

SENTENCES EXPRESSING A CAUSE-AND-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP

Shamuradova Naima Muxtarovna

SamSIFL

Chair of english theory and literature

Abstract: *In the Uzbek language, conjunctions without a conjunction and followed by a conjunction Like sentences, the types are different means, shows predicativeness and has a special tone. The next sentence is the most as an important syntactic category, a part of the head sentence or a whole head interprets the sentence, fills in the content, and thereby gives clarity to the main sentence from some point of view enters. In particular, we know that there is a person who, in the style of prepositions, is too much for structure necessary, but the style did not feel the need to express it fragments have fallen, resulting in incompletely formed constructions. At this time, a subordinate clause is used in place of the missing part, thus the sentence contents: For example, We know that happiness is earned by hard work. There is a man who stays better than a horse.*

Key words: *Express, particular, interprets, sentence, view enters, prepositions, contents, fragments, hard work.*

Thus, parallel forms of expression of thought arise. These are logical does not differ from each other. From the following sentence, first of all, to fill this "small" place in the main sentence, to express the idea is used in order to give a clearer, more open. For example; Did you notice (what?), the light in the Universe increased from our breath. There is a person who is a model of people. In the first sentence, the filler is necessary for clarity of thought, and in the second sentence lacks an identifier. The following sentences replace this secondary clause. (communication). In such constructions, some prepositions are considered characteristic does not have the signs of grammatical and intonational completeness or "independence": Toilem shulkim, I chose a flower garden in my homeland. A country in whose soil gold blooms. In both sentences, in comparison with the content of the main sentence, through the adverbial verb more importantly, the incident was reported. Follow-up clauses are a trick to the main clause "independence" has a situation. "But such subordinate clauses serve for the main clause; fills a place in it, opens it, explains a part and according to its function always remains subordinate and is considered a subordinate clause. In the

causative case: There is light, there is shadow. The relationship between them by asking questions about the main and subordinate clauses can be determined. The question is asked in both sentences, and the answer is formed by means of a subordinate clause will come. The following gar acts as a general case. Due to some style requirements, logical emphasis or specific aspects of predicativeness, it is possible to restore a word instead of the hidden part in the head. But this is a piece is expressed only by the demonstrative pronoun and has a very abstract meaning. In such cases, it is necessary to reveal the main meaning of the subordinate clause, to interpret it is equal. In order to prove the equality, it is necessary to add these following variables instead of the demonstrative pronoun, it is enough to introduce (at this time a simple sentence appears). Wisdom is a treasure that cannot be spent. Know that the Motherland is waiting for you. It seems that the adverbial clause replaced by the pronoun is due to the structure although they are different, they are synonymous with each other in terms of tasks. In the meaning of synonyms just as there is a difference, there is also some difference between the adverbial clause and the adverbial clause and the adverbial clause there will be differences. He: Whoever is loyal, is faithful.

Whoever has a craft has a treasure. His: I have been loyal to whom, I have not seen a face of revenge. Kim's: If the word is a lie, it's just a face. To him: Someone who is brave must be honest. (Forget) From him: He who commits to lies will avoid happiness. The demonstrative pronoun in the main clause performs the same function as the subordinate clause is conducted with In this case, the conjunctions of the adverbial clause, the form of the relative pronoun and question, their place is not meant at all, but the function of the pronoun in the sentence based on the following gar is classified; the type of follower is determined.

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