

soʻz birikmalarining tahlil qilish jarayonida tillar oʻrtasida koʻplab biriga nomutanosib boʻlgan holatlarga duch keldik. Biz ushbu maqolimizda ularning ayrimlarigagina toʻxtalib oʻtdik.

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COMPARATIVE DIFFERENCES OF ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article discusses the comparative differences between adverbial clauses in English and Uzbek, the role of adverbial clauses in English and Uzbek, and how they are formed.

Keywords: Compound sentences, adverbial clauses of time in English, adverbial clauses of time in Uzbek, conjunctions.

Аннотация: В этой статье обсуждаются сравнительные различия между наречиями в английском и узбекском языках, роль наречий в английском и узбекском языках и их образование.

Ключевые слова: Сложные предложения, наречия времени в английском языке, наречия времени в узбекском языке, союзы.

Аннотация

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida payt ergash gaplarning qiyosiy farqlari, ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida payt ergash gaplarning oʻrni hamda qanday hosil boʻlishi haqida soʻz boradi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Qoʻshma gaplar, ingliz tilida payt ergash gaplar, oʻzbek tilida payt ergash gaplar, bogʻlovchilar.

It is well known that in the following compound sentences, two or more simple sentences are connected by a mutual dominance-subordination relationship. The following sentence is subordinate to the main sentence and explains a part of the main sentence. The preposition and the adverb are grammatically and semantically connected, form a whole, and express a common idea. It is said that they enter into a relationship through the use of practical forms of the verb (adjective, adverb and conditional verb combined with various grammatical means), auxiliary words ⁹(Abdurahmanov G., 1996, 185). The grouping of the following conjunctions is determined by which part of the preposition follows. It should be noted that there is a commonality among linguists in the classification of adverbs. In Uzbek linguistics, adverbs are subdivided into 14 types: 1) possessive, 2) participle, 3) complementary, 4) determiner, 5) form, 6) measure-degree, 7) comparative. analogy, 8) cause, 9) purpose, 10) time, 11) place, 12) condition, 13) unimpeded, 14) result-following statements (Gulomov A., Askarova M., 1987, 187). N.Mahmudov also analyzes the semantics of the following compound sentences on the basis of the same classification (Nurmonov A., Mahmudov N., Ahmedov A., Solikhojaeva S., 1992, 243). G.Abdurahmanov divides them into the following types: 1) determinant, 2) complementary, 3) possessive, 4) cut, 5) time, 6) cause, 7) condition, 8) purpose, 9) unobstructed, 10) result, 11) form, 12) comparison, 13) generalizing-explanatory sentences (Abdurahmanov G., 1996, 191-216). Although all of the above conjunctions are reflected in his classification, the comparative and generalizing follow-up sentences are unreasonably fragmented. For example, while commenting on the nature of conjunctions with generalizations, he writes: “There are types of adverbs that are connected to the preposition in an analytical-synthetic way. In this case, the preposition and the adverb

are connected by relative pronouns, and the part of the adverb is represented by a conditional tense. Hence, such adverbs are connected to the preposition mainly by lexical means and conditional tenses. This connection is two-way, and the connecting lexical means are used both in the following sentence and in the main sentence "(Abdurahmanov G., 1996, 216).¹⁰

In the old Uzbek language, the above types of adverbs are also noted. Here are some of them:

A follow-up sentence indicates the time of occurrence or non-occurrence of an action that is understood from a part of the main sentence, the main part, or the general content of the main sentence.

There is a temporal relation between the adverb and the preposition; In this case, the action in the preposition may occur at the same time as the action in the preposition, or before or after it. The action in the preposition and the preposition occur simultaneously. The action in the preposition and the following sentence may begin and end at the same time, or the occurrence of the action in both may be partially consistent. Such a relationship between the preposition and the following sentence is represented by the following grammatical means: The part of speech is represented by an adjective with a suffix. In this type of adverbs have two meanings:

-a) The action and the situation in the following and the main part of the sentence occur simultaneously.

In this case, the tense forms of the adverb and the preposition are compatible.

-b) The action in the following sentence begins earlier, and the action in the main sentence joins it and begins: When the young man became nervous about his parents' insistence that he marry, fortunately, he entered the institute.

2. The participle is followed by the conditional verb: Akbar hurries into the classroom, there is no teacher.

The participle of the following sentence is in the form of an adjective and is combined with the words time, day, time, time, rest, time, time, which indicate the time when the suffix is taken.

Sections of this type of adverbs are in the form of past participles. In this case, the action in the following sentence is completed, and at the same time the action in the main sentence takes place. action, situation, character in the main sentence feature: Odil looks outside and sees Sherbek's blackbird flying in the yard, he tells Dilnoza...

In English, tenses are formed by the conjunctions When, Which, that. When a sentence is given with a conjunction, it is translated into Uzbek as follows: 1. While her true love waited too, and they were still waiting when Bill came in (E.H., 113).¹¹ 2. A few kids came up when the bus stopped (E.H., 122).¹² When the bus stopped, several children came running (E.H., 107). 3. When the fifiers stopped they all crouched down in the street (E.H., 143) With the sound of the trumpet they all crouched down in the middle of the street (E.H., 127). 4. When the left two bulls had been unloaded the herd were all together (E.H., 132). After unloading the last two bulls, the herd gathered together (E.H., 117). 5. When I went back into the inn the woman was down in the kitchen (E.H., 106). When I returned to the hotel, the lady was in the kitchen (E.H., 92). While, after, as, what time are also used to connect the following sentences with the main sentence: 1. While I had him on, several trout had jumped at the falls (E.H., 113). As I took it off the hook, a few hanbals jumped into the air (E.H., 98).¹³ 2. After it was over we went out and pressed tight in the crowd (E.H., 158)¹⁴ When the fight was over, we rushed out into the street and out of the crowd (E.H., 142). 3. As we started along the road he turned and walked back toward the inn (E.H., 122). As we set off, he turned around and walked towards the hotel (E.H., 107). 4. I don't know what time I got to bed. (E.H., 138). I do not remember what time I went to bed (E.H., 122). When syntactic units expressing temporality are present in simple sentences, it means the time of the action represented by the part of the sentence, that is, the speaker participates in the sentence to clearly express to his interlocutor that the action has been performed. Thus, the expression of temporal elements in a simple speech device is adverbial units yet - yet, never - never, now - now, still - still, ever - once, once - once, just - once, already - already, always - during, always, then - then, then, then, at this time, sometimes - sometimes, at once - immediately, during Foreign philology №1, 2020 168 - at this time, during, soon now ot + dansonra, ot + before - before + son + before, before + ot - before + ot, at + ot - at + adjective, at + son + at, for + son + at - son + at + during, the prepositions in and by can be combined with lexical units representing time. In addition, the lexical units representing yesterday, tomorrow, tonight, day, days of the week are combined with one, all, next, last, some, each, etc. each + horse is translated. In the case of temporal conjunctions, tenses are given to the preposition with the help of conjunctions such as when, while, after, as, what time. clarifies the execution of the action.

The adverb is in the form of a past participle, which takes the form of a part of speech, and since it is connected to the preposition with the help of an auxiliary, the adverb indicates the time of the beginning of the action in the preposition:... since all these sentences, Siddiqjon did not like Kori....

The action in the main and following sentences, the feature comes at different times. An action that is

understood from a part of speech, a feature that is understood from a part of speech, can occur after or before a feature.

A. The action in the preposition, the action following the feature, precedes the action. These types of adverbs include the following types of adverbs:

I will not allow him to go anywhere, to watch or to go home until he repeats the lessons he learned last week and memorizes them from the past tense. Before the people leave the village, the shootings are stopped for a while. The meaning is clear: neither the lantern of the sky moved, nor the star walked, did not move, stood with a deep pleasure.

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INGLIZ TILIDA ANATEM BIRLIKLARNING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK VOQELANISHI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola anatem birliklarning kelib chiqish tarixi, qo'llanilish o'rni va badiiy asarlardagi namunalari haqida qisqacha ma'lumot beradi. Anatem birliklar tilshunoslikning pragmatika sohasi mavzusi hisoblanadi va bu deyarli o'rganilmagan yo'nalish. Maqola U.Shekspir, Goffrey Chauser, Jon Don asarlariga murojaat qiladi hamda ularda qo'llanilgan anatemalarning ma'nosini o'quvchiga taqdim qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: anatema, la'nat, qarg'ish, pragmatika, cherkov, kofir, pragmatic qobiliyat, nutqiy akt.

Pragmatika tilshunoslikning bir sohasi bo'lib, unda so'zlovchining fikri tinglovchi tomonidan turli omillarni hisobga olgan holda tushunilishi o'rganiladi, bunda nutq so'zlangan vaziyat, tinglovchining aqliy holati hamda bundan oldin sodir bo'lgan dialog muhim o'rin tutadi.

N.Ishihara, A.D.Kohen (2010) pragmatic qobiliyat hamda nutqiy aktlar haqida quyidagi fikrlarni aytib o'tgan: pragmatic qobiliyatga ega bo'lish og'zaki yoki yozma nutqning o'z ma'nosini emas, balki undan anglashilgan taxmin, maqsad va amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarning turlarini ham tushuna olishni anglatadi. Chunki muloqot jarayonida fikrlar har doim ham ochiq bayon qilinmaydi, ba'zida yashiringan ma'noni tushunish ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchilar uchun ham qiyin bo'lishi mumkin va buning bir qancha sabablari bor. Pragmatik qobiliyat haqida so'z borganida, suhbat jarayonida kishilarning kechirim so'rash, shikoyat qilish, talab qilish, rad qilish, xushomad qilish va minnatdorchilik kabi maxsus ijtimoiy vazifalarini