

TYPES OF CONJUNCTION

Berdikulova Shakhnoza Ruzikulovna

*Independent researcher and English teacher,
Kattakurgan branch of Samarkand State University*

Abstract. In this article, we will talk about the connective (in grammar), a group of auxiliary words that connect sentences and parts of sentences, and we will also comment on the syntactic properties of connectives.

Key words: Conjunctions, lexemes, singular conjunctions, repeated conjunctions;

Introduction part. The lexicon of the Uzbek language is not used uniformly by people who speak this language. Some words are used in the language of the general public, and some are used in the speech of people living in a certain territory or engaged in a certain profession.

Words that are used in the language of all people who speak Uzbek are called an unlimited lexicon. The lexicon, which is not limited in its scope of use, is used by all people of Uzbek nationality, regardless of their place of residence, profession, profession, gender, and cultural level. The meaning of common words is understandable to everyone. These words refer to all spheres of social life, all word groups. Common Turkish words and Uzbek words make up most of the words in general use.

The main part. Conjunctions are auxiliary words that connect organized parts of a sentence and simple sentences in a compound sentence. For example: People who love truth and correctness always obey the dictates of conscience. There are two types of conjunctions according to their use: 1) single conjunctions are used alone between clauses and certain sentences: and, and, but, but, however, perhaps, although, although, or-or, if, if, because, although, as if, as if, who; 2) repeated conjunctions are repeated exactly with clauses in two or more places in one sentence, as well as with some simple sentences in compound sentences: rest..., rest, sometimes... sometimes, both..., both, one..., one, no..., or, either..., either, sometimes, sometimes

Repetitive conjunctions are used in front of repeated clauses or certain clauses. Part of a repeating conjunction can also be used alone. For example, either, or conjunctions are such conjunctions. You don't know about these things, or you don't know about them.

Some reduplicatives are conjunctions only when they are repeated, and when used alone they refer to the group of words to which they belong. For example: one...one conjunction, one number, both... both conjunction, and preposition, sometimes..... sometimes conjunction, sometimes-arbitrary.

Conjunctions do not change grammatically and have no lexical meaning. They show how some related clauses and simple sentences are related to each other, as well as the nature of these relationships. According to its function, it is divided into equal and following conjunctions.

Equal conjunctions connect clauses and simple sentences in an equal relationship. They are divided into the following types: 1) attachment; 2) conflict; 3) nausea; consists of words, which connect the 1. Conjunctions or, united parts or simple sentences of the sentence. And when the connector connects the simple sentences in the compound sentence: a) the action expressed in the simple sentences it connects,

The conjunction hamda connects simple sentences and organized clauses in an equal relationship to each other. When it comes before the last of a concatenation, it indicates equality



between concatenations and also distinguishes the last concatenation. In addition to these, the prepositions with the helper, *yu, u, da*, and can be used in such a task. According to this function, these units are synonyms of conjunctions: father and mother, mother and mother, father and mother cable. Both can be repeated before or at the end of organized clauses. It is considered a conjunction only when it comes before organized clauses: I am afraid and I know.

2. *Zidlov* connectives connect sentences and parts of sentences that contradict each other in content. They include the words *but, but, but*. In addition, in the case of equal linking of simple clauses of a compound sentence and its combined clauses based on contrast, *-u, (-yu)* loadings are also used as synonyms for contrast conjunctions. The auxiliaries *-u, -yu, -da*, and *ham*, which are grammatically synonymous with conjunctions and conjunctions, are called functional conjunctions.

3. Disjunctive conjunctions separate and emphasize coherent clauses or clauses. Disjunctive conjunctions that are often used in modern Uzbek literary language are *you or... or; one by one; sometimes..., sometimes; yes...yes*.

Of these, either, or, the conjunctions of which are used to separate one of the organized parts from the other, an event, event or action from another. He may soon work as an engineer or teacher.

The negative conjunction consists of the word *neither*, and is used repeatedly to connect simple sentences in a compound clause or a compound sentence with a negative meaning: He was not displeasing either the people or their speech. He has neither honesty nor religion.

Subjunctive conjunctions connect the parts of the clause followed by subordination. Subjunctive conjunctions are divided into the following types: 1. Declarative conjunctions (that is, *who-who*) are used to connect subordinate clauses to the main clause, clarify and explain the idea expressed in the main clause.

2. Causative connectives *because, because*, connecting the subordinate clauses to the main clause, express the meanings of cause and result. For example: We love our country, so we need to know its history well.

3. Conditional connectives *agor, gar, agarda, basharti, mabodo*, although the conditional and non-obstructive subordinate clauses mean the condition in relation to the main clause, as well as the meaning of hindrance.

4. Contrasting conjunctions compare the idea expressed in the main clause with the idea in the subordinate clause.

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can say that conjunctions form a specific sentence by connecting words with their names. As we have seen above, each of the connectors has a special importance. Our challenge is that when we use conjunctions, we need to use them correctly.

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