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## ENGLISH CONJUNCTIONS IN CONTEXT

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**Annotation:** This article provides information on simple sentences and how to turn them into compound sentences, procedures, the correct use of conjunctions in simple sentences, and the general classification of conjunctions.

**Keywords:** conjunctions, linking rules, equal conjunctions, double conjunctions, following conjunctions, speech redundancy.

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### KONTEKSTDAGI INGLIZ QO‘SHMA GAPLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada sodda gaplar va ularni qo‘shma gapga aylantirish usullari, tartib-qoidalari, sodda gaplarni bog‘lashda bog‘lovchilardan to‘g‘ri foydalanish hamda bog‘lovchilarning umumiy tasnifi haqida ma‘lumot beriladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** qo‘shma gaplar, bog‘lanish qoidalari, teng bog‘lovchilar, juft bog‘lovchilar, ergashtiruvchi bog‘lovchilar, nutqiy ortiqchalik.

In Uzbek, sentences in English are divided into simple and compound. It is known that sentences consisting of one subject and participle are called simple, and sentences formed by connecting two or more sentences are called compound sentences. Of course, we need conjunctions to form compound sentences. First of all, we are looking for an answer to the question why connectors are needed. So, why do we need binders?! Can't we use sentences or words without connectors?! Of course we can use it. But various inconveniences and excesses occur in our speech, and our speech is methodologically distorted.

There are several types of conjunctions in English. It is necessary to know the types of connectives in order to make sentences correctly and express thoughts clearly.

Conjunctions in modern English can be divided into three types:

- Coordinating conjunctions;
- Correlative conjunctions;
- subordinating conjunctions.

As for cognates, they connect words, phrases, or sentences that are in the same grammatical category. The following are equal conjunctions: And, but, or, nor, for, so, yet, and/or.

Among the ones we have listed, we should emphasize that the conjunctions for, so, and yet can also appear in other functions in the sentence.

For example: Have you met your new neighbors yet? Or: He looks cheerful yet somehow sad at the same time.

Let's touch on the short translation of what we mentioned above.

It expresses the meaning of contradiction and is translated as "ammo", "lekin", "biroq".

Or-chosen means separation. "Yo", "yoki", "yohud" is translated.

Not or neither comes before the conjunction nor and translates into Uzbek as "na...na..." will be done.

So-“shunday qilib”, “shunday ekan”, “natijada”.

Represents the cause. It is translated as "chunki", "uchun", "sababli".

Yet- gives the meaning of contradiction and is translated as "lekin".

And/or- is translated into Uzbek in the form of "yo...yo...".

Pair connectors.

Common conjunctions used in modern English include:

Both...and - ham..ham,

Either...or...-yo...yo,

Not only...but also...-nafaqat...balki,

Neither ...nor- na...na.

The manager is either at the office or at the laboratory.

Both the wheat and the barley will be shipped tomorrow.

Postpositional Conjunctions Now let's talk about postpositional conjunctions. Adverbs come before subordinate clauses. In this case, the idea in the main clause is interpreted and explained through the subordinate clause. A subordinate clause beginning with a subjunctive conjunction is not separated as a separate clause.

When the alarm clock rang, Mark got up.

Soat jiringlaganda-bosh gap, Mark uyqudan turdi -subordinate clause.

In addition, some postpositional conjunctions can also be used as prepositions. We can distinguish it from the structure of the sentence.

For example, Since my arrival here, I have made many friends.

Bu yerga kelganimdan beri ko'p do'stlar orttirdimprepositional phrase.

Since I arrived here,I have made many friends.

Bu yerga kelganimdan beri ko'p do'stlar orttirdim- subordinate clause.

Commonly used conjunctions include: After, even though, how, although, except that, if, as far as, in order that, in case, as if, once, until, till, as long as, rather than, when, where, whenever, sooner that, before, since, as though...

If we pay attention, the form of some conjunctions is similar to prepositions and adverbs. It is not difficult to determine which word group they belong to. For this, of course, it is necessary to pay attention to the function of the words in the sentence.

For example, He always comes before I do. (before- bog'lovchi, ergash gapni bosh gapga bog'lab kelyabdi); U har doim men kelishimdan oldin keladi.

I shall go there before dinner. (before - preposition, expresses the attitude to the noun);

Men u yerga tushlikdan oldin boraman.

I found the letter after he had left. (after-conjunction)

Men u ketganidan keyin xatni topdim.

He came after breakfast. (after- adverb)

U nonushtadan keyin keldi.

What have you been doing since I saw you last? (since – conjunction)

Men sizni oxirgi marta ko‘rganimdan buyon nima qilyabsiz?

I have not been there since 1990. (since- preposition)

Men u yerda 1990-yildan beri bo‘lmadim.

We can see that the use of connectives to improve our speech, the pronunciation of sentences together, increases the interest in our speech and improves it by removing various shortcomings.

Let's say you want to go to a library to read a book, but you are not a member of the library. Then the responsible employee can talk to you in two different ways. The first is, "You cannot enter the library. You are not a member" - two sentences. The second is, "If you're not a member, you can't log in" - one sentence.

"You can't go in. You are not a member"

"You can't go in unless you are a member"

As we have witnessed, not only did the sentences become more concise, but the tone of speech became stronger, and processes such as becoming artistic and free from redundancy were also clearly visible.

In conclusion, it is very important to connect ideas with the help of connectors when composing long sentences in English. Although conjunctions are small words, they have the power to create a big change in meaning in sentences.

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