

COMPOUND SENTENCES WITH A CONJUNCTION OF CONTRAST IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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INTRODUCTION

Today, the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the independent countries recognized by all developed countries and has its place in the world community. Innovations in all spheres of society in our republic lead to further prosperity of Uzbekistan. In our country, special attention is paid to the educational process, which makes a positive contribution to the education of young people. At the same time, in Uzbekistan, as a result of the growing interest and demand for foreign languages, especially English, new decisions and decrees on teaching foreign languages in the educational system are being implemented throughout our country.

Conjunctive conjunctions connect the parts of a compound sentence and express the existence of a conflicting relationship. Connected clauses are divided into conjunction, contrast, subtraction and negation according to their connecting means. Connected clauses sentences are divided according to form and content of the relationship: symmetrical and asymmetric to words .

A sentence composed of two or more simple sentences in terms of content, grammar, and tone is called a compound sentence: The door opened slowly, and Kalandarov's face appeared. Compound sentences are divided into 5 types according to the content-relationship of simple sentences.

These are: conjunction clauses, contrast clauses, subtraction clauses, negative clauses, and if conjunctions. In this article, I want to focus on conjunctions of contrast.

The relevance of dissertation. The simple sentences in the conjunctions related to the contradiction are connected with each other using the conjunctions but, connected with prepositions -u (-yu) (in Uzbek) : This day of our country is beautiful, but tomorrow, day after tomorrow, will be more beautiful and happier.

The weather cleared, and the temperature was not noticeable.

Sometimes, to strengthen the relationship of opposition, the conjunction of

opposition and the preposition of -u, -yu used in this task are used together:

It snowed at night, but it didn't get too cold.

Conjunctive conjunctions connect the parts of a compound sentence and express the existence of a conflicting relationship.

But, however, yet, maybe- is used in the second half of the sentence, and is preceded by a comma.

Prepositions -u, -yu connect the parts of the compound sentence and indicate the existence of a conflicting relationship.

In writing, commas are placed before conjunctions and after superlatives .

In traditional syntactic theories, connected clauses are interpreted as sentences consisting of syntactically and grammatically, on the basis of the equivalence relation of simple sentences that have equal rights in terms of position.

The equal parts that make up connected sentences consist of sentences that are independent in form, interconnected in content, and sometimes logically subordinate to one or the other. Such a relationship is seen in the structure of the parts of a compound sentence, in the content and grammatical relationship of its parts, or in the presence of common parts of a sentence. It is understood that this is so kind of joint of words are logically connected each other requirements but it is grammatical requirements in terms of subordination won't be .

If the first component in connected closes has some independence, the second component is built depending on the first clause. These parts together form a single a syntactic device, that is joint, a compound sentence.

Parts of connected sentences parts: 1) equal conjunctions; 2) equal binder on duty applicable downloads; 3) if, then assistants ; 4) equality tone using is connected.

Scientist S. Soliho'jayeva in theoretical sources noted that the connected parts of a compound sentence unification of this means « absolute condition that it is not shown». In her opinion , There are also forms of conjunctions in Uzbek language, which are form followed joint to words like **but** actually connected joint sentences. . For example , grammar uniform *-b (- ib)* , *- sa* affixes in Uzbek language is the same meaning of if in English using " *If someone gives candy, someone gives cookies*" this sentences is considered connected joint sentence.

That's it characteristically connected parts of a compound sentence also forms relationships . G'. Abdurakhmanov connected joint sentences parts between

formed substantive relationships based on the following 5 types distinguishes : a) **comparison attitude** ; b) **time attitude** ; c) **subtraction attitude** ; g) **cause and the result attitude** ; d) **interpretation relationship** _¹

M. Askarova was also contacted joint in sentences **reason, time, combination, contradiction, separation and denial** of relations formation shows ². Scientist connected parts of a compound sentence unification means based on his the following types divides :

- a) attachment connective _ connected joint sentences;
- b) conflict connective _ connected joint sentences;
- c) subtraction connective _ connected joint sentences;
- g) negation connective _ connected joint words

Research object as: Attachment connective connected joint words _ The parts of a sentence connected with a conjunction indicate an event that happens at a certain time or in a sequence, and *and, and, and, -u (-yu), -da, if, and* is connected through his assistants.

And, in conjunctions formed with the help of conjunctions *and* prepositional conjunctions, events or actions that occurred at the same time and at different times are expressed. Compare :

1. Joint in the sentence one at the time surface coming incident is expressed : *Mudir jadal step threw without non-stop speaks and his words everyone interesting was* _ (PT)

2. The preposition *-u(-yu)* indicates the time of the events, the reason, the sudden, unexpected and consecutive execution of the action or event: *At that moment, the street door suddenly opened, Zunnunhoja He came in to save me.* (AQ) If it is used as a link , *then* the events that happened at the same time or in sequence are expressed in the connected sentences formed with the help of the words, while in the sentences of this structure, comparison, explanation , relations of meaning such as contradiction are also formed. For example : *His body very big , sound if _ very tall was* _

Research subject: Contrast connective connected joint words. Contrast connective parts of a sentence own semantics suitable grammar requires form . _ Because of this such parts of a joint sentence in binding *but, but , but , maybe*

¹ G' . Abdurakhmanov . Syntax of the joint sentence basics . T., Science, 1958.

² M. Askarova , G'ulomov AG . Current Uzbek literary language _ T., 1987.

contradiction conjunctions, this binders on duty applicable - *u(- yu)* download is used . They are content opposite was parts of a compound sentence connects _

Contrast connective connected joint in sentences of the event or of action to each other contradiction, however of them one's surface coming or surface did not come is expressed . For example : *Will that is how it was restored known that it was true , but from this of the child message no ! (O'.U .)*

-*u (- yu)* downloads contradiction binders in place used, opposite relation connected parts of a compound sentence to connect service does. Some cases this binders _ with attached joint in sentences *u(- yu)* download contradiction strengthen for is used . For example : *My work is very busy ko' p -u, to not come I can no _ (Word .)*

Contrast connective connected joint in sentences sometimes contradiction with together unobstructed relationship is also formed. Compare: *I with him I didn't talk , but his eyes _ sometimes long eyelashes from underneath to me looked after (IR)*

Subtraction connective connected joint words Subtraction connective connected joint sentences consecutively surface coming or each other with alternately standing, turn - turn surface coming suddenly more than an event is an event or action expressively , semantically in terms of subtraction and internal contradiction, explanation, comparison, suspicion, condition such as meaning relationships represents _

1. *Bir.. , dam.., sometimes .. , sometimes ..* conjunctions with formed joint sentences consecutively happen has been events expressively, semantically in terms of contradiction and comment meaning relationships means _ For example : *I'm angry it comes out , I'm happy it is cold . (O.)*

2. *Either, or, if not* subtraction connective connected joint in sentences from events only one's happen to be reflection is enough and comparison , suspicion , condition meaning relationships is expressed . For example : *Okay you go away this from the city , or we moved let's go (AQ)*

So, traditional syntactic in doctrine connected joint sentences: *conjunction, contradiction, separation and denial connective connected joint to words* is separated . Not only each species connective _ tools according to maybe them reflection reached substantive relationships on the basis of mutual different signs manifestation does.

Connected joint sentences are all types of sentences such as syntactic form

and through it expressible of content dialectical from unity organize found is the whole . Connected joint in sentences semantic of units each one own material to the shape have when, the form and content unit does not break . For example , " *Spring came and everyone no green to the dress burkandi* » in the sentence form and content to each other according to

Fig and of content dialectical unit sometimes controversial it is conflict their to each other inconsistency in cases surface will come Connected joint in sentences formal and substantive inconsistency most of the time hidden (implicit) expressions through surface will come It is known that in the sentence everyone the idea is also open (explicit) cannot be expressed . The idea implicit to express based on syntactic form and his content between _ conflict surface will come For example , " *He wants to talk. " was , but the language to the mouth stuck left* » in the sentence denial The character " *He didn't speak* " information is also expressed . This is information the same connected joint talk internal from the structure hidden way understood . Zidlov connective of the package (- *want was , however*) to the presupposition hint based on confirmation character in the sentence denial denotative information is formed and this condition connected joint in the sentence formal and substantive inconsistency surface brings _ Connected _ joint in sentences surface came formal and substantive inconsistency their wrong or confused to be understood take does n't come Speaker and of the audience existence about common knowledge and language skills each how asymmetric the sentence is connected joint the sentences are also correct to understand help gives _

Connected joint sentences form and content to the relationship according to symmetrical and asymmetric to words separate can **Symmetrical sentences** form and content unity reflection is asymmetrical **in sentences** form and content inconsistency observed .

Summary: Linked joint sentences construction pattern, syntactic composition, parts binder tools, tone in terms of talk another of types differs. Connected joint sentences binder tools according to attachment, conflict, separation and denial connective connected joint to words is separated. Connected joint sentences form and of content to the relationship according to: symmetrical and asymmetric to words is divided.

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