



**MIXED TYPES OF ADVERBIAL CLAUSES IN MODERN ENGLISH AND
 UZBEK**

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ABSTRACT

This article shows examples of mixed types of adverbial clauses in English and Uzbek, as well as some opinions of scientists on this topic, translation problems and ways to facilitate the process of translation in languages. This topic is still relevant and one of the topics hasn't been fully studied.

Key words

compound, syncretism, clauses.

Analyzing compound sentences in modern linguistics, we can find the absence of any data in terms of the type of compound sentences they follow. But we can see certain works on the topic of syncretism of several scientists G'Abdurahmonov, Korneeva, Barhudarov, Blokh,

G' Hoshimov, We would like to supplement the article and scientific work with mixed types of adverbial clauses below in their classification.

Our assumptions show that not only in English, but in other languages, we can observe that the mixed types of adverbial clauses is especially , the mixing of meanings . It is known that one grammatical meaning manifests itself in one grammatical form in one context, while in the subject we are studying we can see a mixture of meanings in one sentence.

We all know that For example:

Wendy and I were at once amused and embarrassed, but also concerned lest he be mown down by a passing train

He gripped his brother's arm lest he be trembled by the mob .

Some of the conjunctions introducing adverbial clauses are polysemantic and can

introduce different types of adverbial clauses. For instance, the conjunction as may

introduce adverbial clauses of time, cause, manner, and comparison.

As he spoke there was a sharp ring at the bell. (Conan Doyle) (ADVERBIAL
 CLAUSE



OF TIME)

As the morning was fine, and he had an hour on his hands, he crossed the river by the

ferry, and strolled along a footpath through some meadows. (Dickens)

(ADVERBIAL

CLAUSE OF CAUSE)

The dog did as he was ordered. (Dickens) (ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF MANNER)

She (Lillian) saw now that she did not love him (Cowperwood) as some women love

their husbands. (Dreiser) (ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF COMPARISON)

The conjunction since introduces adverbial clauses of time and cause.

It was a long time since I had written to the States... (Hemingway)

(ADVERBIAL

CLAUSE OF TIME)

Since the lunchroom was full, she sat at our table, and reached out for the bill of fare.

(King) (ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF CAUSE)

The composite conjunction so that introduces adverbial clauses of result and purpose.

They were rich and I was poor, so that it was no easy matter for me to follow them. (Conan

Doyle) (ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF RESULT)

I turned away, so that Frith should not see my face. (Du Maurier)

(ADVERBIAL

CLAUSE OF PURPOSE)

They wouldn't let their cat outside for fear (that) it would get run over.

When we analyze this statement from a substantive paragraph, we can see that the sentence has a syncretic , double meaning property - these statements represent a purpose-and-cause

We are faced with some problems in the translation of English mixed-types of adverbial clauses sentences into other languages, we give examples of ways to translate these problems, that is, without compromising their meaning. For example

I feared lest I should be late again.

When we analyzing syncretic sentences we find not only two meanings mixed but we can find t tree or more meaning . For example: purpose, cause, time. Place, time, cause,



I obeyed her lest she should be angry.

I fear lest we commit an inexcusable blunder.

Clauses joined by causative-consecutive conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs are

as a rule separated by a comma or a semicolon.

"Who?" asked Clyde, pretending an innocence he could not physically verify, for his

cheeks and forehead flushed. (Dreiser)

Don't approach me; for I hate you beyond measure. (Bennett)

Clauses joined by the conjunction so are separated by a comma.

It was clear that something had happened, so we eased up. (Jerome)

Occasionally we find a dash or a colon before the conjunctions for and so.

Aunt Polly asked him questions – for she wanted to trap him into damaging revelations.

(Twain)

Becky was gone to her Constantinople home to stay with her parents during vacations –

so there was no bright side to life anywhere. (Twain)

There is an increasing tendency to discard the comma between coordinate clauses, but it

is still desirable before but and obligatory before for; while, whilst, whereas, only.

He flung it back, so that it struck the sled and bounced along until it fetched up on Bill's snowshoes

This it repeated several times, till it was a short hundred yards away.

"In case" we can see that even in case follow sentences that are connected through a linker, the purpose also blends the meanings of the condition.

The camping area has ready access to water, in case of fire

Conjunctions "Lest" and for fear(that) or " so" , which are connected with their mixed, the adverb can confound both the purpose and the cause meanings.

He was already worried lest she should tell some one what had happened.

She refuses to admit that she is the daughter for fear of disgracing her parents.

Conjunction "So that" , which are connected to their , the adverb is able to mix both the target and the outcome meanings.

Eat it so that the point of the hook goes into your heart and kills you, he thought.

Conjunctions "Till" "until" , which are connected to their , the adverb is able to mix both the target and the outcome meanings in itself.



“I’ll fight them until I die.” .

So, as can be seen from the above sentences, we can find a mixed type of adverbial clauses. Sentences not only in English, but also in other languages .Unfortunately, due to the lack of resources related to this topic, the mixed meanings of sentences in the translation process can be transmitted and undermine the scope of content in translation. To eliminate these problems, it is advisable to disassemble the sentence into pieces .

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