

Structural-Semantic, Communicative-Pragmatic Characteristics of the Hypotaxemes with if in English and its Uzbek Correspondences

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Abstract – The present article is devoted to the investigation of the structural-semantic, functional-stylistic and communicative pragmatic characteristics of the adverbial and non-adverbial clauses with *if* and its correspondences in Uzbek. Polyfunctional and polysemantic features of *if* and other subordinators with *if* (*asif*, *even if*) are shown.

Keywords – Hypotaxeme, Structural-Semantic, Communicative-Pragmatic Characteristics of The Hypotaxemes, *If* Clauses, Uzbek Correspondences, Subordinators, Verbless Clauses, Synonymy Of Conditional Subordinators.

By syntactic constructions we mean both composite and simple sentences, with *if* which exist as separate subsystems in the syntactic system of the English language. Although the problem has been the subject matter of separate serious investigations, comparative investigation of certain types of syntactic structures with “*if*” have not been studied in English yet. To begin with, we would like to find an answer to the question “what is “*if*”?” Webster’s Third New International Dictionary (WTNID) gives the following definition to “*if*” “*if*” (‘) *if*, *ef*, *f*, chiefly dial (: *efcong* [ME *yif*.*if*.*fr* OE *gif*: a kin to OF *risjefef*, *if*, *whether*, OAG *jbu*, *oba if*; *whether*, Goth. *I bai whether*, and *perch*. to L *is he*, *that* – *more at iterate*) 1a: in the event that: in case (~ the train is on time, we’ll meet him) the news ~ false will prove distressing) b: allowing, conceding, or granting that (~ he actually did commit the crime) c: supposing, (~ the money were right here on the table, you couldn’t count it) d: so long as: on condition that (~ any of the plan succeeds, you will get the credit; ~ you can keep your head when all about are losing theirs – Rudyard Kipling) 2: whether (not knowing

the candidate had the necessary qualifications; asked ~ the mail had come); doubts ~ two and two make four – Matthew prior) 3 – used to introduce an exclamation expressing a wish (~ it would only rain) 4: even though: although perhaps (an interesting ~ untenable argument) (~ we are broke, still; we got our money’s worth) –if anything adv: on the contrary even: perhaps even: possibly even (despite reports, conditions had if anything worsened; if anything you ought to apologize). As we see eight semantic peculiarities of “*if*” as a conjunction and an adverb (in only one case) have been pointed out.

Then follows the definition to “*if*” as a noun: *if* (‘*if*’) *n* – s 1: condition (an argument with too many ~s init): Stipulation (a contract weakened by ~s) 2: supposition (a theory of full suppositions). Besides some notes on the dialectal form *if fen* (*ifen*) conj. (by alter): dial: *if* and its derivative with – *y* (*iffy ife*, – *fi*) adj, sometimes – *er* (*erest ifty*): abounding in contingencies or unknown qualities or conditions: uncertain (an ~ question; some very ~ political steps – New Republic) were given in WTNID (1124).

Diachronic approach to the study of present “if” showed that it had the forms gif, “in OE, yet”, and “yif” and if in Middle English and tells that if had the status of a conjunction even in OE and it was inherited from OE into M.E. still saving its connective function. The following examples from, G. Chaucer’s work “The Canterbury Tales” (“The Merchants Tale”) illustrates if clauses as a type of subordinate clauses in ME, alongside with those polyfunctional that, which, so... that etc.

If and if that were the main conjunctions (subordinators) of adverbial clauses of condition: And if thou be sik, so God me save (p.85), if he be poore, she helpeth him to swinke (p.130), For which, if thou wolt werken as the wise, Do always so as wommen wol thee ride (p.145), if thou lovest thy wif (p.170), And if so be that thou me fyndefals, Another day do hange me by the hals (And if It be so that you find me false, the next day hang me by the neck). Our analysis showed that if that was rarely used as a connective in ME.

T.A. Rastorguyeva, a Russian linguist, while speaking on the history, development of syntactical constructions and subordinating conjunctions and if that as well she gave the following example to illustrate conditional clauses: what wot I, if that Christ have hider ysent. My wyf by sea... (the content: What do I know if Christ has hither sent my wife by sea) (Расторгуйева, 1983; 288).

Having studied the content and the structure of the before mentioned sentence we came to the conclusion that the sentence presents the object clause not the conditional one: Ўша христиан аёлимни денгиз орқали бу томонга жўнатган – жўнатмаганлигини билманми?

Besides, in our opinion, if that is not a conjunction, if only has this burden in the sentence. “That” is simply a pronoun, indicating the subject, functioning as the attribute to “Christ” we illustrate our view with the following examples: If that young Soames were such a man of property, he would never miss a thousand a year or so (Galsworthy, 264). If that man is in danger, help him; if that object cannot be lifted, we need some more hands. In such cases that (this, these or those) can be replaced with the definite article “the” depending on the speech context: If the (this) man is in danger, help him.

“If”, like other types of conjunctions, is considered to be a constructive element of the parts, components of both simple and complex sentence structures, playing a decisive role in the formation of the content and formal structures of the syntactic constructions: If only I had a sister (Қани энди опам бўлса!) If not now, you can come tomorrow; if she weren’t in love she would hate me for this and show it

(P. Abrahams, 1971, 222), Perhaps you’d forget me if you saw her again (P. Abrahams, 1971, 207).

If is a polyfunctional conjunction by nature, connecting the components of, for example, the conditional, concessive, object clauses: If you sow you shall mow (proverb), if he is dead, his name is immortal, I wonder if Lanny’s as happy as I am (P. Abrahams, 1971, 220).

The formal models of the given sentences are the same

if + S + P — S + P

But functional-semantic analysis helps to determine to what type of clause they belong. So, the first sentence is a conditional one, the content and the structure are homogeneous. But the second sentence, though formerly conditional, is a concessive one owing to the semantics of the words “dead” and “immortal”, which have opposite meanings. The third sentence presents an object clause with if. We consider the subordinate clause to be the object clause, as it functions as the object of the predicate of the principal clause. It can also be clarified by putting the question “What do you wonder?” to the subordinate clause.

One more interesting point of determining the type of a clause with if the possibility/ impossibility of is using synonymous conjunctions instead of “if”: Compare:

I don’t know if he comes here or not.

I don’t know whether he comes here or not.

I don’t know whether or not he comes here.

It is interesting to point out the fact that “if” may come in the following combinations as if, if possible, if only, what an if (what and) what if, if so, if not etc. One can see a general contingency relation similar to conditions in if possible, wherever possible, whenever possible etc.

The general meaning is characteristic of verbless and nonfinite clauses:

You should find it, wherever possible.

You should find it, if possible.

But they can be transferred to finite clauses:

You should find it, wherever you find it possible.

You should find it if you find it possible

What if means what will or would be the result if, what does it matter if: What if it be a poison (Shakespeare) or he won’t object, and anyway, what if he does.

Our investigations showed that what if occurs mostly in the dialogues of the speakers and listeners having the forms of finite and nonfinite clauses: A. What if he falls off the ladder. B. If he falls off the ladder he may break his leg.

What an if or what and if, being archaic, mean what if and what else: 1: anything else: unspecified other things; 2: certainly: yes indeed – used after a statement to emphasize it or by itself as an emphatic affirmative reply to a question (WTNID, 2600)

The combination of if and only (if only) is an intensified equivalent of if, often used to express unreal conditions, a wish: If only somebody had told me, I could have warned you.

Randolph Quirk and S. Greenbaum call if so and if not positive and negative conditional pro-clauses (Quirk, 1982, 283)

The negative pro – form not in if not, like why not, is used for the whole clause and so with if (if so) can also be used as an equivalent of the whole clause. They make up the characteristic feature of the informal speech. For example:

A. She is coming to see you.

B. Let's lay the table, if so (if she is coming)

A. He doesn't mind your coming to our place

B. If not (if he doesn't mind my coming to your place) I'm ready to go tonight

Even if is made of the combination of the adverb even and "if" which expresses, according to R. Quirk and others, both the contingent dependence of one circumstance upon another and the surprising nature of this dependence. (Quirk, 1982, 283).

The English – Uzbek, Uzbek – English dictionary by Sh. Butayev (2013) defines it as an adverb, having the equivalents "hatto", "hattoki" in Uzbek and the equivalents of even if being "hatto... bo'lgandaqirda ham".

Besides even if, phrases like at all costs, at all events, at any rate, etc., serve as intensifying means of the meaning of even if and the subordinate clauses. They usually occur in the main clause: Even if she hated him, he at all events ought not to put himself in the wrong by neglecting this ancient rite (Galsworthy, 244).

We'd like to add the following correspondences of even if in Uzbek; -га қарамай, -га қарамасдан, - са ҳам, - са ҳамки etc. Even if is more expressive than if and mostly used in belletré and publicistic styles. It is almost not used in the texts belonging to science and technology.

Statistical analysis showed that this compound conjunction occupies the fourth place (after though, although, even though) among those 34 concessive subordinators:

Concessive subordinators	Total number	Fiction	Conversational English	Poetry	Publicistic style	Scientific style	%
though	1992	866	489	136	404	97	45,23
although	1932	432	538	22	241	699	43,86
even though	360	215	57	-	29	59	15,85
even if	120	77	20	-	11	12	5,28
and others							
Total	4404	1590	1104	158	685	867	100%

For example: They passed you over so disgracefully and what was it after all to look forward to, even if you became an admiral – a pittance! (Galsworthy, 1973, 248); Even if you dislike music, you would enjoy this concert (Quirk) Verb less or non – finite clauses are also introduced by even if: Even if still operating; even though given every attention.

The combination of the polyfunctional conjunction as with if makes up an analytical type of subordination. The WTNID defines it in the following way: "as if (were saying) farewell to each other ~ to their childhood – Edith Sitwell,

this mechanical thought is crushing with an iron roller all that is organic – W.B. Yeats) (125).

The first component of as if as is a conjunction (ME as, also, alswa) that expresses more than 10 meanings: 1: to which degree or amount) : usually used as a correlative after an adjective or adverb modified by adverbial as or so and often followed by a noun or pronoun representing an incomplete clause whose verb would be the same as that of the main clause (The position of this science is as honorable as it is secure (L.A. White); His dull red hair was snow – powdered nearly as white as that of a British grenadier. 2:

notwithstanding the degree to which; though; 3: for the reason that because: since 4: dial than; 5: that the result is: that – used with preceding *so* or *such* . . . *so* clearly guilty ~ to leave no doubt of his conviction:...and such a son ~ all men hailed me happy (John Milton); 6: that – used to introduce a noun clause and now dial except in certain negative expressions with *know*, *say* or *see* that have wide usage in informal speech: He said he would come; I don't know as it makes any difference; 7: in *so* for, as (dial); that – used to introduce an adverbial clause: She has not come out again ~ I've seen.

Besides, as is characterized in the following way in WTNID: “as pron as 1a: that, who, which – used to introduce an adjectival clause and having same or such as antecedent: Their children should grow up in the same intellectual culture ~ they have enjoyed – G.B.Jeffery: ... tears such ~ angels weep burst forth – John Miton; b. now dial.: that, who, which – used to introduce an adjectival clause and having a noun or pronoun as antecedent ... a lot of things happened ...~ never ought to (WTNID, 125).The conjunction *as if* (as though being its synonym) introduces adverbial clauses of comparison to the main clause. Mainly the conjunction stands at the beginning of the subordinate clause, but the whole clause after the main: Mr Brown treated me as if he had never met me. It is interesting to point out the fact that as with the inverted order of the parts of the subordinate clause (model: as + P+S) can introduce the adverbial clause of comparison: The present owner collects paintings as did several of his ancestors.

The statistical analysis showed that the adverbial clauses of condition are introduced chiefly by *if* and *unless*, the first being positive and the second – negative: If I'm willing to put up with it, suppose you needn't cry out (Galsworthy, 124); We'll come to the party unless it rains. etc. The latter means roughly “if it does not rain”. But there is a slight difference between an *unless* – clause and a negative *if* – clause. Exactly speaking, *unless* has the more exclusive meaning of only if . . . not or “except on condition that...” In this case it is the opposite of the conditional conjunction, with a compound structure provided (that) or providing (that) which has the meaning of “if” and “only if”: Provided that no objection is raised, we shall hold the meeting in the conference hall.

The same opposition can be observed between *if* and *unless* ((arap)...ca; (arap)... maca). The conjunction *if* may acquire the status of a synonymous conjunction only if the subordinate clause is negative. Structurally, it may be illustrated in the following sentences and models: No one would help her if she did not help herself! (Galsworthy, 227)

= S + Pneg + *if* + S + Pneg No one would help her, unless she helped herself!= Sneg + P pos. + *unless* + S + P pos.

They can also serve to introduce nonfinite and verbless clauses too: *if* ready, *if* late, *if* dew rated, *unless* forbidden, *if* dangerous speculation;

This, also, was a most exciting *if* dangerous speculation (Galsworthy, 286); I'd go there right now, *unless* forbidden (Galsworthy, 323).

One more conditional conjunction which is not registered among other conditional conjunctions by R. Quirk and S. Greenbaum in their “A University Grammar of English” (Quirk; 1982, 281 - 287) is the conjunction *in case*, synonymous to *if* means: 1) *if* it should happen that: supposing that: *if* (in case) 2) precaution against the event that (We always have money by us in case we need them Besides, prepositional compound conjunction has got one more compound form, *in case that*, which can be used in the meaning of “in the event that” or “in case” We demonstrate this through the transformational method:

1. Take your note-book in case you need it
2. Take your note – book in case that you need it
3. Take your note – book if you need it

Despite this we observed, slight though, differences that can be demonstrated through the translations of the above-mentioned sentences

1. Ноут букни олиб олинг, балким сизга керак бўлиб қола
2. Ноутбукни олиб олинг, мабодо сизга керак бўлиб қолса
3. (Агар) Керак бўлса, ноутбукни олиб олинг

The adverb *in case* (meaning: in order to provide against any chance event or circumstance) and the prepositional phrase *in case of* (meaning – in the event of) are widely used in the constructions with simple structure. *In case of* emergency, press the button; Put on your raincoat just in case.

Other compound conditional conjunctions approximately synonymous with *if* are provided (that), providing(that), as long as, so long as and on condition that.

The prepositional phrase, consisting of three parts on, the noun and that. The noun “condition” means something that exists as an occasion of something else: circumstance that is essential to the appearance or occurrence of something else: prerequisite as a (1): the antecedent of a hypothetical proposition (2): the subordinate clause of a conditional sentence, contrasted with allusion (3): a proposition having a relation to the validity of another such that (1) validity of the

first is sufficient evidence that the second is valid or (2) the second can only be valid if the first is also valid – called also respectively sufficient condition, necessary condition (WTNID, 473) .

We discovered two more conjunctions, synonymous to if and on condition that. They are upon condition that and with the provision that: For example,

We (may) sell the house if you pay a great deal of money (on condition/upon condition that you pay a great deal of money).

Provided is a conditional subordinator, which is of French origin (post participle of provide) with the meanings on (upon) condition that and if only. The same can be said of providing (present participle of provide), which can be synonymous with if, in case and whenever they wish providing they conform to the agreement, any offer will be accepted provided only it be profitable.

Combinations of provided (or with -ing) on (upon) condition with that might have probably served to show the former verbal and nonverbal forms which had been used in new connective functions.

They have such correspondences of as “шаройтда, агар, ҳолда, шу шарт биланки” in Uzbek: Ҳар қандай таклиф қабул қилинади агар у даромад келтирса, etc.

So, subordinating conjunctions as an essential element of simple and mostly composite syntactic structures serve to determine structural-semantic, functional-stylistic and communicative-pragmatic types of sentences.

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