



## GRAMMATICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FUNCTION WORDS

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
In this article, the grammatical features of the auxiliary, conjunction, and predicate, their differences, similarities, origin, and usage will be discussed.	Auxiliary groups of words, connecting, auxiliary, load, pure, target.

### INTRODUCTION

#### Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada yordamchi so'z turkumlariga kiradigan ko'makchi, bog'lovchi hamda yuklamaning grammatik xususiyatlari, ularning bir-biridan farqi, birbiriga o'xshash bo'lgan tomonlari, kelib chiqishi va qo'llanilishi haqida aytib o'tiladi.

#### Аннотация

В данной статье обсуждаются грамматические особенности вспомогательного глагола, союза и сказуемого, их различия, сходство, происхождение и употребление.

**Kalit so'zlar:** yordamchi so'z turkumlari, bog'lovchi, ko'makchi, yuklama, sof, vazifadosh.

**Ключевые слова:** вспомогательные группы слов, соединительные, вспомогательные, нагрузочные, чистые, целевые.

In English linguistics, conjunctions, their distinctive features, usage, types, and functions have been thoroughly discussed in monographs, textbooks, and teaching manuals. The study of the functions and semantic typology of conjunctions in both Uzbek and English begins with the classification of words into their respective parts of speech. As in Uzbek, the principal sentence constituents in English include nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, subordinate clauses, and verbs. Prepositions and conjunctions are generally classified as secondary elements. Observations indicate that English prepositions often perform functions comparable to postpositions or particles in Uzbek.

The definitions of conjunctions provided in textbooks and teaching materials are largely similar. A conjunction is a grammatical unit used to connect logical ideas and grammatical components of a sentence. It serves to link sentence elements within a simple sentence, clauses within a complex sentence, and even separate sentences within a text. The correct use of conjunctions is essential for constructing logically coherent sentences and expressing ideas clearly in English. Modern English distinguishes between coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, and subordinating conjunctions. M. G'apurov identifies two major categories of conjunctions: coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Similarly, N. A. Myltseva and T. M. Zhimalenko, in their work *Universal Reference Grammar*, classify conjunctions into coordinating and subordinating types. According to M. A. Rustamov and M. I. Asriyan, words such as *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *for*, *so*, and *yet* function as coordinating conjunctions because they connect two or more words, phrases, or clauses of the same grammatical rank. The authors also note that conjunctions such as *so* and *yet* may occasionally perform additional functions.

The conjunction *and* expresses addition and is commonly translated into Uzbek as *va*, *hamda*, *bilan*, or, in some contexts, the dative suffix equivalent. For example:

- Six and two make eight.
- Rice and potatoes are very important products for human life.

The conjunction *but* expresses contrast and is usually translated into Uzbek as *ammo*, *lekin*, or *biroq*:

- Many trees lose their leaves in winter, but evergreens do not.

Grammar is a broad field that teaches correct speaking and writing and includes such branches as morphology and syntax. Morphology studies parts of speech, which are traditionally divided into lexical (independent) words, function words, and special groups of words. Function words are those that do not possess independent lexical meaning, cannot function as sentence members on their own, and primarily serve grammatical purposes. They express relationships between independent words and clauses while contributing additional shades of meaning to the sentence.

In Uzbek, function words include postpositions, conjunctions, and particles. Among these, conjunctions play a particularly important role by linking words, phrases, and clauses within a sentence. For example:

*Grass and trees are coming to life because the warm breath of spring is beginning to be felt.*

Traditionally, lexical-grammatical classes known as parts of speech constitute a universal feature of world languages. Linguists have developed various principles for classifying words. In classical English grammar, the primary criteria are a word's function, formal characteristics, and meaning. L. V. Shcherba emphasized lexical meaning, morphological properties, and syntactic function, whereas V. V. Vinogradov expanded these criteria to include syntactic role, morphological structure, lexical meaning, methods of expression, and grammatical categories.

Based on these approaches, T. Bushuy proposed that, in addition to meaning, form, and function, the combinatory properties of words should also be considered in the classification of English words. He concludes that English words may be divided into eleven parts of speech, among which nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs, and adverbs constitute the group of independent lexical words. Conjunctions as function words have been extensively studied in world linguistics by scholars such as D. A. Shteling, L. V. Shcherba, A. I. Smirnitsky, I. P. Ivanova, V. V. Burlakova, G. G. Pocheptsov, F. M. Berezin, and B. N. Golovin. Since the 1960s and 1970s, English conjunctions have attracted significant scholarly attention, leading to diverse interpretations in the works of B. N. Aksenenko, L.

S. Barkhudarov, G. N. Vorontsova, B. A. Ilyish, I. K. Irteneva, T. M. Novitskaya, N. D. Kunin, A. I. Smirnitsky, N. Y. Yartseva, D. C. Bennett, T. Givón, R. Huddleston, P. Roberts, and A. Gerskovits. Conjunctions may be classified according to their usage as either single conjunctions or paired/repeated conjunctions. Single conjunctions include *and*, *but*, *however*, and *yet*, while paired conjunctions include structures such as *either...or*, *neither...nor*, *sometimes...sometimes*, and *both...and*. According to their function, conjunctions are divided into coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions connect words and clauses of equal rank and may express addition, contrast, choice, or negation. Subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent clauses and express relationships such as cause, condition, comparison, and purpose.

In terms of origin, conjunctions may be classified as pure conjunctions and functional conjunctions. Pure conjunctions serve exclusively as conjunctions, whereas functional conjunctions may belong to other grammatical categories but function as conjunctions in specific contexts. In conclusion, the study of conjunctions demonstrates both the complexity and richness of grammar. Although some grammatical concepts are relatively easy to understand, others present significant challenges. The classification of function words, particularly conjunctions, reveals subtle distinctions that often complicate learning. Nevertheless, a thorough understanding of these structures contributes to a deeper appreciation of both native and foreign languages. While learning foreign languages is important, preserving and developing one's mother tongue should remain a priority, and every individual should contribute to its advancement.

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