



**FUNCTIONAL AND STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES OF  
CONJUNCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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**Abstract.** This article takes a comparative linguistic perspective on the functional and stylistic peculiarities of conjunctions in English and Uzbek. Conjunctions are among the key functional units of language, forming the connections of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences through which they provide grammatical cohesion and semantic continuity within discourse. There are rich systems of conjunctions in both English and Uzbek, although the languages belong to different language families and differ typologically. The study investigates the grammatical role of conjunctions, their semantic classification, and their stylistic value across various texts.

**Keywords:** conjunctions, functional words, stylistics, English language, Uzbek language, comparative linguistics, coordinative conjunctions, subordinative conjunctions, discourse cohesion, syntactic relations.

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA BOG‘LOVCHILARNING**

**FUNKSIONAL VA USLUBIY XUSUSIYATLARI**

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi bog‘lovchilarning funksional va uslubiy xususiyatlari qiyosiy tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilinadi. Bog‘lovchilar tilning muhim yordamchi



birliklari sirasiga kirib, soʻzlar, soʻz birikmalari, gaplar va qoʻshma gap qismlarini oʻzaro bogʻlash orqali diskursda grammatik yaxlitlik hamda semantik uzviylikni taʼminlaydi. Ingliz va oʻzbek tillari turli til oilalariga mansub boʻlib, tipologik jihatdan bir-biridan farq qilishiga qaramay, har ikkala tilda ham oʻxshash kommunikativ vazifalarni bajaruvchi boy bogʻlovchilar tizimi mavjud. Tadqiqotda bogʻlovchilarning grammatik vazifasi, semantik tasnifi hamda turli nutq uslublariidagi uslubiy ahamiyati yoritiladi. Shuningdek, bogʻlovchilarning sintaktik tuzilish, matn yaxlitligi va mantiqiy-uslubiy munosabatlarni ifodalashdagi oʻrni alohida tahlil qilinadi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** bogʻlovchilar, yordamchi soʻzlar, uslubiyat, ingliz tili, oʻzbek tili, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, teng bogʻlovchilar, ergashtiruvchi bogʻlovchilar, diskursiv yaxlitlik, sintaktik munosabatlar.

## ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ И СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОЮЗОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

**Аннотация.** В данной статье анализируются функциональные и стилистические особенности союзов в английском и узбекском языках с позиции сопоставительного языкознания. Союзы представляют собой важную группу служебных слов, соединяющих слова, словосочетания, предложения и части сложных предложений, обеспечивая тем самым грамматическую связность и семантическую непрерывность дискурса. Несмотря на принадлежность английского и узбекского языков к разным языковым семьям и их типологические различия, в обоих языках существует богатая система союзов, выполняющих сходные коммуникативные функции. В исследовании рассматриваются грамматическая роль союзов, их семантическая классификация, а также стилистическая значимость в различных типах речи. Особое внимание уделяется вкладу союзов в синтаксическую организацию, текстовую связность и выражение логических и стилистических отношений.

**Ключевые слова:** союзы, служебные слова, стилистика, английский язык, узбекский язык, сопоставительное языкознание, сочинительные союзы, подчинительные союзы, дискурсивная связность, синтаксические отношения.

**Introduction.** Functional words occupy a central position in the grammatical system of all languages because they create relations between lexical units and elements of the sentence. Of these, they do a particularly effective job by binding together homogeneous parts of the sentence, clauses, and other larger units of discourse. The absence of conjunctions would cause speech to lose its logic, cohesion, and syntactic structure [1, p. 927].

Most of all, the study of conjunctions in English and Uzbek is relevant because they are two distinct languages that belong to different typological groups. Because English is primarily analytic, its use of conjunctions as distinct lexical units means that they are used to express coordination, subordination, contrast, cause and effect, condition, or other types of logical connection. Since Uzbek is agglutinative, it similarly has a complex system of conjunctions, but the methods for conveying inter-clausal and inter-sentential relations tend to interact more closely with affixes, particles, and intonation [3, p. 84; 4, p. 291]. Thus, a comparative analysis of conjunctions across languages facilitates understanding of the universal and language-specific differences. This article aims to discover the functional and stylistic features of conjunctions in English and Uzbek, to classify them into their principal types, and to show their role in different styles of speech.

*Conjunctions as Functional Words.*

Conjunctions are typically defined as functional words that connect words, word groups, clauses, and sentences. They do not explicitly indicate objects, activities, or attributes of objects or behaviors; they refer to logical,

grammatical, or semantic relations between language units [2, p. 606]. Their primary role is to arrange utterance order and coherence of speech.

In English and also Uzbek, conjunctions serve a relational rather than nominative function. Their addition, contrast, alternative, cause, purpose, condition, result, concession, and temporal sequence can all be expressed. For example, in English, the conjunction “and” expresses *addition*, “but” on the other hand “ ” expresses *contrast*, “or” indicates *choice*, and “because” introduces *reason*. A similar meaning is conveyed in Uzbek by such words as *va*, *ammo*, *yoki*, *chunki*, and other conjunctions [5, p. 188; 6, p. 214].

Conjunctions are also significant in forming compound and complex sentences. They join clauses not mechanically but semantically, explaining how one idea is connected to another. Consequently, conjunctions are essential for grammar and discourse [1, p. 930].

#### *Functional Classification of English Conjunctions.*

In English, conjunctions are commonly classified into two types: coordinating and subordinating [1, p. 929].

#### *Coordinating Conjunctions.*

Coordinating conjunctions connect units of equal syntactic value that are words, phrases, or independent clauses. The most common coordinating conjunctions in English are “and,” “but,” “or,” “nor,” “for,” “so,” and “yet” [2, p. 608].

For example, the conjunction “and” indicates addition:

She opened the book and started reading.

The conjunction "but" expresses contrast—that he is young but experienced.

The conjunction "or" gives alternatives:

You can stay here or come with us.

When there’s the conjunction “so,” it often introduces a result:

It was raining, so we stayed at home.

Such conjunctions are extremely common both in oral and written communication and lie at the heart of compound sentence construction [7, p. 80].

*Subordinating Conjunctions.*

Subordinating conjunctions attach a subordinate clause to a main clause, showing dependence and logical connection. *Because, although, if, when, while, since, unless, before, after, and whereas* form common English subordinators [2, p. 610]. For example:

She stayed at home *because* she was ill.

*Although* he was tired, he continued working.

*If* you study hard, you will succeed.

These conjunctions serve to convey cause, concession, condition, time, purpose, and comparison. They are required for the formation of complex sentences and for the expression of nuanced thought [5, p. 191].

*Functional Classification of Conjunctions in Uzbek.*

In Uzbek, conjunctions are also divided into coordinating and subordinating types. They link words, phrases, and clauses, and serve many of the same communicative purposes as English [4, p. 296].

*Coordinating Conjunctions in Uzbek.*

Coordinating conjunctions in Uzbek include "va," "hamda," "ammo," "lekin," "biroq," "yoki," "yo," and "na...na." Such conjunctions express addition, opposition, alternation, and enumeration [6, p. 219].

Examples:

U kitob o‘qidi *va* yozuv yozdi.

Men boraman, *ammo* u qoladi.

Choy *yoki* qahva ichasizmi?

These conjunctions bind syntactically equivalent units and are commonly used in oral and written language [8, p. 302].

*Subordinating Conjunctions in Uzbek.*

Uzbek subordinating conjunctions include "chunki," "agar," "garchi," "negaki," "toki," "basharti," and "go'yo." They express cause, condition, purpose, concession, and comparison [4, p. 299].

U kelmadi, *chunki* kasal edi.

*Agar* vaqt bo'lsa, uchrashamiz.

*Garchi* qiyin bo'lsa-da, ishni tugatdi.

The role of subordination in Uzbek can, in some cases, be further accentuated by verbal forms, particles, or affixation. The Uzbek system of inter-clausal relations will thus have more structural diversity than that in English [3, p. 87].

#### *Comparative Functional Peculiarities.*

A comparison of conjunctions in English and Uzbek reveals that they are similar in function but structurally distinct. Both languages use conjunctions to join sentence parts and convey logical relationships. Both systems involve addition, contrast, cause, condition, purpose, or time. That similarity captures universal communicative needs in human language [1, p. 934].

But there are also huge contrasts. English conjunctions are independent lexical units and obligatory markers in many complex sentence structures. Uzbek conjunctions also act as lexical connectors, but sentence relations can also be expressed through affixes, verbal endings, participial constructions, and intonation [4, p. 301]. For instance, in English, the conjunction *because* is frequently used to make a clause of reason: He walked away *because* he was tired. In Uzbek, this fact may be related not only to *chunki*, but also to other syntactic devices: U charchagani uchun ketdi. In this sense, Uzbek may extend the meaning of relationships through conjunctive and morphological devices rather than explicitly express them in English with conjunctions [6, p. 223].

#### *Stylistic and other aspects of English conjunctions.*

In scientific and academic writing, conjunctions connect statements logically. Conjunctions such as *therefore*, *however*, *although*, *since*, and

*because* are common in argumentation and exposition. They help structure reasoning, establish contrast, indicate cause and effect, and guide the reader through complex information [5, p. 195]

In formal styles, the use of conjunctions should be precise or concrete; in a more formal manner, this is avoided. It is often the case that complex logical relations arise from conjunctions like *whereas*, *provided that*, *in order that*, and *so that*. That use adds to accuracy and formality [1, p. 946].

Conjunctions can be expressive or rhythmic tools in literary writing. Writers sometimes actually repeat conjunctions intentionally to emphasize or create an emotion. In addition, examples like repeated use of *and* may create a gradual, cumulative rhythm, while *but* might introduce dramatic counterpoint. In narration, conjunctions allow for pacing control and the artistic connection of a picture or thought [7, p. 131].

#### *Elements of Uzbek Composition of Conjunctions as Style.*

In Uzbek, conjunctions have stylistic significance as well and depend on the way the discourse is presented. In scientific terminology, the construction of conjunctions, such as *chunki*, *demak*, *agar*, and *shuning uchun*, to create the structure of the argument has contributed to the logical order of the narrative. They may clarify causal, conditional, and inferential connections in academic literature [8, p. 309].

Uzbek official style relies heavily on conjunctions and conjunctive constructions to ensure clarity, coherence, and normative purity. Exact logical constructions and symmetrical syntactic relations tend to be favored in these types of texts [6, p. 229].

We know by now in literary language that in conjunctions, there are emotional means. The recurrence of *va* may establish rhythm and detail, but *ammo*, *biroq*, and *lekin* can be emotional and create emotional contrast or a dramatic effect. Most Uzbek literary prose and poetry do not use conjunctions for grammatical

reasons, but rather for stylistic, mood, and harmonic-tonal reasons and textual melody [3, p. 93].

*Conjunctions and the Cohesion of the Discourse.*

Conjunctions play an increasingly important role in discourse cohesion. They are not simply inter-clause links between sentences in a single sentence but form the main structure of larger text sets (sentences, paragraphs, and ideas) [2, p. 612].

In this way, in English, conjunctions such as however, therefore, moreover, nevertheless, and thus generally function at the discourse level, leading the reader along the argument and narration. Likewise, terms in Uzbek such as *ammo*, *demak*, *shuning uchun*, *biroq*, and *xullas* all promote logical progression of discourse and enhance the unity of the textual text [8, p. 314].

Without them, discourse will soon suffer fragmented discourse patterns and be lost in the vastness of text. Hence, conjunctions are important not just in terms of sentence grammar, but also in textual organization [5, p. 198].

**Conclusion.** In the English-Uzbek study of conjunctions, the functional unit is shown to be significant in both languages. They bridge words, phrases, clauses, and parts of the conversation, and, in turn, help ensure grammatical organization, semantic order, and literary structure. All languages have coordination and subordinate conjunctions, which they apply in addition to, contrast with, cause with, condition, time with, purpose, and among other relations.

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