

THE SYNTACTIC STATUS OF «CAUSALITY» IN THE SENTENCES-STATEMENTS TRANSMITTING THE SITUATIONS OF THE EMOTIONAL CONDITION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses linguistic material, which confirms that sentences-statements that convey situations of an emotional state, in some way correlate with such a linguistic category as "causality". The syntactic status of "reason" is revealed in sentences that convey the emotional state of the subject-experiencer.

Key words: *emotional state, causation (causation), subject-causator, subject-experiencer, participative, experiential.*

"The linguistic concept of causation", or "causing" of the type "make it so that ...", is defined as an asymmetric and transitive causal-target logical-semantic relationship that connects two or more elementary subjective-predicate structures with each other, the sequence of which forms a complex causative macrostructure and constitutes the corresponding hierarchy of subjects" [1].

Yu. D. Apresyan believes that "for verbs and nouns denoting the internal, emotional state of a person, the second semantic valency is the reason" [2]. The presence of an actant-cause is due to the causal determinism of all feelings. N. D. Arutyunova notes: "In the sentence: "I admire his heroism," the cause of the emotion is at the same time its content. It is natural to motivate the emotional state by indicating the reason that caused it" [3]. From this point of view, language constructions with a subject [agent], a tool [tool], an object [patient], with indirect [causing] and direct [immediate] actors are described, the relationship between deep semantic and surface syntactic -sic structures and, accordingly, the correlation of logical [semantic] and grammatical [pragmatic] subjects, the phenomena of surface-syntactic case neutralization are interpreted.

"Causation" was the concept that man took from his own experience of performing primitive actions; at the same time, primitive people comprehended each event using similar models: each event has a reason, that is, each event is an action performed by someone, if not a person, then in the likeness of a person, a spirit. When events are later understood to be not only actions, we still say that they must have a cause" [14]. Thus, the acceptance of causality (causation) as a source of the emotional state of the subject in sentences-statements that convey the situation of the emotional state allows us to consider a fairly wide set of verbs that express the emotions of the carriers of the emotional state. This approach can be considered as an extended approach to the semantics of predicates in sentences that convey the situation of the emotional state of the subject - the bearer of emotion.

Taking into account the "causality" of the occurrence of an emotional state, we can say that the structure of a sentence-statement that conveys the emotional state of the subject of the sentence includes three structural-semantic components, between which certain relationships are established. The first component is a verb that expresses the emotional state of the subject of the sentence-statement. It takes the position of a predicate in a sentence with the meaning of an emotional state [love, hate, admire, anger, fear, adore, etc.]. The second component is the subject-bearer of the emotional state [experiencer]. The third component in the sentence-statement, which conveys the emotional state of the subject of the sentence, is the object of the emotional-mental state of the subject [animate object-participative, inanimate-experiential]:

1. She loves New York, does she? [6].
2. I'm sure he doesn't like artists. [6].
3. Tess loathed him for the danger he had taken her to [1].

The underlined words in "1" - "3" sentences are objects with verbs expressing the emotional state of the subject. They, as our material shows, differ in a number of features. With verbs, for example, read a book, drink water, the object does not participate in the creation of the corresponding procedural feature, but only undergoes an action. The object with verbs expressing the emotional state of the subject causes a certain emotional state in the person occupying the position of the subject of the sentence-statement. In the sentences we are studying, which convey the situation of the emotional state of the subject-carrier of emotion, there is an explicit or implicit reason, because emotional states do not arise on their own, but are caused by one or another assessment of the event on the part of the subject, are the result of some influences. Consider the syntactic status of "reason" in sentences that convey the emotional state of the subject-experiencer. As the material shows, the causal component can be represented by the distributor of the predicate, which appears as a result of the realization of the valence potential of the verb. The reason "A" as an adverbial component can be expressed: by nouns or place-nouns with the prepositions at, from, with. Nouns denote events, qualities, actions that cause a certain emotional state of the subject-experiencer:

4. At night Kevin suffered from the wind blow-ing from the sea [13].
- In this sentence, the cause is the event: «the wind blowing from the sea».
5. She grieved at the tragedy which had brought her brother to the hospital-bed [6].

In the fifth sentence, the cause of the subject's emotional state is also an event represented by the inanimate noun tragedy and the explanatory clause: "which had come her brother to the hos-pital-bad". N. D. Arutyunova writes that the rule of semantic correspondence of a verb to its object is that the verbs of emotional activity require propositive objects [subordinate clauses and their nominalizations] [3]. B) The syntactic position for explication of the reason for the emergence of emotion in the subject-experiencer can be represented by the combination for + noun, adverb:

6. I love you for your mild character [6].
7. By this time John has abhorred the college for ceasing to meet Clare there [6].

The reason for the emotional state of the subject can be indicated as in the postpositive part of the predicate [see. the previous two sentences], and in the prepositive part of the predicate:

8. For she had sharp tongue, Robby disliked this lady [12].

The reason may be contained in the gerund and participial turnover:

9. Mariam was a naughty child and delighted in teasing her little dog [8].

The reason may be contained in the subordinate clause of the reason: '

10. Sara fears because somebody is stepping upstairs to her room [7]

Consider another sentence that conveys the emotional state of the subject-carrier of the emotion.

11. She loved and cherished her because Sara was her daughter [6].

The sentence simultaneously contains the source of emotion of the subject-experiencer - this is an object represented by the case role of the participative [her] [8]. But the objective reason is also explicitly expressed through the cause-and-effect relationship "... because Sarawasher-daughter". E) The reason may be contained in the subordinate clause of time:

12. She feared all the time when her friend was talking with her parents [12].

More often in the language, the cause is represented by an object-complement, expressed by an inanimate experiential noun:

13. She adores the view of the city [16].

The proposition [11] of the sentence is represented two arguments realizing the semantic role of the experiential as a subject-bearer of emotion, expressed at the verbal level by the personal pronoun she, and the semantic role of the experiential as an object of an emotional state, expressed in a sentence-statement by the abstract noun "view". The subject-carrier of an emotion is in a certain emotional state that spreads to the object due to the fact that he experiences the unintended effect of the object that causes the corresponding feelings. This effect is implicit.

14. He hated silence [13].

Let's consider an example from the point of view of the subject-carrier of emotion [13]. Any action of a person as a carrier of emotions from the standpoint of his internal awareness of himself as a subject of the surrounding world is perceived by him as a position in which he requires the implementation of a certain psycho-emotional program [4]. The subject-experiencer is a person, and he is influenced by the subject-casuator, but at the same time, emotion cannot but arise without a certain cognitive process occurring in the subject-experiencer. An integral part of the emergence of the emotional state of a person is his cognitive experience, knowledge, ideas, the content of the results of all human activity of the bearer of emotion itself.

Thus, "the establishment of causal relationships on the basis of experience and knowledge, verified by experience, serves to form conceptual structures associated with human activity. The transition from perception to awareness of causality represents a qualitative leap in cognitive activity: from the world of simple observation of facts to the world of explanations" [10].

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