

G. Zh. Bayalieva*, G. Sh. Bekmaganbetova

Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University, Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan

Email: gumi1778@mail.ru, bayalieva67@mail.ru.

The place of components in a conditional relationship in the system of causal relations

Abstract. *In linguistics, the linguistic nature of the category of general compound sentences still requires deep recognition. Although it has been somewhat studied from the point of view of structural linguistics, there are still unresolved problems in determining the syntactic nature of complex structures in the relation of a condition. Based on the latest achievements in the syntax of a compound sentence, there is a clear need for a deeper functional and semantic consideration of this language category. This direction, of course, is distinguished by its novelty, scientific depth. In studies, characterized by the manifestation of an active subject – a person who knows the world, reflecting it through language, as a central figure, the linguistic phenomenon is studied from the point of view of the basic principles of its origin, or from the point of view of the principles of cognition of the world through thinking and the representation of these cognitive concepts through language. Of course, in modern science, all this is interpreted as such. In the in-depth knowledge of structural and semantic units in the conditioning relation, the most important thing is recognized as how these conditioning relations manifest themselves in nature and being-being and mental being inherent in humanity, and how they are expressed in language. This article provides for the consideration of conditional components as structures in a causal relationship. In the deepening recognition of structural and semantic units in the conditional relationship, it is recognized as the most important how this conditional relationship manifests itself in nature and creation-being and the mental being inherent in humanity, and how they are reflected in the language.*

Keywords: *linguistics, syntactic categories, cognitive, modern science, function, connection.*

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32523/2616-678X-2023-144-3-61-68>

Introduction

For a deeper understanding of the grammatical nature of the conditional relationship, it is better to first focus on its logical-philosophical nature. Although it is clear that the linguistic and logical categories do not always coincide with each other, from the point of view of understanding the principles of language representation of thinking, this is necessary. In modern science, there is a variety of classifications of various relationships in the being of creation. In particular, in western linguistics, causal relations include causal relations.

Tajibaeva S.J. considers causal, condition, and goal-value components as structures

in a causal relationship. Philosophical, logical and mathematical models of causal relations, although they are able to give many interesting information in the study of the richness of the problem, do not fully reflect the patterns of their representation in the language, and therefore emphasize the importance of linguistic methods here [1]. She knows that among the compounds in the causal relationship, the one that manifests itself in the main central plane is the causal relationship. According to the author, a different approach to the problem has developed in american linguistics. That is, the main place is the meaning of the conditional relationship. The author explains the reason

as follows: “the increased introduction of american students to the existing structures is associated with the hypothesis, according to which the provision (which is typical for people) affects the alternative causes, to deal with them based on unsolicited information, I would like to suggest possible correlations between situations and to consider, as if we were determined correlations were other)” [2]. It is natural that, depending on the peculiar mentality of the people, the ethnic worldview and the peculiarities of their own thinking, the features of their attitude to linguistic phenomena also differ. From the point of view of linguistic nature, the degree-levels of the causal relationship and the condition relationship are approximate, parallel. And which of them to prioritize from the point of view of national cognition, as we have already mentioned, is expressed in its own characteristics.

It is known that in the implementation of the main communicative purpose of the language, the function of syntactic categories, especially syntactic ones of a grammatical nature, is special. In the context of a linguistic relational phenomenon, in which the general conciliation is directly related to abstract concepts-concepts of a wide philosophical or worldview nature-time (time), place (Space), movement, cause and effect, etc., a special place of conditional relations is distinguished, which have the ability to manifest themselves in a wide variety from a linguistic – grammatical, modal, etc. point of view [3]. Because the basic laws between natural phenomena and their occurrence and change (development) are also closely related to this law of conditionality. This was also one of the reasons why the science of linguistic laws (structural linguistics), which was initially considered in linguistics only as a structural system, later began to be considered from a functional point of view.

Indeed, since both the main purpose and the generating force of the emergence and activity of language units serve a specific purpose for communication between people, it becomes clear that the search for knowledge of the inner nature of language is directly related to this problem, or research in the functional direction. That is why we see the search for a single structural direction as arising from a

variety of practical needs in the early stages of the development of linguistics and in connection with the goal of deeper knowledge of language material.

Linguistics of a worldview nature (cognitive) at the present stage of the development of linguistics, approaching the problem on the basis of an anthropocentric principle, aims to consider the linguistic material from the point of view of the features of thinking of humanity or a particular ethnic group, knowledge of the world, its reflection through language. This direction, of course, is distinguished by its novelty and scientific depth even more than the first two different ones. In studies of this direction, distinguished by the manifestation of the active subject – human as the central figure, who knows the world, reflects it through language, the linguistic phenomenon is studied from the point of view of the basic principles of its origin, or from the point of view of the principles of cognition of the world through thinking and reflection of these cognitive concepts through language. Of course, in modern science, this is explained in different ways. In the deepening recognition of structural and semantic units in the conditional relationship, it will be very important how this conditional relationship manifests itself in nature and creation-being and mental being inherent in humanity, and how they are reflected in the language.

On the importance of studying the linguistic phenomenon from a functional point of view, M.M. Toleup, based on the opinion of the scientist V.N. Yartseva says: “... bringing to the fore the functional significance of the processes taking place in the language system can help to show the diverse semantic connection of some categories of the phenomenon of language, to determine their ultimate basis” [4].

Noting that the principles of functional-semantic description of language phenomena are reflected in the works of F.I. Buslaev, A.A. Potebnya, A.A. Shakhmatov, I.I. Meshchaninov, L.V. Shcherba, the authors, on the basis of the opinion of Teremova R.M., currently has a new direction, which considers the need to take into account linguistic personalities in the scientific analysis of these views, the correctness of moving not only

from meaning (function) to personality, but also from personality to meaning (function)" - says [5].

Indeed, since both the main purpose and the generating force of the emergence and activity of language units are to serve the relationship between people from a certain point of view, it becomes clear that the search for knowledge of the inner nature of language is directly related to this problem, or research in the functional direction.

The thinker Hegel said: "the study of grammar is the beginning of logical education" [6]. Continuity links in the existence and functioning of all things and phenomena in the world are built on the relations of cause and effect and condition and result. Conditionality and causal relations, as well as the natural great regularity of the struggle and unity of dialectical opposites, also belong to dialectical categories.

The direction of cognitive (cognitive) linguistics, which appeared at a later stage in the development of linguistics, aims to recognize the 'image of the universe' from the conciliatory nature of language. Since the representation of objects and phenomena of creation-being by language-sound means is the result of the worldview thinking of mankind, the requirement to see the image of a natural being in a linguistic being is justified. In his criticism of Steintal's Quadrangular Circle, R.A. Budagov says: "The specification of the language in particular from logic should look not in the volume, that the language of the country is developing all the basics of logic and Sam as far as possible and even antilogic, and in the volume, that the language on its own passes the logical laws of our mouse" [7]. But it is not so easy to explain the meaning of the author's phrase "on your own" here. He further said: "if we are antilogic, with his help, in the first part of the world we are going to issue logical laws and logical conclusions and, in the second problem of ponymania between people, we will not be able to get into the center of science in the language".

If we consider the phenomenon of language not only from a formal point of view, from the sound material of the language to the meaning, but also from the point of view of the true representation of the true being in

the language, or the reflection of the essence and meaning of the natural being through the language, from the point of view of the cognitive function of the language, from the point of view of the features of its participatory and pragmatic activity, we can get to the richness of the problem.

In his work, K. Yessenov took into account this aspect of the issue, saying: "the concept of a contract is born from a person's thoughts of a different nature." Thought has a direct relation to nature, natural phenomena and a representation of the same natural process: if it rains, the earth turns blue. Thought has a relation to the inner mental object: if I think, the work of Askar is a feat [8].

It is clear that the concept of conditionality in philosophy and the concepts of conditionality in linguistics are not one. Therefore, it is advisable to delve into these two problems: in philosophy it is considered as a category of conditionality, in linguistics it is considered as a relationship of conditionality. Therefore, we know that it is advisable not to use the general name of the concept of conditionality, but to use scientific terms that have been established in the scientific literature – from a philosophical point of view, the term category of conditionality, and from a linguistic point of view, the term relationship of conditionality.

One exception, as it seems to us, is that the categorical recognition of conditionality as an object of philosophy involves understanding the philosophical nature of natural-being, social phenomena, revealing their general laws, while its linguistic recognition relies on its own laws of reflection through linguistic operations, perceiving the worldview and philosophical ideas of mankind about natural-being, social phenomena and their laws through the participation of That is, in this latter case, the reflection of natural and real phenomena in the language is mentally differentiated, or revised, or, in particular, carried out through the linguistic consciousness of a person. Here we know that the two main sides, the two main directions of the problem we are talking about, are here.

Research in the cognitive direction, which appeared in the later period of linguistics, aims to recognize the 'image of the universe' from the concomitant nature of language. Since the

representation of objects and phenomena of a natural being by language-sound means is the result of the worldview thinking of mankind, the requirement to see the image of a natural being in a linguistic being is also justified. Therefore, it should be noted that A. Altaeva in her article on conditional subordinate clauses wrote: "in order to understand the essence of conditional subordinate clauses, it is advisable to first consider the concept of 'conditionality' as a whole. The idea is to connect language and cognition, on the basis of which we create a 'linguistic picture of the world'", says [9]. But this is not a problem that can be easily identified in this way, and there are problems associated with the problem of 'linguistic picture of the world'.

Literature review

Although it is said that the study of kazakh linguistics, including the syntax of the kazakh language, begins with the first works of russian missionaries of the XIX century, it is appropriate that its establishment on a scientific basis is associated with the works of Alash Aryans of the early XX century.

The study of the syntax of a compound sentence is also one of the areas that began with delay. In the course of the study, the works of scientists-correspondents, who theoretically and methodically considered the actual problems of the syntax of a common compound sentence, became an example. As a scientific basis of the work, prominent representatives of kazakh linguistics A. Baitursynov, K. Zhubanov, S. Zhienbayev, N. Sauranbayev, A. Amanzholov, K. Yesenov, T. Kordabayev, R. Amir, M. Sergaliev, T. Sairambayev, B. Shalabay, Zh. Zhakupov, S. Tajibaeva, T. Ermekova, A. Altaeva, etc. In the teaching of the syntax of a compound sentence, scientists were guided by new conclusions of great theoretical significance. The works of G. Abdurakhmanov, A. Peshkovsky, V. Vinogradov, G. Zolotova, A. Bondarko, M. Lyapon and others from Turkic and Russian linguistics gave a scientific and methodological orientation.

Materials and methods

To solve the tasks set in the article, the following methods were used: the descriptive method used in the formulation of materials related to the theory of a complex

sentence, the statistical method carried out by a mathematical approach, the method of structural and functional analysis, the comparative method used for the purpose of differentiated study of complex sentences, methods for differentiating the necessary data, generalizing opinions, summarizing concepts.

Results and analyzes

Cognition of the phenomenon of conditionality in creation-being and social phenomena, its philosophical nature and the problems of their reflection in language is, indeed, the main object of a deep study of the linguistic phenomenon [10]. It is known that conditional relations and their laws, such as other diverse natural phenomena and their laws, are also expressed in nature and being in a diverse nature, and the linguistic representation of these natural and non-real phenomena is so complex that it requires special attention - the problem of its deep understanding, the definition of its linguistic laws. And we know that the relationship of the condition cannot contain the linguistic picture of the universe as a whole, but it can show some features of the linguistic understanding of the world.

Given that both the category of conditionality in philosophy and the category of conditionality in linguistics cover one of the main aspects of both natural and mental existence in general, language reflects other diverse patterns (causal, seasonal, etc.), we can understand that the question of the linguistic picture of the universe covers the widest range.

As for the natural-life truth, "not all phenomena that follow one after another can be called the same causal relationships. Day follows night. But the day is not the reason for the night. The reason for their mutual transition is because of the Earth's own navel, as well as the rotation of the Sun." [11]. But it can be seen that the forms and semantic features [12] of the representation of this natural and natural phenomenon in the language are very diverse. For example: 1) The day has set, the night has come. In this structure, which is called in the language, the existence of natural phenomena is transmitted in the same way. It is known that this is usually called convenient (seasonal) salalas. And in the structure of continuity, this

meaning is given in the form the sun has set and the night has come. In structures transmitted by the person of a conditional mood, an event or phenomenon is not only simply described, but a certain pattern is depicted between them [13]. That is, this person does not represent continuous phenomena, but phenomena that are associated on the basis of certain patterns. Because the sun has set, the night has come (come) (reason). If the sun goes down, night comes (condition). After sunset, the night comes (season). The sun goes down and the night comes. The manifestation of a variety of syntactic meanings in sentences means that we consider this natural phenomenon with human eyes and understanding. From a natural-natural point of view, as D.K. Kishibekov said above, there is no continuity between these phenomena on the basis of any internal laws, although the exchange of these two occurs not under the influence of one of them, but under the influence of other external forces – Global laws, when viewed from the human eye, it seems that there is a certain pattern between their movements [14]. This is not due to the weakness of human knowledge, its inability to understand the laws of creation and existence, but to its requirement to conveniently use the objects of natural and real phenomena for their own purposes in everyday communication, the skills developed in this regard. For a person in a relationship, the natural and physical laws of day and night Exchange are not important, but the help of these objects in their participatory activity, their use as an example, will be important. Here, language reflects the cognitive concepts that have passed through this human consciousness and feeling. That is why it is natural for us to look for a certain syntactic meaning in the phrase: If the sun goes down, there will be night. And what exactly it means depends on the communicative goals, etc., and is determined by them. It is the communicants' own will to use it both as a condition meaning and as a causal meaning, etc.

For example, the sentence given that if the sun goes down, the night will come would not be seen as a sentence in a purely seasonal relationship, since it cannot be ignored that there is also an alternative idea (shadow context) behind this that if the sun does not go down, the night will not come. Then it would be a conditional meaning. When does the subordinate clause of the sentence above relate to the conditional and periodic meanings it is not without reason to ask When? Which?, but which exactly they are asked is determined by the context and the communicative purpose of the speaker. Therefore, as we can see, it turns out that the linguistic representation of the phenomena of creation and existence has its own laws, it is worth considering these laws in recognizing the nature of language.

Conclusion

Compound sentences are a single systematic phenomenon. Despite the fact that textbooks, individual monographs, and dissertations have been defended on this area of syntax, we cannot say that the problems of the category of compound have been fully and comprehensively solved. This is due to the fact that at the present stage, when the functional direction has come to the fore, there is a need to revise almost all theoretical issues from a new point of view [15]. From the definition of a compound sentence, the problem of subordination and continuity, the components of a compound, to the forms of communication, the need for study is manifested, taking into account structural features, with priority in the functional direction. The relevance of the article will be determined by comparing and combining existing views in science with new ones, analyzing the structural, functional, communicative features of compound sentences, including those in the relationship of contracts, its consideration at the present stage.

Әдебиеттер тізімі

1. Тәжібаева С.Ж. Каузальные полипредикативные конструкции казахского языка «сопоставительный аспект». - Новосибирск, 2001. - 312 б.
2. Төлеуп М.М. «Қазіргі қазақ тіліндегі себеп-салдарлықтың функционалдық аспектісі»: канд. дисс. - Алматы, 2002.
3. Peter C.A. (2011). An introduction to propensity score methods for reducing the effects of confounding in observational studies. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 46(3): 399–424.
4. Гегель Г.В. Работы разных лет. I том. – Москва: «Мысль», 1970.
5. Будагов Р.А. Человек и его язык. // Вопросы языкознания. – 1970. - №6. - С. 3-14.
6. Есенов Қ. Қазіргі қазақ тіліндегі шартты және қарсылықты бағыныңқы сөйлемдер. – Алматы: «Мектеп». – 1969. - 191 б.
7. Алтаева А.К. Мақсат және шарт мәнді сөйлемдердің грамматика-семантикалық сипаты. // ҚРҰҒА Хабарлары, филология сериясы. - 2007. - №6. - 12-17 б.
8. Кішібеков Д. Ғылым тарихы мен философиясы. – Алматы. – 2014. - 310 б.
9. Сағындықұлы Б. Құрмалас сөйлемнің теориялық негіздері. - Павлодар, С.Торайғыров атындағы ПМУ, 2002. - 198 б.
10. Қазақ тілінің грамматикасы. II Синтаксис. – Алматы: «Мектеп», 1967. - 520 б.
11. Chikara H., Kentaro T., Julien K., Motoki S., Istvan V., Oh J.H., and Yutaka K. Toward future scenario generation: Extracting event causality exploiting semantic relation, context, and association features. In *Proceedings of the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*. - 2014. URL: <https://aclanthology.org/P14-1093> (accessed: 21.05.2022).
12. Canasai K., Kentaro T., Chikara H., Julien K., Oh J.H., and Masahiro T. Improving event causality recognition with multiple background knowledge sources using multi-column convolutional neural networks. In *Proceedings of the Thirty-First AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence, February 4-9, 2017, San Francisco, California, USA, AAAI Press*. URL: <https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/11005/10864>. (accessed: 21.05.2022).
13. Қияқова Р.Ж. Шартты рай формасындағы синкретизм. // Қарағанды университетінің Хабаршысы. Филология сериясы. – 2008. - №2. - 446-456 б.
14. Ермекова Т.Н. Қазіргі қазақ тілінің құрмалас сөйлемі. – Астана: «Фолиант», 2011. - 224 б.
15. Тәжібаева С.Ж. Причинно-следственные конструкции – ядро каузального комплекса (на материале казахского, алтайского и тувинского языков). – Түркістан: «Тұран». – 2006. – 480 б.

References

1. Tazhibaeva S.J. Kausalnye polipredikativnye konstruksii kazahskogo iazyka «sopostavitelnyi aspekt» [Causal polypredicative constructions of the Kazakh language «comparative aspect»] (Novosibirsk, 2001, 312 p.). [in Russian]
2. Toleup M.M. QKazirgi kazak qazaq tilindegi sebep-saldarlyktyн saldarlyqтын funksiionaldyk funksiionaldyq aspektisi [Functional aspect of causality in the modern Kazakh language]. Candidate's dissertation (Almaty, 2002). [in Kazakh].
3. Peter C. A. An introduction to propensity score methods for reducing the effects of confounding in observational studies, *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 46(3):399–424.
4. Gegel G.V. Raboty raznyh let [Works of different years]. Vol.1. («Mysl'», Moscow, 1970). [in Russian].
5. Budagov R.A. Chelovek i ego iazyk [Human and his language], *Voprosy jazykoznanija* [Questions of linguistics], 6 (-14) (1970). [in Russian]
6. Esenov K. Kazirgi Qazirgi kazak qazaq tilindegi shartty zhane karsylykty qarsylyqty bagynyngky soilemder [Conditional and oppositional subordinate clauses in the modern Kazakh language] (Almaty, 1969). [in Kazakh].
7. Altaeva A.K. Maksat zhane shart mandy soilemderdin grammatika-semantikalyk semantikalyq sipyty [Grammatical and semantic nature of sentences with purpose and condition] *KRUGA Habarlary, filologija serijasy* [Bulletin of RKNAS, Filology series], 6, 12-17 (2007). [in Kazakh].
8. Kishibekov D. Gylym tarihy men filosofiiasy [History and philosophy of science] (Almaty, 1991). [in Kazakh]

9. Sagyndykuly B. Kurmalas Qurmalas soilemning teoriialyk teoriialyq negizderi [Theoretical foundations of a compound sentence] (Pavlodar, 2002). [in Kazakh].
10. Kazak Qazaq tilining grammatikasy. II Sintaksis [Grammar of the Kazakh language. Syntax II] (Almaty, 1967). [in Kazakh].
11. Chikara H., Kentaro T., Julien K., Motoki S., Istvan V., Oh J.H., and Yutaka K. Toward future scenario generation: Extracting event causality exploiting semantic relation, context, and association features. In Proceedings of the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers), 2014. Available at: <https://aclanthology.org/P14-1093> (accessed: 21.05.2022).
12. Canasai K., Kentaro T., Chikara H., Julien K., Oh J.H., and Masahiro T. Improving event causality recognition with multiple background knowledge sources using multi-column convolutional neural networks. In Proceedings of the Thirty-First AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence, February 4-9, 2017, San Francisco, California, USA, AAAI Press. Available at: <https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/11005/10864>. (accessed: 21.05.2022).
13. Kiyakova R. Zh. Shartty rai formasyndagy sinkretizm [Syncretism in the form of a conditional mood], Karagandy universitetinin Habarshysy [Filologija serijasy Bulletin of Karagandy University], Filology series, 2, 446-456 (2008). [in Kazakh]
14. Ermekova T.N. QKazirgi kazak qazaq tilinin kurmalas qurmalas soilemi [Compound sentence of the modern Kazakh language] (Astana, Foliant, 2011, 224 p.). [in Kazakh]
15. Tazhibaeva S.Zh. Prichinno-sledstvennye konstruksii – iadro kauzalnogo kompleksa (na materiale kazahskogo, altaiskogo i tuvanskogo iazykov) [Causal constructions are the core of the causal complex (based on the Kazakh, Altaic and Tuvan languages)] (Turkistan, 2006, 480 p.). [in Russian]

Г.Ж.Баялиева, Г.Ш. Бекмағанбетова

Қорқыт Ата атындағы Қызылорда университеті, Қызылорда, Қазақстан

Шарттылық қатынастағы құрмаластардың каузальдық қатынастар жүйесіндегі орны

Аңдатпа. Тілдік бірліктердің пайда болуы мен қызметінің негізгі мақсаты да, тудырушы күші де адамдар арасындағы қарым-қатынасқа белгілі бір мақсатта қызмет ету болғандықтан, тілдің ішкі табиғатын тану мақсатындағы ізденістердің осы мәсеелемен, яки функционалдық бағыттағы зерттеулермен тікелей байланысты болуы да түсінікті болмақ. Сондықтан да біз бірыңғай құрылымдық бағыттағы ізденістерді тіл білімі дамуының алғашқы кезеңдеріндегі және тілдік материалды тереңірек тану мақсатына байланысты әр алуан практикалық қажеттіліктерден пайда болған деп білеміз. Ал тіл білімі дамуының қазіргі кезеңіндегі дүниетанымдық сипаттағы (когнитивтік) тіл білімі мәселеге антропоцентристік принцип негізінде келе отырып, тілдік материалды адамзаттың не белгілі бір этностың ойлау, дүниені тану, оны тіл арқылы бейнелеу ерекшеліктері тұрғысынан қарастыруды мақсат етеді. Бұл бағыт, әрине, алғашқы екі түрлі бағытқа қарағанда да өзінің жаңашылдығымен, ғылыми тереңдігімен ерекшеленеді. Дүниені танушы, оны тіл арқылы бейнелеуші белсенді субъектінің – адамның орталық фигура ретінде көрінуімен ерекшеленетін бұл бағыттағы зерттеулерде тілдік құбылыс өзінің о бастағы пайда болуындағы негізгі принциптері тұрғысынан, яки дүниені ойлау арқылы тану және осы танымдық түсініктерді тіл арқылы бейнелеу принциптері тұрғысынан зерттеледі. Әрине, қазіргі ғылымда мұның өзі әр қалай түсіндіріліп жүрген жайы бар. Шарттылық қатынастағы құрылымдық-семантикалық бірліктерді тереңдей тануда осы шарттылық қатынастың табиғат пен жаратылыс-болмыста және адамзатқа тән ментальдық болмыста қалай көрінетіні мен олардың тілде қалай бейнеленетіні аса маңызды деп танылады.

Түйін сөздер: тіл білімі, синтаксистік категориялар, когнитив, қазіргі ғылым, функция, байланыс.

Г. Ж. Баялиева, Г. Ш. Бекмаганбетова

*Кызылординский государственный университет имени Коркыт Ата,
Кызылорда, Казахстан*

**Место компонентов условной связи
в системе причинно-следственных отношений**

Аннотация. В лингвистике лингвистическая природа категории общих сложных предложений все еще требует глубокого признания. Хотя он был в некоторой степени изучен с точки зрения структурной лингвистики, все еще существуют нерешенные проблемы в определении синтаксической природы сложных структур в отношении условия. Основываясь на последних достижениях в синтаксисе сложносочиненного предложения, существует очевидная необходимость в более глубоком функциональном и семантическом рассмотрении этой языковой категории. Это направление, безусловно, отличается своей новизной, научной глубиной, в отличие от первых двух разных направлений. В исследованиях этого направления, отличающихся проявлением активного субъекта – человека, познающего мир, отражающего его через язык, как центральной фигуры, изучается языковое явление с точки зрения основных принципов его возникновения, или с точки зрения принципов познания мира через мышление и представления этих познавательных понятий через язык. Конечно, в современной науке все это трактуется как таковое. В углубленном познании структурно-смысловых единиц в обуславливающем отношении наиболее важным признается то, как эти обуславливающие отношения проявляются в природе и в ментальном бытии, присущем человечеству, и как они выражаются в языке. В статье предусматривается рассмотрение условных компонентов как структур в причинно-следственной связи. При углублении признания структурных и семантических единиц в условных отношениях наиболее важным признается то, как эти условные отношения проявляются в природе и творении-бытии, и ментальном существе, присущем человечеству, и как они отражаются в языке.

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, синтаксические категории, когнитивный, современная наука, функция, связь.

Information about the authors:

Баялиева Г.Ж. – ф.ғ.к., қауымд.профессор, Қорқыт ата атындағы Қызылорда университеті, Қызылорда, Қазақстан.

Бекмағанбетова Г.Ш. – ф.ғ.к., аға оқытушы, Қорқыт ата атындағы Қызылорда университеті, Қызылорда қ., Қазақстан.

Bayalieva G. Zh. – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University, Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan.

Bekmaganbetova G. Sh. – Candidate of Philological Sciences, Senior Lecturer, Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University, Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan.