CAUSATIVE VERBS IN ENGLISH: UNVEILING THE MECHANISMS OF INFLUENCE
INGLIZ TILIDA CKAUSATIV FE'LLAR: TA'SIR ETISH MEXANIZMLARI
КАУЗАТИВНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ: РАСКРЫТИЕ МЕХАНИЗМОВ ВЛИЯНИЯ

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Abstract: *Causative verbs are a cornerstone of English grammar, enabling speakers to express how one entity instigates or facilitates the actions of another. We analyze core causative verbs like "make", "get", "have", and "let", highlighting their unique nuances and the varying degrees of control they convey. The discussion draws on corpus analyses and theoretical frameworks to illuminate the intricate interplay between causative verbs, modality, and causation events. We conclude by examining the cognitive underpinnings of causative constructions and their implications for language acquisition and processing.*

Key words: *verb, sentence, category, construction*

Annotatsiya: *Causative fe'llar ingliz grammatikasining asosi bo'lib, bir shaxsning boshqa birovga ta'sir o'tkazishini ifodalash imkonini beradi. Biz "make", "get", "have", and "let" kabi asosiy kauzariv fe'llarini tahlil qilamiz, ularning o'ziga xos nuanslarini va turli darajadagi boshqaruv darajasini ta'kidlab o'tamiz.*

Kalit so'zlar: *fe'l, gap, kategoriya, konstruksiya*

Аннотация: *Причинные глаголы составляют основу английской грамматики и позволяют нам выразить влияние одного человека на другого. Мы анализируем основные причинные глаголы, такие как «сделать», «получить», «иметь» и «позволить», выделяя их специфические нюансы и различные уровни контроля.*

Ключевые слова: *глагол, предложение, категория, конструкция*

Introduction. Causative verbs occupy a central role in human language, allowing us to describe situations where one agent induces another to perform an action or experience a state. In English, verbs like "make", "get", "have", and "let" serve as the primary tools for expressing causation, each showcasing distinct shades of meaning and influencing interpretation. By delving into the intricate realm of causative

constructions, we can gain valuable insights into the dynamic relationship between language, thought, and action.

Causative verbs, a subset of English verbs, hold the power to convey the act of causing something to happen or bringing about a change in state. Despite their apparent simplicity, causative verbs exhibit rich lexical and semantic meanings, often influencing the underlying dynamics of sentence structures. This study aims to unravel the complexities surrounding causative verbs and their semantic nuances, contributing to a deeper understanding of English language use.

The theory of cause and causal constructions was first developed by such scientists as V. P. Nedyalkov, G. G. Silnitsky, A. A. Kholodovich, V. S. Khrakovskiy, B. Comrie, M. Shibatani, L. Talmi. Special problems related to KK were also considered in the works of the following linguists: Kalushchenko, O.N.Seliverstova, Y.S.Stepanov, B.Abbot, A.Alsina, V.Kroft, M.Haspelmat, B.Levin, R.H.Malka, T. Sanders, E. Svitser, N. Sumbatova, D. Wunderlich and others. The nature of modern research in the field of semantic syntax testifies to the development of methodological foundations and terminological apparatus of the causal theory. At the same time, different languages have different depths of research on stimulus constructions.

Causativeness can rightfully be called one of the most mysterious, incompletely studied categories of language. The flowering of its study dates back to the second half of the 20th century, but until now its place in the system of many world languages has not been determined.

There are traditionally several directions in the study of the category of causation:

1) logical (N.D. Arutyunova, A.P. Komarov);

2) ontological (V.P.Nedyalkov, G.G.Silnitsky);

3) lexical and grammatical (M.V. Vsevolodova, T.A. Yashchenko, T.A. Qildibekova, N.P. Dushin and others);

4) functional-semantic (E.Ya.Gordon, G.A.Zolotova, T.A.Qildibekova, A.P.Chudinov, A.V.Filippov, S.V.Shustova, A.M.Amatov, Yu.V.Baklagova; N. Yu. Bessonov, I. B. Dolinina, U. Kordi, A. B. Uchish and others);

5) comparative typological (I.V. Kormushin, M.G. Simulov, S.E. Mrikaria, M.Kh. Alimova, S.K. Bevova and others);

6) semantic-syntactic (Sh. Bally, J. Lyons, L. Tenier, C. Fillmore, W.W. Bogdanov, I.A. Melchuk, M. Yu. Selivanova and others);

7) cognitive (J. Lakoff, A. Vejbitskaya, L. A. Furs, L. V. Kovaleva, N. Yu. Bessonov and others).

Note that all directions are conditional, since the study of causation is carried out in different directions. Approaches intersect, interact, complement each other, and enrich the entire theory of causation.

Methodology: This article adopts a multifaceted approach to investigating causative verbs in English. Drawing on data from the British National Corpus, we examine the frequency and distributional patterns of key causative verbs. Additionally, we utilize established theoretical frameworks, such as Role and Reference Grammar and Relational Grammar, to analyze the verb-argument structures and semantic roles within causative constructions. Furthermore, we incorporate insights from cognitive linguistics to explore the mental processes underlying the comprehension and production of causative utterances.

The most discussed problems in the study of causative connection include: 1) questions of explaining the category of causation; 2) issues of determining causative verbs, criteria for their selection; 3) issues of determining the semantic-syntactic correlation of contact and remote causatives, factual and permissive adverbs, 4) the problem of causativeness as a visible derivative, study of causative adverbs; 5) means of expressing the category of causation in language, etc. We believe that the discussion of these and other problems on the material of the Uzbek language will serve as a source of completely new knowledge about causal connection and will help to fill and enrich the theory of linguistics. Let's take a look at the main trends in these issues.

The category of causation (Latin causa - cause) is related to the philosophical concepts of cause and effect. Causality is one of the main forms of interdependence and interdependence of the processes and phenomena of objective reality. It is known that causality has a universal meaning and exists in all forms of matter movement. Cause and effect reflect the relationships that actually exist in the world.

Causality is a philosophical category for defining the relationship of events in which one (called a cause) causes another (called an effect or action). All events and processes that occur in the world and in the mind are caused by other events and processes. The human psyche tends to distinguish causal relationships between individual facts of the surrounding world.

The French linguist S. Balli was one of the first to speak about causation: "Causation according to the coordination method corresponds to the formula: turn A into B, and according to the control method, causation Connection: Get A to B. The unusual nature of these inflections suggests that language often uses implicit means to express causal relationships.

I.A. As Melchuk notes, "the causative derivation is found in almost all languages of known language families, which is not surprising given the fundamental importance of

causal relations in human life." This statement refers to the existence of causative derivatives in many languages, which is due to the fact that causal relations are specific and universal. T. Ergashev emphasizes that the category of causativeness expressed at the lexical and syntactic level is distinguished in many languages of the world.

The whole external and internal worlds are in interaction, one follows the other. Naturally, the system of interdependence of events is of great importance for a person. G.A. According to Zolotova, the linguistic image of the world is already "ready", can be presented in a static form or in the process of dynamic formation, with an explanation of some factors that caused the emergence of the situation. For example, the causative case - The breath of the wind opened our window a little - brings the development process forward and shows the cause that arose under the influence of another situation.

Results. Our analysis reveals that causative verbs display a rich tapestry of meanings and functions. "Make" often implies strong coercion or influence, while "get" suggests encouragement or persuasion. "Have" and "let" convey varying degrees of permission or authorization, with "let" implying greater freedom of choice. Additionally, corpus data demonstrates that causative verbs frequently co-occur with modal verbs like "must" and "can", further shaping the nuances of control and obligation within the action or event.

Discussion. The findings highlight the intricate interplay between causative verbs, semantic roles, and verb-argument structures. Each causative verb evokes a specific cognitive frame, influencing how listeners interpret the degree of control, intentionality, and obligation associated with the causative event. Moreover, the co-occurrence of modal verbs adds another layer of complexity, revealing subtle variations in the speaker's stance towards the causative act.

Conclusion. Causative verbs offer a captivating window into the intricate relationship between language, thought, and action. By unraveling their nuanced functionalities and underlying cognitive processes, we gain a deeper understanding of how speakers express and reason about cause-and-effect relationships. Future research avenues could explore the cross-linguistic variations in causative constructions, delving into how different languages represent and conceptualize the notion of causation. Moreover, investigating the acquisition and processing of causative verbs can shed light on the developmental trajectory of language and the cognitive mechanisms undergirding our ability to express and interpret causation in language.

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