

## GRAMMATICAL AND TRANSLATIONAL PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH CONJUNCTIONS

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### Annotation

This article examines and analyzes the division of conjunctions by meaning as well as the features of their functioning in English language. In addition, it identifies the translation equivalents of English conjunctions used in Russian language.

**Keywords:** conjunctions, polysemy, paradigmatic and syntagmatic conditionality, translation

Traditionally, the conjunction is one of the eight parts of speech in English. A conjunction, as reported by Malmkjær (478), is defined as an indeclinable part of speech that links other parts of speech, in company with which it has significance, by classifying their meaning or relations. [1]

The use of conjunctions is closely related to the pragmatic side of communication and reflects the specific principles of the functioning of the English language. The peculiarities of the functioning of conjunctions characterize not only each national culture, but also speech cultures distinguished within the national language. Conjunctions give different semantic shades to individual words or groups of words, they express the speaker's attitude to the described situation. The ability to convey hidden semantics that is understandable to all native speakers and difficult to access for foreigners is an important feature of conjunctions. Moreover, the meaning of the conjunction depends entirely on the context and can be analyzed only as part of a certain utterance. That is why their translation into another language is extremely difficult.

Conjunctions belong to a closed class of words that have a linking function. There are two types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions (e.g. and, or, but) and subordinating conjunctions (e.g. that, if, whether, for; because, although, when, etc.) [2]

Subordinating conjunctions attach subordinate clauses to the main one. Subordinating conjunctions are part of the subordinate clause, with the exception of some compound conjunctions that are part of both the main and subordinate clause (not so as) for example, the first part (not so) is part of the main clause, and the second part (as) is part of the subordinate clause: The text was not so difficult as I expected.

According to meaning, coordinating conjunctions are divided into:

- 1) Copulative: and, as well as, nor, neither ... nor, not only ... but (also), both ... and.
- 2) Adversative: and (In the sense of but), but, still, nevertheless, yet, however.
- 3) Disjunctive: or, either ... or. Coordinating conjunctions include **fore**either, since this conjunction introduces sentences that give additional information, and not subordinate clauses of the reason.

According to meaning, subordinating conjunctions are divided into:

- 1) Time-related conjunctions: as, as soon as, as long as, till, until, before, after, since, directly, when, while.
- 2) Cause and effect conjunctions: as, because, since, seeing.
- 3) Purpose conjunctions: that, in order that, so that, lest.
- 4) Condition conjunctions: if, unless, provided (that), providing (that), supposing, once.
- 5) Concession and comparison conjunctions; though, although.
- 6) Conjunctions of manner: as, as if, as though, so ... as, as ... as, not so ... as, than, the ... the.

By their structure, conjunctions are divided into:

- simple
- complex
- compound
- derivatives
- paired

Simple conjunctions are conjunctions that consist of a single root (and, but, or, that, till, after).

Complex conjunctions are conjunctions that consist of two roots (therefore, however).

Compound conjunctions are conjunctions that consist of several words (as soon as, as if, in order to).

Derivatives that have suffixes or prefixes in their composition (unless, until).

Paired (both...and, neither...nor, not only...but, either...or).

Adverbs or relative pronouns (When, where, why, who, how, who, what) can also be used as conjunctive words that serve to connect the main sentence with the subordinate clause. There is also a small group of conjunctions that originated from participles and have the form of participles: provided, providing, seeing, supposing.

Conjunction "or" is used in disjunctive and adversative sentences. Other conjunctions in repartition of one type of attitudes (adverbial) are entered with some versions, for example, "as" is used in sentences for expression of time, reason, comparison. In this connection, we can speak about a polysemy of the conjunctions. Sometimes, we do not face with a polysemy, but with multifunctional of conjunctions, with ability of the same conjunctions to enter various types of subordinate clauses or to establish various attitudes between parts

of a compound sentence. However, meaning of conjunctions is inseparable from their use. [3]

When distinguishing the main derivative (figurative) meanings of polysemic conjunctions the paradigmatic and syntagmatic conditionality of conjunction is taken into account. The basic meanings fixed syntagmatically are freer. The totality of the meanings of apolysemic conjunctions is always characterized by a certain organization, which is confirmed, in particular, by the redistribution of the meanings of the conjunction. The identity of the word usually is not questioned. It is difficult to distinguish the "general meaning" in the structure of a polysemous conjunction, because the correlation of the meanings of these kind of conjunctions with different parts of speech makes it impossible to attribute a generalized meaning to them - it would turn out to be cumbersome or empty.

The peculiarity of polysemy is mainly determined by the peculiarity of the vocabulary of the English language and the discrepancy of its semantic structure.

In English, some conjunctions coincide in form with prepositions and adverbs. It is possible to distinguish such conjunctions from prepositions and adverbs only by meaning and by function.

Translation of double conjunctions *the. . . the -- чем . . . тем --* may present a difficulty because in appearance they coincide with a definite article *the* and can be quite far apart from each other. A distinctive feature of the construction is that the conjunctions are followed by adjectives or adverbs to a comparative degree, with both parts of the sentence separated by a comma.

The more we read, the better we know the language.

Sometimes the inversion of the predicate is used in the second part of the sentence:

The longer I looked at the picture the more did it appeal to me.

It is also possible that there is no predicate in both parts of the sentence or in its second part:

The nearer the winter the shorter the days.

Difficulties often arise when translating complex and asyndetic sentences. There arise lexical, syntactic, grammatical and other difficulties when translating English conjunctions into Russian. Conjunctions can convey different meanings. To correctly determine the original meaning of the union, it is necessary to look at the context in which it is used.

Conjunctions, as Caron explains (1994:706), are used “to express various kinds of relations between utterances”. The author further states that there is a polysemy of conjunctions in the cognitive sense, and that the interpretation of conjunctions is dealt with first the semantic meaning and then the pragmatic factors. [4]

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