

LINKED CLAUSES THAT EXPRESS A CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract: *The arrangement of the components of the compound sentence depends on the consistency in the occurrence of the events and events meant by the predicative parts. For example: Two horses and a slave joined the cart and went in this direction. The wind was furious, it created a whirlwind and whirled around, scattering haze around. And, regardless of whether the events denoted by the parts of a compound sentence formed with the help of a conjunction, regardless of whether they occurred at the same time or at different times, often the components are different from the verb: The belts darkened in the heat of summer and in the rains of autumn, but it is still ripe and strong, "wonderful, what kind of animal skin is it made of", he thought.*

Key words: *Compound, conjunction, verb, connector, composition, direction, sentence.*

A conjunction sometimes joins together the components of a connected clause. Similar events occur at the same time or at different times. But in a connected sentence, it is rarely used in relation to its linker and linker. In the binding of single bundles, the binder is used a lot, either alone or repeatedly. And the connector does not have this feature. Therefore, the conjunction both is used more often in a simple sentence than in a compound sentence: The floor was set on fire like a carpet, and there were dead people lying on the windowsill. The conjunction also in the composition of this compound sentence serves not to connect two simple sentences together, but to emphasize the cohesive part (position) in the composition of this compound sentence. Two simple sentences are connected by means of intonation. Conjunctive clauses that express the relationship of subtraction. In some types of connected sentences, the content of the events, events, and situations understood from their parts occurs, one of them does not occur, or each of them occurs, but the occurrence is consecutive. The content understood from the parts of such a compound sentence is usually not related to each other, one does not explain the other. However, the parts of the compound sentence are close to each other in terms of content or express the same concept. The parts of a compound sentence serve to express a common idea, concept, and intention, and the elements of this concept and intention are listed. The parts of the connected sentence expressing the relation of separation are connected with each other with the help of the conjunction of separation and some lexical elements (sometimes, yet, one).

1. One of the actions understood from the parts of the compound sentence occurs.
2. Actions understood from the parts of a compound sentence occur alternately.
3. Both of the action-states understood from the parts of the compound sentence

occur.

When the content of one of the action-states expressed in the parts of the compound sentence is expressed, the parts of the compound sentence are connected with each other, or, or with their connectives. In such conjunctions, the content understood from one part negates the other: To further emphasize that one of the action-states understood in the parts of the conjunction can occur, use the verb form if it is not equal to the conjunction. is used: Maybe they are hanging Dildor now, or if not, they are torturing him, or if not, Azamat's accomplices were forced to break into the dungeon and he was all killed. The content of the parts of the compound sentence is not clearly known to the speaker, therefore, two different action-states are assumed. This content in a connected clause also affects the structure of the clause: often, the same connected clauses consist of interrogative sentences; understood from such interrogative sentences.

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