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MUNDARIJA / СОДЕРЖАНИЕ / CONTENTS

MUNDARIJA	
Atayeva G.R. *O‘smirlar mehnat faoliyatini oila va maktabda o‘zaro muvofiqlashtirishning psixologik samaradorligi……*	4-8
Yakubova M. *Nemis sayohatchisi xans-xermann fon shvaynitsning esdaliklaridan samarqand tarixiga oid ayrim lavhalar……*	9-14
Marufov E.U. *Talabalarning ingliz tili fonetik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishdagi qiyinchiliklar……*	15-20
Aliyev O.O. *O‘zbekistonda axborot xavfsizligi siyosatining huquqiy asoslarini shakllanishi va rivojlanishi*	21-29
Mirzayev R.I., Ibodullayev S.R. *Korrupsiya va uning namoyon bo’lish shakllari……*	30-34
Rahimova G., Kiyamova S. *Umumta’lim maktablarida o‘quvchilarga Alisher Navoiy hayoti va ijodiini o‘rgatishda “Muammoli ta’lim” metodidan foydalanishning ahamiyati……*	35-42
Abdullayeva G.R. *Boshlang‘ich sinf tabiatshunoslik darslarini adekvat modellashtirish tizimini takomillashtirish*	43-47
Ochilova G.U. *Some cases of transmission of kinship terms in uzbek and english……*	48-52
Кадымова Д.Р., Рахмонкулова Ш.О. *Особенности реализация мотива сна в русской и зарубежной литературы (На примере произведений эпохи античности и средневековья, А.С. Пушкина «Евгения Онегина», И. А. «Обломова» Гончарова И «Преступления и наказания» Ф. М. Достоевского)……*	53-60
Radjabova D.N. *Rossiya sharqshunosligi ilmiy maktabi va o’rta osiyo tarixi masalalarining o’rganilishi……*	61-65
Мамасолиев И.Ф., Усманова Н.К. *Оригинальность баллад в.а. жуковского в русской словесности……*	66-71
Xayriyev I. *Aql, hissiyot va iroda integratsiyasi……*	72-76
Kenjayeva M.A. *Ona tili fanini o`qitishda tayanch kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirishda ta’lim exnologiyalardan foydalanish……*	77-81
Kuldashev M., Saidov U. *Jamoat xavfsizligini ta’minlashda yo‘l-transport hodisalarini oldini olishning o‘rni……*	82-86
Uzoqov M.F. *Attraktiv munosabatlarning o‘rni va pedagogik taxlili hamda uni hozirgi bosqichda maktabgacha ta’lim tizimida qo‘llash xususiyatlari……*	87-91
Xasanova M.N. *Elektron platforma vositasida muhandislik grafikasi fanini o‘qitishda talabalarning grafik ishlari sifatini rivojlantirishning pedogogik tavsifi……*	92-96
Аллаярова Н.Я. *Роль образовательных компетенций в развитии гендерно-равноправного мышления учащихся……*	97-101

Негматова Н.Н. *Принцип учета особенностей родного языка учащихся при обучении русскому языку в полиэтнической среде, методы и их классификация*……	102-106
Панжиева Н.Н. *Роль и значение развития навыков критического мышления у будущих учителей информатики* ……	107-116
Усманова Н.К., Сайфиддинова М. *«Мир детства» в философско-художественном и идейном воплощении в творчестве А.Платонова*……	117-122
Turniyazova R.B. *Emotional causation*……	123-128
F.F.Xatamov *Huquqning regulyativ funksiyasi va shaxs mas'ulligi*……	129-132
Xashimov Sh.J. *Milliy turizm va o'zbekistonning xalqaro imidji yuksalishining ijtimoiy-falsafiy masalalari*…….	133-137
Xushmurodova Sh.Sh. *Impact of bilingualism on third language acquisition and bilingual teaching*……	138-146
Mustafayeva M.SH. *Aleksitimiya fenomeni va uning namoyon bo'lishining psixologik xususiyatlari*……	147-151
Кадымова Д.Р., Ибрагимова Э.О. *Роль женщины и ее и судьба в произведении Л.Н.Толстого «анна каренина» и «госпожа бовари» .Флобера*……	152-158
Xoliqulov A.Y. *Ilk o'rta asrlar sug'dda bozorlar taraqqiyoti*……	159-163
Azizkulov A., To'g'izov N. *Boburiylar saltanatida ta'lim tizimi*……	164-168
Baysariyeva Ch.U. *Elektron ta'lim resurslari (etr) yordamida talabalar mustaqil ta'limini tashkil etish usullari, shakllari va vositalari*……	169-175
Amonturdiyeva Sh.R. *Diniy matnlarda mustaqil so'z turkumlarining ifodalanishi*……	176-179
Mustafayev Sh.N. *O'zbekiston oliy ta'lim tizimini modernizatsiyalashning artpedagogik asoslari*……	180-184
Rustamova Sh.Sh. *Investigating communicative competence as a vital of pedagogical category*……	185-189
Jumanov Sh. *Ijodiy-madaniy masalalar bo'yicha targ'ibotchi faoliyatining funksional pedagogik tahlili*.....	190-194
Tuxtayeva Sh.M. *Bo'lg'usi boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilariga matematika darslarida integratsiyalashgan ta'limni tashkillashtirish haqida*.....	195-200
Mualliflarga	

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EMOTIONAL CAUSATION

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Abstract. This article describes the expression of causation based on feelings. It substantiated specific types of causation, the formation of emotional causality and its integral connection with the field of psycholinguistics. In the course of studying this process, the views of philosophers and linguists were analyzed. When studying emotional causality, it was found that in this situation, as a result of an accidental or intentional effect of the causator on the causant, the mental state of the referents changes, emotional causality is based on three main factors - cause, effect and mental state. It is proved that the expression of existing concepts arises with emotional causative elements in verbal and non-verbal form. Based on this article, for the first time in Uzbek linguistics, the study of the issue of emotive causality is put on the agenda.

Key words: causation, emotive causation, psychological filter, derivative, causator, causant.

Emotsional kauzatsiya

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada kauzativlikning his-tuyg‘ularga asoslangan holda ifodalanishi yoritildi. Unda kauzativlikning o‘ziga xos turlari, emotiv kauzatsiyaning shakllanishi va uning psixolingvistika sohasi bilan uzviy bog‘liqligi asoslab berildi. Bu jarayonni o‘rganishda faylasuf hamda tilshunos olimlarning emotsiyalarning izohlanishi xususidagi fikrlari tahlil etildi va munosabat bildirildi. Emotiv kauzatsiyani tadqiq etar ekanmiz, ushbu situatsiyada kauzatorning kauzantga tasodifan yoki qasddan ta’sir etishi natijasida referentlarning psixik holatida o‘zgarish sodir bo‘lishi, emotiv kauzatsiyaning uch asosiy omil – sabab, oqibat, psixik holatga tayanishi aniqlandi. Mavjud tushunchalarning ifodalanishi verbal va noverbal ko‘rinishdagi emotsional kauzativ elementlar bilan yuzaga chiqishi dalillandi. Emotiv kauzativlik masalasini o‘rganish shu maqola asosida o‘zbek tilshunosligida ilk bor kun tartibiga qo‘yilmoqda.

Kalit so‘zlar: kauzativlik, emotiv kauzatsiya, psixologik filtr, derivat, kauzator, kauzant.

Эмотивная каузация

Аннотация. В данной статье описывается выражение каузации, основанной на чувствах. В ней обосновывались специфические виды каузативности, формирование эмоциональной каузальности и ее неотъемлемая связь с областью психолингвистики. В ходе изучения этого процесса были проанализированы взгляды философов и лингвистов. При изучении эмоциональной каузальности установлено, что в данной ситуации в результате случайного или умышленного воздействия каузатора на человека происходит изменение психического состояния референтов, эмоциональная каузальность опирается на три основных фактора – причина, следствие и психическое состояние. Доказано, что выражение существующих понятий возникает с эмоциональными каузативными элементами в вербальной и невербальной форме. На основе этой статьи впервые в узбекском языкознании на повестку дня ставится исследование вопроса об эмотивной каузальности.

Ключевые слова: каузативация, эмотивная каузация, психологический фильтр, дериват, каузатор, каузант.

Due to the reason that the main nation of the our research was dedicated to emotional causation, this is being studied connectively with theory of emotions and feelings. As it is known, the concept of causation was explored considerably in the world`s linguistics. However, as we are aware of the fact that there exists the only monographic research that highlights current theme in uzbek linguistics[1]. And this situation is the fair evidence of the existence of important tasks that is still waiting for to be explored. In addition, when the phenomenon of causation is analyzed in the *semantic, morphological, syntactic* plan, as B.N.Turniyazov rightly pointed out, it should be researched as a separate direction of linguistics.

Since time immemorial, scientists have emphasized that the central place of the human psyche is occupied by emotions. For example, Plato considered them to be one of the third important elements of the human soul, along with the desires of the mind and body[2]. Aristotle contemplated over the main types of emotions (such as fear, anger, joy, hatred) and brought new ideas and concepts to science[3].

The modern study of emotions began in 1884 after the foundation of W.James's theory of emotions[4]. Nowadays, the problem of expression of emotions is widely studied linguistically. In particular, it is known that Russian linguists such as V.I.Shakhovsky, A.A.Kamalova, O.D.Tarasova published research works on this issue[5]. But in Uzbek linguistics, it was not observed that there is any scientific work on the study of emotions in the field of causation. If we understand causation as the meaning of arousal, influence[6.47], in this process it is understood that as a result of the influence of some causative behavior directed towards the causant and causing him to fall into an emotional state. The current situation is analyzed based on the theory of psychological filters. According to this concept, relationships go through a series of specific filters in their development. For instance, their psychological content is determined by the type of relationship and the stage of development of causation. By filter we understand the reception and assimilation of a certain message by a person. In turn , filters divided into following types:

1) *visual filter* - viewing channel;
2) *audial filter* - hearing channel;
3) kinesthetic filter - mechanical impact (touch, grasp);
4) *digital filter* - subjective-logical channel [7/electronic source].

It should be said that the causative meaning occurs in the combination of various grammatical devices in languages. For example, in Hindi, internal inflection occurs through analytical forms such as *sad-**aya**-ti (passing)*, in French, German, English, Russian, ***obliger** (to force), **befehlen** (to command), **make** (to force), **тревожить***, and in turkic languages, verbs represented in the accusative ratio, imperative and subjunctive forms, auxiliary verbs, compound verbs, and independent verbs. In today's linguistics, the concept of causativeness is divided into types such as *factive, deontive, permissive, preventive,* and *assistive*. The meaning understood by these types of causation differs depending on the activity of the causer and the causer. For example, in factive causation, the causator (inciter to action) makes causant (executor of the exhorter's order) to perform some particular action.

*Onam tashqariga chiqib ketayotgan edi, Dalavoy **to‘xtatdi*** (O‘.Hoshimov. Dunyoning ishlari).

My mother was going out, Dalavoy stopped her (O‘.Hoshimov. Affairs of the world).

Deontive causation means obligation or condition*: Sen ichimizda bashkalik bolasan. O‘qishing kerak* (T.Malik. Alvido bolalik).

You are whiz kid. You should study (T.Malik. Farewell childhood).

In permissive causation, the causator allows the causative to do something:

*-Nazimchik, bechorani **kechira qol**. Nozim deganlari **«ha, mayli»** deb qo‘l berdi* (T.Malik. Alvido bolalik).

-Nazimchik, forgive the poor man. The one who were called Nozim said yes, okay (T.Malik. Farewell childhood).

In preventive causation, the causator does not allow the causative to perform an action: *-Tushaman! -**Yo‘q,** opam qattiq bag‘riga bosdi: -**Tushmaysan!*** (O‘.Hoshimov. Dunyoning ishlari)

-I’m going down! -No, my sister hugged tightly: -You won’t come down! (O‘.Hoshimov. Affairs of the world)

In assistiveness, the meaning of helping in a causative situation finds its expression: *Shayxzoda domla qiynalgan talabalarga o‘ziga sezdirmay yordam berardi* (S.Ahmaq. Yo‘qotganlarim va topganlarim).

Teacher Sheikhzada helped students who were in trouble behind the closed doors (S.Ahmaq. What I lost and I found).

In our study, the issue of expressing the causation is related to the above, and it is distinguished by the fact that it has an emotional character. Emotive causation indicates that a change occurs in the mental state of the referents as a result of the accidental or intentional influence of the causator on the causant. In this respect, the object of study of emotional causation is inextricably

linked with the field of psycholinguistics. Emotive causation relies on three main factors: cause → effect → mental state.

Any person gets acquainted with the surrounding reality and perceives it through thinking, imagination and memory. Reacts to the situations that are happening, and always be in an emotional state towards certain people and events. Such a subjective attitude is manifested in the mind of a person in a heuristic form. This current process that is occurring in the inner world of a person is called «psycho-emotional state». The psycho-emotional state is formed under the control of the so-called «psychophysiological factor» and, in turn, motivates a person to perform certain actions, regulates his behavior or, on the contrary, causes chaos. In general, the emergence of human emotions depends on the following emotional components: *feeling, affect, mood, stress*. The different expression of emotion, which is the object of these components, relies on emotional causative elements in verbal and non-verbal form. Verbal causative emotions are expressed through the signs of spoken language, while non-verbal causative emotions are *kinesics* (gestures), *mimicry* (facial expression), *oculesics* (eye language), *odorics* (the smell of the human body), *gastics* (the role of food and drinks in the expression of signs) and *haptics* (expression of feeling by grasping or touching) is expressed in such concepts.

1. *Boyadan beri chidab o‘tirgan «Tarasha»ning tajangligi tutib ketdi shekilli, shartta o‘rnidan turdi. -Xunasa! - dedi qo‘lini paxsa qilib* (O‘Hoshimov. Telpak).

It seems that «Tarasha», who has been sitting patiently for a long time, was cheesed out, got up abruptly. -Khunasa! - he said waving his hand angrily (O‘Hoshimov. Cap).

2. *Maktubnni olgan Imloqning yuzi g‘azabdan sarg‘ayib ketdi* (Nosiruddin Rabg‘uziy. Qisasi Rabg‘uziy).

After receiving the letter, Imlaq’s face turned yellow from anger (Nasiruddin Rabguzi. Qissasi Rabguzi).

3. *Shu asnoda ko‘z ko‘zga tushdi-yu, qizning nigohidagi latif bir harorat Humoyunning diliga behad iliq tuyuldi* (P.Qodirov. Avlodlar dovoni).

At that moment, her eyes caught his eye, and the gentle warmth in the girl’s gaze warmed Humayun’s heart (P.Qodirov. Pass of generations).

4. *Nizom o‘ram qilingan va so‘rg‘ichlangan zarhal qog‘ozni ochayotganda dimog‘iga xushbo‘y gul atri urildi. Bu unga Hamida bonuning hididek tuyuldi-yu, vujudini zavq va shodlikka to‘ldirdi* (P.Qodirov. Avlodlar dovoni).

As Nizam opened the wrapped and sealed golden paper, a fragrant flower perfume hit his nose. It seemed to him like the smell of Hamida Bonu, and it filled his body with pleasure and joy (P.Kadirov. Pass of Generations).

5. *Ikki kosa ichishgandan keyin jigar kabobning hidi ishtahalarni qitiqlay boshladi* (A.Muxtor. Fano va baqo).

After drinking two cups, the smell of liver kebab began to tickle the appetite (A.Mukhtar. Fano and Bago).

6. *Bizlar bir-birimizni turtib, qotib-qotib kulamiz* (Oybek. Bolalik xotiralarim).

We push each other and laugh hard (Oybek. My childhood memories).

As we can see, in the first example given, we observe the expression of a causative emotion through a gesture (by waving a hand). In this case, the relationship between the causator and the causant is seen in the emergence of a conflicting situation between them. In the situation given in the example, the relationship between individuals did not suddenly take this form, of course. It was accumulated on the basis of filters in a certain time frame, as a result it came to this state (negative position). The emotive causative situation that we are analyzing occurs after passing through the visual and auditory filter from the listed ones. Here we observe two-sided causation: the effect of the agent on the patient and the patient on the agent. In this case, the patient has the status of a *co-act-subject* (a subject who is forced to perform an action)[8], because he was forced to perform counter-causation. This, in turn, was realized through cause and effect relations. As a result, the place where individuals can have positive feelings towards each other is covered by a negative sign. We call this type of emotional causation conflict situation causation.

In the second example above, we see a causative situation occurring through a facial expression (his face turned yellow with anger). In this case, the message in the letter has the status of a

cause, it affects the individual in such a way that, as a result, the expression of anger is understood from facial expressions.

N.D.Levitov considers the feeling that emerges through anger to be an *affective state* (*affect* - Latin «excitement»)[9.130]. Affect is characterized by its short duration. In other words, it appears automatically and often occurs as a reaction of the organism against causation when a person defends himself. But why is it studied differently from emotion. In our opinion, it is actually a form of emotion.

In the third example, causativeness is expressed through eye language, in which the causator has an emotional impact on the causant. In the fourth and fifth examples, emotional impact through smell is observed. But they differ sharply from each other odorically and gastically. In the first, the emotional causation between two people, and in the second, the causation of appetite between meal and a person. In the sixth example, two individuals appear in the status of both causator and causant.

As an example to the causative emotives in verbal expression the verbs like *to be angry, disgusted, disgusted, disturbed, inspired, delighted, offended, worried, admired, impressed, impressed, oppressed, depressed, surprised, interested, to care, to be ashamed, to be horrified, to suffer (*mentally*), to be nervous, to be sad, to be afraid, to despair, to be ashamed, to be surprised, to be confused, to be glad, to be disappointed we can include a number of verbs such as to open, to love, to regret, to be excited, to enjoy, to feel, to tame, to pity* can be added.

Through these verbs, the occurrence of such situations is expressed as a result of the impact of some action or event on human feelings. Causative emotive devices differ from other causative devices in that, in addition to the causative event or person and the causative subject, there is also a modus state of the individual (a person's perception of some kind of emotional message). Therefore, the emergence of an emotive causal process depends more on how the causant receives the message intended to influence and how he reacts to it. If the causant is indifferent to the event, causation does not take place, in other words, he does not *get angry, hateful, disturbed,* etc. Therefore, we consider this situation to be contrary to the *constative* (*constatation* - French «recognition of existence») process. This is probably why Y.V.Paducheva states that verbs expressing emotional causation cannot be *agentive* (related to some kind of action) and they do not have an *isosemic* (relationship between two objects) character[10.51-79].

In our opinion, verbs expressing emotional causation can be both agentive and isosemic. After all, if there is causation, it means that there is a connection to the action and the presence of a relationship between two objects:

Uyg'onish davri madaniyati antik dunyo madaniyatidan ilhomlandi (R.Esanov. San'at tarixi).

The culture of the Renaissance was inspired by the culture of the ancient world (R. Esanov. History of art).

As we can see, in the given example, the existence of a relationship between two objects and the meaning of the relation to the action is revealed based on figurative emotionality.

V.Y.Apresyan also supports the opinion that emotional causatives are not agentive and gives the following examples: *Меня удивил такой поворот событий; В последнее время Петя не радует своих родителей*[11.32].

I was surprised by this turn of events; Recently, Petya does not please his parents.

V.Y.Apresyan understands action aimed at a specific goal as agentive. In particular, he considers emotive verbs such as *злить, пугать, веселить* to be agentive.

In our view, action can be agentive regardless of whether it is intentional or not. Indeed, agency is connected with the concept of agency and indicates the involvement of an active participant in this action. Therefore, the words *события* and *Петя* in the examples given by the scientist are in the status of agents, and the verbs *удивил, радует* are agentive. For example, if we substitute verbs such as, *злить*, *пугать*, *веселить* which Y.D.Apresyan considers to be agentive, instead of the verbs in the examples given by him, the sign of agentivity will not be lost*: Меня злил такой поворот событий; В последнее время Петя не пугает своих родителей.*

I was angry with this turn of events; Lately Petya doesn't scare his parents.

It should be said that an emotional causative situation can be studied into such types as single-subject or multi-subject:

1. *Kuragiga fonendoskopning muzdek halqasi tegishi bilan vujudida xushnud bir yengillik sezdi* (O'.Hoshimov. Nurli dunyo).

When icy ring of the phonendoscope touched his chest , he felt a pleasant relief in his body (O‘.Hoshimov. Light World).

2. *Hozir uning ko‘nglida ham bir vaqtlar yonib, keyin kulga aylangan cho‘g‘ yana yilt etganini, agar salgina shabada tegsa, bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (O‘.Hoshimov. Nurli dunyo).

Now he felt that the ember that once burned in his heart and then turned to ashes flickered again, and if a slight breeze touched it, this ember might catch fire (O‘. Hoshimov. Light World).

In the first example given, causation has occurred as planned. After all, the whole process of examination of the patient who comes to the doctor requires this. Only one individual participates in this causative situation, and the subject (phonendoscope) is the causative agent. It is true that someone is controlling the subject, but he is not embodied as a participant. The emotion is felt only in one individual. Phonendoscope serves as the cause of this. Because the patient feels a pleasant relief due to this subject. Therefore, in causation, another individual does not always have to act as the causator. The causative can also be influenced by the subject. Or the subject can also act as a causative. The concept of individuality is relative in nature, and in fact there is multi-preference in causation, otherwise, the meaning of motivation will not be determined. As long as the causative process occurs in the form of X (causator) - Y (causant) - Z (consistent-semantic conclusion), it always has a sign of multicomponentity[1.223].

In the second example, the expression of emotional causation is observed in two individuals. To visualize this more clearly, let's analyze this device based on the method of syntactic derivation:

1) *sezdi* (V) / sensed (V) – fundamental structure;

2) *(U) sezdi* (N+V) / (He) felt (N+V) – basic structure;

3) *(U) mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_1+V) – derivat/operator: -ni / (He) realized that (N+X_1+V) – derivative/operator : -ni (accusative affix);

4) *(U) lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_2+V) – derivat/op.: -i / (He) felt that it might catch fire (N+X_2+V) – derivat/operator: -i (from the word «ketishi»);

5) *(U) cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_3+V) – derivative/op.: -ning / (He) felt that the ember might catch fire (N+X_3+V) – derivat/operator: -ning (has the same function like preposition «of» that indicates relationships between other words, such as belonging, things made of other things, things that contain other things, or a point of reckoning;

6) *(U) bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_4+V) – derivative/op.: bu / (He) felt that this ember might catch fire (N+X_4+V) – derivative/op.: bu (this);

7) *(U) shabada tegsa, bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_5+V) – derivative/op.: -sa / (He) felt that if the breeze touched, this ember might catch fire (N+X_5+V) – derivative/op.: -sa (affix);

8) *(U) salgina shabada tegsa, bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+$_6$+V) – derivat/op.: salgina / (He) felt that this ember might catch fire by a slight breeze (N+X_6+V)) – derivative/op.: salgina (slight);

9) *(U) agar salgina shabada tegsa, bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_7+V) – derivat/op.: agar / (He) felt that if the slightest breeze touched this ember, it might catch fire (N+X_7+V) – derivative/op.: agar (if);

10) *(U) cho‘g‘ yana yilt etganini, agar salgina shabada tegsa, bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_8+V) – derivat/op.: -ni / (He) felt that the ember flickered again, that if a slight breeze touched it , this ember might catch fire (N+X_8+V) – derivative /op.: -ni (accusative affix);

11) *(U) kulga aylangan cho‘g‘ yana yilt etganini, agar salgina shabada tegsa, bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_9+V) – derivat/op.: -gan / (He) felt that the ember that had turned into ashes flickered again, that if a slight breeze touched it, this ember might catch fire (N+X_9+V) – derivative/ op.: -gan (affix);

12) *(U) keyin kulga aylangan cho‘g‘ yana yilt etganini, agar salgina shabada tegsa, bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_{10}+V) – derivat/op.: keyin / (He) then felt that the embers that had turned into ashes flickered again, that if a slight breeze touched it, this ember catch fire (N+X_{10}+V) – derivative/ op.: keyin (then);

13) *(U) yonib keyin kulga aylangan cho‘g‘ yana yilt etganini, agar salgina shabada tegsa, bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_{11}+V) – derivat/op.: -ib / (He) felt that the embers that

had burned and then turned to ashes flickered again, that if a slight breeze touched it, this ember might catch fire (N+X_{11}+V) – derivative/op.: -ib (affix);

14) *(U) bir vaqtlar yonib keyin kulga aylangan cho‘g‘ yana yilt etganini, agar salgina shabada tegsa, bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_{12}+V) – derivat/op.: -bir vaqtlar / (He) felt that the ember that had once burned and then turned to ashes glowed again, that if a slight breeze touched it, this ember might catch fire (N+X_{12}+V) – derivative/op.: bir vaqtlar (once);

15) *(U) uning ko‘nglida ham bir vaqtlar yonib keyin kulga aylangan cho‘g‘ yana yilt etganini, agar salgina shabada tegsa, bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_{13}+V) – derivat/op.: -da ham / (He) felt that in his heart the ember that had once burned and then turned to ashes flickered again, and if a slight breeze touched it , this ember might catch fire (N+X_{13}+V) – derivative/op.: -da (affix), ham (once);

16) *(U) Hozir uning ko‘nglida ham bir vaqtlar yonib keyin kulga aylangan cho‘g‘ yana yilt etganini, agar salgina shabada tegsa, bu cho‘g‘ lovillab ketishi mumkinligini sezdi* (N+X_{14}+V) – derivat/op.: hozir / (He) Now he felt that the ember that once burned in his heart and then turned to ashes flickered again, and if a slight breeze touched it, this ember might catch fire (N+X_{14}+V) – derivative/op.: hozir (even now).

At the fifteenth stage of the derivational analysis, we witness the participation of the second referent in the causative situation. This emotional causation is not planned in advance, but is a process that happened unexpectedly in the feelings of two people. Here we see the causation of hierarchical emotion. More precisely, in this process, the hope formed by the second individual appears in the first individual, then the concept of the breeze as the causative gives a stronger color to the causation, and the second individual, in turn, feels the same situation. However, it should be said that the strong stage of causation has not yet been realized, it already has the sign of conditionality.

Thus, emotional causation often takes place in a causal relationship between two individuals. In this case, the causative affects the causative mentally, spiritually, informatively, perceptually, and an interpersonal psychological relationship occurs. On this basis, as a result of emotional changes, as we discussed above, an emotional-causative complex occurs.

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