

## ENGLISH CONJUNCTIONS IN CONTEXT

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### **Annotation**

*In this article, connectives are bridge words that connect other words, phrases, or sentences within a sentence. They serve to show the relationship between different elements, allowing us to create more complex and meaningful sentences.*

### **Keywords**

*conjunction, phrase, sentence, words, linguists, language, conditional connective, coordinating, subordinating, correlative connective*

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### **Annotatsiya**

*Ushbu maqolada bog'lovchilar gap ichidagi boshqa so'zlarni, iboralarni yoki gaplarni bir-biriga bog'laydigan ko'priklar so'zlar haqida yoritilgan. Ular turli elementlar o'rtasidagi munosabatni ko'rsatishga xizmat qiladi, bizga yanada murakkab va mazmunli gaplar yaratishga imkon beradi.*

### **Kalit so'zlar**

*bog'lovchi, so'z birikmasi, gap, so'z, tilshunoslar, til, shart bog'lovchi, muvofiqlashtiruvchi, bo'ysunuvchi, bog'lovchi.*

In modern linguistics, the phenomena of the functional and communicative side have increased towards the pragmatic side of the language. However, the problem of the relationship between meaning and its expression is still in the focus of linguists. In linguistics, the problem of characterizing compound sentences has not yet been analyzed semantically. This study is the first example of a semantic

study of the combinations and modes of expression in a language. The article is devoted to the structural-semantic description of compound sentences. The relevance of the research is determined by the fact that the analysis of the semantic features of compound sentences has its own scientific and theoretical importance.

Traditionally, the conjunction is one of the eight parts of speech in English. According to Malmkjar, a conjunction is defined as an invariant clause that connects other parts of the sentence by classifying the meaning or relation that has its significance. According to Leung, conjunctions have been studied under different labels and have attracted the attention of different scholars of English/linguistics over time: Halliday and Hasan see them as "associative linguistic devices," while Sanders and Maat describe them as such. "a well-defined semantic relation". According to Er, as cited by Oydinlou and Reshadi, conjunctions are "the connection of meaning between two sentences." In addition, Leung cites four scholars on this point. These are: Shiffrin, who considers conjunctions to be "discourse markers", Fraser considers them to be a "pragmatic class of lexical expressions" or simply "pragmatic markers", and Rouchota that conjunctions "encode different meanings and they can be" , he says, "procedural device" and finally Caron understands conjunctions as simply being used "to express various relationships between phrases." or spoken or written sentences. To this end, Leach and Swartwick: "One or more phrases may be connected (coordinated) by means of conjunctions." They also point out that a conjunction or coordination can connect two words from one word to another. group. Aarts: "Conjunctions are closed word groups that act as connectors." According to Roberts, conjunctions join any two or more clauses together to form another coordinated clause. In the same vein, Lester says that conjunctions join words or phrases together. According to Eckhardt-Black, "A conjunction stands between two words, phrases, or sentences and connects them." Similarly, Carney says, "Coordinate structures are components connected by conjunctions like and or." Furthermore, Kirkpatrick states that "A connecting word is a linking word used to join words, phrases, or sentences." Again, according to Murthy, a conjunction is "A word that joins clauses or words and sentences." Also, Baskerville and Sewell, "unlike adverbs, conjunctions do not change, but they are only for conjunction." As Kirksten puts it, "A conjunction is an invariant part of a sentence that links other parts of the sentence to its meaning by classifying meaning or relation." There are three types of conditional connectives: coordinating, subordinating and correlative connectives. Semantically, Halliday and Hasan suggest four types of conjunctions that provide coherence in English, usually Adverbial clauses act to coordinate or connect systematically by adding and and to

the propositional element, and also and others. can also act to negate the proposed element and is denoted by no, and ... neither, nor.

1. Additive conjunctions can be classified into the following semantic groups:

- alternative, e.g. or, or else, alternatively;
- after-thought (or conjunct), e.g. incidentally, by the way;
- expository, e.g. that is, I mean, in other words;
- exemplificatory, e.g. for instance, thus;
- comparing similarity, e.g. likewise, similarly, in the same way for in the same vein);

- comparing dissimilarity, e.g. on the other hand, by contrast, on the contrary.

2. Adversative Conjunctions are used to express comparison or contrast between sentences and they include but, on the other hand, however, yet, though, only. Kinds of adversative conjunctions make a semantic group including:

- emphatic, e.g. nevertheless, despite this;
- contrastive avowal, e.g. in fact, actually, as a matter of fact;
- correction of meaning, e.g. instead, rather, at least;
- closed dismissal, e.g. in any case, in either case, whichever way it is;
- open-ended dismissal, e.g. any how, at any rate, however it is.

3. Causal Conjunctions express the cause or reason of what is being stated. They include: then, so, hence, therefore. Kinds of clausal conjunction include the following semantic groups:

- reason, e.g. for this reason, on account of this, on this basis, it follows;
- result, e.g. as a result, in consequence, arising out of this
- purpose, e.g. for this purpose, with this in mind, to this end;
- simple emphatic, e.g. in that case, in such an event, that being so;
- direct respective, e.g. in this respect, in this regard, with reference to this;
- reversed polarity, e.g. otherwise, under other circumstances, in other respects, aside from this.

4. Temporal conjunctions represent sequence relationships between clauses and they include: next, secondly, then, in the end. Semantic groups of temporal conjunction include:

- simultaneous, e.g. just then, at the same time;
- preceding, e.g. previously, formerly, before that;
- conclusive, e.g. finally, at last, in conclusion;
- immediate, e.g. at once, thereupon, forthwith;
- repetitive, e.g. next time, on another occasion, later;
- specific, e.g. next day, an hour later;

• durative, e.g. meanwhile, in the interim, for the time being; here and now. This is divided into three - (a) past, e.g. up to now, last time; (b) present, e.g. at this point, here, now and (c) future, e.g. from now on, henceforth for henceforward); summarizing, e.g. to sum up, in short, briefly; resumptive, e.g. to resume, to return to the point.

Moreover, Halliday, as cited by Saya and Fatemi, further classifies conjunction into three more abstract types: elaboration, extension and enhancement. Elaboration includes apposition like in other words and clarification like rather. Extension includes addition and variation like alternatively. Enhancement includes spatial-temporal like there, previously and causal-conditional like consequently and in that case.

According to Baskervill and Sewell, subordinating conjunctions are divided into following semantic groups. They include: time, consider them one after another:

1. Time. These are subordinators that express consequence in time or succession in time between clauses. Examples include: before, after, till, since, when, while, etc. Sentential examples:

- a) Mary had left before my arrival.
- b) I began my work after they had gone
- c) I have not seen Mercy since she was married.
- d) She will be happy when her mother returns from the market.
- e) He was speaking with his friends while I was trying to sleep.

2. Cause or Reason. These are subordinators that express causal relations in the simplest form that mean „as a result of this" or „because of this". Examples include: because, since, as, and for. Sentential examples:

- a) He travelled home because of the death of his mother.
- b) Since it is dark, take the torch with you.
- c) As she is my sister, I like her.

3. Result or Consequence. Result/consequence and cause/reason are closely related but the main subordinator here is so and that. These have the relation that is expressed to mean „for this reason" which leads to something else. Sentential examples:

- a) He talked so fast that I could not understand him.
- b) I was so tired that I could not eat after cooking.

4. Purpose. Purpose and cause/reason are closely related and the subordinators involved have the sense of „for this reason" or „for this purpose". They include: that, so that, in order that, lest, etc. Sentential examples:

- a) We eat that we may live.
- 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.
- d) He walked quietly lest he should wake the child.

5. Condition. According to Quirk and Greenbaum, conditional subordinators state the dependence of one circumstance or set of circumstances on another. The main subordinators in English are *if* and *unless*. The *//*-clause could either be a positive or a negative condition while the *unless*-clause is a negative one.

Conjunctions contribute to the structure of speech by showing the semantic meaning or relationship between the spoken and the future. As Schleppegrell reports, they do this by creating coherence in spoken or written texts, by showing connections and signaling transitions across different intervals of speech, and by indicating the purpose or direction of speech. Note that although a conjunction "stands" between two words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, it is surprisingly and unusually far from performing a linking function. Such an example is the most commonly used connector (or coordinator) *and*. According to Lang, as Hertwig, Benz, and Krauss point out, its generality and simplicity as the most general connective in English does not mean that it is incapable of conveying a wider range of relationships between the situations described by the connectives. Indeed, one of the reasons why linguists are puzzled is that among all coordinating conjunctions, e.g. *or*, *but*; it has the least semantic and syntactic boundaries, the least special meaning, and the highest context dependence.

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