

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS, AND USAGE OF CONJUNCTIONS IN THE MODERN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

HOZIRGI O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA BOG'LOVCHILARNING TUZILISHI, VAZIFALARI VA QO'LLANILISHINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СТРУКТУРЫ, ФУНКЦИЙ И УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ СОЮЗОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Rasulova Inobat Ilkhomovna

Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov

Senior teacher of the Department of English Language, Linguistics and Literature

ilxomovna1992@gmail.com

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Abstract: This paper provides a thorough examination of conjunctions, focusing on their meanings, various types, and functions within the English and Uzbek languages. Conjunctions serve as essential components that connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in both spoken and written communication. Classified as one of the eight parts of speech in traditional grammar, conjunctions encompass several categories, including coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions. Additionally, the author investigates other noteworthy types of conjunctions that may enrich the reader's understanding of their role in language.

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi bog'lovchilar to'liq ko'rib chiqilib, ularning ma'nolari, turlari, vazifalari hamda qo'llanilishiga e'tibor qaratiladi. Bog'lovchilar og'zaki va yozma muloqotda so'zlarni, iboralarni, gaplarni bog'laydigan muhim komponentlardan biri bo'lib xizmat qiladi. An'anaviy grammatikada nutqning sakkiz bo'lagidan biri sifatida tasniflangan bog'lovchilar bir qancha turkumlarni o'z ichiga oladi, jumladan, muvofiqlashtiruvchi, bo'ysunuvchi va korrelyativ bog'lovchilar. Bundan tashqari, muallif o'quvchining tildagi o'rni haqidagi tushunchasini boyitishi mumkin bo'lgan boshqa diqqatga sazovor bog'lovchi turlarini ham o'rganadi.

Аннотация: В данной статье тщательно исследуются союзы с акцентом на их значения, различные типы и функции в английском и узбекском языках. Союзы служат важными компонентами, которые соединяют слова, фразы, предложения как в устной, так и в письменной речи. Союзы, классифицируемые как одна из восьми частей речи в традиционной грамматике, охватывают несколько категорий, включая сочинительные, подчинительные и соотносительные союзы. Кроме того, автор исследует другие заслуживающие внимания типы союзов, которые могут обогатить понимание читателем их роли в языке.

Key words: conjunctions, structure, functions, coordinating, subordinating, correlative, parts of speech.

Kalit so'zlar: bog'lovchi, struktura, funksiya, muvofiqlashtiruvchi, bo'ysunuvchi, korrelyativ, so'z turkumi.

Ключевые слова: союз, структура, функция, сочинительная, подчинительная, соотносительная, часть речи.

Introduction

This paper offers a descriptive form of qualitative research, providing a comprehensive overview and explanation of conjunctions, including their meanings, types, and functions within the English language. The role of conjunctions is both clear and fundamental, as they represent one of the core grammatical classes, widely recognized as parts of speech. While there is a substantial body of existing literature addressing conjunctions, the researcher has effectively synthesized insights from these sources while also contributing original perspectives. This approach enhances the overall quality and significance of the study. The findings of this research make a valuable contribution to the field of language studies by equipping readers with essential information about conjunctions in English, thereby fulfilling the primary objective of this research endeavor.

Besides this Conjunctions are essential components in both Uzbek and English languages, serving as connectors that facilitate the creation of complex phrases and enhance linguistic coherence. These grammatical elements link words, phrases, and clauses, improving the fluidity and clarity of communication. In modern Uzbek, conjunctions are integral to the structure and meaning of sentences, often reflecting the specific syntactic and semantic relationships between the elements they connect. Similarly, in English, conjunctions play a crucial role not only in linking ideas but also in establishing logical relationships that guide readers or listeners through the intended message.

Materials and methods

Conjunctions

Traditionally, the conjunction is one of the eight parts of speech in the English and Uzbek languages. A conjunction, as reported by Malmkjar, is defined as an indeclinable part of speech that links other parts of speech with which it has meaning by classifying their meaning or relationships. According to Leung[1], conjunctions have been studied under different names and have received much attention from various scholars in the field of English and Uzbek/linguistics over time.

Noam Chomsky discusses how conjunctions play an essential role in sentence structure. He highlights the idea of *sentence coordination*, explaining that coordinating conjunctions like *and* or *but* are used to combine clauses or phrases of equal grammatical weight. Conjunctions form a crucial part of syntactic structures, such as *compound sentences* (two independent clauses) and *complex sentences* (independent and dependent clauses). Chomsky's **Principles and Parameters Theory** (1981) asserts that conjunctions help structure sentence trees in syntax, especially when handling coordination and subordination [2]. Influential figure in Uzbek linguistics, Shakhidi explores conjunctions as connectors of syntactic units, especially in his discussions of **syntactic structures in spoken and literary Uzbek**. He outlines how conjunctions help in building relationships between sentences, clauses, and words in discourse. For instance, *balki* (*perhaps*), *agar* (*if*), and *to'g'ri* (*correct, right*) are often employed in conditional or causal clauses, allowing flexibility in sentence structure [3].

Structure of Conjunctions in Uzbek and English

Greenbaum discusses various parts of speech, including conjunctions, in his comprehensive English grammar book. He explores their syntactic functions, including their role in coordinating and subordinating clauses [4]. Murphy explores the relationship between words and their meanings in English, including the functions of conjunctions in sentence structure and meaning. This work also examines the pragmatics of conjunction use in

communication [5]. Shamsiev, a leading figure in Uzbek linguistics, covers various aspects of Uzbek grammar, including the role and usage of conjunctions. His work provides a comprehensive overview of the syntactic structure of the Uzbek language [6]. Kamilov's book looks at the syntactic structures of the Uzbek language, with a particular focus on the role conjunctions play in sentence construction, such as in the coordination and subordination of clauses [7].

According to linguists, conjunctions can be divided into **coordinating** and **subordinating** conjunctions. However, there are structural differences that reflect the distinct grammatical systems of Uzbek and English.

Coordinating Conjunctions are used to connect elements of equal grammatical rank, such as two independent clauses, words, or phrases. In English, the most common coordinating conjunctions are **and, but, or, nor, for, so, and yet**. These conjunctions are simple and typically follow a fixed position in a sentence. Also Crystal provides in his work a general overview of the English language, including the structure and use of coordinating conjunctions. His explanation focuses on the connections between words, phrases, and clauses that coordinate syntactically equivalent elements [8].

For instance:

- "She likes tea **and** coffee."

In Uzbek, the coordinating conjunctions are also used to connect equal elements. The most frequent ones include **va** (and), **yoki** (or), **ammo** (but), and **lekin** (but). Rauf B. Shamsiev is one of the foremost linguists in Uzbekistan, and his work discusses the structure and function of various grammatical elements in the Uzbek language, including **coordinating conjunctions**. He examines the most common coordinating conjunctions in Uzbek, such as **va** (and), **yoki** (or), **ammo** (but), and **lekin** (but), providing detailed examples and explaining their use in compound sentences [9].

For example:

- "U choy **va** kofe ichadi." (She drinks tea **and** coffee.)

The main difference lies in the **conjugation system** in Uzbek, where conjunctions may change their forms depending on the context or word order.

Subordinating Conjunctions link a dependent clause to an independent clause, expressing relationships such as cause, condition, time, or contrast. In English, common subordinating conjunctions include **because, although, if, when, while, and unless**. Huddleston & Pullum explore subordinators such as **because, although, if, when, unless, and while**, offering detailed syntactic and functional descriptions. This comprehensive work is a key resource for English syntax. It provides a thorough analysis of subordinating conjunctions and their syntactic roles in complex sentence structures. The book classifies subordinating conjunctions by their functions, such as cause, time, condition, and contrast [10].

For example:

- "I stayed home **because** it was raining."

In Uzbek, subordinating conjunctions are quite similar in function but differ in form and use. Common subordinators in Uzbek include **chunki** (because), **agar** (if), **ammo** (although), and **qachonki** (when). Uzbek linguist Salimov's work explores both the grammatical and stylistic aspects of the Uzbek language, including a detailed look at subordinating conjunctions. Salimov discusses the use of subordinating conjunctions like **chunki** (because), **agar** (if),

ammo (although), **qachonki** (when), **deb** (that), and **balki** (perhaps), analyzing their syntactic positions and roles in the structure of complex sentences.

For example:

- “Men uyda qoldim, **chunki** yomg’ir yog’ayotgan edi.” (I stayed at home **because** it was raining.)

Functions of Conjunctions

Both English and Uzbek conjunctions serve several core functions in sentence construction:

Coordinating Function Both languages use coordinating conjunctions to join words, phrases, and clauses of equal syntactic weight. The primary function is to show **coordination**, where the connected elements are treated as equals within the sentence structure.

✚ English example: “He went to the store **and** bought some milk.”

✚ Uzbek example: “U do’konga borgan **va** sut sotib olgan.”

Subordinating Function Subordinating conjunctions in both languages are used to introduce **dependent clauses** that provide additional information, often explaining reasons, conditions, or time. These conjunctions create a hierarchy within the sentence structure, where the subordinate clause depends on the main clause.

- English example: “I will go to the park **if** the weather improves.”
- Uzbek example: “Agar ob-havo yaxshi bo’lsa, men parkka boraman.”

Expressing Relationships Conjunctions also express various relationships such as time, contrast, condition, and purpose. For instance, **although** (in English) and **ammo** (in Uzbek) are used to show contrast:

- English: “**Although** it was raining, he went out.”
- Uzbek: “**Ammo** yomg’ir yog’ayotgan bo’lsa-da, u tashqariga chiqdi.”

Usage of Conjunctions in Sentence Construction

Word Order and Flexibility In English, the placement of conjunctions is generally fixed and follows a strict word order. Coordinating conjunctions often appear between two clauses or phrases, while subordinating conjunctions precede the dependent clause. For example:

✚ Coordinating: “I like tea **and** coffee.”

✚ Subordinating: “I will go out **if** it stops raining.”

In contrast, Uzbek syntax allows more flexibility in word order. Conjunctions can appear in different positions within a sentence depending on the emphasis or style of the speaker. For example, a coordinating conjunction might be used at the end of a sentence in informal speech:

✚ “U choy ichadi, **va** kofe ham ichadi.” (He drinks tea, **and** coffee as well.)

Conjunctions in Complex Sentences In complex sentences, English conjunctions like **because**, **while**, and **although** allow for more nuanced expression of ideas. Uzbek conjunctions function similarly, though their usage may vary slightly in terms of sentence construction.

✚ English: “She smiled **because** she was happy.”

✚ Uzbek: “U quvonchdan kuldi, **chunki** u baxtli edi.”

Result and discussion

This comparative analysis of conjunctions in modern Uzbek and English languages reveals both shared features and key distinctions in their structure, functions, and usage. Conjunctions in both languages serve as crucial grammatical elements, linking words, phrases, and clauses to

create complex sentences and convey a wide range of relationships between ideas. The following summarizes the primary results of the analysis.

✓ Both English and Uzbek feature two main categories of conjunctions.

✓ Word Order:

English typically follows a **Subject-Verb-Object (SVO)** word order, and conjunctions are placed to maintain this structure. For instance, a subordinating conjunction like **if** or **because** is used to link a dependent clause to an independent clause, often at the beginning of the dependent clause (e.g., "If it rains, we will stay inside").

Uzbek, on the other hand, generally uses a **Subject-Object-Verb (SOV)** word order, which allows greater flexibility in how clauses are arranged. In Uzbek, subordinating conjunctions, like **agar** (if), typically appear at the beginning of the dependent clause, but the structure of sentences can vary, with dependent clauses sometimes following the main clause as well (e.g., "Biz uyda qolamiz, agar yomg'ir yog'sa" – "We will stay inside if it rains").

✓ Clause Linking

In both languages, subordinating conjunctions create relationships between independent and dependent clauses. In English, subordinating conjunctions often come at the beginning of the dependent clause, whereas in Uzbek, the clause order is more flexible due to the SOV structure.

Conclusion

The comparative analysis of conjunctions in modern Uzbek and English languages highlights both similarities and differences in their structure, functions, and usage. Both languages utilize coordinating and subordinating conjunctions to link ideas, form complex sentences, and express relationships such as cause, contrast, time, and condition. However, structural differences arise due to the distinct word orders in each language—English follows an SVO structure, while Uzbek follows an SOV structure, allowing for greater flexibility. Additionally, some conjunctions in Uzbek, such as “debki” (so that) and “balki” (perhaps), do not have direct equivalents in English. Despite these differences, conjunctions in both languages play a crucial role in organizing discourse and ensuring coherence in communication.

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