

**SENSES OF MEANING EXPRESSED THROUGH CONDITIONAL SENTENCES IN
UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

Ubaydullayeva Durdona Raxmonjon qizi

Teacher Fergana state university, the department of the English language

durdonaxon.ubaydullayeva@gmail.com

Annotation:

In this article, the types of clauses with adverbial clauses expressing conditional relations of conditional sentences in English and Uzbek languages and the meanings they represent are described.

Keywords: cause, condition, constraint, result-goal relationship, logical connection, syntactic structure

It is recognized that the conditional relation is present in various conjunctions without and with conjunctions, but this relation is more clearly expressed in conjunctions with adverbial clauses, taking additional shades by means of several devices.

In Uzbek languages:

1) **a clear condition:** Agar shariat peshvolari uning odam suratini chizganini bilib qolishsa, sog' qo'yishmaydi.¹

2) **rebuke, warning:** Agar bosqinchilarni topib jazo bermasangiz, men podshoh hazratlarining huzurlariga panohtab ketishga majbur bo'lurmen.²

Agar Xonzoda begim rizo bo'lmay, yana uch-to'rt yil uyda o'tirib qolsalar, «kuyov topilmabdir, qari qiz bo'libdir», deb yog'iyilaringiz malomat qilurlar.³

3) **suspicion, pity, regret:** Ozroq podada yurmasa, biz bunde ep-lolmaydiganga o'xshaymiz. Aytganga ko'nmasam ko'pchilik o'rtasida sharmanda qiladi.⁴

4) **advice:** Agar astoydil urinsak, mushohada orqali ham fikr-mulohazalarimizni o'rtoqlashishimiz mumkin.⁵

5) **Impedance:** Garchi Edigey yotish oldidan toza havoga chiqib aylanib kelgan bo'lsada, uy egalari unga qulay issiq ko'rpa-to'shak solib, mehmon otangdan ulug' deb maxsus saqlab qo'yilgan choyshab solib bergan bo'lsalar ham yangi o'rinda ha deganda uxlay olmadi.⁶

¹ P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar.T.: O'qituvchi nashriyot matbuoti, 2018. 7 b.

² The above source p 9

³ The above source p 60

⁴ The above source p 446.

⁵ Ch.Aytmatov.Asrga tatigulik kun. T.:Adabiyot va san'at nashriyoti, 1989. 85 b.

⁶ The above source p 216.

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6) Command: So‘ra, rostini aytsin, bo‘lmasa boshi kesilgay!

It should also be mentioned that in both languages, some introductory or introductory sentences can be in the form of conditional sentences:

In English:

If I'm not mistaken, you are Mr. Brown.

In Uzbek:

To‘g‘risini aytsam, alkimyogarlarning borligi xaqida men xam eshitmaganman.

Yanglishmasam, ikkimizning bir-birimizga muomalalarimiz samimiy va yuraklarimiz urushi xamohangdir.

Such sentences do not express the qualification of the condition. There is no syntactic connection between the introduction or introductory sentence and other syntactic structures, but only a semantic logical connection between them.

When talking about conditional sentences, it should also be mentioned that regulates some syntactic relations in compound sentences. In consonance with, Cheremesina, M. Kolosova, M.V. Lyapons' opinions are noteworthy. According to them, cause, condition, constraint, result, and goal relations are the five types of conditional relations.

In a conditional relationship, one event causes another, or the second event occurs because of the existence of the first. They explain the similarities and differences between the five types of conditional relationships as follows.

In addition to Lyapon's opinion M. Cheremisina, M. Kolosova, M, we consider it appropriate to add the following opinion. In our opinion, it is possible to include clauses with a proportional (measure-level) component among the clauses with adverbial clauses expressing conditional relations. Because even in such sentences, one event causes another event, that is, the second event occurs according to the existence of the first one.

The more he thought of the Jew's admonition, the more he was at a loss to divine its real purpose and meaning.⁷

All these sentences express a proportional relationship. In a proportional relationship, a quantitative (degree) change in the first event causes an equal quantitative (degree) change in the second event.

Nobody knew anything about it although they all spoke with great positivity and strategical knowledge.⁸

There are also formal differences between conditional sentences in both languages. In the second type of conditional sentence, the presence of words expressing the following modality in the main clause.

⁷ Ch. Dickens. Oliver Twist. Penguin Books Paperback, 2003. 229 6.

⁸ E. Hemingway. A Farewell to Arms. – Л.: Просвещение, 1971. p 56.

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In English:

Perhaps, may be, probably, be likely + инф, would better + инф, would rather + инф, can, could, ought, should, may, might

If he had been, **perhaps** he would have been prepared for this.⁹

If it is, you'd **better** wait till tomorrow.¹⁰

If there were no war we would **probably** all be in bed.¹¹

You **may** come and see her after seven o'clock **if** you wish.¹²

In Uzbek:

balki, ehtimol, shekilli,“- ar”, “- mas” formalari, “-gandir” formasi,”- sa kerak”, “- ishi mumkin”, “-armidi”.

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⁹ Ch. Dickens. Oliver Twist. Penguin Books Paperback, 2003. p 107.

¹⁰ The above source p 296.

¹¹ E. Hemingway. A Farewell to Arms. – Л.: Просвещение, 1971 p 263.

¹² The above source p 27