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THE ROLE OF CAUSATIVE VERB DERIVATION IN CHARACTER REPRESENTATION WITHIN LITERARY NARRATIVES
(A Comparative Linguistic Analysis of "Hamlet" by William Shakespeare and "O'g'ri" by Abdulla Qahhor

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Abstract. The study of causative constructions occupies an important position in contemporary linguistics because causativity serves as a fundamental mechanism through which languages encode agency, responsibility, influence, and the dynamics of human interaction. In literary discourse, causative verb derivation performs not only a grammatical function but also a stylistic and narrative one, contributing significantly to character construction and the representation of interpersonal relations. This article investigates the role of causative verb derivation in character representation within literary narratives through a comparative linguistic analysis of William Shakespeare's Hamlet and Abdulla Qahhor's short story "O'g'ri". The research examines how derived causative structures function as linguistic tools for portraying authority, manipulation, coercion, social hierarchy, psychological influence, and moral responsibility. Using a qualitative comparative methodology, the study analyzes causative constructions occurring in selected passages from both literary works. The findings demonstrate that causative derivation contributes directly to characterization by revealing the extent to which characters initiate, control, or influence actions performed by others. While English causative constructions primarily rely on analytic patterns involving verbs such as make, let, have, and cause, Uzbek employs productive morphological causative suffixes that allow nuanced representation of agency and social relations. The analysis further reveals that causative constructions often function as indicators of power distribution and ideological positioning within narrative discourse. The study argues that causative verb derivation should be viewed not merely as a grammatical phenomenon but as a significant narrative strategy through which authors construct complex character identities and interpersonal relationships. The findings contribute to comparative linguistics, literary discourse analysis, and the study of linguistic representation in fiction.

Keywords: causative derivation, literary discourse, characterization, agency, narrative linguistics, Hamlet, Abdulla Qahhor, comparative linguistics, causativity, stylistics.

1. Introduction. The relationship between language and literary characterization has attracted considerable attention in modern linguistics and literary studies. Character representation in narrative texts depends not only on descriptive passages but also on grammatical and lexical choices that shape readers' perceptions of fictional personalities. Among these linguistic devices, causative constructions occupy a special position because they explicitly encode relationships between agents and affected participants. Causativity is generally defined as the linguistic expression of a situation in which one entity causes another entity to perform an action or undergo a change of state. In many languages, causative meaning may be expressed through lexical,

morphological, or syntactic means. The selection of a particular causative strategy often reflects not only grammatical conventions but also communicative intentions and discourse functions. Literary discourse provides a particularly rich environment for investigating causative constructions because narratives frequently depict conflicts, persuasion, manipulation, authority, obedience, and resistance. Such interactions are central to character development and plot progression. Consequently, the analysis of causative verb derivation can reveal important aspects of how authors construct character identities and social relationships. William Shakespeare's Hamlet and Abdulla Qahhor's "O'g'ri" offer valuable material for comparative analysis. Despite belonging to different linguistic traditions, historical periods, and cultural contexts, both texts portray complex social interactions characterized by influence, authority, and responsibility. These features create favorable conditions for examining the role of causative constructions in literary characterization. The study seeks to answer the following research questions: 1. How do causative verb constructions contribute to character representation in literary discourse? 2. What similarities and differences exist between English and Uzbek causative derivation in narrative texts? 3. How do causative structures reflect power relations and psychological influence within literary narratives?

2. Methods. This research employs a qualitative comparative linguistic approach. The study draws upon principles of discourse analysis, stylistics, and comparative linguistics. The methodological framework consists of: 1. Identification of causative constructions in selected passages from Hamlet and "O'g'ri". 2. Morphological and syntactic analysis of causative structures. 3. Functional analysis of their contribution to characterization. 4. Comparative examination of English and Uzbek causative mechanisms. 5. Interpretation of narrative and stylistic functions. The corpus includes representative dialogues and narrative passages where causative constructions play a significant role in character interaction. The analysis follows theoretical models proposed by Comrie (1989), Song (1996), Shibatani (2002), and Dixon (2005), who emphasize the relationship between causativity, agency, and participant structure.

3. Results. 3.1. Causative Constructions as Indicators of Authority in Hamlet One of the central themes of Hamlet is the struggle for power and control. Characters frequently attempt to influence the behavior of others, and these interactions are often encoded through causative constructions. For example, *King Claudius manipulates Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to observe Hamlet: "Get from him why he puts on this confusion."* The king initiates an action that he expects others to perform. Although the causative relationship is expressed indirectly, the command structure establishes Claudius as the source of causation. Similarly: *"I'll have him speak."* The construction *"have + object + infinitive"* functions as an analytic causative. The expression portrays Claudius as a figure possessing institutional authority and the ability to direct the actions of others. The repeated use of such constructions contributes to the representation of Claudius as a controlling and politically strategic character. 3.2. Psychological Causation and Hamlet's Character Unlike Claudius, Hamlet often employs causative language to express intellectual and emotional influence. Example: *"I will make them know."* The verb make explicitly signals causation. Here Hamlet positions himself as an initiator of knowledge and revelation. The construction reveals several aspects of his character: *determination; intellectual superiority; strategic thinking; desire for control over information*. Thus, causative structures become linguistic markers of Hamlet's psychological complexity. 3.3. Morphological Causatives in "O'g'ri" Uzbek possesses a highly productive system of causative derivation through suffixes such as: *-tir, -dir, -giz, -qiz, -tkaz.* In Abdulla Qahhor's "O'g'ri", causative forms frequently occur in descriptions of social interaction. Examples include: ko'rsatmoq → *ko'rsattirmoq bilmoq → bildirmoq kelmoq → keltirmoq* These derivational processes increase the number of participants involved in an event and establish

hierarchical relationships between characters. For example: *"Qorovulni chaqirtirdi."* The causative suffix -tir indicates that the subject causes another person to perform the action. The construction simultaneously communicates: *authority; social status; indirect agency.* As a result, characterization emerges through grammatical structure rather than explicit description. 3.4. Causative Derivation and Social Hierarchy One of the most important functions of causative constructions in "O'g'ri" is the representation of social hierarchy. Example: *"Ellikboshi odamlarni yig'dirdi."* The derived causative verb *yig'dirdi* demonstrates that the character occupies a position enabling him to mobilize others. The linguistic form itself encodes power relations. Unlike English, where separate auxiliary verbs frequently express causation, Uzbek morphological causatives integrate causative meaning directly into verbal morphology. This integration produces greater compactness and often stronger implications of authority. 3.5. Causative Structures and Moral Responsibility A significant finding concerns the representation of responsibility. In Hamlet, responsibility is often distributed across multiple agents. Example: "The king hath caused these troubles." The causative verb cause explicitly attributes responsibility to the initiating participant. In "O'g'ri", causative suffixes similarly identify responsible actors: *"Ularni tekshirtirdi."* Although another participant performs the immediate action, responsibility remains associated with the initiator. Thus, causative derivation functions as a mechanism for assigning blame, authority, or accountability.

4. Discussion. The findings reveal that causative verb derivation contributes significantly to character representation in both literary works. First, causative constructions serve as indicators of agency. Characters who frequently initiate actions through others tend to occupy positions of authority or influence. This pattern is evident in Claudius's political manipulation and in the social leaders depicted in "O'g'ri". Second, causative structures function as markers of psychological influence. Hamlet often attempts to affect the beliefs, emotions, and actions of others. Such linguistic behavior reflects his intellectual dominance and strategic mindset. Third, cross-linguistic differences influence narrative representation. English primarily employs analytic causatives: make somebody do something have somebody do something let somebody do something cause somebody to do something These constructions foreground interpersonal interaction. Uzbek, by contrast, relies heavily on morphological derivation: *yozmoq → yozdirmoq kelmoq → keltirmoq o'qimoq → o'qitmoq*. The grammatical integration of causation allows concise but powerful representation of social relations. Another important observation concerns ideology and social structure. In both texts, causative constructions frequently appear in contexts involving institutional authority. Kings, officials, and community leaders are typically represented as initiators of actions performed by subordinate individuals. This pattern suggests that causativity functions not merely as a grammatical category but also as a discourse mechanism for encoding power structures. Furthermore, causative constructions contribute to narrative progression. Many key events occur because one character causes another character to act. Consequently, causative derivation becomes a linguistic reflection of plot dynamics. From a stylistic perspective, the frequency and distribution of causative forms help distinguish character types. Dominant characters employ causative structures more frequently than subordinate characters, reinforcing narrative hierarchies.

5. CONCLUSION. The present study has examined the role of causative verb derivation in character representation within literary narratives through a comparative analysis of Shakespeare's Hamlet and Abdulla Qahhor's "O'g'ri". The findings demonstrate that causative constructions perform important narrative, stylistic, and ideological functions. They contribute to the portrayal of authority, psychological influence, social hierarchy, and moral responsibility. Through causative derivation, authors encode relationships between initiators and affected participants, thereby

shaping readers' perceptions of fictional characters. The comparative analysis reveals significant cross-linguistic differences. English predominantly employs analytic causative constructions, whereas Uzbek relies extensively on morphological causative derivation. Despite these structural differences, both systems serve similar discourse functions related to characterization and agency. The study concludes that causative verb derivation should be regarded as an essential linguistic resource in literary discourse. Future research may extend this analysis to larger corpora, additional literary genres, and broader cross-linguistic comparisons in order to further explore the relationship between causativity and narrative representation.

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