



## THE COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON CONJUNCTIONS OF COMPARISON OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ANNOTATION

English and Uzbek are two distinct languages that use different conjunctions to join words and clauses together. In English, conjunctions are used to join words and clauses together in order to create compound sentences. Common English conjunctions include "and," "but," "or," "so," "if," "because," and "although." In Uzbek, conjunctions are used to link words, phrases, and clauses together to create compound sentences. Common Uzbek conjunctions include "agar," "ki," "ammo," "ya'ni," "shunda," "balo," and "garchi." One major difference between English and Uzbek is the difference in conjunctive frequency. In English, the conjunctions "and" and "but" are the two most commonly used conjunctions, often appearing in nearly every sentence. In Uzbek, the conjunctions "agar" and "ki" are the two most frequently used conjunctions, appearing often in spoken and written Uzbek. Another notable difference between English and Uzbek is the way in which the two languages use conjunctions for emphasis. In English, the conjunction "but" is often used to draw attention to a contrast between two clauses or phrases. In Uzbek, the conjunction "ammo" is most commonly used for emphasis. In this article variety of conjunctions will be observed, compared and analyzed below.

**Introduction.** In contemporary linguistics, parts of speech are distinguished based on three criteria: semantic, formal, and functional. Words are separated into conceptual and functional categories in accordance with the aforementioned requirements. These categories are then further divided into smaller groupings, reflecting the ancient grammatical tradition's separation of words into changeable and unchanging categories. Nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, verbs, and interjections are the eight parts of speech that are typically recognized. The majority of the major language families used today, particularly the Semitic and Indo-European languages, employ very identical categories.

Divergent opinions on the types of conjunction exist among linguists. For instance, coordinating and subordinating conjunctions are the two categories into which conjunctions are divided by Baskerville and Sewell (1), Arthur (235), Lester (63) and Eckhard-Black (97). Because, in their opinion (e.g. Lester (65)), correlative conjunctions are comparable to coordinating conjunctions, these researchers (along with others not included here) omit them from their analyses. Yet, there are typically only three different kinds of conjunctions: coordinating, subordinating, and correlative. A different development is that Halliday and Hasan (242-267) offer four sorts of conjunctions that, generally speaking, ensure cohesiveness in English: (1) Adding Conjunctions add to the proposed item to structurally coordinate or link it, and they are denoted by the words and, also, furthermore, additionally, etc. Additive conjunctions, which are indicated by nor, and... no, neither, may also be used to negate the proposed item. Alternative words like or, or else, alternatively, afterthought words like incidentally, by the way, expository words like that is, I mean, in other words, exemplificatory words like for instance, thus, comparison words like likewise, similarly, in the same way (or in the same vein), and comparison words for dissimilarities like on the other hand, by contrast, on the contrary are all examples of additive. (ii) Contradictory Conjunctions, such as but, on the other hand, nonetheless, still, yet, and only, are used to compare or contrast sentences. Adversatives come in a variety of forms, such as emphatic (such as nevertheless, despite this), contrastive (such as in fact, actually, as a matter of fact), meaning correction (such as instead, rather, at least), closed dismissal (such as in any case, in either case, whichever way it is), and open-ended dismissal (such as anyhow, at any rate, however it is). Causal (iii)

Conjunctions are used to explain the origin or rationale behind a statement. They comprise the words then, so, hence, and therefore.

**Research methodology.** The articles produced by the two groups were examined using the coherence framework proposed by Halliday and Hasan. The writing of the two groups was analyzed. In this article, comparison, analyzing and observation are some of the approaches employed to look into the study paper. Comparison is used to compare how words are formed in English and Uzbek, and usage observation is done to see how previous academics have used conjunction data from both languages in their research.

**Research results.** Moreover, Halliday categorizes conjunction into three additional abstract types: elaboration, extension, and augmentation, as cited by Saya and Fatemi (135). Apposition, like in other words, and explanation, like rather, are examples of how to elaborate. Addition and variation, such as alternatively, are included in extension. Enhancement contains spatial-temporal concepts such as there, before, and causal-conditional concepts such as accordingly and in that situation. We feel it vital to point out that Halliday's taxonomy and examples above are more adverbs than conjunctions. The four sorts of conjunctions that Murthy (212) describes are the coordinating, subordinating, correlative, and compound conjunctions. We'll think about each one in turn.

### Coordinating conjunctions

They link words, phrases, and clauses together. These are conjunctions that link clauses of the same rank together. They so typically link sentence components belonging to the same grammatical class, such as nouns with nouns, adverbs with adverbs, phrases with phrases, and clauses with clauses. Also, they connect two statements whose meanings are independent of one another. They are simply referred to as coordinators, and coordination is the art of employing coordinators to connect two words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Basic coordination, which can be directly described, is divided into two categories by Huddleston (194), such as

(1) Her daughter is a dentist and her son is studying law;<sup>1</sup>

and non-basic coordination, which is tangentially characterized by its relationship to the more basic form.

According to Okosun, who claims to be an unbiased witness, he is innocent.

We treat coordination as an instance of parataxis, which is a term taken from Greek and means "syntactic side-by-side arrangement," in

<sup>1</sup> Aarts, Bars. English Syntax and Argumentation. 2nd ed. New York: Palgrave, 2001. Print.

accordance with Aarts (45–6). Moreover, syndetic coordination is used to describe all instances of coordination in which there is a clear coordinator. Asyndetic coordination is used when there isn't a clear coordinator. Examples of asyndetic cooperation include the following:

- (2) (a) She is trustworthy, diligent, and smart.<sup>2</sup>
- (a) Bananas, apples, oranges, and pears are necessary.
- (c) Abu and Jummai both laughed, and Ojo smiled.

The following are coordinating conjunctions: and, nor, but, and or. Sentential illustrations

- (3) (a) I purchased a keyboard and a computer.<sup>3</sup>
- (b) He did not bother to go and beg for his wife's return when she left him.

- (C) Despite her poverty, she is content.
- (d) The books are either in the cabinet or on the table.

Murthy (215) divides coordinating conjunctions into three categories. As follows:

Conjunctions that are cumulative or copulative  
Disjunctive or Alternate Conjunctions and Adversative Conjunctions

Also, we will think about them sequentially:  
Conjunctions that are cumulative or copulative  
They are employed to link statements or to combine statements.

They consist of: and, hence, both... likewise, also, additionally... additionally, not less than, etc. Sentential illustrations:

- (4) (a) I purchased a keypad and a computer.<sup>4</sup>
- (b) He did not care to go and beg for his wife's return when she left him.

- (C) Despite her poverty, she is content.
- (d) The volumes are either in the cabinet or on the table.

Murthy (215) divides coordinating conjunctions into three categories. As follows:

Conjunctions that are cumulative or copulative  
Disjunctive or Different Conjunctions and Adversative Conjunctions

Additionally, we will think about them sequentially:  
They consist of: *and, so, both ... and, as well as, not only ... but also, no less than*, etc. Sentential examples:

- (5) (a) He looked *and* smiled at me. <sup>5</sup>
- (b) He is my father *so* I respect him.
- (c) They *both* gave me money and stood by me in my trouble.
- (d) *As well as* writing the letter for me, he posted it.
- (e) She, *no less than* her friend, tried to cheat me.

As for the Uzbek language coordinating conjunctions serve to connect grammatically equal clauses and sentences. For example, *Kitob har qanday bilimning joni va yuragi, har qanday fanning ibtidosidir.* (Stefan Tsveyg). *Agar so'zlar va Zaynab qalbi Tol bargiday dir-dir qaltirar.* (H.Olimjon.)

Coordinating conjunctions are classified into three types 1. Biriktiruv 2. Zidlov 3. Ayiruv 1) The group of conjunctions includes words such as *va, hamda, bilan, ham*. These connectors connect united parts of a sentence, simple sentences in a compound sentence. Conjunction *va* is the most commonly used in sentences. This connector:

1) Connects the parts of the sentence: *Aqli odam olimlar, fozillar va tadbirli xunarmandlarning suhbatlarida bo'ladi, ulardan bahra oladi* («Oz-oz o'rganib dono bo'lur»);

2) Serves to connect simple sentences in a compound sentence and expresses different meaning relationships. For example: *Hamid Rahmat bilan birga Otabekni Ziyo akanikiga taklif qilgali kelgani edi va biz ularni osh-suv qilib jo'natgan edik.* (A.Qodiriy.)

*Ham, hamda* conjunctions are used to connect the parts of a sentence and the parts of a compound sentence. *Sultonmurod ham do'st Zayniddin cheksiz quvondilar.* (O.) *Kun sovidi hamda yerlar muzladi.*

The word "ham" is often used not as a connector, but to emphasize and strengthen the meaning of a sentence or some parts of a sentence. *Quyosh ham oltin to'rlarini to'kib, mag' rur ko'tariladi* (Oybek.)

*Conjunctive conjunctions and auxiliary, -da, -u(-yu) prepositions are also used.*

*Bobom asta ko'zlarini yumadi-da, allaqanday uzoq bir xayolga ketadi.* (O.) *Onayu bola – gulu lola.* (Maqol). *SHudgorda Jannatxola bilan Zebixon qoldi.* (S.Ahmad.)

#### (ii) Adversative Conjunctions

The definition of the adversative relation is "contrary to expectation," according to Halliday and Hasan (250). In a speaker-hearer scenario, the expectation may result from the communication process or from the substance of what is being said. They include: *but, still, only*, etc. Sentential examples:

- (6) (a) She is beautiful *but* poor. <sup>6</sup>
- (b) You are intelligent *still* you have to work hard.
- (c) He is a good servant *only* he has greed for food.

#### (iii) Disjunctive or Alternative Conjunctions

These are used to express a choice between two alternatives. They include: *or, nor, either...or, neither...nor, else, whether...or, otherwise*, etc. Sentential examples:

- (7) (a) You must tell me the truth *or* I cannot help you.<sup>7</sup>
- (b) She is not a teacher *nor* a typist.
- (c) You must *either* return my money *or* sell your house to me.
- (d) She *neither* loved him *nor* liked to marry him.
- (e) You must do the work sincerely *else* you will lose the job.

In Uzbek language the group of disjunctive conjunctions includes words like *yo, yoki, yo..., yo, yoxud, dam..., dam, goh..., goh, xoh..., xoh, ba'zan..., ba'zan, bir-bir*

These connectives serve to separate things, events from management or to show that they are different.

Of these, the conjunctions *yo, yoki, yo..., yo, xoh..., xoh* used to separate one of the organized parts from the other, and to show an event, event or action from another: *Poshshaxon Umrinisabibining qizini yo ko'rmadi, yo ko'rsa ham nazarga ilmadi.* (CHO'lpon). «YO podshoh biron erga chiqadi yoki elchi kelishi kutiladi», – dedi Zayniddin. (Oybek.) *Xoh ishonang, xoh ishonmang, birinchi kuniyoq to'qqiz tonna paxta teribman.* (S. Ahmad.)

And the conjunctions *ba'zan..., ba'zan, dam..., dam, goh..., goh* express alternating and repeating.

*Dam tekisliklar bo'ylab balandga, dam pastga tushib boramiz.* (Oybek.) *Nimqorong'i shiftga tikilib yotgancha xayol suraman: goh katta shaharlarga borib qolaman, goh daryolarda suzaman.* (O'.Hoshimov) *Hasanali eshitmadimi yoxud eshitsa ham eshitmaganga soldimi, har nechuk javob bermadi* (A. Qodiriy.)

#### Subordinating Conjunction

In a complex sentence, subordinating conjunctions are used to connect the subordinate clauses to the major clauses. They serve as connectors between sentences of different rank. They connect autonomous or main (principal) clauses with dependent (subordinate) clauses that rely on the meaning and applicability of the main clause. This implies that while subordinate clauses cannot exist alone, main clauses can and do so independently of them. Another way to put it is that subordination is a form of hypotaxis, a Greek word that initially meant "syntactic underneath arrangement," as Aarts (46) observes.

As a result, the clause a subordinating conjunction appears in becomes dependent, and unless it is connected to an independent phrase, it only functions as a sentence fragment. Subordination is the skill of joining two clauses together with subordinating conjunctions, which are simply referred to as subordinators. Subordination, in accordance with Quirk and Greenbaum (309), is a non-symmetrical relation that exists between two phrases such that one of them is a constituent or element of the other. Moreover, in contrast to coordination, subordination entails inequality, that is, a relationship between a dependant (the subordinate element) and a head, according to Huddleston (194). (the superordinate one). A subordinating conjunction may come at the start of the sentence or in the middle. Subordinating conjunctions are also referred to as transitional conjunctions, according to Sahebkeir & Aidinlou (125).

<sup>2</sup> Aidinlou, Nader Assadi and Reshadi, Elnaz. "A Comparative Study of the Use of Conjunctions and References in Electronic Mails vs. Paper-based Letters" in Journal of Language Teaching and Research. Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 611-615, 2014. Print.

<sup>3</sup> Arthur, Tom Mc. The Oxford Companion to the English Language (Cambridge Edition). Oxford University Press. 1996. Print.

<sup>4</sup> Baskerville, W. M. and Sewell, J. W. "An English Grammar". 1896. <http://classclit.about.com/library> accessed on 1st August, 2015.

<sup>5</sup> Blackmore, Diane and Carston, Robyn. The Pragmatics of and-conjunction: The non-narrative Cases

<sup>6</sup> Burton- Roberts, Noel. Analysing Sentences: An Introduction to English Syntax, 3rd Edition. London: Pearson Education Limited, 2011. Print

<sup>7</sup> Carnie, Andrew. Syntax: A Generative Introduction, 2nd Edition. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing. 2007. Print

They include: *after, because, if, that, though, although, till, before, unless, as, when, where, while, than, whether, in order that, nevertheless*, etc. Sentential examples:

(8) (a) He came *after* I had finished my work.<sup>8</sup>

(b) He was sacked from office *because* of his stance against corruption.

(c) I wonder *if* he will ever change.

(d) He thinks *that* we will agree.

(e) *Though* he is your brother, you should not trouble him like that.

Baskerville and Sewell (3) categorize subordinating conjunctions into eight groups. These consist of: time, cause or reason, purpose, result or consequence, condition, circumstance, concession and comparison. We will consider them one after another:

While in Uzbek subordinating conjunctions connect simple sentences in a compound sentence by subordinating each other.

Depending on the meaning and expression of grammatical relations, following conjunctions are: 1) determining conjunction; 2) causal connectors; 3) cross-linkers; 4) goal connector; 5) is divided into conditional and incomplete connectives.

(i) Time

These are subordinators that express consequence in time or succession in time between clauses.

(9) (a) Mary had left *before* my arrival.<sup>9</sup>

(b) I began my work *after* they had gone.

Cause or Reason

These subordinators, which imply "as a result of this" or "because of this," are the simplest way to express causal links. Examples include: as, for, because, and since.

(10) (a) He travelled home *because* of the death of his mother.<sup>10</sup>

(b) *Since* it is dark, take the torch with you.

(c) As she is my sister, I like her.

In Uzbek language causative connectors include words such as *chunki*, *shuning uchun*, *negaki*, *zeroki*, *nainki*. These connectives connect the subordinate clause to the main clause and express the meanings of cause and time. *Chorasi bo'lmagan ishga kirishma, chunki undan qutilib bo'lmaydi. (Amir Temur o'g'itlari) Ko'chadagi suv ariqning tegidan sayoz oqar, shuning uchun undan foydalanish qulay emas edi. (A.Qodiriy.) U ikki, balki uch yildan buyon o'z to'yini kutar edi. (Oybek.)*

(iii) Result or Consequence

Cause and reason are closely related to result and consequence, but so and that is the primary subordinator in this sentence. They are related in a way that can be translated as "for this reason," which leads to more discussion. Sentential illustrations

(11) (a) He talked so fast that I could not understand him.<sup>11</sup>

(b) I was so tired *that* I could not eat after cooking

Moreover, in Uzbek grammar we have declarative conjunctions that can be alternative to English conjunction. They are *yani*, *-ki* (*-kim*), are used to connect subordinate clauses to the main clause. *Bilib qo'yki, seni Vatan kutadi. Mirzo Ulug' bek joyiga o'tirmagan ham ediki, saroybon kirib, ikkinchi nomani tutdi. (O.Yoqubjon.)*

(iv) Purpose

The subordinators in this relationship have the sense of "for this reason" or "for this purpose," because purpose and cause are tightly related. They consist of the words that, in order that, so that, lest, etc.

(12) (a) We eat *that* we may live.<sup>12</sup>

(b) I will help him now *so that* he can help me tomorrow.

(c) Emeka travelled to Abuja *in order that* he could see his brother

In Uzbek language the conjunction of purpose *toki* connects the subordinate clause expressing the meaning of the purpose of the compound sentence with the main clause.

*Yomonlarning jazosini berish kerak, toki ular yaxshilarning boshiga yomon kunlarni solmasinlar. (H.G'ulom.)*

(v) Condition

Conditional subordinators, according to Quirk and Greenbaum (323), indicate how one event or group of circumstances is dependent upon another. If and unless are the two main subordinators in English. Whereas the unless-clause is a negative condition, the if-clause may be either positive or negative. For instance:

(13) (a) *If* you do the job well, I will pay you.<sup>13</sup>

(b) *If* you do not do the job well, I will not pay you.

The latter (c) roughly means „If the strike has not been called off ...“. But there is a slight difference between an *unless*-clause and a negative *if*-clause in that *unless* has the more exclusive meaning of „only if ... not“ or „except on condition that ...“. It is thus the opposite of the compound conjunction *provided (that)* or *providing (that)*, which means „if and only if“:

*Provided that* no objection is raised, we will hold the retreat there.

Other compound conditional conjunctions approximately synonymous with *provided (that)* are *as long as*, *so long as*, and *on condition that*. Also, *if* and *unless* clauses often introduce non-finite and verbless clauses, e.g.: *if ready...*, *unless expressly forbidden*, etc. In addition, clauses beginning with *unless* lay stress on the excluded positive option, and so normally contain assertive forms. For example:

I will not phone you, *unless* something unforeseen happens. (The meaning of this is: „I will phone you when something unforeseen happens“ but we can exclude this as unlikely).

While in Uzbek language conjunctions of condition and incompleteness: *agar (gar)*, *modomiki*, *basharti*, *garchi*, *garchand*, *mabodo*.

These conjunctions indicate the condition of the conditional and incomplete clauses in relation to the main clause, as well as the meanings of incompleteness: *Agar kishining hayoti biror maqsad, biror g'oya uchun kurash bilan o'tsa, bunday hayotga hech afsus qilmaslik kerak. (M.lbr.) Bu oqshom, garchi tevarak tinch bo'lsa ham, kechagidan ko'ra qo'rqinchliroq, ezuvchanroq tuyular edi. (Oybek.)*

(vi) Circumstance

These subordinators show a relationship between a premise in the subordinate clause and the conclusion in the main sentence, or, to put it another way, a condition that has been satisfied. A unique circumstantial compound conjunction like *seeing that* is an illustration of this.

*Seeing that* the weather has improved, we shall enjoy our game.

(vii) Concession

These are subordinators that express the sense of „reluctant yielding“. They are usually introduced by *though* and its more formal variant *although*, *even if* and occasionally *if*. Others include *however*, *whereas*, etc. Sentential examples:

(14) (a) No goals were scored, *though* it was an exciting game.<sup>14</sup>

(b) *Although* I enjoyed myself, I was glad to come here

(c) *However* hard he tried, he failed the exam

(d) *Whereas* Sule seems rather stupid, his brother is clever.

(e) *Even if* you dislike music, you would enjoy this concert.

In Uzbek words like *biroq*, *ammo*, *lekin*, *balki*, *holbuki* are included in the category of contrarily paired conjunctions. These words act as a bridge between phrases or fragments with different substance.

*Biroq*, *ammo*, *lekin* fills in the meaning of the contradiction while also elaborating on and contrasting the sentence's content by connecting the sentence's many sections. The next portion of the compound sentence expresses the facts that are in opposition to the opinion given in the preceding section when the simple phrases of the compound sentence are connected. It follows that only one of these facts and events is actually taking place, and the second is denied. For example: *Mahallada bolalar ko'p, lekin bir-biriga o'xshamaydi. (Oybek.) Har narsaning yangisi, ammo do'stning eskisi yaxshi. («Oz-oz o'rganib dono bo'lur»). O'xshash mevalarni saralaydi, xidlaydi, biroq egisi kelmaydi. (Oybek.)*

<sup>8</sup> Crystal, David. A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. 6th ed. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2008. Print.

<sup>9</sup> Eckhard-Black, Christine. Cassel Language Guides (German): A Handbook of Grammar, Current Usage and Words, British Library Cataloguing-in-publication Data. 1992. Print.

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<sup>13</sup> Kirkpatrick, Betty. Better English. Polskabook. 2007. Print

<sup>14</sup> Leech, Geoffrey and Svartvik, Jan. A Communicative Grammar of English 3rd Edition. London: Longman. 1994. Print

#### (viii) Comparison

Subordinators like these are used to contrast dependent and independent clauses. The words *than*, *as-as*, *as*, etc. are used to introduce them. Sentential examples

- (15) (a) She respected me more *than* I thought.<sup>15</sup>  
(b) Uchendu walks *as* beautifully *as* a film star.  
(c) As sugar attracts ants, John is attracted by Mary.

When it comes to Uzbek prepositional conjunctions: *go'yo*, *go'yoki*. These conjunctions compare the idea expressed in the main clause with the idea in the subordinate clause. *Sen menga baxsh etding ko'rkam bir yoshlik, go'yo qalbmida ulg'aydi quyoshday viqor. (J.Jabborov). Nihoyat chollar jim bo'lishadi, go'yo yoshliklarini sog'inganday boshlarini quyi solishadi (Oybek.)*

#### Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions link words with two components that are used to emphasize the pairings of two balanced structures (Sahebkeir & Aidinlou, 125). Because they are employed in pairs, they are classified as team conjunctions. They are known by the prefix "co-" because they tie one sentence element to another while working together. In that the sentence fragments they connect are roughly equal, correlative conjunctions resemble coordinating conjunctions more. Correlative conjunctions, according to Lester (65), are quite similar to coordinating conjunctions, with the exception that they are two-part conjunctions. They consist of either...or, neither...nor, both... Together with, as many...as, whether...or, not only...but also, such...that, so...that, scarcely...when, no sooner...than, not...but, etc.

Examples:

- (16) (a) I want *either* eba *or* amala.<sup>16</sup>  
(b) *Neither* a borrower *nor* a lender be.  
(c) I have *both* eba *and* amala.  
(d) There are *as many* curtains *as* there are windows.  
(e) He was not sure *whether* he was losing *or* winning.  
(f) She was *not only* mean *but also* rude.  
(g) *Such* was the nature of their relationship *that* they never would have made it even if they wanted to.  
(h) I had *scarcely* walked in the door *when* I got the call and had to run back.  
(i) I had *no sooner* finished my studies *than* I got a job.

#### Compound Conjunctions

These linguistic units serve as conjunctions. Such word groups are regarded as compound subordinators by Quirk and Greenbaum (313). In varying degrees, these compound objects behave like a single conjunction even if they are not. Some word groups conclude with an obligatory "that," for example, "in order that," "in that," "except that," "on condition that," "so that," "such," etc., while other word groups end with an optional "that," for example, "now," "provided,"

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"supposing," "seeing," "considered," etc. Compound conjunctions are also viewed as semi-coordinating conjunctions by Omosowone and Akindolire (36) because they connect parts. There are further examples as well, as much as, rather than, etc. Also, phrases like "as though," "in as much as," "as soon as," etc.

Examples:

- (17) (a) He applied for the job *in order that* he might help his father.<sup>17</sup>  
(b) I can lend you the money *on condition that* you repay me next month.  
(c) I shall give you the job *provided that* you know how to type.  
(d) The pastor *as well as* his members received the gift of the Holy Spirit.

Furthermore, in Uzbek grammar we have declarative conjunctions *yani*, *-ki* (*-kim*), are used to connect subordinate clauses to the main clause. *Bilib qo'yki, seni Vatan kutadi. Mirzo Ulug' bek joyiga o'tirmagan ham ediki, saroybon kirib, ikkinchi nomani tutdi. (O.Yoqubov.)*

And then some words from other word groups are also used as conjunctions: *bilan*, *deb*, *degan*, *bordi-yu*, *u* (*-yu*), *-da*.

For example: *Umrin shirin o'tsin deb, tilni tiydim hamisha. Ayvonda Hurmatibi bilan onam choy ichib, gaplashib o'tirishibdi (Oybek.)*

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, conjunctions are very important both in English as well as in Uzbek. In this paper we try to compare the conjunctions of two languages that will be clear to understand the difference of them. Furthermore, we observed some researchers' works in order to get more information on this theme. To be thought they are the same in these two languages but actually they are not. Noticed that English and Uzbek conjunctions vary from each other at some points. Not always they match and equal in use of sentences and also some conjunctions in English is not available in Uzbek. We can find such words in Uzbek but they are not conjunctions. We can see in the given examples that most of the conjunctions are suffixes in Uzbek while it is one or more words in English. Both language's native speakers use them frequently that Uzbeks and English utilize from conjunctions in order to emphasize their speech. In English, conjunctive clauses are not very common, and are often unnecessary. In Uzbek, however, conjunctive clauses appear often and are extremely important for making sentences clear. In summary, English and Uzbek use a variety of conjunctions in order to join words, phrases, and clauses together. Although these two languages share similar conjunctions, they also have some notable differences. emphasis in Uzbek. Finally, the usage of conjunctive clauses is more common in Uzbek than English.

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