

ON THE STUDY OF ENGLISH CONJUNCTIONS

Ataboyev Ahadjon Djumakuziyevich

Teacher of department of English phonetics at Andijan State University

ANNOTATION

The present article discusses the different scientific views of different scholars on the study of conjunctions, the meaning and characteristics of English conjunctions, the issues of their analysis and classification, as well as the scientific solution of issues related to them.

Key words: *conjunction, subordinate conjunction, coordinating conjunction, clause, parts of speech, adverb, preposition, subordinate clause, main clause, complex sentence.*

On the research of secondary parts of speech in English. There is no language in the world that is semantically completely compatible with each other. But, partially though, there are languages that are semantically compatible. The reason why some aspects of the semantics of languages are not the same is explained by the fact that peoples have different cultures, customs, scientific and technological processes, living conditions. The fact that they have similarities enables us to translate and study by comparing these languages.

It is well known that the main social function of language is to communicate, to inform and to influence. These functions are carried out on the basis of linguistic, non-linguistic means and their interaction. The linguistic unit that occurs in the oral / written form of language serves to accomplish these functions. Every language in the world, regardless of which language family it belongs to, has similarities and differences. This aspect applies equally to all means of the linguistic level.

Secondary parts of speech, in particular, conjunctions in world linguistics were described in detail by A.A. Shakhmatov, L.S. Barkhudarov, D.A. Shteling, L.V. Shcherba, A.I. Smirnitsky, I.P. Ivanova, V.V. Burlakova, G.G.Pocheptsov, F.M.Berezin, B.N.Golovin.

The secondary parts of speech in English has been the subject of a number of studies. The study of prepositions in English has been attracting the attention of linguists since the 60s and 70s of the last century. We can see different views on this through the researches made by foreign linguists such as B.N.Aksenenko, L.S.Barkhudarov, G.N.Vorontsova, B.A.Ilish, I.K.Irteneva, T.M.Novitskaya, N.D.Kunin, A.I.Smirnitsky, B.S.Khaymovich, B.I.Rogovskaya, V.N.Yartseva, D.C.Bennet, T.Givon, R.Huddleston, P.Roberts, A.Herskovits and others.

In English the conjunction, its specificity, use, types, functions are described in detail in monographs, textbooks, manuals.

The types of the conjunction in the English language according to its functions. The function and semantic typology of the conjunction in the Uzbek and English languages begins with the study of the belonging of the word to the category in the studied languages. In English, as in Uzbek, the primary parts of speech consists of the noun, the adjective, the numeral, the pronoun, the adverb and the verb. Prepositions and conjunctions are grouped separately as secondary parts of speech. Observations show that the preposition in English performs the function of the particles in Uzbek.

The definitions given to the conjunction in textbooks and manuals are almost indistinguishable from each other. A conjunction is a part of speech that is specific to linking a logical thought, grammatical parts of a sentence. A conjunction is a secondary part of speech that mutually connects parts in a simple sentence, the parts of composite sentences and the sentences in a text. In English, the conjunction is unique by the fact that the

word / sentence it connects is not related to any grammatical feature; they are unchanging words. Conjunctions do not have a grammatical category.

In English, it is important to make a sentence logically correct, to know the types of the conjunction to express the idea clearly and to be able to use it appropriately. In modern English, there are coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, and subordinating conjunctions. M. Gapporov distinguishes two types of conjunctions: coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. N.A. Myltseva, T.M. Jimalenko also distinguish conjunctions into two types in their book "Universal reference grammar": coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

The coordinating conjunction. M.A.Rustamov and M.I.Asriyans consider that the words such as *and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet, and / or* are coordinating conjunctions; they emphasize that they connect two or more words, phrases, or sentences in the same grammatical category. It is also noted in this source that the conjunctions *for, so, yet* may come in another function.

And means adding / giving addition: when expressing addition, it is translated into Uzbek as *-ga (to)*, in another case by means of the words *va (and), bilan (with), hamda (and)*: *Two and four make six. Rise and potatoes are common foods.*

But means contradiction: in the Uzbek language it is translated as the words *ammo, lekin, biroq*: *Two and four make six, but two and three make five. Many trees lose their leaves in winter, but evergreen trees do not.*

Below we present the coordinating conjunctions in English, the units that represent them in Uzbek, the function of the conjunction, and examples in tabular form.

№	Coordinating conjunction in English	The unit representing it in Uzbek	The meaning expressed by the conjunction	Example
1	<i>And</i>	<i>va, bilan, hamda</i>	adding, giving addition	<i>Two and four make six. Rise and potatoes are common foods.</i>
2	<i>But</i>	<i>ammo, lekin, biroq</i>	contradiction	<i>Many trees lose their leaves in winter, but evergreen trees do not.</i>
3	<i>Or</i>	<i>Yo, yoki, yoxud</i>	choosing or distinguishing	<i>Two and four or five and one make six. Today travellers go by plane or by bus. They had enough money for eggs or bread, but not enough for both.</i>
4	<i>Neither (not)... nor</i>	<i>na...na</i>	denial of the event being connected	<i>They did not buy eggs, nor did they buy bread.</i>
5	<i>yet</i>	<i>lekin</i>	contradiction	<i>They bought eggs and bread, yet they forgot to buy milk.</i>

M. Gapporov includes the words *and, as well as, both... and, not only... but also, but, or, either... or*. It is apparently visible that the classifications of the two sources differ from each other.

In another source, English co-ordinative conjunctions are distinguished into cumulative / copulative, adversative, alternative / disjunctive, illative / regulative. To compare the classification given in this source with the previous classifications, we observe our research subject in tabular form:

Cumulative Conjunctions	Adversative	Alternative / Disjunctive Conjunctions	Illative / Regulative Conjunctions
<i>And</i>	<i>But, yet</i>	<i>Or, neither (not)... nor, either... or,</i>	<i>So, for</i>
<i>and, both...and, as well as, not only...but also</i>	<i>but, still, yet, whereas, while, nevertheless</i>	<i>or, either...or, neither...nor, otherwise, else</i>	<i>For (рус: так как), so (рус)</i>

In the process of classification of sources and analysis of their constituent means, we came to the following conclusion:

firstly, in English, groups of equal conjunctions such as cumulative / copulative, adversative, alternative / disjunctive, illative / regulative are distinguished;

secondly, in grammar books written in Uzbek, equal conjunctions are given under a general group, not divided into subgroups;

thirdly, the group of equal conjunctions in English is classified on the basis of the expression of spiritual relations in Russian and English sources, and the sequence of such units is explained in detail: 17 auxiliary words are included in the sequence of co-ordinative conjunctions.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the perfect classification should be included in determining the linguistic value of the Uzbek-English equivalent.

Subordinative conjunction. In English, the subordinative conjunction comes before the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause explains the idea in the main clause. There are some exceptions when a conjunction occurs in a subordinate clause. For example, the first part of the conjunction **not so ... as** is part of the main sentence, the second part (as) is part of the subordinate part: *The text was **not so difficult as** I expected.* (in Russian this is translated like this: *Текст был не таким трудным, как я ожидал.* Yet it is translated into Uzbek in the form of the simple sentence: *Матн мен кутганимдек, қийин эмас эди.*)

In English, the number of subordinate conjunctions is more than the number of co-ordinative conjunctions. N.A.Myltseva, T.M.Jimalenko include after, because, before, since, while, when, if, that, so as, than, till, untill, as, as...as, not so...as into conjunctions. In the process of enumerating the following conjunctions, M. Gapporov includes relatively more auxiliary words in this group and classifies them according to their conjunctions. We studied examples based on this classification; we have summarized the table.

№	Conjunction	Function of conjunction	Example
1	<i>That, if, whether</i>	connect the subject/predicate /object clause	<i>Whether the documents will arrive tomorrow is not certain (subject clause) The difficulty is that it is impossible to charter a ship in such a short time (predicate clause) Ask him whether (if) he can do it tomorrow (object clause)</i>
2	<i>After, as, as long as, as soon as, since, until (till), while</i>	connect the clause of time	<i>It seemed to me that they changed their direction in the air as soon as I tried to get hold of them. When you have kept as many secrets as I have for as long as I have, you end up keeping them from yourself as well.</i>
3	<i>As, because, since, for, seeing (that)</i>	Connect the clause of reason	
4	<i>If, on condition (that), provided (that), supposing</i>	Connect the clause of condition	<i>Most people have no idea of this and just figure if he says it it must be true. Action agreed to attend in an advisory capacity on condition the meeting was taped. We are in danger of supposing that they can replace libraries.</i>

	<i>(that), unless</i>		
5	<i>Lest, so that, in order that, that</i>	Connect the clause of purpose	<i>I am trying hard to get things in order so that I can plan things better and find time to rest. For 20 years she studied oil painting so that when she retired she would feel confident about her work.</i>
6	<i>As, as if (as though), so...that, such ... that</i>	Connect the clause of manner	<i>She took it as if I was telling her to delete me. Many airplanes and recreational vehicles (“RVs”) have retractable tables such that passengers may deploy the table when needed for purposes such as eating, reading o writing.</i>
7	<i>As...as, (not)so...as, than</i>	Connect the clause of comparison	<i>Let me tell you something, delusional nazi bushite fascist vermin, Canadians, like all other semi-developed nations, are not so stuped in general terms as America is measured</i>
8	<i>So that</i>	Connect the clause of result	<i>Plato gave to the term a certain ethical value in connection with his moral view of the social life, so that Ethics came to be designated the doctrine of virtues.</i>
9	<i>In spite of the fact that (-za қарамасдан), though (although)</i>	Connect the clause of concession	<i>The problem of course is that, in spite of the fact that an experiment of that nature might actually be valuable to the community as a whole, I'm not sure who would step up to the plate to fund it.</i>

Based on a comparison of the above classifications, it can be concluded that the classification in the second source does not differ much from the first. It is only possible to see that the when substitute is included in the time conjunction type, and the conjunctions so... that, lest is omitted from the causative conjunction row (in the classification in the table they are included in the causative conjunctionrow). If once was included in the conditional conjunction, sameness was observed in the classification of the conjunctions of purpose. Style and comparison connectors are displayed as a group; the composition of the conjunctions is fully compatible.

On the use of conjunctions. Experts distinguish the following features that are specific to the subordinate conjunction:

1. A subordinate clause beginning with the subordinate conjunction is not separated as a separate clause. If separated by a punctuation mark as a separate sentence, it is considered an error. (It is not possible to fully agree with this opinion, because in the observed examples there were many cases when the following sentence was written separately. They retained their dependence on the main sentence. So, there are exceptions or such use is accepted).

2. Some prepositions can be used as a subordinate conjunction. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the structure of the sentence. Which form of the verb and which punctuation mark is determined by the form of the sentence. We observe such a situation by comparing the preposition and the subordinate clause: *Since my arrival here, I have made many friends // Since I arrived here, I have made many friends.*

M. A. Rustamov, M. I. Asriyans explain the style adaptation of some conjunctions as follows: “For” and “yet” conjunctions are rarely used in oral speech, but are widely used in formal written speech. And / or conjunctions indicate that the word after it is added or added to the previous thought. Although these connectors are not used in oral literary language, they are common in the scientific style: *Her letters are poorly typed. She needs a new typewriter and / or a new secretary. The glassware is not clean. He needs a new dishwasher and/or better procedures”.*

According to M.Gapporov and R.Kasimova, in addition to the conjunction, the following conjunctive words are used to connect the following sentence with the preposition: *who, whose, what, which, that* pronouns and *when, where, how, why*. They become part of the sentence, unlike the conjunction. Compare:

1. *I don't know when he will return (codda zan) // At present, when someone with a life insurance policy dies it can take months or any payment to be made to their due to a lengthy legal process.*

2. *I know the man who wrote this article (codda zan) // But prove yourselves doers of the word, and not merely hearers who delude themselves.*
3. *Tom told me what he had seen there (codda zan) // Have you ever asked the question "What is the purpose of my life?"*

N.A.Myltseva, T.M.Jimalenko also emphasize the homonymous relationship of some conjunctions, prepositions and forms and conclude that they can be distinguished only in context. Compare:

1. He always comes before I do (conjunction).
2. I shall go there before dinner (preposition).
3. I have seen this before (adverb).

In English, connectors also vary in frequency of use. The subordinate conjunctions such as *after, although, as, as long as, as far as, as if, as though, because, before, -er+than, even though, except that, in order that, once, rather than, since, so that, sooner than, though, how, if, in case, till, untill, when, whenever, where, wherever, while* are commonly used. Among these connectors, *after, before, since, till, until* can also come as prepositions.

We have some observations about distinguishing the conjunction from the preposition and the adverb. As noted above, in English, the units that originally belong to the category of connectives form homonyms with the preposition or the adverb. Their meaning in speech can be distinguished by the function they perform.

*All my friends, I've known **since** childhood, are gone.* (adverb)

*So, what did you do **since** we last saw each other?* (conjunction)

*Radiation turned out to be a danger the world had never encountered **before**.* (adverb)

*He would sit on his porch all night long, gazing at the steppes **before** him.* (preposition)

*We had spent an hour begging the old farmer **before** he agreed to drive us home.* (conjunction)

REFERENCES

1. Bennet D.C. Spatial and Temporal Uses of English Preposition. – London, 2005. – 344 p;
2. Blokh M.Y. A Course in Theoretical English Grammar. – M.: Visshaya shkola, 1983. – 383 p.;
3. Givon T. Syntax and Semantics: Discourse and Syntax. – New York: Academic Press, 2009. – 416 p.;
4. Gordon E.M. Krilova I.P. A Grammar of Present-day English. – M.: Higher School Publishing House, 1974. – 333 p.;
5. Huddleston R. An introduction to English transformational syntax. – London: Longman, 1996. – 276 p.;
6. Kaushanskaya V.L. et al. A Grammar of the English Language. – L.: Uchpedgiz, 1963. – 318 p.;
7. Khaymovich B.S, Rogovskaya B.I. A Course of English Grammar. – M.: Visshaya shkola, 1967. – 298 p. Ilysh B.A. The Structure of Modern English. – L.: Prosvesheniye, 1971. – 366 p.
8. Roberts P. English Syntax: A Programmed Instruction to Transformational Grammar. – New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 2008. – 524 p.;
9. Rustamov M.A., Asriyans M.I. Ingliz tili grammatikasi: O'quv qo'llanma. – T.: O'zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi, 2006. – 111 b. – P. 104.
10. Аксененко Б.Н. Exercises in English Prepositions. – СПб.: СПбГУ, 2012. – 166 p.;
11. Бархударов Л.С. Очерки по морфологии английского языка. – М., 1975. – 156 с.;
12. Бархударов Л.С. Язык и перевод. – Москва, 1975.– С. 18; Воронцова Г. Н. Очерки по грамматике английского языка. – Москва, 1960. –397 с.;

13. Бархударов Л.С., Штелинг Д.А. Грамматика английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1973. – 423 с.;
14. Березин Ф.М., Головин Б.Н. Общее языкознание. – М.: Просвещение, 1979. – С. 182.;
15. Берман И.М. Грамматика английского языка. – М.: Международные отношения, 1965. – 296 с.;
16. Блох М.Я. Теоретические основы грамматики английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 2002. – 289 с.;
17. Виноградов В. В. Учебный пособие для филологии специальностей университетов/ Сост. Ю. А. Бельчиков;
18. Гаппоров М., Қосимова Р. Инглиз тили грамматикаси. Академик лицей ва касб-хунар коллажлари учун ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: Турон-Иқбол, 2010. – 336 б. – Б. 247.
19. Иванова И.П. и др. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1981. – 285 с.;
20. Ильиш Б.А. Значение предлогов в современном английском языке, 2008. –172 с.;
21. Иртеньева Н.Ф. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка. Синтаксис. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1969.– 144 с.;
22. Качалова К.Н., Израилевич Е.Е. Практическая грамматика английского языка. – Бишкек, 2007. – 660 с.;
23. Кунин А.В. Внутренняя форма фразеологических единиц / Слово в грамматике и языке. – Москва: 1984.– 312 с.;
24. Мыльцева Н.А., Жималенко Т.М. Universal reference grammar. Универсальный справочник по грамматике английского языка. – Москва: ГЛОССА, 2005. – 280 с. – С. 211.
25. Новицкая Т.М. Неологизация в лексике английского языка. – Воронеж: ВГУ, 2012. – 207 с.;
26. Предисл. Ю. В. Рождественского.– Москва: Высшая школа, 2008. – 367 с.
27. Смирницкий А.И. Морфология английского языка. – М.: Изд. Литературы на иностранных языках. 1959. – 440 с.;
28. Хаймович Б.С., Роговская Б.И. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1967.–298 с.;
29. Шахматов А.А. Учение о частях речи. – Москва: Учпедгиз, 1952. – 270 с. ;
30. Щерба Л.В. Языковая система и речевая деятельность. Изд. 2-е, стереотипное. – Москва: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – 432 с.;
31. Юсупов У.К. Теоретические основы сопоставительной лингвистики. – Т.: Фан, 2007. – С. 90-100.
32. Ярцева В.Н. Контрастивная грамматика. – Москва: Наука, 1981.–110 с.;
33. <http://aranea.juls.savba.sk/guest/>.
34. <http://www.correctenglish.ru/theory/grammar/coordinating-conjunctions>
35. <https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/conjunction-preposition-adverb>
36. <https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/english-conjunctions>
37. <https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/subordinating-conjunctions>