

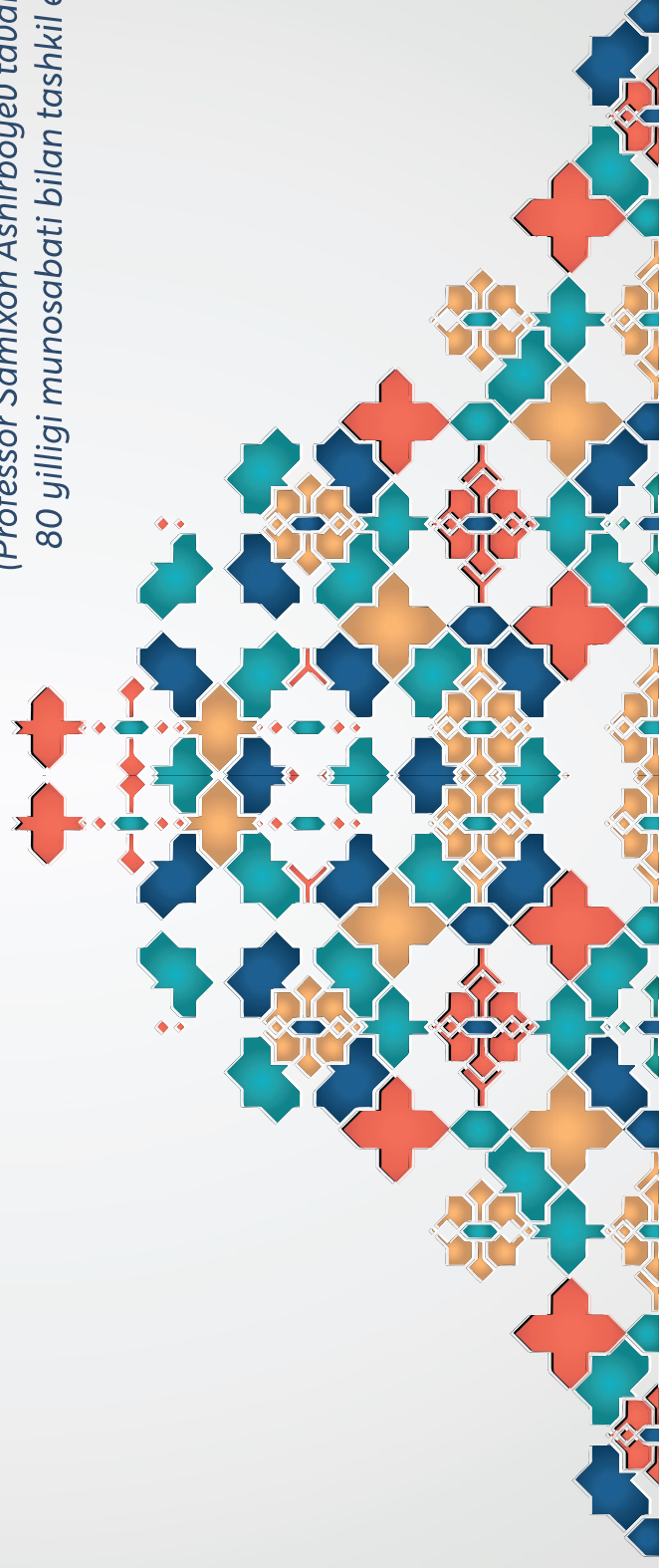


“O‘ZBEK FOLKLORI VA SHEVALARI TADQIQOTLARI: AMALIYOT, METODOLOGIYA, YANGICHA YONDASHUV”

mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy
konferensiya materiallari

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*(Professor Samixon Ashirboyev tavalludining
80 yilligi munosabati bilan tashkil etilgan)*



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Ushbu to‘plamda Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2026-yil 23-mayda o‘tkazilgan **“O‘zbek folklori va shevalari tadqiqotlari: *amaliyot, metodologiya, yangicha yondashuv*”** mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy konferensiya materiallari hamda filologiya fanlari doktori, professor Samixon Ashirboyevning tabarruk yoshi munosabati bilan yo‘llangan tabriklar o‘rin olgan.

To‘plam materiallaridan filolog mutaxassislar, ilmiy tadqiqotchilar, magistratura va bakalavriat talabalari, shuningdek, keng o‘quvchilar ommasi foydalanishlari mumkin. Maqolalar sifati, mazmuni va haqiqiyliги uchun muallifning o‘zi javobgar hisoblanadi.

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TILDA SABAB VA NATIJA MUNOSABATLARI

CAUSE AND EFFECT IN LANGUAGE

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Annotation. *Cause and effect relations in language refer to the way speakers and writers express how one event, action, or situation leads to another. This semantic relationship is fundamental in communication because it helps organize thoughts logically and makes explanations clearer and more persuasive. In both spoken and written discourse, cause-effect structures allow individuals to connect ideas, describe processes, and explain reasons behind events. In linguistic studies, cause is defined as the reason why something happens, while effect is the result or outcome of that cause. These relations can be expressed through various grammatical and lexical means. In English, for example, conjunctions such as “because,” “since,” “as a result,” “therefore,” and “so” are commonly used to show causal connections. Similarly, in other languages, different morphological or syntactic markers may serve the same function. Cause-effect relationships play an important role in text coherence. They help readers or listeners follow the logical flow of information. For instance, in scientific writing, cause and effect are essential for explaining experiments, results, and conclusions. In everyday communication, they are used to describe personal experiences, justify decisions, or explain natural phenomena. From a cognitive perspective, humans naturally think in terms of cause and effect because it helps them understand the world. This cognitive pattern is reflected in language structure. Many linguists argue that causal reasoning is deeply embedded in human language and thought. In addition, the expression of cause and effect can vary in complexity. Simple sentences may show direct causation, while complex sentences or paragraphs can present multiple causes and combined effects. This flexibility allows language users to express both simple and highly sophisticated ideas. Cause and effect is a key semantic relationship in language that ensures clarity, coherence, and logical structure in communication across different contexts and disciplines.*

Key words: *Cause, Effect, Conjunction, Reasoning, Coherence etc.*

Cause and effect relations in language are fundamental mechanisms that help speakers and writers express how one event, action, or situation leads to another. This relationship is central to human communication because it provides logical structure, clarity, and coherence in both spoken and written discourse. By using cause-effect constructions, language users are able to explain reasons, describe consequences, and connect ideas in a meaningful way. As a result, communication becomes more organized, persuasive, and easier to understand. From a linguistic perspective, cause refers to the reason why something happens, while effect refers to the outcome or result of that reason. These relations can be expressed through a wide range of grammatical and lexical means. In English and many other languages, conjunctions such as “because,” “since,” “as a result,” “therefore,” and “so” are commonly used to mark causal connections. In addition, more complex syntactic structures, such as subordinate clauses, allow speakers to express multiple layers of causality within a single sentence or paragraph. Cause and effect relations are not only important for grammar but also for discourse organization. They play a crucial role in creating text coherence by helping readers or listeners follow the logical flow of information. In scientific writing, for example, cause-effect structures are essential for explaining experiments, interpreting data, and presenting conclusions. In everyday communication, they are used to justify decisions,

describe personal experiences, and explain natural or social phenomena. From a cognitive point of view, humans naturally interpret the world through cause-and-effect reasoning. This cognitive tendency is reflected in language structure, as many linguistic systems are built around explaining why things happen and what follows from them. Therefore, the study of cause and effect in language is not only a grammatical issue but also a reflection of human thought processes.

Cause–effect relations in language play an important role not only in the structure of language itself but also in human thinking patterns, models of world perception, and socio-cultural experience. This relationship forms the basis of conscious, causally oriented behavior in human activity. From a philosophical perspective, the cause–effect relation is considered a manifestation of objective reality and is understood as an internal, necessary, and law-governed connection between events. Starting from Aristotle's theory of causes to Kant's system of a priori categories, this concept has been widely discussed in various philosophical schools. In linguistics, this concept has particularly been studied in recent decades within the framework of cognitive linguistics. The cognitive approach interprets these relations not only as grammatical or logical connections but also as a reflection of how humans conceptually structure the world. The cause–effect concept expresses an individual's and society's worldview, interpretation, and evaluation of events. In this regard, how it is represented in language and through which lexical and syntactic models it is expressed is highly significant for the study of both national thinking and the expressive capacity of language. The word *cause* is of Arabic origin, and in explanatory dictionaries its lexical meaning is defined as: "another event or condition that determines the occurrence of something, an event" [ADL, p.42]. When discussing cause, we may also refer to the international terminological unit "causative." Although this term is not widely used in our linguistics, it originates from the English word "causative" and is translated into Azerbaijani as causality. Its lexical meaning refers to a reason (excuse) for performing an action. "In Azerbaijani, this meaning is expressed by causative verbs" [Dilcilik, p.326]. The term *causative* in English derives from "cause," meaning to be the reason, to bring about, to result in, to provoke, to compel, to cause, and so on. We also consider it appropriate to observe the categorization process of this concept. Much attention has been given to causative forms. According to K.V. Lomtadze, in his work on the causative category in the Abkhaz language, he determines "grammatical manifestation, expression, formation of expression and its role, as well as possibilities of causative formants such as transitivity, valency, distributivity" [Lomtadze, p.56]. The analysis of causativity constitutes the main focus of his work. Causative is analyzed in several languages as a lexical-grammatical category. This category is generally characterized similarly to person, transitivity, and intransitivity categories. Causativity is a functional-semantic category formed within the functional-semantic field. "It is well known that a concept is a multidimensional mental construct reflecting the cognitive process. A concept is the result of human activity and experience, preserving various types of information" [Krasayvski, p.40]. A concept is an operational unit of memory, mental lexicon, conceptual system, brain language, worldview, and knowledge structure. The conceptual field refers to a set of lexical, phraseological, syntactic, and semantic units clustered around a core concept. Its purpose is to demonstrate how language systematically expresses a concept. The components of a concept include: 1) core actual features, 2) additional passive features, 3) internal form" [Demyankov, p.126]. A concept is a multidimensional unit of thinking, reflecting cognition and consciousness. In philosophy and cultural studies, it appears as a component of human knowledge about the world. One of the most active concepts in language is the cause–effect concept. Although cause and effect are different concepts, when combined, they form a sequence that plays an undeniable role in understanding and cognition of the world. The word *cause* is an Arabic lexical-terminological unit meaning a condition or event that determines the occurrence of another event. As a concept, cause reflects the linguistic worldview both in philosophy and linguistics. In general, "the perception and categorization of the system of knowledge reflected in the human brain

through language, at lower and higher levels, is understood as the set of cognitive linguistics research principles" [Musayev, p.18]. Cognitive linguistics studies semantic fields such as cause, purpose, and evaluation in relation to real linguistic forms. It investigates how language is represented in human cognition and how it is connected with thinking processes. The cause–effect concept (subordinate clause) functions as a cultural language code. The causal subordinate clause functions in the text as a means of expressing causal relations. In this cultural code, each piece of information is transmitted through different signals. Causal relations are generally expressed in subordinate clauses. Here, the causal relation between clauses is realized through the conjunction “because” as a cultural linguistic code. Another example: “However, no one’s mood was disturbed by his death, because such a cheap death seemed like a dream to everyone” [Veliyev, p.74]. Causal relations are also formed through verbal constructions functioning as causal adverbials. In this context, the expression “elə ki” (“as soon as”) acts as a cultural linguistic code. For example: “As soon as she saw and heard that her mother opposed her marriage to Hüsən, she decided to abandon her idea” [Veliyev, p.46]. Causal relations are also expressed through the code “ona görə ki” (“because”). For example: “I am very pleased with you because you have always supported me in working conditions” [Veliyev, p.49]. Another form is “odur ki” (“therefore”): “Boyukxanım conducts advanced research, therefore the institute administration appreciates her” [Veliyev, p.46]. In all these examples, causal relations are realized through linguistic markers such as “elə ki,” “ona görə ki,” “çünki,” “odur ki,” and “o səbəbə ki.” The causal subordinate clause as a syntactic concept forms communicative competence. Competence is a dynamic concept reflecting the speaker’s ability to generate sentences. The causal subordinate clause reflects the speaker’s intention and cognitive ability to construct meaning. Modern Azerbaijani contains various semantic variants and conjunctive means of expressing causal subordinate clauses. In complex sentences, conjunctions are used when emphasis is placed on the cause. However, in many cases, subordinate causal clauses appear without conjunctions. For example: “I cannot go to the doctor, my condition changes frequently.” According to H. Mirzəzadə, “such constructions were originally non-conjunctive and belong to an earlier stage of development” [Mirzəzadə, p.162]. Cause and effect are fundamental philosophical categories. According to scholars, “Cause–effect relations are a type of universal connection. A cause (lat. causa) is an event whose activity generates or changes another event; the resulting event is the effect. The relation between cause and effect is called causality. Different theoretical interpretations of this relation lead to various conceptual models. Necessary causes are essential because without them the effect cannot occur” [Rustemov, p.55]. Development and change are the main subjects of dialectics. Development is associated with material and spiritual systems and represents a specific type of relation characterized by directionality, irreversibility, and qualitative change.

Conclusion. In conclusion, cause and effect relations in language represent one of the most essential semantic and cognitive mechanisms underlying human communication. These relations allow speakers and writers to organize information in a logical sequence, linking events, actions, and situations through meaningful connections. As a result, language becomes not only a tool for communication but also a system for explaining reality and structuring human experience. Throughout linguistic analysis, it becomes clear that cause and effect are not limited to grammar alone. They extend into discourse structure, text coherence, and cognitive processing. Grammatical markers such as conjunctions, subordinate clauses, and lexical expressions provide the formal means of expressing causality, while cognitive processes determine how individuals conceptualize and interpret these relations. Therefore, cause and effect function as both linguistic and mental categories. From a broader perspective, the importance of cause and effect can be observed across different types of discourse. In scientific texts, these relations are used to explain phenomena, present hypotheses, and justify conclusions. In academic writing, they contribute to argumentation and logical reasoning. In everyday speech, they help individuals describe

experiences, explain decisions, and communicate intentions. This wide usage demonstrates the universality and necessity of causal relations in all forms of communication. Moreover, cognitive linguistics shows that humans naturally perceive the world through causal structures. People tend to ask “why” and “what happens as a result,” which reflects an innate cognitive orientation toward explanation and prediction. Language mirrors this mental tendency by providing systematic ways to encode cause–effect relationships. Thus, the study of causality in language also reveals important insights into human thinking and perception. Finally, cause and effect relations contribute significantly to text coherence and communicative effectiveness. They ensure that ideas are connected logically and that messages are clear and understandable for the receiver. Without such relations, discourse would become fragmented and difficult to interpret. Therefore, cause and effect should be considered a fundamental principle in both linguistic theory and practical communication.

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