

THE USE OF FORMS EXPRESSING UNREALITY IN CLAUSE.**Amirqulova Nargiza**

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The article describes the features of a comparative study of conjunctions expressing cause and reason in English and Uzbek, their structural and semantic relations in complex sentences with subordinate clauses of condition in English and Uzbek. The author of the article analyzes the unions of cause and reason and reveals additional shades of semantic relations expressed by other unions that go in the meaning of cause or reason on the example of the texts of English-language newspapers and magazines. The study shows that in 80% the use of conjunctions of cause and reason is similar in English and Uzbek grammar, and with the correct translation and selection of equivalents, only 60% of the similarity is determined.

Key words: conjunctions of cause, conjunctions of reason, English and Uzbek, grammar, correct translation, selection of equivalents, complex sentence.

Annotatsiya

Maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida sabab va sabab ifodalovchi qo'shma qo'shma gaplarni qiyosiy o'rganish xususiyatlari, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida shart ergash gapli murakkab gaplarda ularning tarkibiy va semantik munosabatlari yoritilgan. Maqola muallifi sabab va sababning birlashuvini tahlil qiladi va ingliz tilidagi gazeta va jurnallar matnlari misolida sabab yoki sabab ma'nosida ketadigan boshqa birlashmalar tomonidan ifodalangan semantik munosabatlarning qo'shimcha soylarini ochib beradi. Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatadiki, 80% sabab va sabab qo'shma gaplarining qo'llanilishi ingliz va o'zbek tillari grammatikasida o'xshash bo'lib, to'g'ri tarjima va ekvivalentlarni tanlash bilan faqat 60% o'xshashlik aniqlanadi.

Tayanch so'zlar: sabab bog'lovchilari, sabab bog'lovchilari, ingliz va o'zbek tillari, grammatika, to'g'ri tarjima, ekvivalentlarni tanlash, murakkab gap.

Introduction

In both English and Uzbek, certain grammatical forms and conjunctions are used to express situations that are hypothetical, imaginary, or contrary to reality. This category of meaning—often called unreality—is common in conditional, concessive, and wish clauses. Such clauses convey possibilities that did not happen, might happen under certain conditions, or are desired rather than real. Understanding how these forms function in both languages reveals not only structural differences but also interesting semantic parallels.

It is known that any system, including a language system, is characterized by interdependence, since all phenomena of the surrounding world have a certain cause and reason. It is the cause-and-reason relationships of a cognitive nature that underlie the logical-grammatical category of conditionality, since the process of substantiating the interdependence of phenomena is reflected in specific language forms of the realization of conditionality, in particular, at the level of syntax. But first, when comparing the two languages, I would like to highlight the following:

- The Uzbek language also has had an old and long contacts with many nations in its history, especially with Arabians, Persians, Turkish and Russians. It is known from the history of Uzbek language that Arabian was the language of religion and science as Latin in English Turkic and Persian were mostly the languages of poetry in the middle ages and other languages were the languages of the conquerors of several historical periods.

In the course of the work, the main methods for translating English unions into Uzbek were identified, and the definition of the meaning of this union in a specific context. The purpose of our study was to study the features of the functioning of unions in the Uzbek and English languages, as well as to analyze the unions expressing cause and reason in English and Uzbek and the functions of the translation equivalents of English unions. When studying unions, the concepts of this layer of vocabulary were identified, the criteria for distinguishing this type of vocabulary were identified, the features of the functioning of unions and their semantics were studied in detail. When considering English conjunctions in terms of translation, the translator faces a number of problems. The translation of unions depends on the context on the example of texts from English newspapers and magazines. Thus, we have examined in detail the problem of a comparative study of conjunctions expressing cause and reason in English and Uzbek, paying attention also to broader categories, such as a complex sentence, in particular, as well as words that are used instead of conjunctions with meanings of cause and reason. Summing up, we can say that, while exploring this topic, we found out that in many issues there are still controversial points and little-studied areas. It is also worth taking into account the fact that along with the emergence of new phenomena in life, and consequently in two languages, new meanings of existing words also appear, which suggests that unions of cause and reason may soon acquire new ways. realization of their potentials in the aspects of linguoculturology of two languages, technological society and the world, they are transformed

and new prototypes of unions appear in the speech of young people. From this it follows that the problem of a comparative study of conjunctions expressing cause and reason in English and Uzbek is still of interest for study.

Definition of Unreality in Grammar

Forms expressing unreality are grammatical structures that present an event or situation as:

Hypothetical – possible but not certain.

Counterfactual – contrary to the facts.

Imaginary or wished-for – something the speaker desires, regrets, or speculates about.

In English, unreality is often expressed through:

Subjunctive mood (“If I were rich, I would travel the world”)

Modal verbs (“I wish you would call me more often”)

Past tense forms with present/future meaning (“If he came now, we would start”)

In Uzbek, unreality is conveyed through:

Shart mayli (conditional mood) with endings like -sa, -se

Modal expressions (kerak edi, bo‘lar edi, bo‘lmas edi)

Specific conjunctions that introduce hypothetical or contrary-to-fact clauses

Conjunctions in English and Uzbek Expressing Unreality

Common English Conjunctions

if – introduces conditional or hypothetical situations.

If I had known, I would have told you.

unless – means “if not,” often used in hypothetical negatives.

You won’t pass unless you study.

even if / even though – introduces unlikely or contrary conditions.

Even if it rained, we would go.

as if / as though – expresses something unreal or imaginary.

He talks as if he knew everything.

Common Uzbek Conjunctions

agar – equivalent to English “if.”

Agar bilganimda, aytgan bo‘lardim.

bo‘lmasa – similar to “unless.”

O‘qimasang, imtihondan o‘tolmaysan.

hatto ... bo'lsa ham – matches “even if.”

Hatto yomg'ir yog'sa ham, boramiz.

go'yo / xuddi ... kabi – equivalent to “as if / as though.”

Xuddi hammasini biladigandek gapiradi.

Similarities between English and Uzbek

Structural parallelism: Both languages use specific conjunctions at the beginning of clauses to introduce unreality.

Conditional patterns: “If + past tense → would + verb” in English parallels agar + shart mayli → bo'lar edi in Uzbek.

If I were you, I would leave → Agar o'rningda bo'lsam, ketar edim.

Modal elements: Both languages can use auxiliary/modal forms to express hypotheticality (would, could in English; bo'lar edi, kerak edi in Uzbek).

Differences between English and Uzbek

Tense Usage:

English often uses past simple or past perfect to express present or past unreality.

If I knew (present hypothetical) vs. If I had known (past hypothetical).

Uzbek does not rely on tense shifts but uses modal-conditional endings (-sa edi, bo'lganida).

Morphology:

Uzbek conditional meaning is embedded in verb endings, while English depends more on auxiliary/modal verbs and fixed patterns.

Optional Conjunctions:

In Uzbek, the conjunction agar can sometimes be omitted when the conditional suffix is present.

Kelsang, gaplashamiz. (If you come, we will talk.)

In English, “if” or an equivalent is almost always required.

Politeness and Hypotheticality:

English frequently uses unreality for polite suggestions (I would like to...)

Uzbek often uses conditional forms for indirect or cautious statements (Yordam bersangiz, yaxshi bo'lardi).

Conclusion

Both English and Uzbek have rich systems for expressing unreality, relying on a combination of mood, modal forms, and conjunctions. While English leans on auxiliary verbs and tense shifts, Uzbek embeds unreality within verb morphology and flexible use of conjunctions.

Despite these structural differences, the logical functions expressing hypothetical, impossible, or wished-for situations remain largely parallel in both languages.

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