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Research Article

SYNTACTIC-SEMANTIC REALIZATION OF CAUSATIVE STRUCTURES IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the syntactic-semantic expression of causative structures in English and Karakalpak languages. Causative structures in comparatively studied languages have their own characteristics, and the semantics of causative verbs in English and Karakalpak languages are presented in a certain classification. In the Karakalpak language, causation is formed under the influence of the lexical meaning of the verb, certain morphological forms and context while in English it is formed by analytical and lexical means. Moreover, it is represented that if the causative structure is used together with the main predicate, it acts as a complex participle.

KEYWORDS

Causative construction, syntactic, semantics, predicate, subject, object.

INTRODUCTION

In semantics, causation includes a number of concepts in two compared languages, based on which the subject causes the object to perform some action. Among them are the following semantic categories of causation, which provide metalanguage content for comparing English and Karakalpak language systems.

We chose two subsystems as the corresponding metalanguage. The first system includes lexical-semantic groups representing force, offer, permission,

persuasion, desire, transition to another state, and demand. These categorical concepts are common to both comparable language systems. The latter is expressed using syntactic structures that express causation. These structures are common to both languages. Both of these systems are considered the basis of comparison, and specific lexical units and specific syntactic constructions corresponding to them

serve as superficial actualizers and formal causative structures of selected lexical and semantic groups.

One of the linguists who did comparative research on causative verbs is considered to be M. Shibatani (1976). He studied syntactic-semantic differences of causative constructions comparing Arab and English languages. Moreover, Karakalpak linguist P. Qurbanazarov (1984) did comparative analysis of causative verbs comparing English and Karakalpak languages.

We will consider each lexical-semantic group and its cross-linguistic structures separately. In particular, it should be noted that every syntactic structure of the English language corresponds to a number of causative suffixes in the Karakalpak language at the same time.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The group of simple causative structures represents simple causativeness without additional qualifications, that is, in the semantics of lexical units acting as modifiers is not fully related to causative combination. These include structures formed using the verbs to have and to get in English. In the Karakalpak language, they are represented by causative suffixes and auxiliary verb combinations. In the table, the abbreviations B (Baslawish) in the Karakalpak language represents Subject, T (Tolqlawish) represents Object, F (Feyil) represents Verb and A (Atliq) represents Noun in English language.

In English	In Karakalpak
1. S + have + O + V(pp2)	1. B + T + F (-dir, -dir, -tır, -tır, -ğız, -giz, etc.)
2. S + get + O + V(pp2)	2. (-dı, -di) + A + etiw, qılıw
3. S + get + O + Adj.	

Examples in English:

1) As for your Elizabeth's picture, you must have it taken, for what painter could do justice to those beautiful eyes?" (J. Austen, Pride and Prejudice, 77)

2) The business of her life was to get her daughters married; (J. Austen, 5)

Examples in Karakalpak:

1) — Ağam mağan dalağa shıǵıwdı da qadağan etti, — dedi Turdıǵıldıń ózi. Jumagıldıń kóp nárseni bilgisi keler edi.

2) Góne-kóksi kiyimlerdi jayıp, ózimniń tuflıyımđı pánjegime orap kópshik qıldım.

Translation:

1) "My brother prohibited me to go out," said Turdygul. Zhumagul wanted to know many things.

2) I laid out old clothes, and made a pillow out of wrapped shoes in my clothes.

In English, the types of causative verbs expressing obligation include structures formed using causative indicators, i.e., cause, make, coerce, and other such verbs, and in Karakalpak language, the sign of syntactic

units expressing this concept is májburlew, mázhbur
etiwi, zorlaw.

In English	In Karakalpak
1. S + make + O + infinitive without “to”	1. B + T + F (-dır, -dir, -tır, -tir, -ǵız, -giz, etc.)
2. S + cause + O + infinitive with “to”	
3. S + coerce + O + infinitive with “to”	2. -dı, -ın, -nı + F (-ǵa, -ge) + majburlew, majbur etiwi, zorlaw
4. S + compel + O + infinitive with “to”	

Examples in English:

1) He'd been on his way back to Spain at the time, and even the half hour they had spent talking had nearly made him miss his ship.

2) Kitty Daly splendid with the new hairstyle which had caused Kerry O'Neill to say, 'You look nice'.

3) Someone else must have done it, but it doesn't follow that he or she coerced your twin leave.' (K. MacAlister, Playing with Fire 183)

4) 'This is not an invitation,' he answered, the force in his voice compelling me to move from the sanctuary of my chair. (K. MacAlister, Playing with Fire 136)

Examples in Karakalpak:

1) — Aqırı, patruller há demey bizlerdi avtomattır oǵına tuttı. Sonnan soń bizler qorıqtıq, sóytip qashıwǵa májbúr boldıq, — dedi ol haq kókiregin ashqanday tur bildirip.

2) Kórip-bilip turıp oǵan járdem bere almaytuǵınım, kózine-kózim túskende názerimdi alıp qashıwǵa májbúr eter edi. (M. Nızanov, 138)

3) Kúni menen asıqların uttırıp, janı shıǵıp otırǵan balalar baqa murınlı balanı zorlap oynatıp atır edi. (T.Kaypbergenov, 91)

Translation:

1) Finally, the patrols without saying anything aimed at us with a gun. After that, we got scared and had to run away, - he said as if opening his heart.

2) The fact that I could not help him even I knew, would force me to run my eyes away when I saw him.

3) The whole day, the children, who were playing asiq and losing the game, made the frog-nosed boy play with them.

The causative verbs expressing the meaning of asking in the compared languages are verbs such as ask, beg, inquire, implore, plead. In the Karakalpak language, this meaning is expressed by the verbs soranıw and ótiniw.

In English	In Karakalpak
1. S + ask + O + infinitive	1. B + T + F (-dır, -dir, -tır, -tir, -ğız, -giz, etc.)
2. S + beg + O + infinitive	2. F (-dı, -di, -ın, in) + soranıw, ótiniw

He then asked her to walk into the house. (J. Austen, 385)

He wrote me a few lines on Wednesday to say that he had arrived in safety, and to give me his directions, which I particularly begged him to do. (J. Austen, 431)

Írisqul biy onı jáne úgitledi, eń bolmasa úlken mákangá jaw topılǵanda járdem etip turıwdı sorandı.

Mansur dilmashınan oqıwdı ótindi. (T. Qayıpbergenov, 145)

In English, the causative formative language units expressing the command are lexical units such as order, command, tell, while in Karakalpak, the verbs buyiriw, buyırıq beriw are used.

In English	In Karakalpak
1. S + order + O + infinitive	1. B + T + F (-dır, -dir, -tır, -tir, -ğız, -giz, etc.)
2. S + command + O + infinitive	2. F (-dı, -di, -ğa) + buyırıw, buyırıq beriw
3. S + tell + O + infinitive	

Magoth ordered me to retrieve the dragons' phylactery for himself. (K. MacAlister, Playing with Fire, 164)

He thought he could demand that she marry him, then he could command her to go away just as easily, just as if she were a serving girl. (J. Deveraux, Counterfeit Lady, 74)

Zakarya aspazına dárriw táwirlew taǵam pisiriwdı buyırıptı.

— Vasya, qara, dógerekte hesh kim joq pa? — dep jası úlkeni meni qolı menen ımlap, artına ótip turıwımdı buyırdı. (M.Nizanov, 176 b)

In both languages, the presence of verbs is important in the occurrence of causation. These meanings can be distinguished by referring to the context, taking into account the criteria of causation and experientiality and the semantic possibilities of the language units involved in the sentence.

The main difference of the verb from other word groups is that it has the meaning of action from the lexical-semantic point of view. While verbs are considered as a group of words denoting general actions, their lexical-semantic meanings are very wide and it is difficult to list their semantics. Therefore, we can give the main lexical-semantic forms of verb in English and Karakalpak as follows:

Lexical-semantic classification of causative verbs in English

	Verb meanings	Causative verbs
1	Causative verbs related to personal action	to make smb. move, to make smb. shoot smth., to have smth. tied, to have smth. chopped by ax, to make smb. go, to get smth. sink, to get smb. paint, to divide/to have smth. divided, to broke/to have smth. broken, to bent/to have smth. bent, to make smb. crawl, to make smb. bring, to make smb. take away, to make smth. close, to make smb. explode smth., to have smth. built, to make smth. high, to send, to have smth. plucked, to get smb. to swim, to make smb. go, to make smb. clean, collect, to have smth. teared, to make smb. bow, let smb. come, let smb. come in, to make smb. pick up smth., to make smb. dig, to make smb. go back/ return, to let smb. escape, to make smth. fall down, to have smth. built, to make smth. ruin, to make smb. jump, to make smb. clean.
<i>e.g.: He bent over the suitcase again.; No amount of persuasion would make them come to her wedding, so Kate O'Connell stood with four friends; (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/)</i>		
2	Causative verbs expressing the meaning of state	to whiten/to make smth. white, to make smth. small(little, few)/ to reduce, to make smb. lose weight, to make smb. or smth. thin, to make feel pain, to burn, to make smth. young/new, to rejuvenate; to make smth. more, to increase; to make smth. green; to make smb. old; to shorten/to make smth. short; to wake smb. up; to kill; to stink; to get smb. fat, to fatten; to wither/to make smth. withered; to put out; to beautify; to lengthen; to make smb. sleep; to make smb. tired;
<i>e.g. Many people use it to whiten their teeth.; Grunn employs 17,900 people, but that number will be reduced by 500 workers.; (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/)</i>		
3	Causative verbs expressing the sense of feeling and thinking	to make smb. look; to show; to make smb. have a look at smth.; to have smb. look through smth.;, to make smb. hear; to make smb. listen; to make smb. smell smth.; to make smth. smell; to frozen smb.; to give

		smb. the cold shivers; give it hot to somebody; to make smb. sneeze; to make smb. think; to remind smb.; to explain;
e.g. The photograph makes me look about 80!; Cats make me sneeze .; (https://ludwig.guru/)		
4	Causative verbs expressing speech and speaking	to make smb. confess; to make smb. speak; to make smb. say; to make smb. inform; to make smb. quarrel; to make smb. have a talk; to make smb. discuss; to make smb. ask question; to make smb. answer; to make smb. praise smb.; to tease smb.; to get smb. to humiliate smb.; to beg; to let smb. say wishes; to order;
e.g. If you can get Jack Bauer to come preside over this hearing, then perhaps he could, but I cannot make him talk or produce documents"; Let us say that an organization wishes to run a particular workflow.; (https://ludwig.guru/)		
5	Causative verbs related to mental process and emotion	to make smb. angry; to make smb. happy; to make smb. crazy; to make smb. laugh; to make smb. upset; to scare smb.; to make smb. pity smb.; to make smb. be sad; to make smb. be pleased; to make smb. miss someone; to surprise smb.; to embarrass smb.; to make smb. cry;
e.g. He said something that made her angry .; Just seeing Woody Allen's face is enough to make me laugh .; (https://ludwig.guru/)		
6	Causative verbs related to natural phenomena	to darken; to cause to be dark; to cause to rain; to lighten; to cause to be cold; to cause to be earthquake; to cause to eclipse;
e.g. Precipitation is very low and occurs mostly in the winter, when masses of low-pressure air cause to rain .; These deformations cause mechanical stress in the earth's crust and cause to be earthquakes . (https://context.reverso.net/)		

The semantics of causative verbs in English, which we have highlighted in the table, are expressed in some lexical words themselves, and some are expressed with the objects and verb combinations used with the causative verbs make, have, get, cause.

Although verbs in the Karakalpak language are considered to be a group of words expressing a general action, its lexical-semantic aspects are very broad and it is very difficult to list their meaning types concretely. Therefore, we can define the main lexical-

semantic group of verbs. They are mainly divided into lexical-semantic groups in tune: 1) verbs of action, 2) verbs of state 3) verbs of feeling-thinking 4) verbs of speaking 5) verbs related to mental processes and emotions 6) verbs of imitation 7) verbs related to biological processes 8) verbs related to nature .

The lexical-semantic classification of causative verbs in the Karakalpak language can be described as follows:

Lexical-semantic classification of causative verbs in the Karakalpak language

	Verb meanings	Causative verbs
1	Causative verbs related to personal action	agıziw, aylandırıw, alıslatıw, attırıw, awnatıw, baylatıw, baltalatıw, bargızıw, batırıw, bombalatıw, boyatıw, bóldiriw, buzdiriw, búklettiw, domalatıw, erbekletiw, ákeldiriw, áketkiziw, jaqınlatıw, júrgiziw, jargızdiriw, jasatıw, joqarlatıw, jónelttiriw, juldırıw, júzdiriw, jıynatıw, jırtırıw, iydiriw, kelgizdiriw, kirgizdiriw, kótergizdiriw, qazdiriw, qaytarıw, qashtırıw, qulattırıw, qurdiriw, qıyrattırıw, mindiriw, óndirtiwiw, órgizdiriw, pisirtiwiw, pıshaqlatıw, saldiriwiw, sekirtiwiw, soydiriwiw, soqtırıw, súrdiriw, sıbatıw, sindirtiwiw, sırganatıw, tazalatıw, taydiriwiw, tiktiriw, tómenletiw, tónkertiw, túsiriw, ushırıw, shanshtıw, shaptırıw, shıgariw
Example: Írisqul biy Bayqoshqar biylerdi «júwensizler» dep atap, eki kún arbağa baylatıp qoyıp, bosattı.(T. Qaypbergenov);		
2	Causative verbs expressing the meaning of state	agartıw, azaytıw, azdırıw, arıqlatıw, awırtıw, jandırıw, jasartıw, kóbeytiw, kógertiw, qartaytıw, qısqartıw, kuwratıw, oyatıw, óltiriw, sasıtıw, semirtiwiw, solıtıw, sóndiriw, sulıwlandırıw, tasıtıw, tawısıw, uzaytıw, uyqlatıw, sharshatıw, shiritiw
Example: — Boladı, sinlim. Biraq qızlardı ele de kóbeytiw kerek. Kóp bolğan sayın islesiw onay. (T. Qaypbergenov);		
3	Causative verbs expressing the sense of feeling and thinking	qaratıw, kórsetiw, gózletiw, kóz taslatıw, sıgalap qaratıw, únıldiriw, qaratıp shıgıw, kórsetip shıgıw, kózden ótkertiw, esittiriw, tırlatıw, qulaq saldiriwiw, qulaq astırıw, iyiskeletiw, sasıtıw, iyislendiriw, tońlatıw, qaltıratıw, ıslatıw, túshkirtiwiw, oylandırıw, yadqa saldiriwiw, eske túsirtiwiw, túsindiriw

Example: — Aqsaqal, keshegi aytqan balam usı edi, — dedi ol meni **kórsetip**. (M.Nizanov);

4	Causative verbs expressing speech and speaking	moyınlatıw, sóyletiw, ayttıw, xabarlandırıw, aytıstırıw, sóylestiriw, xabar berdiriw, xabar ettiriw, áńgimelestiriw, gúrrińlestiriw, juwap berdiriw, sawbetlestiriw, talqlatıw, soraw berdiriw, maqtatıw, jamanlatıw, mazaqlatıw, kemsittiriw, jalındırıw, tilek ayttıw, buyırıq bergiziw
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Example: Aytbaydıń qádirin endi túsingendey hámme tik ayaǵınan júr, alıs-juwıqtaǵı tamır tanıs ların **xabarlandırıwǵa** atlılar ketip atır. (T. Qaypbergenov);

5	Causative verbs related to mental process and emotion	ashıwlandırıw, jaynap-jasnatiw, jinlisin shıǵarıw, kúldiriw, qapa qılıw, qorqıtıw, quwantıw, miyrimin keltiriw, muńaytıw, rahatlandırıw, renjitiw, saǵındırıw, jılatıw, seskendiriw, tańlandırıw, tartındırıw, uyaltıw, ház ettiriw
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Example: Jumagúldiń ashıwı Turimbettiń salısın suwǵa ketirip, **seskendirdi**. (T. Qaypbergenov);

6	Causative verbs related to natural phenomena	qarańǵılatıw, uyqıtıw, túnerttiw, jawın jawdıw, jariq túsiriw, suwıq túsiriw, suwıtıw, jer silkındiriw, kún tutıldıw
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Example: Izinshe arqa batıstan esirip esken otkinshi **samal** joq jerden shań-tozańdı **uyqıtıp**, aspanǵa qaray suwırdı. (M.Nizanov, 306)

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that the above-mentioned lexical-semantic types of verbs cannot include almost all verbs in the English and Karakalpak languages. There are many types of them with different semantic characters. The expansion of the lexical structure of the language with new words related to the needs of life leads to the development and increase of its lexical-semantic types. In the Karakalpak language, causativeness occurs under the influence of the lexical meaning of the verb, certain morphological forms, and the context. In this case, the causative function together with the main predicate acts as a complex participle. The action of the subject is related to the

change in the psychological state of the subject as an influence on the object.

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