

**ANALYZING VIEWS ON ENGLISH AND UZBEK CONJUNCTIONS****Ataboyev Ahadjon Djumakuziyevich,**

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**Annotation:** The article analyzes different scientific views of different scholars on the study of conjunctions in the English and Uzbek languages, the meaning and characteristics of English conjunctions.

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

In world linguistics there is a large amount of material for the study of the basics of typology, the theoretical foundations of the problem of morphological typology of languages<sup>1</sup>.

Typology is the branch of linguistics that deals with the question of the general laws of different languages, which do not have much in common. Typology seeks to identify phenomena that are universal for different languages. If a particular phenomenon exists in the language, which is compared, the phenomenon is considered a typological law that can be applied to similar languages. Typological analysis applies at the level of sound (phonetic / phonological typology), word (morphological typology), sentence (syntactic typology) and complex device (text / discourse typology)<sup>2</sup>.

The principles of interlingual typological research have been the subject of a number of monographs: S.E. Petrova, I.P. Ivanova, V.V Burlakova, G.G. Pocheshov, E.M. Gordon, I.P. Krilova, I.A. Kissen, D.J. Greenberg, V.B. Kasevich, S.Y. Yahontova, A.I. Abrayev, P.A. Danilev, R.I. Bigayev, A.A. Azizov, O. Azizov, A. Safayev, H. Jamolkhonov, T. Bushuy, F. Ruzikulov's researches are carried out from the typological point of view<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Журинская М.А., Лингвистическая типология, в кн.: Общее языкознание. Внутренняя структура языка. – Москва, 1972.; Журинская М.А. Типологическая классификация языков // Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / Гл. ред. В.Н.Ярцева. – Москва: Советская энциклопедия, 1990. – С. 511-512. – 686 с.; Лингвистическая типология / В.А.Виноградов // Большая российская энциклопедия: [в 35 т.] / гл. ред. Ю.С.Осипов. – Москва: Большая российская энциклопедия, 2004-2017.; Кибрик А.Е. Подлежащее и проблема универсальной модели языка, Изв. АН СССР, сер. ЛиЯ. – 1979. – т. 38, № 4; Теоретические основы классификации языков мира. – Москва, 1980.; Милославский И.Г., Виноградов В.С. Сопоставительная морфология русского и испанского языков. – Москва, 1987. – 159 с.; Морфологическая типология и проблема классификации языков. – М.–Л., 1965; Языковые универсалии и лингвистическая типология. – М., 1969; Климов Г.А., Принципы континентальной типологии. – Москва, 1983.; Лингвистическая типология. – Москва, 1985.; Солнцева Н.В., Проблемы типологии изолирующих языков. – Москва, 1985.; Capell A. A typology of concept domination // «Lingua», 1965. – № 15.

<sup>2</sup>[https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A2%D0%B8%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%B8%D1%8F\\_\(%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0\)](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A2%D0%B8%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%B8%D1%8F_(%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0))

<sup>3</sup> Сопоставительная типология английского и русского языков. Грамматика: учеб. пособие для студ. учреждений высш. проф. образования / Е.С.Петрова. – СПб.: Филологический факультет СПбГУ; М.: Издательский центр “Академия”, 2011. – 368 с.; Иванова И.П., Бурлакова В.В., Почепцов Г.Г. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1981.; Gordon E.M., Krylova I.P. Grammar of Present-Day English. – Moscow: Higher School Publishing House, 1974. – P.301-303.; Киссен И.А. Курс сопоставительной грамматики русского и узбекского языков. – Ташкент: Учитель, 1966.; Гринберг Дж. Квантитативный подход к морфологической типологии языков // Новое в лингвистике. Вып.3.-М., 1963. –С.60-95.; Квантитативная типология языков Азии и Африки / Под ред. В.Б.Касевича и С.Я.Яхонтова. – Л., 1982.; Абражеев А.И., Данилов П.А., Бигаев Р.И. Очерки по сопоставительной грамматике русского и узбекского языков. – Ташкент, 1960.; Валерий П.Д. Общая типология языков в концепции Э.Сепира // <http://slovo.isu.ru/danilenko/articles/sepirtipol.htm>; Азизов А.А. Сопоставительная грамматика русского и узбекского языков. Морфология. – Ташкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983.; Азизов О., Сафаев А., Жамолхонов Х. Ўзбек ва рус тилларининг қиёсий грамматикаси. Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1986.;

T. Bushuy, F. Ruzikulov's manual on the comparative typology of English and Russian languages describes in detail the classification of word groups, morphological and syntactic typological features of English and Russian languages. According to T. Bushuy, there is still no single approach to the universal framework of universal language construction. Till today, typological research describes the differences and commonalities between events, an abstract system of their application, the universal features of speech use<sup>4</sup>.

Lexical-grammatical classes, traditionally called word groups, are part of the universality of the typology of world languages. Linguists have developed different principles for categorizing words. In classical English grammar, such criteria are taken first, the function of the word, then its formal character, and finally the meaning of the word<sup>5</sup>.

While L.V. Shcherba includes lexical meaning, morphological feature and syntactic function in these criteria<sup>6</sup>, V.V. Vinogradov multiplies the number of these characters by 5 and counts the syntactic function, morphological structure and form, lexical meaning, method of expression of the entity in relation to this or that word group, and the criteria for the existence of a grammatical category<sup>7</sup>.

Based on the above, T. Bushuy suggests to take into account the cohesive nature of the word in addition to the three commonly accepted signs (meaning, form, function) in the classification of words in English<sup>8</sup>. Noting that there is no consensus among linguists on the number of word groups, she writes in English that the nouns are usually divided into nouns, adjectives, rhymes, numbers, verbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs. P. Long distinguishes six categories in modern English: verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronouns, absolutes, or interjections<sup>9</sup>.

T. Bushuy summarizes the classifications of word groups, concludes that words should be divided into 11 categories and describes their internal divisions as follows<sup>10</sup>:

1. A set of independent words that express lexical meaning: noun, adjective, pronoun, number, verb, adverb.

2. Auxiliary words: article, prepositions, conjunctions, participles.

Considering the lexical and grammatical features, modal verbs and interjections are considered as separate words<sup>11</sup>.

From the information about the belonging of the word to the category, it is clear that the conjunction in Uzbek and English belongs to the same group - a group of words that do not express an independent lexical meaning (auxiliary).

<sup>4</sup> Бушуй Т., Рузикулов Ф. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков. Тексты лекций. – Самарканд, СамГИИЯ, 2012. – 128 с. – С. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Бушуй Т., Рузикулов Ф. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков. Тексты лекций. – Самарканд, СамГИИЯ, 2012. – 128 с. – С. 54.

<sup>6</sup> Щерба Л.В. (1958)

<sup>7</sup> Виноградов В.В. (1972, с. 38.

<sup>8</sup> Бушуй Т., Рузикулов Ф. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков. Тексты лекций. – Самарканд, СамГИИЯ, 2012. – 128 с. – С. 55.

<sup>9</sup> Long R.V. The sentence and Its Parts; A Grammar of Contemporary English. – Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1995. – 684 p.

<sup>10</sup> Бушуй Т., Рузикулов Ф. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков. Тексты лекций. – Самарканд, СамГИИЯ, 2012. – 128 с. – С. 56.

<sup>11</sup> Бушуй Т., Рузикулов Ф. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков. Тексты лекций. – Самарканд, СамГИИЯ, 2012. – 128 с. – С. 56.