

COMPARATIVE-TYOLOGICAL STUDY OF CONDITIONALS IN LITERARY TEXTS (English and Uzbek materials).

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Abstract

Conditional sentences are the complex sentences, which consist of two sub-clauses namely “if-clause” and “main clause”. Conditionals are considered as a problematic sphere of English language for both learners and scholars. The main obstacles in “If” sentences are their form, sequences of tenses and the connected meaning of the two clauses. Besides that majority L1 speakers are confused during the translation and conception because of not having abundant proficiency not only in target language but also in their own native language.

The aim of this study was to investigate the use of conditional sentences both in English and Uzbek languages, their types, their usage in literary texts and also their comparative-typological features in the two languages.

Keywords: conditional sentences, mood, real and unreal clauses, tense-time, sequence of tenses

1. Introduction

“IF” sentences have been widely debating by many scholars and scientific researchers recently. They have been analyzed from different aspects. It is worth noting that they have been studied this issue up to now , this topic is still essential and newsworthy to be searched and still demands more supplementary research. Further research can solve the following questions: detailed investigation of conditional relationship, background knowledge about Conditionality: their classification and subtypes and expressiveness in both English and Uzbek languages; comparative-typological study of literary texts and translation features of “IF” sentences; their stylistic and linguistic aspects and their expressions, etc.

1.1 Background to the Topic

This passage demonstrates a background of English and Uzbek conditional sentences. Conditionals in English language are regarded complex, both cognitively



and linguistically, and they can have a lot of different meanings that are conveyed using different forms. In the dictionary edited by J.E. Khan, the word condition is defined as follows: a) condition of difficulty or distress (plight, predicament, quandary, dilemma); b) condition or restriction, as in an agreement or document; v) clause, typically beginning with if or unless, stating the condition in a conditional sentence or proposition (protasis, antecedent); g) main clause, stating the conclusion or consequence, in a conditional sentence or proposition (apodosis, consequent); d) prior condition for something, necessity or requirement (prerequisite, presupposition); e) require or lay down as a condition in an agreement or contract (stipulate) [J.E. Khan, 1990; 119-121]. According to the definition given in the translation dictionary under the editorship of T.K. Sattarov and I.A. Imamov, the word condition is translated as follows: 1) condition; 2) to condition, to be conditioned; 3) it has lexical meanings such as condition, status, situation [Sattarov et al., 2014; 127]. On the other hand, Uzbek conditionals are simple and easy to produce, while they become more difficult when they shift to conveying complex meanings. Conditional clauses and if-clauses are other terms related to conditional sentences. Conditional sentences in both languages (English and Uzbek) contain two clauses: an if-clause (subordinate clause) that consists of a condition and a main clause (result clause) that consists of a proposition. The essential point of conditional sentences is that the action in the main clause can happen if the specific situation in the if-clause is fulfilled. Some grammarians and scholars say there are three main types of conditional: (1) future, (2) present and (3) past; however, other grammarians and scholars say there are four types: zero, future, present and past conditionals. On the other hand, there are only two types of Uzbek conditional. The first type is the real conditional, which includes fulfilled conditions and uses these particles (“gar”, “agar”, “garchi” and “-sa”), while the second is the unreal conditional, which includes the unfulfillable conditional and the use of the particle “-ganda edi, qaniydi”

Reviewing the above concepts of the construction with conditional structures, we can specify systematically the following definition: the conditional relationship as a grammatical construction is mainly expressed in the form of the compound sentence, where the occurrence of the action expressed in the main sentence depends on the conditions of the follow-up sentence.



2. Literature Review

2.1 Conditional Sentences in English

Conditional sentences are complex sentences which consists of two simple sentences which dependent on cause and effect of the actions. The one action is the prior and the other one transparent as a result of the main event. (Traugott et al 1986; Yule 1998; Zhang 2005; Polanska 2006). Conditionals predominantly convey the logical sense “if situation P, then situation Q” and carry out different functions, for instance imaging, inference, habitual, factual and reasoning (Geis and Zwicky 1971;Traugott et al, 1986). In English conditionals, the future is usually expressed by the present tense, the unreal present or future are expressed by the past tense and impossible events which did not occur in the past are expressed by the past perfect. (Comrie 1986).

2.1.1 Previous Studies

L1 learners come across some difficulties while learning Conditional sentences in L2 due to the shortcoming knowledge in L1 too. And this issue is analyzed from various angles by many scholars and scientific researchers. If it is noted that D. Emmanuelle-Anna divide the Conditionals into two types according to the occurrence of an event: factual (indicative) and counterfactual (subjunctive) [Emmanuelle-Anna et al., 2017; 55]. Scholars acknowledge that in a compound sentence expressing a factual conditional relationship, the occurrence or absence of an action is the same in both parts (the result in the preposition, the condition in the following sentence).

2.1.2 Construction of English Conditional

According to Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999), some grammarians believe that there are three types of conditional sentence (i.e. future, present and past). However, other grammarians (Yule 1998; Cowan 2008; Zhang 2005; Liu 2011; Wu 2012) have said there are four types of conditional, namely zero, future, present and past conditionals. It is worth noting that the understanding of conditionals can fall into one of two wide categories, namely factual (real) and unreal, which depend on the verb form in the antecedent part. In the factual (predictive) structure, the antecedent part refers to a condition, the reality of which is unconfirmed, and the verb in the consequent clause can be in three tenses, namely past, present and future (Palmer 2001). In addition, factual and real conditionals



include four features: generic, habitual, inference and future conditionals (Yule 1998; Cowan 2008; Wu 2012). In unreal conditionals, the antecedent refers to a condition that are known to be untrue or unlikely. Unreal conditionals are also divided into two major types, namely counterfactual and hypothetical (Yule 1998; Cowan 2008; Wu 2012) (see appendix 1). The result of hypothetical (as opposed to factual) construction consists of conditional verb forms that contain “would” (or “might”, “could”, “should”) and the base form of the verb or the previous verb with “have” and the past-participle.

According to B. Dancygier et al., conditional sentences are semantically divided into types such as 1) factual, 2) theoretical or open, and 3) hypothetical or unreal [Dancygier et al., 1984; 122]. Scholars acknowledge that the main difference between these types of conditional sentences are related to the verb forms in the preposition and the adverb. That is, in theoretical or open conditional sentences the verb message is inclined and constant, while in hypothetical or unreal conditional sentences the verb forms are variable [Dancygier et al., 1984; 127]. Scholars note that conditional sentences usually reflect theoretical (explicit) and noreal (hypothetical) meanings rather than actual meanings [Dancygier et al., 1984; 127]. They note that factual meaning can be expressed in conditional sentences only in pragmatic explicit contexts [Dancygier et al., 1984; 128]. They admit that the emergence of a condition expressed in an open (theoretical) conditional sentence is completely clear, and such sentences are divided into two: a) present and past open conditional sentence and b) next open conditional sentence [Dancygier et al., 1984; 128]. Scholars acknowledge that the hypothetical condition refers to actions that the speaker considers not to occur in the present, past, and future tenses, and is divided into two: a) past and b) present or future [Dancygier et al., 1984; 130]. This classification is based on a much broader approach and includes a complete semantic classification of conditional relationships.

2.1.3 Conditional sentences types

As it has been mentioned before, conditional sentences are made of two major types namely real and unreal conditionals:

A. Real Conditionals

1. Zero Conditional: This type of conditional expresses general truths, scientific facts or something that is constantly true in specific conditions (Eastwood 1994 and



Cowan 2008). To make this type of sentence this structure is used: (If + present tense, present tense or If + past tense, past tense).

2. First Conditional: This subtype is used to express possibilities, either in the present or in the future. In First conditional, the condition or the specific event will happen in the future with the help of very probable and real chance. Some modal verbs such as “can”, “may” and “should” can be practiced in this type (Declerck and Reed 2001). The main structure for this type is (if + present simple, will + base form).

B. Unreal Conditionals

1. Second conditional: This conditional is called “non-past” or “present” (Katu'za 1986). It talks about unreal events in the present or in the future. The simple past tense is used in this case to express the present or future situation. The auxiliary verb “were” is always used in this condition with all persons in the “if-clause” and it is a form of wish or desire. The structure for this type is (If + past tense, would + base form).

2. Third conditional: This conditional talks about unreal events in the past. This means that it is used to talk about events that did not occur in the past. The structure for this kind is (If + past perfect, would have + past participle).

2.2 Conditional Sentences in Uzbek

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 comparative-typological method is used in the article. The research results are qualitatively analyzed. The research problem is dealt with comparative-typological study of conditionals in literary texts, their expressiveness and meaning.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main discussed materials and their results at the end of the investigation are Conditional relationship as an object of linguistics: history of studying Conditionals; Classification of Conditional relationships; Main principles of literary texts (expressiveness, emotiveness, evaluation, aesthetic, influence); Comparative-typological analysis on structural features of Conditionals in English and Uzbek literary texts; Comparative-typological analysis of semantic features of Conditionals in English and Uzbek texts: with the help of the works of writers and poets in English and Uzbek literature; Examples of Real and Unreal Conditional types in these works. As a source of the investigation the following writers and poets' works are compared both in stylistically and linguistically point; Elizabeth Barrett with the contrast Zulfiya, Dylan Thomas with Erkin Vohidov, Somerset Maugham and Shukur Xolmirzayev, Katrin Mansfield with A.Qahhor.

CONCLUSION

Conjunctions expressing the semantics of the condition to the clauses expressing the conditional relationship sentences are embodied. Conditional clauses indicate the conditions under which the action understood in the main clause occurred and could occur. The main grammatical sign of a conditional clause is the expression of its clause by a conditional verb. But depending on this sign, it is not possible to judge certain constructions as conditional clauses, because the conditional verb can be a part of other clauses. For this reason, it is necessary to pay attention to the content of the adverbial devices and the meaning of their constituent parts when defining conditional clauses.

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