

**RESEARCH OF SEMANTICS AND REPRESENTATION CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS IN GENERAL AND RUSSIAN LINGUISTICS**

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**ABSTRACT**

*In this article there was written about the works devoted to the study of not causal, but only investigative relationships. There are works on specific topics: work on causal relationships that express the emotional and mental state of a person, on causal structures in the sphere of relations in the world of inanimate nature.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Conjunctions, Prepositions, Adverbs, Circumstances Of The Cause, Subordinate Clauses*

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**INTRODUCTION**

In Russian linguistics, causality as a linguistic category became an object of study in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Linguists paid attention to different means of expressing causal meaning: conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs, circumstances of the cause, subordinate clauses.

It should be noted that already in the grammars of the 19th century, an attempt was made to identify the semantic varieties of causal constructions. So, the Russian linguist A. Vostokov in his work "The Russian Grammar of Alexander Vostokov, according to the outline of his own abbreviated Grammar" notes that some prepositions also express causal relationships, gives examples of different semantic shades. For example:

- because of "shows the conclusion of these from the cause that constitutes an object" (because of it, a nuisance came out);
- from under "shows the withdrawal of an action from coercive measures" (to do something out of fear);
- from "shows the conclusion of these from some impulse" (to do something out of good will);
- from "shows the cause of any action is the influence or movement of the external or internal" (the board is moldy from dampness);
- with "shows the cause of the action being in some state" (to do something out of annoyance);
- "with verbs meaning retribution for showing the reason for such an action" (to punish for a misconduct) [41:268-280].

Since the middle of the twentieth century, the category of causality has become the object of a comprehensive, close study in linguistics.

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In linguistics, causality is studied in several aspects: causal prepositions are described and phrases containing these prepositions are analyzed [33, 36, 47, 55]; causal relations are studied at the level of simple [6, 23, 62] and complex sentences [3, 5, 9, 15, 20, 24, 43, 44, 45, 52] and at the level of text [37, 59]. In addition, there are works devoted to the study of not causal, but only investigative relationships [2, 11, 28, 30, 42, 51].

There are studies that touch upon the features of expressing cause-and-effect relationships in a scientific functional style [22, 25].

There are works on specific topics: work on cause-and-effect relationships that express the emotional and mental state of a person [31], on cause-and-effect structures in the sphere of relations in the world of inanimate nature [23], etc.

The functional approach is also used in the study of causality [4, 10, 26, 27, 50]. Research by V.V. Zhdanova is devoted to the study of simple sentences with causal semantics, based on the functional-syntactic concept, i.e. within the framework of the functional-semantic field. In the work of V.V. Labutina ("Secondary nomination in the field of designation of cause-and-effect relations in the Russian language", 1998), within the framework of the functional approach, a system of metaphorical models is studied that expresses the meaning of cause and effect.

Many studies [4, 10, 26, 27, 50] are devoted to a comparative description of constructions expressing causality in different languages.

Many linguists distinguish semantic varieties of causal structures in their works. Let's consider some of them.

The famous Russian linguist A.M. Peshkovsky in his work "Russian syntax in scientific coverage" divides all subordinating conjunctions of a complex sentence into 9 categories by meaning, including causal conjunctions: since, as, because, because, because, because, due to the fact that, due to the fact that, etc. [38:480] and conjunctions of the consequence: so (also to the point that, so much so that) [38:482].

According to the semantics of A.M. Peshkovsky distinguishes:

- an obstructing reason (for the absence of someone, for the distance, for lack of a room, etc.);
- the reason attributed to someone's actions (punish for stubbornness, reward for courage);
- the reason for the action, inherent in its subject (foolishly, did something out of absent-mindedness, etc.);
- the root cause or distant cause (out of fear);
- just a reason without any additional shades (from fear) [38:310-320].

N.I. Shtykalo in his work "Forms of expression of the syntactic category of reason and the principles of their choice in the Russian literary language" semantics divides the reason into the following varieties:

- uncomplicated (pure) reason ("Why, please tell me, others can, but I can't");
- a negative reason ("... the newspaper printed a linden through our fault ...");
- a positive reason ("Through thinking and speech, coordination of labor actions is possible ...");

- an imaginary reason (“Even when the water pump was ready, Philip Petrovich still did not put it into operation under the pretext that the water pump should pass the test”);
- an additional reason (“In our time, the work of an inventor must be encouraged and supported in every possible way. Moreover, the profession of an inventor already actually exists, is called officially”);
- the reason as the basis for the performance of any action (“... held accountable for evading service ...”);
- the reason motivating the conclusion (“He fell, obviously, into the engine room or into the boilers, because everything immediately thundered, warped ... ”);
- weakened cause (“Man produces changes in nature not simply by virtue of his presence”) [60:10-11].

It should be noted that constructions expressing causal relationships do not always describe a direct connection between phenomena. They can also be used to justify an event. As A.M. Amatov, "... linguistic constructions can express both the reason (i.e., the phenomenon of objective reality that causes this or that change), and the justification, that is, the basis for this or that conclusion" [2:71].

In some studies devoted to the study of causal relationships, the causal meaning is divided into proper causal and the meaning of justification. Thus, in Russian linguistics, sentences representing causality are divided into sentences with self-causal and causal-arguing semantics [7, 12, 16].

R.M. Teremova in her work “Experience of functional description of causal structures” studies situations of objective cause and direct justification [50]. L.L. Babalova singles out "relationships of direct causal dependence" and "relationships of causal substantiation" in complex sentences with causal semantics, while the speaker's position is a distinctive feature [3].

A.F. Mikheev distinguishes cause-and-effect constructions and base-conclusion constructions in complex sentences [34].

T.A. Yashchenko, who explores prepositional-case combinations with causal semantics, proposes a classification of causal meanings according to their relation to the consequence they generate [62].

In the work of L.V. Bardina "Union-free causal relationship in two-component and multi-component sentences" reveals semantic-syntactic types of union-free compound sentences with causal meaning: self-causal (the following sentences are given as examples: It was difficult for Andrey to stay on his feet: all joints ached), causal-target ( Having had a quick dinner with the guys, he went to the collective farm board: before going out into the steppe, there were still a lot of things to be settled there), causal explanatory (The wound, as the doctor who operated on Sintsov put it, was “successful”: the bullet slipped along the ribs), causal connecting (Dasha looked at her husband’s calm, strong face and gradually calmed down: it’s not scary with this) and causal-opposite sentences (Only darkness remained of her - freshness and coolness disappeared, absorbed by stone, iron, people’s dirty lungs) [5].

As noted above, some works study investigative relations in the Russian language. So, N.I. Burdina considers the means of expressing the investigative meaning in a complex sentence, explores the frequency of the use of certain forms. This work studies not only complex, but also compound and non-union compound sentences expressing investigative relations. Also, attention is paid to the formation of sentences of the consequence with the help of particles of the pronominal stem (sentences like We buried two sons, so I live in the mountains [11]).

In Russian linguistics, the study of semantics and the representation of causality by specialized means (complex sentences with subordinate clauses of cause and effect, circumstances of cause, prepositional-case forms) is given sufficient attention. Less researched are non-specialized means, i.e. compound and non-union complex sentences with causal meaning, in which causal semantics is revealed from the content by logical analysis.

In general linguistics, the study of causality is carried out at different syntactic levels: causality is considered at the level of phrases [18], the circumstances of the cause are studied [32], causal models of simple sentences [39], causal conjunctions [61], complex sentences with causal relations [9, 20, 24]. L.A. Didkovskaya considers causal relations on the material of the English language [19].

A large number of works are devoted to the comparative historical, typological and comparative study of causality in different languages [35, 40, 46, 54]. So, I.A. Sultanova conducts a comparative study of the means of expressing purposeful and causal relationships in Lezgi and English; describes case forms and postpositions as means of expressing causal relations in the Lezgi language and, as an equivalent of these forms, prepositions in English; as well as gerunds, adverbs of cause, lexical means of expressing causality and allied words. This study also considers the implicit expression of causal and target relationships in compound and non-union constructions.

R. Pavlova explores constructions with prepositions of causal meaning in Bulgarian and Russian [35], N.V. Gelashvili studies complex sentences with causal clauses in Russian and Georgian [17], O.V. Fetisov considers causal relations in Russian and English [54] and others.

The study by V. Knuth is devoted to the study the use of semi-predicative constructions expressing causal relationships in Russian and Estonian [29]. R.A. Vafeev considers participial and participle forms as a means of expressing causal relationships in the Russian and Tatar languages [13]. Work Rev. MimureGunanandaThero "Methods of Expressing Causality in Russian and Sinhala" [40] is devoted to the study of means of expressing causality in Russian and Sinhala. The author considers the linguistic interpretation of causality as a functional-semantic field; causality is analyzed in a newspaper-journalistic style. In this work, according to the author, the means of expressing the cause in the Sinhala language are studied for the first time.

Thus, causal relationships (causality) as a linguistic category are studied in many aspects on the materials of different languages.

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