

SEMANTIC INTERPRETATION OF CAUSATIVITY IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to illustrate causative verbs in two languages, Uzbek and English as well as their features in the sentences. Moreover, it discusses semantic interpretation of causativity.

Keywords: causative verb, semantic approach, morphological causativeness, causation, causator, derivation, causaderivat, analytical tool.

INTRODUCTION

As we study language phenomena, there are still many questions that await their solution we can witness its existence. One of the problems like that is the concept of causation is considered. It is true that private linguistics about causation by our linguists is seen that monographic research works have been carried out both within the framework and in comparative terms possible. The concept of causation in languages is studied as a universal category. Because this concept, in one form or another, it is noted that it occurs in all languages, only the way of its expression differs [1,61]. Originally "causation" is derived from the Latin word "causa" which basically means "cause, represents". In most cases, the concept of causation is connected with the accusative aspect of the verb and it was carried out by another person under the influence of one person it is said that it is an action. Causativeness is being studied in different ways as: morphological causation, analytical causation, lexicon in world linguistics causation, semantic causation, etc. In the article, I would like to share some of my thoughts and opinions about morphological causation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Causative structures or causative sentences are those in which the doer is not the subject of the sentence. Two types of causative structures can be considered in this case, they are: those with an agent and those without an agent.

In most studies of morphological causation, this type of causation is special with additions, that is, with the forms of the increasing proportion of the verb, it is meant to be formed. This is evident in languages with agglutinative character and the formation of morphological causative in Turkish is shown as an example: *imzala - imzala-t, göster - göster-t, icmek - ic-ir-mek kabi*[2.35].

In linguistics, a number of scientific research works have been carried out explaining the topic of causation increased. For example, linguists T.G. Xazagerov, B.A. Musukov, Y.V. Baklagova, Y.G. Testeles, E.Y. Gordon, V.S. Xrakovskiy, I.A. Melchuk and others expressed their opinions on this topic. T.G. Xazagerov puts forward the opinion that causative verbs are passive and they are created by nouns and adjectives and can be formed on the basis of word groups: *carried – be carried, broke – be broken, be happy – make happy.*

Syntactic approaches to causatives generally fall into one of two camps. The first view builds on the discovery that causatives may semantically consist of multiple events or subevents (Jackendoff 1972, Dowty 1979, Parsons 1990, Levin & Rappaport Hovav 1994,). Considering the following English causative–anticausative pair. The anticausative in (1a) consists of an event of change of state, schematised in (1b). The causative in (2a) involves the same change of state plus an additional layer of semantics that conveys how that change of state is brought about (2b).

- (1) a. The stick broke. b. BECOME stick STATE(broken)
 (2) a. Pat broke the stick. b. Pat CAUSE BECOME stick STATE(broken)

Causation should not be limited only to the meaning of cause. If we take into account the existence of an action performed by another person under the influence of one person in causation, then we can see that it is shared with the meanings of goal, condition, and result. After all, the meaning of the cause is not expressed only through the action performed by another person under the influence of one person (performer). Commenting on this, I. A. Shorokhova also emphasizes that the concept of causation expresses such meanings as "excuse", "justification", "motivation", "condition", "attitude", "level" [3.19]. Therefore, the issue of studying the causative meaning in today's linguistics seems to be explained.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

In English grammar, a causative verb is a verb used to indicate that someone or something makes or helps to make do something happen. There are many examples of causative verbs, for instance: make, cause, allow, help, have, enable, keep, hold, let, force, and require and many others, which can also be referred to as causal verbs or simply causatives. In

Uzbek grammar there are more similarities rather than differences, as in Uzbek language there are some words that give the meaning of causativeness for another action. For instance, “sabab bo’lmoq, turtki bo’lmoq, natija bermoq, hosil qilmoq,” and many other words can illustrate the meaning of “cause”.

As mentioned above two types of causativity can be found in English semantics. They are: a) with an agent and b) without an agent. Causatives without an agent are affirmative while causatives with an agent are not. Causative sentences without an agent are known as passive causatives or passive sentences. A passive causative sentence can interchangeably have any of the following structures:

Agent	Have	Object	Participle
Somebody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> caused causes is going to cause 	something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to have happened to happen

Agent	Get	Object	Participle
Somebody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> caused causes is going to cause 	something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to have happened to happen

(Retrieved from:

https://avi.cuaed.unam.mx/repositorio/moodle/pluginfile.php/2048/mod_resource/content/23/contenido/index.html)

Examples:

1. My father has his car cleaned
2. My sister got her hair cut

In these structures, the true performer of the action is not as relevant as the subject of the sentence who causes him to do what was done, is done or is going to be done. All examples and ideas give the conclusion that causative verbs are used when we want to talk about something that someone else did for us or for another person. It gives the meaning that the subject caused the action to happen, but didn't do it themselves. Maybe they paid, or asked, or persuaded the other person to do it. For instance, it can be considered:

- I designed my room. (This means I cleaned it myself).

If I paid someone to design it, of course I can say:

- An interior designer designed my room.

But, another way is to use a causative construction. So it can also be said as following:

- I had my house designed. In a sense, using a causative verb is similar to using a passive. The important thing is that the house is now clean. We don't focus on who did the cleaning. We usually use 'have something done' when we are talking about paying someone to do something for us. It's often used for services. The form is Sometimes, this construction has the feeling that we needed to convince someone to do something, while the other constructions on this page are neutral.

CONCLUSION

All in all, causative verbs are used to describe several actions where other persons participate. The comprehending of morphologic causatives is extremely essential in order to analyze the differences between who did the actions in the causatives sentences. Causative structures are used to talk about what someone else did for us. In other words, causatives are used when the agent causes someone else to carry out an action for this agent. Causatives are characterized as following:

- a) An agent causing the action to be done
- b) The usage of one of two verbs (have or get) conjugated in any tense
- c) The presence of an object receiving the action
- d) The inclusion of the action in participle form
- e) A context or circumstance for the phrase (sometimes, not always)

Examples:

I usually have my car wash once a week.

The company got another branch office opened.

The students' are having the report checked next week.

Mr. Brown will get the archive signed immediately.

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