



Syntactic Representation Of Conditional Relations In Modern Russian Language

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Abstract. The article deals with the category of conditionality in linguistics as a system of syntactic and semantic means expressing the conditionality between events. Conditional relations are analyzed at different levels of syntactic structure: from prepositional and case forms and simple sentences to complex syntactic constructions. Special attention is paid to the functional-semantic field of conditionality, in the center of which are compound sentences with conditionals, as well as its peripheral elements. The distinction between potential and irreal condition is substantiated, semantic nuances arising from the weakening of conditional meaning, including convergence with causal and concessive relations, are revealed. It is shown that the condition can express not only action, but also state, and that the category of condition covers a wide range of syntactic units designed according to grammatical laws and possessing a sign nature.

Key words: category of condition, conditionality, potential condition, irreal condition, prepositional-padential form of a noun.

The consideration of the category of conditionality in linguistics is aimed at establishing a connection between objective phenomena, where the connection itself appears in the form of means of expressing the meaning of conditionality, which have a sign essence, are formalized according to grammatical laws and are a material representation of complex judgments. Appearing in sentences with the meaning of conditionality, this connection reflects syntactic relations between events, situations, where one expresses the conditioned and the other - the conditioned dependent on it. In this connection, sentences in which conditional relations are realized belong to sentences with the meaning of conditionality [1, 263], but at the same time the relation itself has the character of direct conditionality, since conditionality presupposes the presence of predetermining and predetermined components.

The main form of expressing the conditional meaning at the level of a simple sentence is the prepositional-padjective form of a noun and a word combination including two components between which direct conditioning relations are established. At the level of a simple compound sentence, the signaler of the conditional meaning is the isolated member of the sentence, which enters into direct conditioning relations with a component from the main part of the sentence. At the level of a complex sentence, conditional relations are realized between the predicative parts of a polypredicative construction.

The complex sentence is the syntactic unit of the functional-semantic field of conditionals, where the nature of conditional relations is most clearly manifested. Functional-semantic field is a term of functional grammar, where groupings of means of different language levels interacting on



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the basis of the commonality of their semantic, morphological and syntactic functions are considered [1, 186-191]. Like any field, it has its center and periphery. The peripheral means are prepositional-padential forms of nouns with the meaning of condition and semi-predicatives with the semantics of condition. The center of the field consists of compound sentences with conditional relations between predicative parts, namely: compound sentences with a conditional adjective, compound sentences with conditional relations and non-union compound sentences with conditional relations.

In a complex sentence, the conditional appendage contains an indication of the condition on which the realization of what is said in the main part depends. In this case, there are two types of situation: the dependent part expresses a real-potential condition, and the dependent part expresses an unreal condition [6, 26]. Conditional adjectives are attached to the main part of the sentence with the help of conjunctions and allied combinations: *if, if would, in case if, in that case if, in case if, in case if, in case if, on that case if, on condition if, on condition that, on condition that, on condition that, when, once, if only, if only, when would, when would, if (col) would, col soon*. The dependent part generally answers the question under what condition? In conditional conjunctions there may be a second part that, so, here, then, but it is optional. It brings stylistic and other shades to the sentence: then - neutral; then - temporary; so and here - colloquial, casual. The order of parts in a complex sentence with a conditional adjective in most cases is free, but if the main sentence uses indicative words that make up a pair with the conjunction *if* (*if...*, then; *if...*, so; *if...*, then), the adjective sentence is placed at the beginning of the sentence. For example: "And if they tell and sing, you know, those stories about cunning men and soldiers, with eternal praise of cheating..." [5, 15].

In some sentences, the conditional meaning may be weakened or lost altogether. Additional meanings often arise. The meaning of causality occurs when the reality of what is happening is emphasized. In this case, often used combinations *if* or *unless*, as well as the union *once*. In the dependent part of sentences with the conjunctions *if* and *once*, it is possible to use the words *consequently*, *apparently*, *hence*, as well as the simple words *comes out*, *it must be*, *must be*, *obviously* and *hence*. Here it is reported about the basis sufficient for the conclusion in the main part, which names the real reason for what is reported in the dependent part. For example: "*It will come,*" replied the sailor calmly, "*since they told you so, it means everything is right*" [3, 17]. In sentences with a dependent part containing conjunctions *if*, *once* and *that*, introductory words or combinations may be used, emphasizing the subjective nature of the conclusion contained in the main part of the sentence (*obviously*, *probably*, *apparently*, *apparently*, *apparently*, *must be*), or a high degree of probability of the asserted (*truly*, *without doubt*).

There are sentences, the first part of which is a real fact, which serves as a subject for the subsequent judgment about it in the second part. In such sentences the first part is introduced by the conjunction *if*, and the subsequent part is introduced by the conjunctions of causal meaning (*because*, *because of that*, *because of that*, *because of that*, *because of that*, *because of that*, *in connection with that*, *because of that*, *because of that*, *because of that*, *because of that*, *because of that*, *because of that*, *for the sake of that*, *for the sake of that*, *for the sake of that*, *in order to avoid that*, *for the sake of that*, *in order to avoid that*, *then that*, *only that*, *only that*, *only that*, *then that*) or by the conjunctions of purpose (*that*, *for that*, *in order that*, *for the sake of that*,



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for the sake of that, in order to avoid that, then that, only that, only that, only that). In sentences having the character of a rhetorical question, the main part has the form of a polemical negation, and the dependent part fulfills the role of an argument, argument or reports a fact, the reliability of which is beyond doubt. In such sentences the conjunctions if, when, once, while are used.

In some sentences, two versions of the fact's validity are confronted: if the main part, formalized as a question, contains affirmative information about real facts and questions the validity of the information contained in the dependent part with the conjunctions if and once. According to the first version, which is stated in the dependent part, what is reported corresponds to reality. According to the other version belonging to the speaker, the reliability of this information can be challenged on the grounds of inconsistency with the situation. In sentences whose main part contains a consequence that contradicts what is expected on the basis of the dependent conditional, an additional meaning of concession arises. Such sentences are often complicated by the particle even, which is placed before or after the union if and, which is placed before the predicate of the adjectival part. If the dependent part of such sentences stands before the main part, then in the second part may be used expressions all the same, all the same, all the same, and then, and that, which emphasize the meaning of a consequence contrary to the condition.

Introductory sentences with the conjunction *if* are very similar to conditional sentences, which do not have their own conditional meaning, but only contain additional remarks to what is said in the main sentence, or express a modal or emotional evaluation. Here is an example of an introductory sentence used in dialogs to attract the attention of the interlocutor. For example: "*If you want, you can raise the anchor*" [5, 54].

Conditional relations are close to concessive and causal relations. When establishing sentences with conditional relations, one should proceed from the fact that in the syntactic opposition condition-conditioned event-condition generates event-conditioned event-the feature characterizing conditional relations is direct conditionality: the presence or absence of some event necessarily entails the presence or absence of another event. Conditional relations are based on presupposition: the connection between the condition and the conditioned is thought of as presumptive. A potential condition is a possible event whose realization is doubtful but not excluded. A possible event enclosed in the prepositional phrase generates another possible event named in the main body of the utterance. A causal relation can also be established between two possible events. The difference between conditional relations and causal relations lies in the semantics of the relation between the two phenomena: the condition implies a choice between two possible events, the condition implies an alternative, while the cause does not imply such an alternative.

The conditional prepositional-padjective form with the preposition in case represents two potentially possible events. An irreal condition is an event that has not materialized and cannot materialize. The irreal condition causes an event that is not realized, conditional, the opposite of what is known in advance as a real fact. Whereas in sentences with a potential condition the alternativity is based on a choice of two possible situations, in sentences with an irreal condition the alternative is essentially different: one side of the alternative is presented as an unreal event, the other side of the alternative is a real situation that is known to the speaker. The irreal condition is presented in sentences with the verb-noun in the form of subjunctive mood. The sentences with the



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subjunctive mood express the conditional relations proper. The sentences in which the conditional meaning is not complicated by shades of other grammatical meanings constitute the core of sentences with conditional relations. In linguistic literature there is a widespread opinion that the conditional characterizes only action. Conditional relations are most often, indeed, observed in verb sentences. However, a condition may name an event in which not only action but also a state is possible.

The category of conditionality is manifested in a set of syntactic units serving to express the meaning of conditionality. Such units are various syntactic constructions: prepositional and case forms of nouns, substantive word-combinations, a simple sentence with a circumstance of condition, a compound sentence with a conditional appendage, compound and non-conditional compound sentences, between the predicative parts of which the relations of direct conditionality are established.

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