



## GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH CONJUNCTIONS IN CONTEXT

**Tukhtasinova Zarina**

*Karshi State University Graduate Department*

*Master's student in Linguistics (English)*

**Annotation:** *This article covers the use of conjunctions in English conjunctions and their use in sentences. Most of the studies conducted in conjunctions emphasize that the conjunctions of contradictions in conjunctions serve to create an argumentative text.*

**Key words:** *Conjunctions, contrastive conjunctions, comparison, languages, studies, connectives, scientists.*

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**To'xtasinova Zarina**

*Qarshi Davlat universiteti Magistratura bo'limi*

*Lingvistika (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi magistranti*

**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada ingliz tili qo'shma gaplarida bog'lovchilarning qo'llanilishi va ularning gaplarda ishlatilishi. Qo'shma gaplarda olib borilayotgan aksariyat tadqiqotlar qo'shma gaplardagi zidlov bog'lovchilarning argumentativ matn yaratish uchun xizmat qilishini ta'kidlayshini keltirib o'tilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *qo'shma gap, bog'lovchilar, zidlov bog'lovchilar, qiyoslash, tillar, tadqiqotlar, biriktiruvchilar, olimlar.*

There are several conjunctions in English that are used to connect parts of a sentence. But in English, conjunctions are not used in the same function in some cases. Most of the research on conjunctions points out that conflicting conjunctions in conjunctions serve to create an argumentative text. In the studies of the English language on conjunctions, conjunctions that give the opposite meaning have been thoroughly studied. For example, the oppositional meaning of the conjunction but has been studied, although has been defined by defining the negation of an idea, and the conjunction while has been defined as an opposition expressing time.

In addition, Rudolph includes the conjunctions nevertheless, however, and in contrast as equal and subordinate conjunctions. But we recommend to study these as a separate "transition" instead of adding them to the ranks of equal and subordinating conjunctions.

In this article, we will try to express the features of conjunctions in English. B. Turniyozov puts the term complex syntactic device in the explanation of compound sentences. The scientist explains that he gives such a term as follows: conjunctions are used in the structure of the text, so it is not for nothing that they are called a complex syntactic



device. When we express the conjunctions of the English language, they do not always have the same meaning, so we may face some difficulties. Regarding this issue, we approach the scientific research of researcher O.A. Nasrdinov.

For example, but comes as a connector of two parts of a sentence, of a sentence the second part shows surprise and surprise.

He came in, but he didn't even said hello. — U kirib keldi-yu, lekin hattoki salomlashmadi ham. «Is he interested in science». «No, but he has to deal with it». — «U ilm-fanga qiziqadimi?» «Yo'q, lekin unga ilm bilan shug'ullanishga to'g'ri keladi.» “They speak Russian well, but they don't know Uzbek at all”– “Ular rus tilini yaxshi bilishadi, lekin o'zbek tilida umuman gaplasha olmaydi.”

However, in the above sentences, but though can be replaced. In this case, the composition of the words in the sentence can be changed, but the meaning remains the same.

«Is he interested in science». «No, he has to deal with it though.» — «U ilm-fanga qiziqadimi?» «Yo'q, bunga qaramay, unga ilm bilan shug'ullanishiga to'g'ri keladi.» In some cases, it is difficult to explain the meaning of an idiom in Uzbek. In this case, the but gives meanings other than... In English, in this case, the conjunction but can be replaced by the word except.

Everyone went to the party but Jim. — Everyone went to the party except Jim. — Jimdan o'zga barcha bazmga bordi.

There are also cases when but comes at the beginning of a sentence, it gives the meaning of end in English and shows displeasure.

I am sorry you don't know my brother. – Afsus, akamni bilmaysiz.

Moreover, the conjunction but can cause some difficulties in expressing its meaning in English. For example, but should usually be given by the words but, but. But if we express the meaning of but through these words, we cannot fully and correctly express it in English. That's why we express it through words rather than idioms. In such sentences, the conjunction but is used in a negative sense:

She told the police not about the accident itself but more about how she felt during the accident. — U politsiyaga halokatning o'zi haqida emas, balki halokat paytida o'zini qanday his qilgani haqida ko'proq narsa gapirdi.

In some cases, the connective also gives a contradictory meaning. Consider the following example:

Mary votes Labor, Susan votes SDP, Anne votes Tory, and Jane votes for the Communist Party. Mary votes for Labour, Suzanne for the Social Democratic Party, Anna for the Tories and Jeanne for the Communist Party. In the first sentence, while compares 3 actions, and in the second sentence, and compares 4 actions. In English, we explained it through lexemes. We should also point out that in English, but is not used when 3 or more things are contrastive.

John likes math, but Tom likes chemistry.

In this sentence, 2 actions are in opposition, so the conjunction is used. But the oppositional meaning is emphasized when using 3 or more actions or things.



It seems that a lot of problems can be identified and their solutions can be recommended by a comparative study of the conjunctions of English and Uzbek languages. In this regard, the unique features of the English and Uzbek languages are identified.

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