

**THE TEXT-FORMING FEATURES OF FUNCTION WORDS IN ENGLISH AND
UZBEK**

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Abstract: A conjunction is an invariable auxiliary word used to express various relations between simple clauses and homogeneous parts within a compound sentence. It does not possess an independent lexical meaning. Therefore, conjunctions are employed to indicate different relations according to the structure and meaning of sentence parts as well as certain types of sentences.

Keywords: within the system of parts of speech, evolution of comparative and differentiating conjunctions, history of subordinating conjunctions, various relations between simple clauses and homogeneous parts within a compound sentence.

Аннотация: Связующее слово не меняется в грамматическом отношении, оно используется для обозначения отношений между простыми предложениями и организованными фрагментами. Не имеет самостоятельного лексического значения. Поэтому они используются для выражения различных отношений в зависимости от состава и содержания слов и фраз.

Ключевые слова: эволюция сравнительных дифференцирующих связующих, история слеживающих связующих, различные отношения между простыми предложениями и организованными фрагментами.

Abstract: The connecting word does not change grammatically, it is used to denote relationships between simple sentences and organized fragments. It has no independent lexical meaning. Therefore, they are used to express different relationships depending on the composition and content of words and phrases.

Keywords: evolution of comparative differentiating binders, history of caking binders, various relationships between simple sentences and organized fragments.

In world linguistics, the study of function words, particularly conjunctions, has not been neglected by specialists. For instance, the issues concerning the specific features of conjunctions and their classification within the system of parts of speech can be observed in the works of F. de Saussure, Ch. Bally, V. V. Vinogradov, A. A. Potebnya, N. Yu. Shvedova, and A. M. Peshkovsky. The terminological description of conjunctions is reflected in encyclopedias, dictionaries, and manuals edited by N. Medvedeva, A. S. Belousova, and N. V. Vasileva. In the studies of M. Ya. Getmanskaya, N. O. Grigoryeva, M. S. Bunina, A. F. Priyatkina, and T. M. Redkozubova, such issues as complex conjunctions in modern Russian, the syntactic status of conjunctions, and the synonymy of subordinating conjunctions have found their solution.

Moreover, in Russian linguistics, topics such as “the evolution of comparative-differentiating conjunctions, the history of subordinating conjunctions” [1, p. 26], as well as “the comparative features of conjunctions and words functioning as conjunctions” in Kumyk, Azerbaijani, and Lezgian—languages of the Turkic family [2, p. 25]—have been studied in a monographic framework.

In Uzbek linguistics, too, the category of function words, including conjunctions, has been thoroughly described. It is worth emphasizing the research of J. Mukhtorov in the 1960s devoted to the study of conjunctions [3, p. 26]. It should be noted that information on conjunctions is provided in the academic edition of the grammar of the Uzbek language, in monographs, textbooks for students of philological faculties of higher educational institutions, in works on the historical grammar of the Uzbek language, as well as in manuals on the comparative grammar of Uzbek and Russian.

In the book “Modern Uzbek Language” published in 1957 under the editorship of Fakhri Kamolov, the section on postpositions, conjunctions, and particles contained a special study of these units. The linguistic place of Uzbek function words and their linguo-pragmatic features have been investigated in the monographic works of A. Pardayev, while the nominative-syntagmatic and typological-structural status of prepositions and postpositions was studied by A. Sayfullayev.

In addition, the features of the historical forms of conjunctions have been described in the works of scholars such as A. Khojiev, A. Rustamov, R. Rasulov, G. Karimov, A. Matgoziyev, and M. Rahmonov. The specific characteristics of connective means in modern Uzbek literary language have also been highlighted in the articles of linguists M. Asqarova, T. Rustamov, Sh. Shakhobiddinova, Z. Isaqov, and D. Ashurova.

A conjunction is an invariable auxiliary word used to express various relations between simple clauses and coordinated parts within a compound sentence. It does not possess an independent lexical meaning. Therefore, conjunctions are employed to indicate different relations according to the structure and meaning of sentence parts as well as certain types of sentences. In Uzbek, a conjunction not only shows the relationship between the words and simple clauses it connects, but also indicates the type of this relationship.

In the current textbook of modern Uzbek literary language, a conjunction is defined as follows: “Like a postposition, a conjunction is regarded as a means of syntactic connection; however, unlike a postposition, it serves not only to express subordinate relations but also to establish coordinate relations. A conjunction indicates various links and grammatical relations between sentence parts and the equivalent components of compound sentences.”

In the existing literature, there are differing views regarding the types of conjunctions and the classification of words into this category. That is, a unit identified as a conjunction in one study may be classified as a particle in another; a unit considered a postposition elsewhere may be recognized as a conjunction. The reason for the lack of precise determination of words belonging to the category of conjunctions most likely lies in the fact that they have not been studied sufficiently from the perspective of the language-speech dichotomy [4, p. 526].

In cognitive linguistics, a linguistic phenomenon is regarded as “a cognitive mechanism for processing the system of acquired information and forms of knowledge.” Its main functions include:

- a) determining the role of language in the process of perceiving and understanding reality;
- b) studying the processes of conceptualization and categorization of linguistic units;
- c) highlighting the system of universal and nationally specific concepts that constitute the conceptosphere of the language under study;
- d) outlining the linguistic and conceptual portrait of reality.

Under the influence of cognitive linguistics, stylistic research has widely and successfully adopted new notions and terms such as conceptualization, categorization, cognitive method, concept, frame, knowledge structure, conceptual and linguistic picture of the world, among others. In stylistics, methods borrowed from cognitive linguistics have been introduced, including cognitive modeling, cognitive mapping, conceptual analysis, the method of inference, etc.

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