



## THE STUDY OF THE CONCEPT CAUSALITY IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** This study investigates the concept of causality in English and Karakalpak languages. Causality is a fundamental aspect of language that allows speakers to express cause-effect relationships and describe actions and events. By examining how causality is expressed and constructed in these two languages, this study aims to uncover similarities and differences in their linguistic structures and cultural perspectives towards causality. The research adopts a comparative approach, analyzing linguistic data from both English and Karakalpak languages. Data collection involves examining corpora, analyzing grammatical structures, and conducting interviews with native speakers. The study focuses on various linguistic aspects, including verb patterns, syntactic constructions, semantic markers, and event conceptualization related to causality. This study contributes to our understanding of how the concept of causality is represented and conveyed in different languages. The findings have important implications for language learners, translators, and cross-cultural communication, enhancing our ability to express and interpret causal relationships accurately and effectively.

**Keywords:** causality, English language, Karakalpak language, linguistic structures, comparative analysis, verb patterns, syntactic constructions, semantic markers, event conceptualization, cultural perspectives.

The concept of causality plays a significant role in language by allowing speakers to express cause-and-effect relationships and describe the reasons behind actions and events. Understanding how causality is expressed in different languages provides valuable insights into linguistic structures and cultural perspectives. This study focuses on the investigation of the concept of causality in English and Karakalpak languages. Language is a powerful tool that enables communication and expression of thoughts, ideas, and experiences. Understanding and expressing causality is crucial in conveying meaning accurately. By studying how causality is encoded and conceptualized in English and Karakalpak, this research aims to unveil the linguistic patterns and cultural nuances related to causality [2]. A comparative approach is employed, analyzing the grammatical structures, syntactic constructions, and semantic markers in both English and Karakalpak languages. Data collection includes examining





corpora, conducting interviews with native speakers, and analyzing linguistic resources.

In English, concept causality can be expressed through the use of causal conjunctions such as "because," "since," or "as a result." For example:

1. She missed the bus because she overslept.
2. Since it was raining, they decided to stay indoors.
3. He failed the exam as a result of not studying enough.

In Karakalpak, concept causality can be conveyed through verb forms and word order. For example:

1. Men avtobustan qalip qoydim, sebebi keshigip qalğan edim. (I missed the bus because I was running late.)
2. Men azanda jewge heshnàrse tappadim, sonliqtan ash bolip qaldim. (I couldn't find anything for breakfast, so I stayed hungry.)
3. Men waqtında registratsiyadan òtpedim, sonliqtan kitapti satip ala almadim. (I didn't register on time, hence I couldn't buy this book.)

These examples demonstrate how concept causality is expressed and understood in English and Karakalpak languages through various linguistic features.

Preliminary findings suggest that English and Karakalpak languages exhibit distinctive ways of expressing causality. English often relies on verb patterns, auxiliary verbs, and subordinate clauses to express cause-and-effect relationships. On the other hand, Karakalpak utilizes specific verb inflections and case markers within its agglutinative grammar system to convey causality.

Moreover, the cultural context influences the expression of causality in language. English tends to emphasize individual agency and actions, while Karakalpak places more emphasis on communal cooperation and shared responsibility.

By studying the concept of causality in English and Karakalpak, this research contributes to our understanding of how language reflects and shapes our understanding of cause and effect relationships. Furthermore, the findings have implications for language learners, translators, and cross-cultural communication, enabling better comprehension and effective communication across different linguistic and cultural contexts [1].

In conclusion, the study of the concept of causality in English and Karakalpak languages has shed light on the linguistic structures and cultural perspectives related to cause-and-effect relationships. Through a comparative analysis of grammar, syntax, and semantic markers in both languages, we have uncovered distinct ways in which causality is expressed. English commonly employs





causative verbs, auxiliary verbs, and subordinate clauses to denote causality, reflecting the emphasis on individual agency and actions. Karakalpak, on the other hand, utilizes specific verb inflections and case markers within its agglutinative grammar system, highlighting communal cooperation and shared responsibility. The findings of this study have broader implications for language learners, translators, and intercultural communicators. Understanding the nuances of causality in different languages allows for more accurate and effective communication across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

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