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MORPHOLOGY OF THE PREDICATE PARTS OF THE COMPONENTS OF ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AS THE OBJECT OF CONSTRUCTIVE STUDIES

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Abstract.

This article is devoted to the constructive study of the predicates as obligatory the components of the main and subordinate clauses mainly adverbial clauses of condition, verbalization of tense and mood categories in English and Uzbek. Dominant tense and mood forms are determined on the basis of English and Uzbek adverbial clauses of condition. Alongside with this the problem of inter language correspondences of the English and Uzbek conditional clauses is also studied.

Key words. *Contrastive studies; adverbial clauses (of condition); main clause; subordinate clause; predicate parts, means of subordination; convergent ACC; divergent ACC, mood, subordinators, tense harmony, tense disharmony, basic models.*

МОРФОЛОГИЯ ПРЕДИКАТИВНЫХ ЧАСТЕЙ НАРЕЧНЫХ ПРИДАТОЧНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ КАК ОБЪЕКТ КОНСТРУКТИВНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

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Аннотация.

Данная статья посвящена конструктивному изучению предикатов как обязательных компонентов главного и придаточного предложения, преимущественно наречия условия, вербализации категорий времени и наклонения в английском и узбекском языках. Формы доминирующего времени и наклонения определяются на основе английских и узбекских наречий условий. Наряду с этим изучается проблема межъязыковых соответствий английских и узбекских условных предложений.

Ключевые слова. *Сравнительные исследования; наречные придаточные предложения (условия); основное предложение; придаточное предложение; части сказуемого, средства подчинения; конвергент; расходящийся настрой, подчиненные, напряженная гармония, напряженная дисгармония, базовые модели.*

Introduction.

Investigation of the means of formation of the predicative parts, and correlation of modal - tense plans of the adverbial clauses, adverbial clauses of condition in particular and the rules connected with them on the materials of the genealogically and typologically

different languages as English and Uzbek deserves a special attention because the predicate is considered to be one of the essential and usual structural components in the construction of all structural semantic types of adverbial clauses.

Methods

The necessity of the investigation of modal - tense plans of adverbial clauses of condition (further ACC) can be explained with the fact that the problem belongs to the insufficiently explored issues in both English and Uzbek languages. Besides, in our opinion, it is impossible to understand the nature of ACC without the investigation of tense and modal relations of the predicates of ACC.

Discussion and results

Our analysis of the theoretical and practical sources, dissertations, monographs, articles, text books and manuals on complex sentences of the English and Uzbek languages gave us a chance to come to the conclusion that the problem under study is still remaining untouched. For example, the authors of the practical grammar of the English language V.L. Kaushanskaya and others speak of the indicative and subjunctive (with modal verbs may/ might + inf) moods. They give very little information on the rules of formation of the modal and tense relations of the predicates of ACC. [Kaushanskaya, 140 - 150; 293 - 294] Y. Galitsinskiy does not give any rules concerning the theme we are discussing. He points out three types of conditional clauses with "I wish" and "If" and a system of language exercises proposing to do the following types of tasks as: 1. Open the brackets, using the verbs in required forms; 2. Make up conditional clauses (He is busy and does not come to see us. If . . .) (Galitsinskiy, 2010, 362 - 398).

Some, but not full, information on the mood problems of the predicates of ACC, we can find in the text - book by L.S. Barkhudarov and D.A.Shteling. They differentiate the following forms of predicates with the meaning of realness - of the action - indicative, possibility - suppositional mood, irreality - subjunctive (II) and imperative.

Tense relations of the verb predicates remained out of the attention of the authors (Barkhudarov, 410 - 420). The works of N.A.Kobrina and E.A. Korneyeva (Kobrina 160 - 170) and V.V. Buzarov (Buzarov, 90 - 101) are considered to be less informative from this point of view.

Analogical state of affairs can be observed in the works of foreign specialists as F.Leech, Svartvik K.T. Onions, G.O.Curme, R.Quirk and others.

Randolph, Quirk and others, for instance, pay attention chiefly to the subordinators of conditional clauses. They differentiate real and unreal conditions within conditional clauses and give the following definitions to them "A real condition leaves unresolved the question of the fulfillment or non fulfillment of the condition, and hence also the truth of the proposition expressed by the main clause: In an unreal condition, on the other hand, it is clearly expected that the condition will not be fulfilled (Quirk, 1982, 283) Further, they write in the part "The present tense with subordinators that" express future meaning, the present tense is used in preference to the auxiliary will/shall in certain types of adverbial clauses" They illustrate their view with the help of following examples:

not {
When
Before he will arrive, the band will play the National Anthem
If

but {
when
before he arrives, the band will play the National Anthem
If

(Quirk, 1982, 204 - 295).

Besides that, they speak of the two exceptional cases concerning the use of will / won't in if clauses. They say that in the first case + will/ won't has a volitional or habitual meaning rather than a pure future meaning: If you won't (refuse to) help us, all our plans will be ruined.

According to them if clause refers to the future, the condition expressed by the whole sentence obtains in the present: If it will make any difference, I'll gladly lend you some money. But, in the sentence, the future meaning expressed in the if clause determines a present decision.

In "The Modal past" part of their work they say that the past tense is used in unreal conditional sentences. In this case, they write, that the phrase would/should (or could)+ infinitive is used in the main clause: If you knew him well, you could have a deep affection for him.

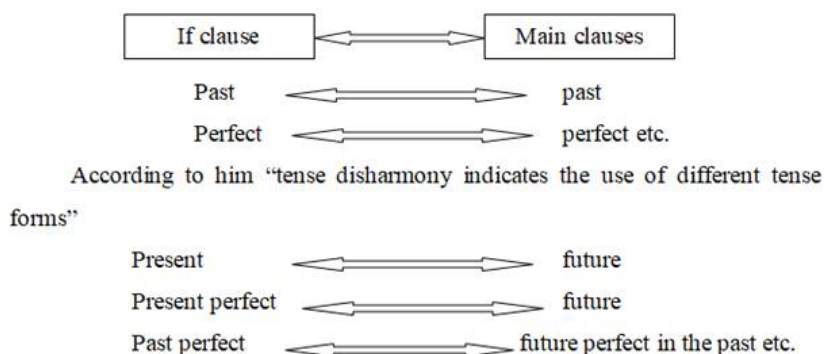
As they say, unreal meaning in past time is indicated by had + participle II; If he had listened to me, he wouldn't have made the mistake.

The past subjunctive "were" is used in formal clauses of hypothetical meaning such as those introduced by if, as if, as though, though and the imperative verbs suppose and imagine:

Suppose he were here

If the truth were known

I.Nosek differentiates two types of the use of tense forms of predicates of the components of ACC; He calls the first "tense harmony" and the second - "tense disharmony": We think that I.Nosek meant the sameness of tenses of the components:



The author of the candidacy dissertation "Comparative analysis of English and Uzbek complex sentences with conditional clauses" professor U.K.Yusupov pays a special attention to the problem and sees it in combination with subordinative conjunctions, inversion and verbal forms. So, he differentiates 4 types (means) of connection: 1) connection with the help of conjunctions; 2) connection with the help of inversion and correlation of verbal forms of the subordinate and principal clauses; 3) inversion + analytical form of the suppositional mood; 4) intonation, correlation of the verbal forms of the subordinate and principal clauses and the order and position of the subordinate and principal clauses. [Юсупов, 1970, 7 - 8].

The ACC, combined by means of inversion and verbal forms of the components of adverbial clauses of condition may have the following 7 verbal forms, past perfect - future - in - the past; 2) past perfect - could/might, + inf; 3) subjunctive - future - in - the past; 4) subjunctive + could/might + inf; 5) had - future - in - the past; 6) had - could/might + inf; 7) could + inf - future - in - the past

In this connection we'd like to point out the view of some other linguists that conditional clauses with analytical form of the suppositional mood can be transformed to ACC with zero conjunction: If you should happen to need anything, I'm entirely at your service Should you happen to need anything, I'm entirely at your service. etc. Time and modal meanings of the imperative mood depends on the forms of the verb in the main clause:

Let the apple fall on the ground, it is eaten by you. The following models of the verbal forms with the imperative mood form of the subordinate clause can be distinguished in English, the basic model of which being Vimp + S + S + V.:

1. Vimp + S + S + V past ind
2. Vimp + S + S + V present ind.
3. Vimp + S + S + V Future ind.
4. Vimp + S + V future ind. in the past.

We illustrate them with their concrete realizations in speech:

Let the cat enter the room, we have a surprise for it:

Мушук хонага кирса, бизда у учун кутилмаган совга бор.

Let the cat enter the room, we had a surprise for it.

Мабодо мушук хонага кириб қолса, бизда у учун қутилмаган совға бор эди.

Let the cat enter the room, we'll have a surprise for it.

Агар мушук хонга кириб қолса, бизда у учун қутилмаган совға бўлади.

Let the cat enter the room, we would have a surprise for it.

Мушук хонага кирганда эди, бизда у учун қутилмаган совға бўларди.

Our analysis showed that the morphological forms of verbs, correlations of the verbal predicates play an important role in connecting the components of ACC in Uzbek than in English. We discovered three main subordinating means of the parts of ACC in Uzbek: 1) correlation of the verbal forms of the subordinate and main clauses; 2) the verbal form ган + affixes of person and number + да; 3) correlation of verbal forms of the components of ACC, intonation and positions of the components of ACC. The following examples illustrate and prove the afore said view:

У келса, шахмат ўйнаймиз

У келса, шахмат ўйнаган бўлардик (ўйнардик)

У келганида эди, шахмат ўйнармидик.

У келсин, шахмат ўйнаймизда

The present - future tense of the conditional mood and present future tense of the indicative mood may serve the correlation of the modal and time meanings of the verbal form and dependence of the forms of the subordinate clause on the verbal forms of the main clause . Our empiric analysis showed that the present - future tense of the indicative mood in the main clause, the verb in the present - future tense of the conditional mood express future action in the future, but ACC which have the forms with - ган (бўлар эдим (бўлардим), бўлар эдинг (бўлардинг), бўлар эди (бўларди), бўлар эдик (бўлардик), бўлар эдинглар (бўлардинглар), бўлар эдик, бўлар эдилар (бўлардилар) express unreal action in the past form of the subjunctive mood. Also, our contrastive studies showed that past indefinite, future indefinite in the past in English and indefinite imperfect of the indicative mood in Uzbek express unreal (non - real) facts:

He should not wonder if a lot of money were made over them (Galsworthy, 1973,286); If he could get them at a reasonable price, they would fetch a big price some day (Galsworthy, 1973, 286); If she could not or would not love him, she should not play tricks with anyone else! (Galsworthy, 1973, 287) .У қўнғироққа жавоб берганида эди, биз бежавотир бўлардик (Драйзер, 1976, 277), Поезд ўз вақтида келганида эди, биз кеч қолмаган бўлар эдик (Драйзер, 1976, 241). As we see, the forms of the indicative mood that can express realness are the forms of the subordinate clause (past indefinite, past perfect, future - in - the past, future perfect in the past, future continuous in the past) in English, indefinite imperfect of the indicative mood in Uzbek.

Our analysis showed that the modal plans of the components of ACC may be either convergent or divergent.

Convergent ACC are those, the components of which have the same modality and divergent ACC are those whose parts have different modalities.

Convergent ACC

Indicative

If I decorate

If he thinks

(Galsworthy, 305)

Divergent ACC

Subjunctive

If I had met you

Conditional

У келса

Мабодо ёмғир ёғса

Indicative

I decorate alone (Galsworthy 159)

I'm going to pay a fancy price, he's mistaken

Suppositional

When I was young, I - I might have made a fool of myself (Galsworthy 336)

Indicative

кетамиз (Ў.Хошимов, 44)

ишга чиқмаймиз (Ў.Хошимов, 8)

It is interesting to point out the fact that divergent ACC are characteristic to not only Uzbek but other Turkic languages too.

The analysis showed that this or that form of the mood may depend on the semantics of the subordinating conjunctions.

The indicative mood form is widely used in different structural semantic types of ACC: I'll come on time if am not detained; We shall go there, unless it rains; We'll go there on condition that it doesn't rain etc.

The conditional - са can be used with such subordinators as - ки, - ди, ҳамки, ҳам, гарчи, агар, башарти, мабодо, гар, ким (нима, қачон, қаерга...) - са that form different types of complex sentences. They are mostly in the conditional mood.

Subjunctive mood often occurs in the constructions with even if, as if, provided (providing): Even if he were killed in battle or got the Victoria Cross, it would not be at all the same (Galsworthy, 220); She would complain on her husband as if he had stolen her happiness etc. As is seen from the tables, of all the tense forms present indefinite and past indefinite tenses are frequent in English and the present future tense in Uzbek. Present perfect Continuous and future continuous are not used in ACC in English.

Conclusion

So, although English and Uzbek languages are non-relative languages, they have the same linguistic means (lexical, morphological and syntactic ones) for the expression of the semantics of conditions, tense and mood categories of the predictive parts of the components of adverbial clauses of condition as well. But they have different functional semantic and formal peculiarities in the compared languages. Foregoing typological parameters are common for all types of adverbial and non-adverbial clauses. Consequently, other types of hypotaxemes can also be studied in the accordance with this method of analysis

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