THE ROLE OF CONJUNCTIONS IN FORMING COMPLEX SENTENCES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract: *Conjunctions are essential components of language, acting as syntactic and semantic connectors between clauses, phrases, and words. Their role is pivotal in constructing coherent and complex sentences, providing fluency, nuance, and cohesion within both written and spoken discourse. In both Uzbek and English, conjunctions facilitate not only the joining of two or more clauses but also contribute significantly to the organization and hierarchy of ideas carried by the sentence. This intricate function highlights conjunctions not merely as grammatical elements, but as crucial elements of textual architecture, providing structure and meaning well beyond their simple connective purpose.*

Keywords: *complex sentences, conjunctions, English language, Uzbek language, syntax, coherence, communication.*

In English, conjunctions are divided into three main types: coordinating, subordinating, and correlative. Each type serves a unique function in linking clauses. Coordinating conjunctions such as “and,” “but,” “or,” “nor,” “for,” “so,” and “yet” typically join elements of equal syntactic rank, enabling the construction of compound sentences. Subordinating conjunctions, including “because,” “although,” “if,” “when,” and “while,” establish relationships of dependence and causality by linking an independent (main) clause with one or more dependent (subordinate) clauses, thus enabling complex sentence formation. Correlative conjunctions, including pairs like

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"either...or," "neither...nor," "both...and," "not only...but also," function to emphasize relationships and logical connections within the sentence. Uzbek, as an agglutinative Turkic language, also utilizes a wide range of conjunctions. In Uzbek, conjunctions are known as "bog'lovchilar" and they perform similar roles in complex sentence formation as their English counterparts. Conjunctions in Uzbek can be categorized based on their syntactic function such as coordinative ("va," "yoki," "lekin," "ammo") or subordinative ("agar," "chunki," "shuning uchun," "goho," "negaki"). The structure of Uzbek allows for a unique placement and flexibility of conjunctions, reflecting the flexibility of word order prevalent in the language. Despite the typological differences between English and Uzbek, the fundamental logic underlying the use of conjunctions remains remarkably similar, with both languages utilizing these elements to connect clauses, express relationships, and build cohesive narratives [1].

Complex sentences, by definition, contain one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. The mechanisms through which conjunctions form these sentences are foundational to both Uzbek and English grammar. Conjunctions introduce subordinate clauses, signaling relationships such as time, reason, condition, concession, and purpose. In English, subordinating conjunctions often introduce adverbial clauses, significantly expanding the expressive power of the language by allowing greater precision and depth in stating circumstances under which the main action unfolds or is conditioned. Similarly in Uzbek, subordinative conjunctions create subordinate clauses, specifying logical relationships and providing depth and detail to the main clause. The interplay between main and subordinate clauses in both languages is regulated by conjunctions, which serve as the interface between independent ideas and their subordinate complements. In this manner, conjunctions allow language users to avoid excessive parataxis (simply stacking clauses without explicit relational markers) and instead craft intricate hypotactic structures that

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mirror sophisticated patterns of human thought. This hypotactic organization is vital in academic, literary, legal, and official texts, where clarity in expressing cause, effect, contrast, condition, and concession is imperative.Although the syntactic realization of conjunctions may vary due to typological distinctions between Uzbek and English, the strategic function remains alike: to build a logical bridge between meanings. For instance, the position of conjunctions in Uzbek may be more flexible, sometimes following rather than preceding their respective clauses, whereas English typically places the conjunction at the beginning of the subordinate clause. Despite this, the communicative intent and semantic outcomes remain parallel [2].

The formation of complex sentences in written and spoken language demonstrates the importance of conjunctions in both structuring information and guiding readers or listeners through the logical progression of ideas. Without conjunctions, texts would be fragmented, lacking the necessary connections for coherence and reasoned argumentation. Conjunctions ensure the smooth flow and development of thoughts, marking the boundaries between major and minor points, supporting writers in constructing nuanced, layered, and unified texts. Furthermore, the mastery of conjunctions is integral to language proficiency. In both English and Uzbek, learners are often encouraged to expand their use of complex sentences through the adept deployment of conjunctions. Educational curricula underline the significance of such skills as not only indicators of advanced writing and speaking abilities, but also as essential means for clear, precise, and persuasive communication. In addition, the cultural and stylistic preferences of each language community shape the preferred use and frequency of certain conjunctions. In English, the use of complex sentences through subordinating conjunctions is especially prominent in formal and academic registers, where clarity of logic and the explicit marking of argument structure are highly valued. In Uzbek, the natural flexibility of word order allows for a more fluid integration of conjunctions into the sentence,

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which, when combined with parataxis, can create a rhythmic, balanced style particularly valued in oral traditions and literary genres. Conjunctions thus occupy a multifunctional space within the syntactic and semantic systems of both English and Uzbek. Their employment not only connects clauses and phrases, but also determines the logical, rhetorical, and stylistic contours of discourse. The ability to manipulate conjunctions with nuance and precision is a hallmark of advanced language command and effective communication. It signifies the writer's or speaker's ability to organize information, foreground and background details, and articulate relationships that might otherwise be lost in simple or fragmented statements [3].

The historical evolution of complex sentence structures in both languages also underscores the centrality of conjunctions. As languages develop mechanisms to express increasingly abstract and detailed ideas, the role of conjunctions expands, allowing for the intricate embedding of clauses and clarification of relationships across lengthy and multi-layered sentences. This phenomenon is evident in both literary and scientific genres, where complex syntactic constructions are requisite for conveying sophisticated arguments, explanations, and narratives. Moreover, the use of conjunctions in forming complex sentences is crucial for translation and cross-linguistic understanding. In translation studies, particular attention is paid to the rendering of conjunctions and their associated structures, given their impact on coherence, style, and the preservation of intended meaning. Translators must carefully assess the logical flow of the original text and select conjunctions in the target language that appropriately mirror or adapt the causal, conditional, temporal, and adversative relationships expressed by the source language.Language policies and standards in education also recognize the critical function of conjunctions. In both English and Uzbek language instruction, the teaching of complex sentence formation is prioritized from intermediate levels onward, recognizing its importance for literacy, academic

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success, and participation in formal discourse communities. By mastering conjunctions and the structures they introduce, learners are equipped not only to understand but also to produce the complex written and spoken texts that are characteristic of professional and scholarly settings [4].

In spoken discourse, the use of conjunctions further plays an important role in signaling transitions, organizing turns, and negotiating meaning between participants. The strategic placement of conjunctions helps speakers manage and sequence their contributions, clarify responses, and build upon or contrast the ideas of others, fostering collaborative understanding and efficient communication. In sum, the role of conjunctions in forming complex sentences is both foundational and multifaceted. In both Uzbek and English, conjunctions serve as indispensable grammatical tools that underpin the cohesion, logic, and structure of discourse. Their significance extends from grammar to rhetoric, from educational practice to cross-cultural communication. By organizing and relating clauses, conjunctions enable the production of complex, nuanced, and effective language. Their mastery is at the heart of linguistic competence in any language, supporting not only grammatical accuracy but also the depth, clarity, and persuasiveness of communication [5].

Conclusion

The examination of conjunctions in forming complex sentences in Uzbek and English reveals profound similarities and linguistically significant distinctions between the two languages. Conjunctions play an indispensable role in establishing logical relationships, structuring arguments, and ensuring the coherence of both oral and written discourse. Skillful use of conjunctions facilitates the construction of complex syntactic patterns, reflecting sophisticated patterns of reasoning and enhancement of communication. From educational curricula to advanced literary and academic expressions, conjunctions stand as irreplaceable elements fostering precision, emphasis, and

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integration of ideas. Mastery of conjunctions is essential for achieving academic, professional, and interpersonal communicative goals. Thus, understanding and appropriately employing conjunctions in complex sentence formation is not only a matter of grammatical proficiency, but also a foundational element of effective language use.

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