a valency-increasing operation that indicates that a subject either causes someone or something else to do or be something or causes a change in state of a non-volitional event. All languages have ways to express causation but differ in the means. This article is devoted to contrast and comparison of causatives in English and Uzbek.

KEYWORDS: causative, linguistics, semantics, transitivity, existence, affixal morpheme, permissive.

Peculiarities of causative meaning between two languages are important aspects that reveal possibilities of any language. Most languages have specific or lexical causative forms. Some languages also have morphological devices that change verbs into their causative forms or change adjectives into verbs of becoming. Other languages employ periphrasis, with control verbs, idiomatic expressions or auxiliary verbs. Linguistic terms are traditionally given names with a Romance root, which has led some to believe that cause is more prototypical. While cause is a causative, it carries some additional meaning and is less common than make. While most other English causative verbs require to complement clause, make does not require one, at least when it is not being used in the passive voice. In this article we tried to clarify:

- ✓ theories about causatives;
- ✓ causativity in the Uzbek and English languages;
- ✓ features of causatives in English and Uzbek.

The concept of causation is studied in languages as a universal category. The reason is that this concept, one way or another, is found in all languages, but differs in the ways of expression. Causation comes from the Latin word "*cause*", basically means the concept of "cause". In most cases, the concept of causation is associated with the stimulus of the verb and is called the action taken by a person under the influence of another person. Causative is considered as a universal feature of the grammar of languages. A causative is a form that shows that a subject causes someone or something else to do or be something.

In our opinion, it is unacceptable to limit causation only to its meaning "cause". If you notice that the action of one person is influenced by another, then we can see that it is common with the values of purpose, condition and effect. In modern linguistics, the study of causative meaning is problematic. Nowadays causatives are being learnt dividing into *semantic causatives, morphological causatives, syntactical causatives, lexical causatives and analytical causatives*.

One of the Uzbek linguists B.N.Turniyazov [13;48] states that morphological means take part in forming factors of syntactic causativity too. Generally, when we are investigating functions of elements of a system of a language, we can not only research it in a special grammatical sphere. It is true that elements of a system obey laws of hierarchical attitude and they serve to activate and fulfill each other.

L.I.Sadullaeva indicates that verbs using with the affixes of the causative voice forms in the mechanism of voice and comparing them with verbs in active, passive, reflexive and reciprocal voices has shown that optional causative voice forms cannot form an independent voice like a forementioned active, passive, reflexive and reciprocal voices, they form only the active voice [16]. There is a necessity to introduce changes to the system of verb in Uzbek, there are four verb voices in Uzbek; active, passive, reflexive and reciprocal voices. Simultaneously, in comparative grammar of the English and Uzbek languages it is very controversial. Famous Uzbek linguist, professor J.B.Buranov also researched and compared causative voice forms in Uzbek and English [2; 45-51]. In some works, causativity is studied by morphological point of view cause of the fact that causative meaning is expressed with the help of causative affixes.

Causation is expressed by means of the auxiliary verbs let, make, cause, get, have with the notional verb in English. Auxiliary verbs: let, make, cause, get, have in combination with the notional verbs lose their lexical meaning at some extent that they can be paralleled to the Uzbek morphological causative affixal morphemes functionally. Additionally, she indicates that causative forms of the verb is not included in the system of the category of voice of the verb in the Uzbek

language, as by expressing causal meaning of the verb we take into consideration the attitude of the speaker towards the action or state of the object of the action or state. Causative requires a relation of two verbs - a "simple" (**non-causative**) verb and a **causative** verb. This relation touches on three domains of linguistic theory: the lexicon, the syntax, and morphology.

Causativity is a lexico-grammatical category, which reflects the relation of cause and consequence. Linguist M.Gordon suggests three criteria of defining causative verbs [3;33]:

- 1) semantics of causativity – motives to action, change of a state or quality;
- 2) transitivity, which serves as the syntactic expression of causativity in semantics;
- 3) existence of a non-causative correlate.

Expression of causative meaning is directly connected with semantics. There are special verbs which express causatives in English. Expressing causatives with the help of the verbs make, let, have, get is a grammatically relevant lexical property. L.Pylkkanen considers that in English, causativization seems to always bring an external argument with it.

L.Kulikov suggests causatives "*as verbs which refer to a causative situation, that is, to a causal relation between two events, one of which (P2) is believed by the speaker to be caused by another (P1)*". It is true that a causative is expressed with the participation of a causer and a cause [8;74]. If as Y.G.Testeles mentions,

causative meaning is formed with the help of auxiliary verbs in analytical causative, in that case, we can observe this type of formation of causative devices not only in analytical languages, but also in agglutinative languages [15;21].

The definition of the ways of expressing causal meaning in the Uzbek verbs is based on the binary opposition where non causative form of the verb is opposed to the causative form of the verb. Causative form is formulated by adding one of causative affixal morphemes - tir, - dir, - ir, -qiz, - giz, - g'iz, - qaz, - gaz, - kaz, sat, -ar, - ir to the root or the stem of the verb. Being added to the root or the stem of the verb these affixal morphemes do not change the lexical meaning of the verb they are added to.

The definition of the character of the word structure in the English and Uzbek languages is important in this article as the expression of causal meaning of the verb in compared languages will be defined within the limits of one and the same lexical meaning where non-causative form of the verb acquires some shade of causative meaning being formulated synthetically or analytically. In the Uzbek language the verb with the causative form acquires additional meaning of causation which is initiated by the subject of the sentence the initiator causation is- NP1 (noun or pronoun1) 2 caused object – NP2 (noun/pronoun 2) is participation in the realization of the action or state by the object of the sentence stretches from the strict order to the simple connivance depended on the position of the usage. Then initiator causation is expressed with NP1 and caused object is reflected with NP2. The position of the usage is defined by NP1's character of causation.

Analysis of the study of expressing causation in the English language shows that linguists did not put before themselves the talk of expressing the meaning of causation grammatically.

Analysis of the English fiction shows that the meaning of causation is productively expressed by the combination of the auxiliary verbs let, make, cause, get and have with the notional verb. These combinations were considered to be syntactical causative constructions by Buranov V.

B.A. Ilyich considers these constructions to be analytical forms and says that these auxiliary verbs are being grammaticalized [4; 68] . O. Jespersen says that the verb followed by object forms a semantic unit expressing causation. Trnka B. and Shibatani M. also speak about grammaticalization of these auxiliary verbs. Analysis of the selected examples from the English novels show that the structure of the English language two kinds of analytical causatives are defined: 1) factitive, 2) permissive [17;89-90].

Analysis of the examples selected from the Uzbek and English literature shows that the meaning of causation in the Uzbek language is expressed by the addition of one of special affixal morphemes to the root or the stem of the verb by agglutination in Uzbek, where non-causative verb is opposed to the causative with the same lexical meaning and by the combination of analytical causative form with the notional verb in English, where the latter acquires some shade of causation, also being able to be opposed to the non-causative form with the same lexical meaning. Selected examples from Uzbek and English literature show that the linguistic phenomenon is productive in both compared languages.

In English differing from the Uzbek language there is not a special way of expressing causation. Causation is expressed by means of the auxiliary verbs let, make, cause, get, have with the notional verb. Auxiliary verbs let, make, cause, get, have in combination with the notional verbs lose their lexical meaning at some extent that they can be paralleled to the Uzbek morphological causative affixal morphemes functionally and can be considered as analytical causative form. They can be considered as analytical causative form, because their lexical meaning is grammaticalized, that is they acquire abstract causal meaning which is concretized depended on the position of their usage as it is in the Uzbek language.

In conclusion, we came to current findings:

- A causative is a form that shows that a subject causes someone or something else to do or be something, or causes a change in state of a non-volitional event.
- Nowadays causatives are being learnt dividing into semantic causatives, morphological causatives, syntactical causatives, lexical causatives and analytical causatives
- It is reasonable to mark that transformational method based on the binary opposition of non-causative or causative forms and a single linguistic terminology used in the process of the definition of the ways of expressing the meaning of causation of true causative forms have shown successful results.
- In the Uzbek language causative form is expressed by adding one of causative affixal morphemes :- tir, - dir, - ir, -qiz, - giz, - g'iz, - qaz, - gaz, - kaz, -sat, -ar, - ir to the root or the stem of the verb.
- In the English language causative are expressed with the help of causative verbs get, make, cause, have, let.
- Typological causative voice can be expressed only by means of lexical and syntactical levels in the English language. In Uzbek language it can be expressed with the help of morphological, lexical and syntactic level.

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